

THE COVERT WORLD OF ESPIONAGE

EYE SPY

LEGACY



IRAN SPY WARS AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS

PROFUMO AFFAIR

INTEL TOO HOT TO HANDLE



BLACK WIDOWS
DEADLY PREDATORS



BUGS

CULTURE OF INTERCEPTION
AND ESPIONAGE



Controversial files on
Establishment figures
banned for another
50 years



NEW INTEL CRESTS POSTER!

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THE NEW CHINA SEAS **RED** INTELLIGENCE WARS

As China claims air space above contested islands - CIA's Far East Desk warns of the increasing likelihood of conflict

THE LEVINSON MYSTERY EXAMINED



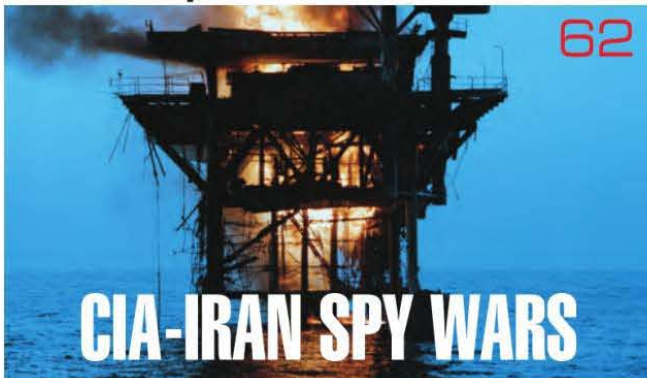
IRAN AND THE SECRET CIA MISSION

Royal Concierge INTERCEPTION OF DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS

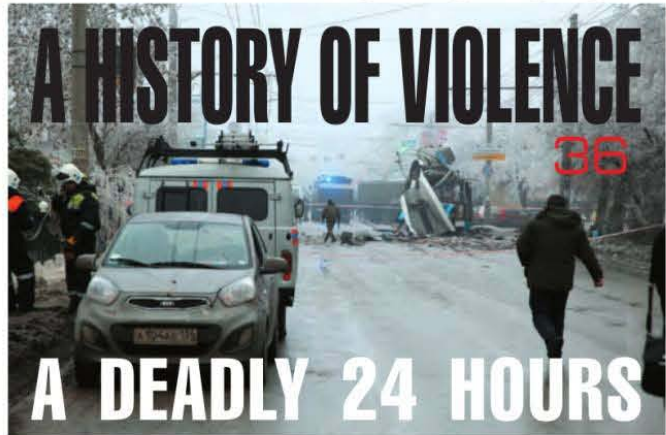
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MISTRUST, SUSPICION AND REVENGE



ENCOUNTER CONTROL IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE



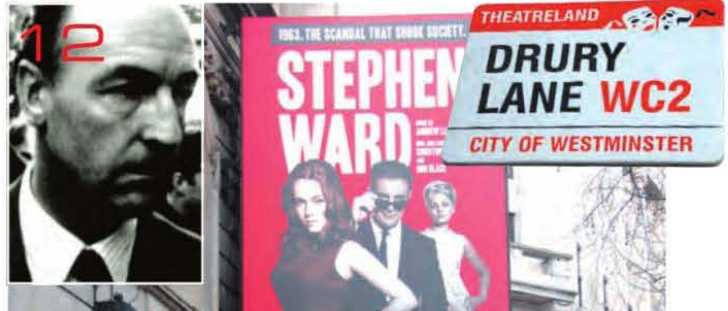
A HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

A DEADLY 24 HOURS

Eye Spy examines the deadly terrorism that continues to haunt Russia's volatile North Caucasus and the counter-terrorism and intelligence efforts set in place to eliminate the threats

TOO HOT TO HANDLE THE PROFUMO DOCUMENTS

UK refuses to release top secret spy and sex scandal documents for fear of more 'Establishment' scandal





Former CIA Director James Woolsey on Edward Snowden



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FIRST WORD

IRAN - THIRTY YEARS OF MISTRUST



Reports are beginning to emerge that former FBI agent-turned private detective Robert Levinson, who went missing on the Iranian island of Kish in 2007, may have been working as a CIA contractor. This information has been known to a number of journalists and close family members for several years. The truth about his exact mission may never emerge, but it has become evident he had a meeting with a known Iranian assassin. As his wife calls upon Langley to help find out exactly where he is, we examine the back-story behind this most distressful case. Nevertheless, I suspect Iran's resurgent spy agency MOIS knows exactly where he is or what has happened to him since.

There are also reports MOIS has detained an MI6 agent. This can't be confirmed, but Iran says one of its nationals travelled to London where he received 'special training'. The UK's Foreign Office won't be drawn into the affair, nor will it comment. Nevertheless, computers and highly classified material from the British Embassy in Tehran fell into the hands of MOIS in 2011, after a particularly dangerous element of the Revolutionary Guard known as the Basij were allowed to storm the building. The scenes were very reminiscent of the US Embassy attack in 1979. The only difference being British staffers were not taken hostage, unlike the 60 or so Americans who were detained for 444 days. That incident led to a spate of dangerous covert operations conducted by US Special Forces against Iran - the root cause of mistrust that continues to exist today between Tehran and Washington.

All of this comes at a particularly delicate time as negotiations continue with Iran over its nuclear programme. It will be interesting to see what transpires in 2014.

• *Apologies over the non-appearance of an 'Interview with Litvinenko Associate' as promised in issue 88. This should appear in Eye Spy 90.*

MARK BIRDSALL, MANAGING EDITOR



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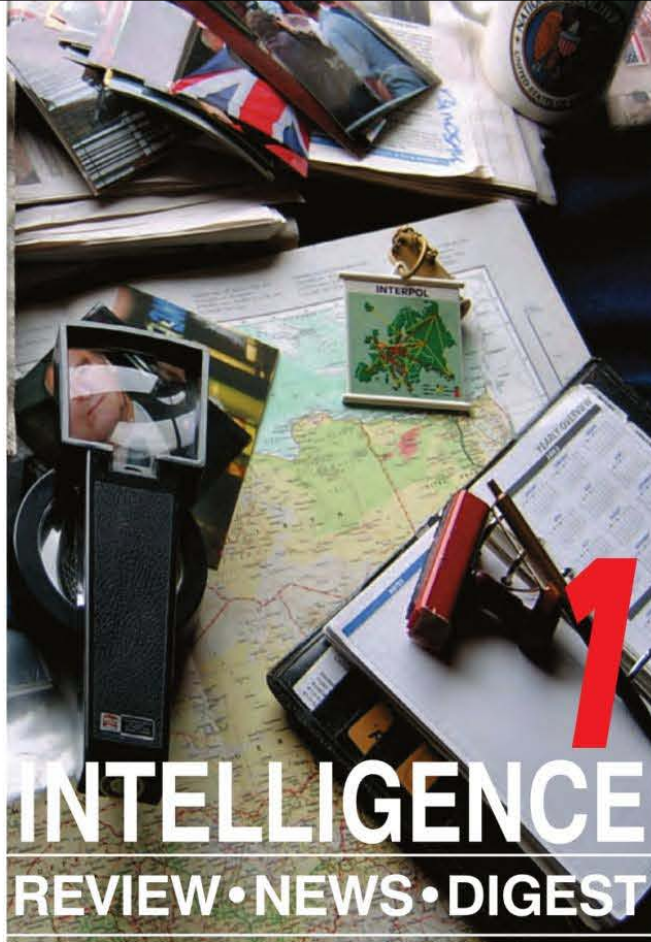
INTELLIGENCE CHOICE

THE BLACK WIDOWS OF RUSSIA

Four days after Christmas, a terrorist walked into Volgograd Metro Station in Russia and blew himself up. Several innocent civilians and security staff were killed in the explosion. The next day a friend did the same on a trolley bus. The FSB now fear their partners will also 'walk' into the world of terrorism. Increasingly in the troubled region of the North Caucasus (and elsewhere), terrorist groups are using so-called 'black widow' bombers to perform suicide missions. Called as such because in many cases their husbands or partners have been killed by the security services or died just like the bombers in Volgograd. Revenge? Justice? Martyrdom? In this edition of Eye Spy we focus on two decades of trouble in the region and detail some of the most troubling incidents, from the Beslan school siege to the downing of airliners by other 'black widows'.



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INTELLIGENCE

REVIEW • NEWS • DIGEST

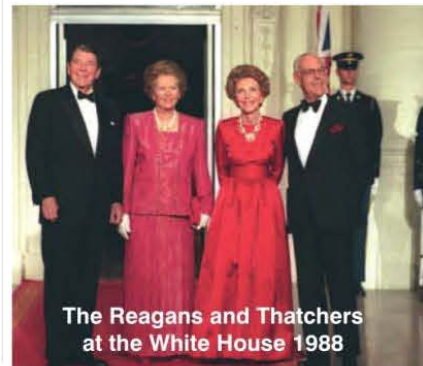
UK-US FALKLANDS WAR ROW Audio Recording - 'Bogus'

It has long been recognised that Washington called upon Britain not to engage Argentina militarily, this after the Falkland Islands were stormed by Argentina forces in 1982. Nevertheless, the bitterness which consumed officials in London and Washington was contained and eventually the United States gave tacit backing to the UK - especially in the area of intelligence. However, recently released documents report on a tape recording which MI6 feared may have been created as part of a dirty tricks campaign - this to highlight a 'failing relationship'.

The audio tape was sent to a Dutch news/media house and apparently contained recordings of secret conversations between President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In one conversa-

tion Reagan tells Thatcher to "control yourself." She responded: "We have to use violence... at this moment it's being used to punish them as quickly as possible."

MI6 suspected the recording was bogus, but there were also fears about communication security between the White House and



The Reagans and Thatchers at the White House 1988

SNOWDEN 'CULTIVATED'

Former NSA contractor suspected of receiving foreign help to secure intelligence files

Mike Rogers of the US House Intelligence Committee, believes it is no coincidence that Edward Snowden, the rogue NSA/CIA contractor who stole hundreds of thousands of US and British intelligence files, has made his home in Russia. Rogers, who helps oversee US intelligence procedures, believes there is a "reason" why he ended up in the loving arms of Russian Intelligence.



Mike Rogers

Rogers is not alone in his reasoning. Michael McCaul, chairman of the House Committee on Homeland Security, said it was simply too much of a coincidence and believes Snowden was "cultivated by a foreign power." Acknowledging he cannot provide definitive proof as such, McCaul said the evidence he has seen suggests Snowden did not act alone.

Calling Snowden a "thief," who used methods "beyond his technical capabilities," Rogers took a powerful side-swipe at the FSB: "We have questions that we have

to answer but as someone who used to conduct investigations, some of the things we are finding we would call clues that certainly indicate to me that he had some help and he stole things that had nothing to do with privacy."

Snowden using encrypted media hit back from his home in Moscow. "This Russian spy push is absurd," he said. "I had no help from anyone, much less a government." He went on to say he initially wanted to make his final destination Latin America. In another comment, the computer analyst



Anatoly Kucherna

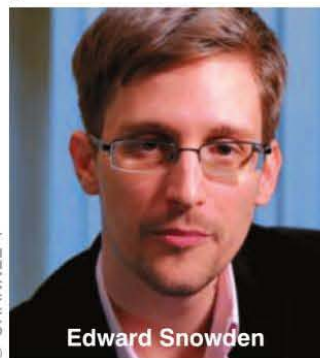


Michael McCaul

COURTESY: US GOVERNMENT PRESS DEPT.

admitted he now "feared for his life" after supposedly receiving anonymous death threats from the NSA and Pentagon. His solicitor in Moscow, Anatoly Kucherna, said the threats are "real" and the communications "call for physical retribution against Edward Snowden."

This latest war of words follow President Obama's promise to outline possible reforms to surveillance practises and a review of the NSA's programme.



Edward Snowden



Reagan and Thatcher at Camp David 1986

Downing Street, and that it had been made by the KGB or Argentina's intelligence service.

Eventually forensic analysis by a team from MI6 and the CIA concluded the recording was made using 'voice-patch' technology - essentially someone had used previously recorded public comments made by the leaders to create a bogus recording housing bitter rows between the friends.

CIA UAVs

UK Legal Challenge to Drone Strikes Fails



LONDON: A legal challenge by the son of a man killed in a CIA UAV attack in March 2011, to establish if British Intelligence or UK armed forces were 'complicit' in strikes in Pakistan, has been stopped by the Court of Appeal.

Since his father's death, Noor Khan has sought to discover if agencies such as MI6 and GCHQ share intelligence about 'UAV targets', and if this creates complicity in war crimes.

Khan's solicitor, speaking about the ruling said: The court's decision not to determine the lawfulness of our government's involvement in CIA drone strikes in Pakistan... deadly strikes which have killed many civilians over recent years including my client's father, simply to spare the US Government embarrassment is not only disappointing, but also deeply worrying."

The Government has consistently refused to comment on the issue, citing national security issues.

TEHRAN'S 'SECRET MI6 SPY'

Iranian media mocks British spy agency amidst political quarrel on freedom of speech

Iran's Qanum newspaper mocked-up an 'MI6 Spy Agency' identity card, this after a furious row between two of the country's politicians. Hardliners accused outspoken Tehran Member of Parliament, Ali Motahhari of being a British spy, following his criticism of the jailing of a number of prominent pro-reformists during the 2009 elections.

Motahhari said that voters are entitled to their opinion, even if this is against the political viewpoints of others as long as they do not overly offend or are illegal. This prompted one politician to say: "Even if Mr Motahhari is not commenting [officially] as an MI6 agent, he has definitely been under the influence of the intelligence service."

Armed with this comment, the editor of Qanum asked his staff to come up with a bogus MI6 identity card



reflecting the investigative prowess of the imaginary detective Sherlock Holmes, and the all action

Hollywood spy - MI6's 007 agent - James Bond. The card also gave the address as Baker Street in London - 221B - this being the non-existent address residence of Holmes.

The main background image shows Motahhari firing a weapon, whilst in the upper right-hand corner, the politician's head has been superimposed on a real photo of 007 - complete with silencer! A notice at the bottom of the card politely asks that anyone who might chance upon it, 'hands it in to the nearest intelligence service'.

For over two decades Iran has accused MI6 of interfering in the country, and recently announced that it had arrested one of the Service's agents (see page 25). Media and political attacks against Britain and linked to intelligence collection are not uncommon in Iran. The BBC's Persian-language station is regularly accused of being nothing more than an 'arm of MI6', perhaps a comment as amusing as the 'MI6 ID' card itself.



Ali Motahhari

A NEW AGENDA

Menacing Strike by al-Qaida in Israel is Thwarted

Officials from Israel's domestic spy agency Shin Bet, have revealed three suspected al-Qaida terrorists who were part of a wider internationally-sponsored

endeavour to strike in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, have been arrested. Intelligence sources believe the men, who are all essentially local to the region, were scheduled to receive additional training in



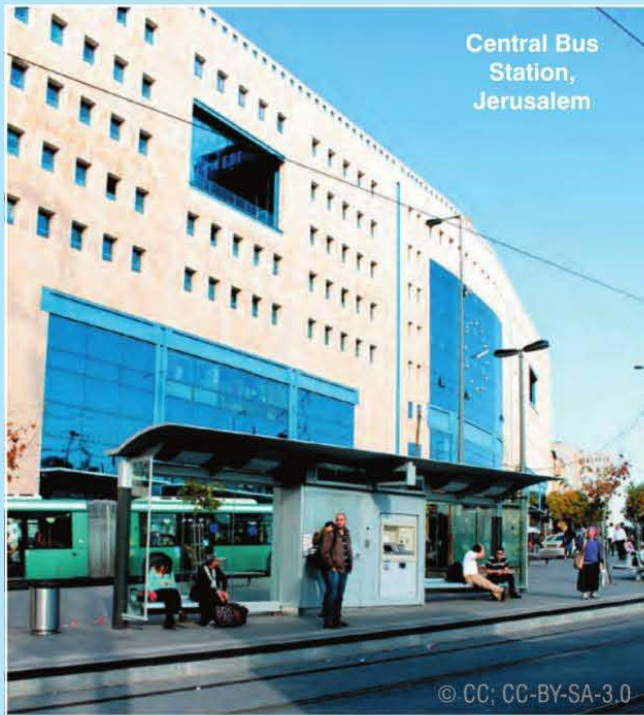
Ayman al-Zawahiri (right) replaced Osama bin-Laden as head of al-Qaida following the long-time leader's demise in 2011



Part of the plot involved abducting Israeli troops in Jerusalem's Central Bus Station

Afghanistan, Pakistan or Syria. They were recruited by Oraib al-Sham, a senior terrorist commander on the orders of al-Qaida chief Ayman al-Zawahiri. If this transpires to be the case, it will be the first time the terror group's operatives have been sanctioned to strike in the country.

Shin Bet say the plotters first intention was to strike at



Central Bus Station, Jerusalem

© CC; CC-BY-SA-3.0



Israeli troopers at the Central Bus Station - a number were to be abducted

Jerusalem's International Convention Centre using two suicide bombers. Then, as emergency services' workers were deployed at the scene, a parked truck bomb would be detonated. The next phase of the attack would result in the kidnapping of Israeli troops from the city's Central Bus Station - this after detonating another bomb at a nearby block of flats as a diversionary tactic. This important transport hub is located directly opposite the convention centre and the intention was to kidnap a number of troops in the ensuing chaos that followed. The new station opened in September

2001, which could also be relevant, and is a well known bus-exchange point regularly used by IDF forces to reach various destinations in the country.

The fourth phase of the operation, was the insertion of a five-man al-Qaida unit that had tried to enter Israel using Russian documentation. From whence these men originate remains unclear. Some sources in Israel claim they were apprehended at the border. And it was this group which planned to attack the US Embassy in Tel Aviv - simultaneously as events unfolded in Jerusalem.

Though details of the alleged plot were released on 22 January 2014, Eye Spy sources believe the operation could have been conceived as early as 2010. Indeed, documents which surfaced in late 2013, show a suspected al-Qaida activist had been detained by Israeli security

services in that year and vital intelligence may have been gleaned. As for the three men's recruitment, all of whom are believed to have been arrested on Christmas Day, Shin Bet believes al-Sham made initial contact via the Internet on Facebook and Skype.



"Plans to attack were advanced" - Shin Bet

'Central' to the plot - Jerusalem Convention Centre. In March 2013, it played host to President Obama who delivered a key note speech and reaffirmed his country's support of Israel

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EYE SPY INTELLIGENCE MAGAZINE



President Obama and Israel's Prime Minister Netanyahu. The latter briefed the president on the operation

© KROKODYL



US Embassy, Tel Aviv

Recruiter Arib al-Sham is known as 'The Outstanding One from Syria', and is believed to be operating with al-Qaida factions inside Syria. Shin Bet learned of his links to AQ leader Ayman al-Zawahiri through interrogations conducted with the three arrested suspects.

Al-Qaida has little support amongst the Palestinian people, and most reject its global jihad agenda. This makes the planned operation even more puzzling. However, it is quite reasonable to believe the plot was authorised in

an attempt to create more unrest in an already unstable region. Hamas leaders, meanwhile, say Shin Bet fabricated the story in an effort to justify more Israeli strikes in Gaza.

The arrested suspects have been named as Iyad Abu Sara, Rubin Abu Nagma, and Ala Anam, one originates from Gaza. Media sources believe all three had previously entered the country on Israel resident cards in order to

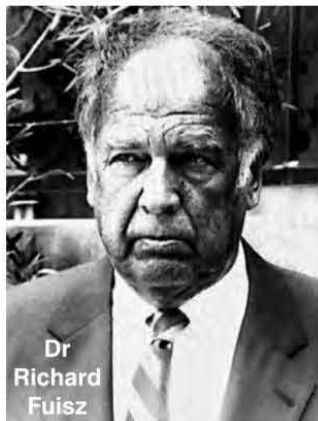


US Ambassador to Israel Daniel Shapiro

surveil targets and prepare for the operation.

Secret CIA Documents 'Bend Lockerbie Bomb Verdict'

A number of CIA documents have surfaced that indicate beside Libya, other countries may have been involved in the destruction over Lockerbie of Pan Am Flight 103. They stem from comments made by Dr Richard Fuisz, an alleged CIA asset in 2001, and were flagged in a US Court Deposition.



Dr Richard Fuisz

Dr Fuisz claims that between 1990 and 1995, some 15 "senior Syrian officials" told him the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's General Command were responsible. At the time, that organisation was led by Ahmed Jbril.

In the 2001 interview in court, which was attended by senior solicitors and CIA officials, nothing about Fuisz's CIA role was documented and his commentary amounted to what he referred to as 'broad brush' answers. "Broad brush would simply be that numerous high officials in the Syrian Government were quite affirmative on Jbril's involvement in Pan Am 103." He also said that the Syrians interacted on a "constant basis" and that Jbril alone was the plot mastermind.

Dr Fuisz's comments were noted following a request from the legal

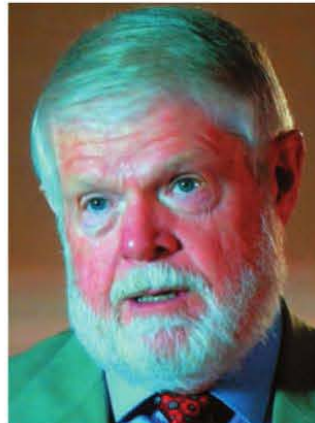


US Ambassador to the UK Charles Price (centre) and Secretary of State for Scotland Malcolm Rifkind speak at a press conference following the attack

team of Libyan agent Abdelbaset al-Megrahi, who at that time was on trial. However, they came too late to be introduced and al-Megrahi was convicted.

The documents of the 2001 transcripts were discovered by John Ashton - author of *Scotland's Shame* in a legal defence file.

Right: FBI explosives expert Tom Thurman discovered bomb residue which provided a major breakthrough for investigators





THE NEW CHINA SEAS

RED INTELLIGENCE WARS

Tensions in far East Asia have increased dramatically in the last few months as air zones and several incidents involving an island dispute threaten to induce a war situation.

The two main protagonists are China and Japan, though other nations, such as South Korea, Taiwan and the United States have now been dragged into the affair.

BACKGROUND - TWO DECADES OF TENSION

In November 2013, Beijing declared it had established an Air Defence Identification Zone over a number of disputed islands.

In China they are known as Diaoyu, whilst in Japan - Senkaku. Both countries claim the islands, but China's statement declaring ownership of the airspace above, plus a

warning that it will take "defensive emergency measures" if aircraft do not respond to instructions, has heightened tension. China wants any air carrier, civil or military, to file flight plans with its own air control before they enter the region.

US Vice President Joe Biden immediately flew to Tokyo where he held a number of meetings. Similarly, senior intelligence and military officials from both nations discussed the

situation. This meeting also coincided with news that the USAF has deployed its new generation of advanced surveillance aircraft in the region - the P-8A Poseidon. Washington insists this was planned well before the dispute took hold.

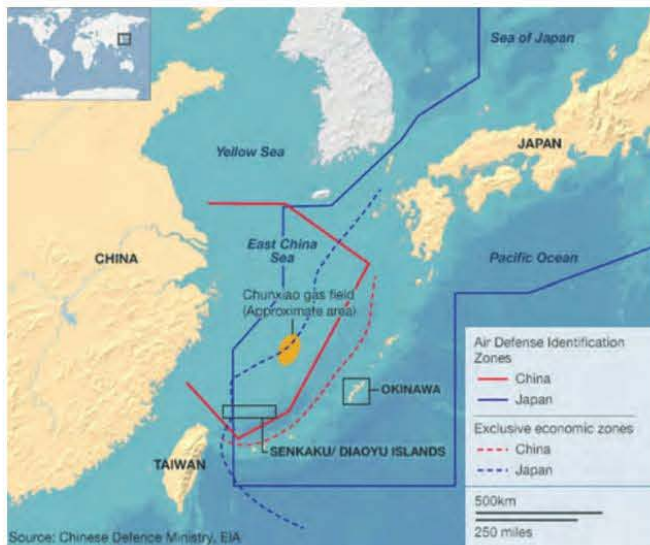
During a joint press conference with Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Biden called the situation "deeply worrying," but pledged his country's support for Japan. "This action has



The aircraft carrier USS Ronald Reagan approaches Hong Kong in the South China Seas



Tokyo - 3 December 2013. Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe with US Vice President Joe Biden



raised regional tensions and increased the risk of accidents and miscalculation," said Biden. He also warned that there is a "real risk of escalation."

DANGEROUS AGGRESSION AND BAITING

Weeks leading up to Christmas 2013, Tokyo revealed that on several occasions, Japanese warplanes have been scrambled to counter activities by China Air Force fighters and Navy ships that had entered the region. Similarly, Washington acknowledged that Chinese fighters have 'shadowed' US aircraft.

The CIA believe China is effectively testing Japan's resolve to continue its administrative control of the islands, and America's willingness to support its key ally in the region.

Tokyo dismissed China's claim to sovereignty and flight plan announcement immediately. And within days, two USAF B-52 bombers openly challenged the zone by flying straight over the islands. The aircraft were monitored by China but not intercepted.

The 'open challenge' by the US over the new air defence zone comes at a time when China is attempting to dislodge America as the main power broker in the area. And now other nations have issued concerns about Beijing's military build-up.

US Navy Military Sealift Command [Special Mission Programme]



USNS Impeccable



USNS Victorious

USNS Impeccable and USNS Victorious of the Military Sealift Command [Special Mission Programme]. Both these surveillance and command vessels have been approached aggressively in recent times by Chinese aircraft and vessels



Two 'civilian' Chinese fishing trawlers almost certainly under orders from a China PLAN (People's Liberation Army Navy) vessel, come to a sudden stop directly in front of USNS Impeccable. This forced the US ship to make an emergency stop in order to avoid a collision



US Navy P-A Poseidon

Though the USAF flew two B-52s over Senkakus and through China's newly declared Air Defence Zone (ADZ), Tokyo is concerned that Washington has not officially called for it to be scrapped



**Defence Minister
Itsunori Onodera**

Since then, political moves have begun in Japan to change decades-old legislation about the manner in which its own armed forces can operate. Similarly, it has already introduced a number of Special Forces elements, including an amphibious landing unit. Air and sea power are seen as crucial in the region, and Washington has urged Mr Shinzo Abe to take more responsibility in defence of the area.

OPERATION ISLAND DEFENSE

In January 2014, as if in a direct warning to China, Japan held a major military exercise code-named Island Defense as part of a new Mid Term Defense Plan (MTDP 2014-2018) involving paratroopers recapturing an island. Japan's Defence Minister Itsunori Onodera, who personally oversaw the war games, issued this statement: "We can never overlook China's repeated entries into our territorial waters. In addition to diplomatic efforts we will cooperate with the Coast Guard to securely defend our territory and waters around the Senkaku Islands." Onodera's remarks came as Japan



**Senkaku-Uotsuri - one of the
disputed islands**



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announced the purchase of four Kawasaki P1 maritime patrol and surveillance aircraft bringing the total number up to six. However, intelligence sources say plans are already being drawn up to purchase a further 66 - evidence if ever needed of the seriousness of the situation

South Korea too has objected to China's claim, because the zone covers a submerged rock called leodo, which is under Seoul command and supports a research station platform. China, like Senkaku, also claims leodo.

The USNS Impeccable is approached by a Chinese trawler flying two national flags. Moments later a crewman on the trawler used a grappling hook in an attempt to grab the Impeccable's trailing sonar array



A Kawasaki P-1 maritime patrol and surveillance aircraft. Japan plans to expand its fleet to over 70 aircraft, primarily to counter an increasing number of incursions into its waters by Chinese vessels

Sailors from Japan's Maritime Self Defense Force, and South Korea's Navy, examine the Combat-Information Operations Center on the USS Shiloh as part of a tri-service exercise in the South China Seas



COURTESY: US DOD NAVY MEDIA LIBRARY

THE HAINAN ISLAND EP-3E INCIDENT



US Navy EP-3E Orion

A MOST DANGEROUS AND FATAL ENGAGEMENT

For decades America and China have played out an intelligence war in the South China Seas, this in order to realise supremacy and maintain influence. But in the last few years China has flexed its 'muscles', and become an increasingly dominant power in the region, both militarily and financially.

No longer shy to confront the huge US military presence in the area, there have been dozens

of confrontations and incidents, any number of which could have resulted in a full-blown military conflict. None was so dangerous than an event which occurred on 1 April 2001. A number of Shenyang J-8 fighters had been launched to intercept a US Navy EP-3E Orion intelligence collection aircraft flying about 70 miles from the Chinese island of Hainan, and around 95 miles from one of the country's primary military bases in the Paracel Islands.

Continued on Page 73



Above: Grainy USAF intelligence camera imagery showing Chinese fighters flying perilously close to a US airborne communications platform aircraft - such actions eventually resulted in the death of one PLAF pilot



Location in the South China Sea of the air collision - note proximity to Hainan



The US Navy EP-3E Orion at Hainan following a collision with a Chinese warplane - note the aircraft's nose cone



© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON - FROM 500 SPY SITES OF LONDON

THE PROFUMO AFFAIR TOO HOT TO HANDLE

British Government refuses to sanction release of spy scandal documents but insists they will not be destroyed.

However, intelligence historians despair as London announces they will remain behind lock and key for at least 50 more years - this in a likely action intended to protect several leading political, celebrity and other well known people from the affair which shook the UK

As Britain recovered from the embarrassment of revelations created by the actions of those inside the so-called 'Cambridge spy ring', another great spy story was developing. In 1961, a love triangle involving the country's Secretary of State for War, John Profumo, a glamorous socialite in the person of Christine Keeler, and a Soviet naval attaché called Yevgeny Ivanov (left) was forming.



Profumo, who initially denied the love affair, eventually resigned, an action which ultimately rocked Harold Mcmillan's

government resulting in its fall at the next election. And despite details of the affair being published at the time, numerous intelligence files and diplomatic papers have remained unseen for over half a century.

Historians had hoped that classified material on the case, dubbed the 'Profumo Affair', would be released in 2014. However, it has now emerged that the information contained therein, is so sensitive that its release won't even be considered for another quarter-of-a-century, much to the dismay of intelligence watchers.

SPY CASE SHOOK 'THE ESTABLISHMENT'

On 21 June 1963, Prime Minister Harold Mcmillan summoned Lord Denning and asked him to conduct an inquiry to investigate if



At the centre of the controversy - Stephen Ward - who committed suicide in 1963

British national security had been threatened. His findings, published in 1963 and known as *The Denning Report*, supported the government's view that whilst the events were unfortunate and embarrassing, security had not been breached. This wasn't how many intelligence writers viewed the situation, noting the sensitivity of



Lord Denning



Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. He invited Lord Denning to investigate the case - behind closed doors - and guaranteed 'confidentiality' to over 150 people who provided information. This 'guarantee' is still being used today as an excuse not to release the material

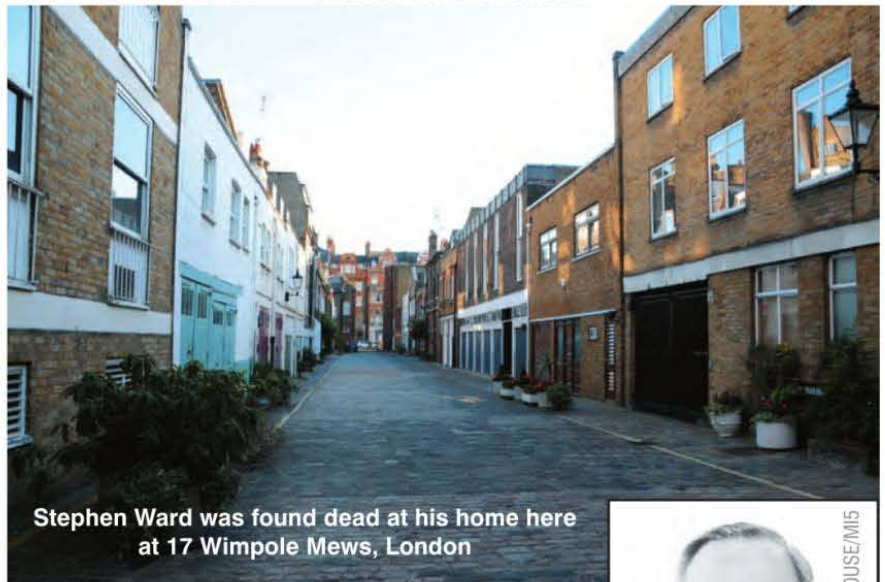
the case and the 'players' involved. Journalists too, thought Denning was being aloof, dismissive and highly protective, perhaps fearful the commentary of other leading figures might exasperate the scandal.

Denning interviewed over 150 people linked to or who had knowledge of the affair. Some of the resultant information did appear in his

Stephen Ward's surgery and consulting rooms were located in this London building



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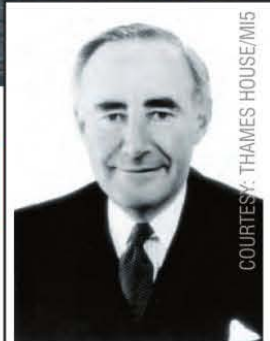
Stephen Ward was found dead at his home here at 17 Wimpole Mews, London

70,000 word report but a great deal did not. Nor did the identities of everyone concerned become public knowledge. And the reason for this is simple: Denning had promised 'absolute confidentiality' and that is the key word being used today to defend the current government's position.

Central to the affair, and an admission perhaps of the sensitivity of the secret papers, many historians believe other senior and well-known figures, some probably holding a position in the government of the day, may feature. At the time, it is believed even MI5 Director-General Roger Hollis was not privy to all the facts.

RELEASE DATE POSTPONED

In the summer of 2013, questions were raised about if and when the material would be released. Remarkably, Cabinet Spokesman for the Lords, Lord Wallace of



COURTESY: THAMES HOUSE/MI5

For reasons still unclear, MI5 Director-General Sir Roger Hollis visited Ward at Wimpole Mews on a number of occasions

Historian and expert on the 'machinery of government', Professor Peter Hennessy, believes the papers are simply "too hot to handle," and that they may not be released for another 50 years - 2064 being the earliest date...



Lord Wallace of Saltaire discusses the possibility of the papers' release in the House of Lords in July 2013

Saltaire, responded by announcing that the government was still unsure if the papers should be destroyed or released. However, though the decision not to release them in 2014 has been made, an official said the documents will be "permanently preserved." Essentially this means that anyone previously linked to the spy scandal will be dead by the time they reach the archives.

Historian and expert on the 'machinery of government', Professor Peter Hennessy, believes the papers are simply "too hot to handle," and that they may not be released for another 50 years - 2064 being the earliest date.

STEPHEN WARD

A central character involved in the case was London osteopath Stephen Ward. He had a



At the centre of a political storm, love scandal and spy storm - Minister of State for War John Profumo

plethora of society, political and aristocratic clients whom he regularly treated. These also included members of the Royal Family. Indeed, one only has to take a quick scroll down his client list to understand just how popular he was. Winston Churchill, Princess Margaret, Prince Philip, Elizabeth Taylor, Ava Gardner and Frank Sinatra to name but a few.



First Lord of the Admiralty, MI6 contact man and later British Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare

It was Ward who actually introduced Keeler to Profumo at a function at Cliveden, Buckinghamshire, a sprawling estate and residence of prominent businessman, politician and horse breeder 3rd Viscount Astor in 1961.* Just before WWII began, Astor worked as the Parliamentary Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty Sir Samuel Hoare. Hoare himself

© GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN COLLECTION



Princess Margaret



Prince Philip (Duke of Edinburgh) pictured in 1962



Winston Churchill

© DAVID S PATRON

© TONY FRENCH

Ava Gardner



© EIGO NO TOMIO

Frank Sinatra

Elizabeth
Taylor
CIRCA. 1960s

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

was later despatched to Spain in 1940 as British Ambassador. One of his primary tasks was to keep Spain out of the war, and he almost certainly played a role in British intelligence collection and subterfuge.

Many famous people had been entertained by the Astors at Cliveden, including Winston Churchill, Rudyard Kipling, Joseph Kennedy, Mahatma Gandhi, F. D. Roosevelt, George Bernhard Shaw, Charlie Chaplin and T.E. Lawrence. Interestingly, the family also owned

a number of small cottages in the grounds including Spring Cottage. In 1957 this was leased by Stephen Ward and in future years, he and Keeler would spend weekends at Cliveden.

Ward was almost certainly a KGB contact man, but he also knew the likes of MI5 Director-General Roger Hollis, who Keeler said visited him on several occasions at his home in Wimpole Mews. Keeler later claimed that Ward asked her to try and secure details from

Profumo of when America was going to install nuclear warheads in West Germany. She also inadvertently acted as a courier for him, delivering envelopes to the Russian Embassy. Just what they contained remains a mystery.

ELABORATE STING OR SUICIDE?

After news of the love scandal broke, Ward was arrested and charged not with espionage, but securing and supporting his affluent lifestyle from the "immoral earnings of call girls" - an accusation he vigorously denied - and one many intelligence watchers still find amusing today. However, one day before his trial concluded, on 31 July 1963, Ward was found dead - this after reportedly overdosing on sleeping tablets. As he was being taken to St Stephen's Hospital, a jury at the Old Bailey Court found him guilty.

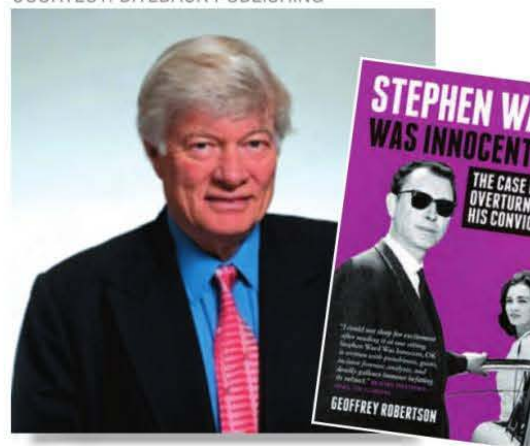
The mansion house at
Cliveden, Buckinghamshire

© DADEROT



Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber's new play, *Stephen Ward The Musical*, portrays Ward as the victim of an Establishment plot, effectively a 'fall guy' who found himself in the middle of a sex and spy scandal. Speaking about the new investigations, Webber admits they are of interest.

Ward's remaining relatives believe the reputation of Webber and the musical may yet help to clear his name and restore his reputation. Michael Ward, 69, a solicitor and Ward's nephew, believes that his uncle was "stitched-up" and that the charges were designed to deflect attention away from the Profumo business. Michael's brother, Jonathan, 68, supports this viewpoint calling the affair "one of the worst cases of character assassination of the 20th century."

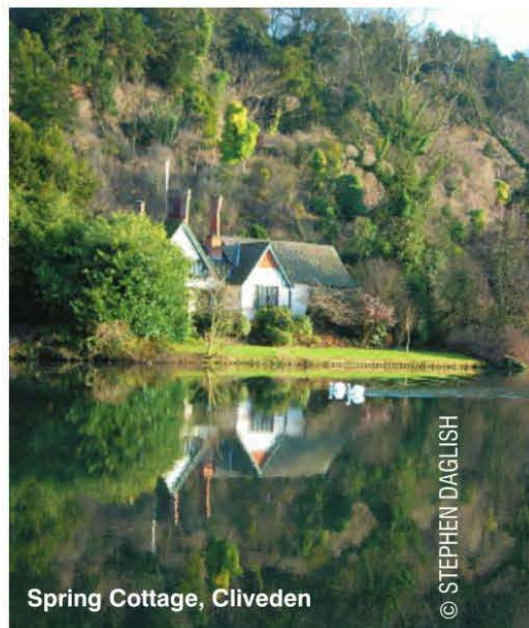


Geoffrey Robertson QC

There has always been much suspicion about his death, even in the intelligence community. Rumours and speculation abound that he was killed to protect members of both the Government and Establishment, though this has never been proven. However, it was hoped that with the release in 2014 of further papers connected to the affair, some clues may have surfaced.

Nevertheless, a new book by barrister Geoffrey Robertson QC - *Stephen Ward Was Innocent, OK*, (See UnderCover Book Releases page 74) seems to support the case for a great miscarriage of justice. He argues that two senior judges, Chief Justice Lord Parker and Lord Widgery, who would assume that position, had allegedly concealed evidence from the Ward jury.

The information contained therein has now been presented to the Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC) in an effort to have the original conviction overturned. Amongst those attending the launch of the book, were Mandy Rice-Davies, who at the time of the Profumo



December 2013: Stephen Ward Was Innocent, OK - The Press Conference featuring Geoffrey Robertson QC

By Sam Deacon

December 2013, saw the release of Geoffrey Robertson QC's controversial new book *Stephen Ward is Innocent, OK*. The author highlights the unjust nature of Stephen Ward's trial - the notorious scandal which

brought down the Conservative Government. With a tenacious style and clear emotion Geoffrey brings to light the true injustice of the case, labelling Stephen as a scapegoat for those in power. It would appear that there were members of the judiciary that actively sought to conceal influential evidence that may implicate high profile members of the Establishment, members that remain - to this day - concealed in the shadows, in the wake of Profumo affair.

Gathered before members of the press, Geoffrey Robertson QC simply, yet eloquently, spoke of the judicial misconduct which led to Stephen Ward's conviction and consequently his suicide, bringing to light the irregularities which encumbered Stephen's defence. The focus of Geoffrey's discussion was the Establishment's continued



Geoffrey Robertson QC was joined by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Mandy Rice-Davies at the press conference

refusal to release important transcripts relating to the Stephen Ward case from the public archives. When the National Archives was challenged as to the reason for this they stated that the transcripts contained unsubstantiated claims of prostitution as well as details of the sexual life of named individuals.

However, were these documents to be released, it is highly likely that they would prove crucial to procuring the ultimate

overturning of Stephen's conviction. With the help of high profile members of the community such as Lord Jeremy Hutchinson, Sir Andrew Lloyd-Webber, and Mandy Rice-Davies - a personality who lies at the heart of the controversy surrounding the case - Geoffrey Robertson put forward the need for Stephen's conviction to be overturned, clearing his name and finally undoing the wrong that was done.

Courtesy: Biteback Publishing

Affair was Christine Keeler's closest friend. Also in attendance, Andrew Lloyd Webber who has written a play currently showing at London's Aldwych Theatre - *Stephen Ward the Musical*.

Commenting on the Ward affair, Mr Robertson said: "The conviction of Stephen Ward stands as the worst unrequited miscarriage of justice in modern British history and it is now time for it to be overturned." He is not without support.

Another book, *The Secret Worlds of Stephen Ward* by investigative authors Anthony Summers, a Pulitzer Prize Finalist and Stephen Dorril, the latter being the acclaimed author of *MI6: Fifty Years of Special Operations*, goes



Anthony Summers

Honeytrap: The Secret World of Stephen Ward, which also focused on the more controversial aspects of the case and linked former US President Kennedy to the affair.

'MURDERED BY MI6 ASSET'

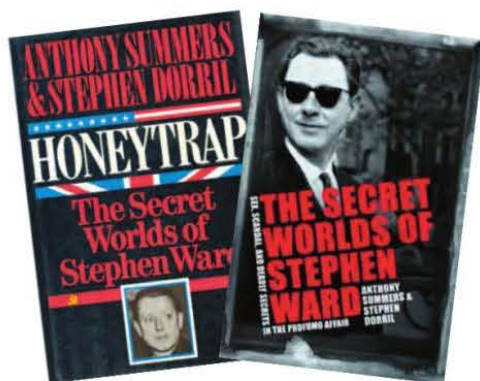
In the new book, Lee Tracey, described as an "SIS asset," says he was told by another MI5-MI6 contact man in the person of a Polish emigre 'Stanley Rytter', that he was actually paid to kill Ward. Tracey said: "He [Rytter] convinced Ward that he ought to have a good night's sleep and take some sleeping pills. He let Ward doze off and then woke him again and told him to take his tablets. Half an hour or so later, he woke Ward again and told him

further. They claim to have uncovered evidence that MI5 was behind the overdose - this in the form of information supplied by an MI6 contact man. In 1987, the authors, of course, wrote

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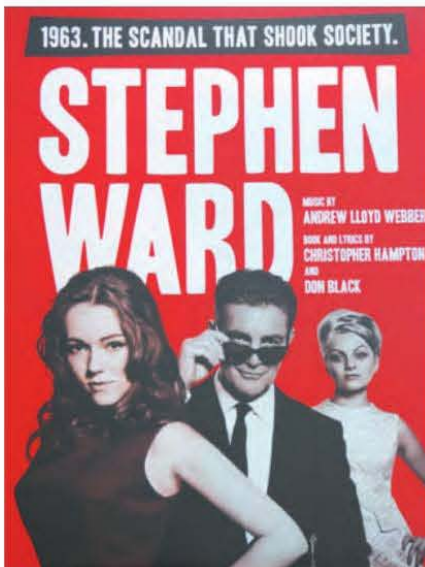


President John F Kennedy and First Lady Jacqueline pictured with their children in 1962 at the height of the Profumo Affair



© BITEBACK PUBLISHING

© BITEBACK PUBLISHING



he'd forgotten to take his sleeping pills. And so it went on... until Ward overdosed. It might sound far-fetched, but it's the easiest thing in the world to do. Once the victim is drowsy, he will agree to almost anything."

It is an extraordinary allegation, though the actual overdosing theory is not new and has been proposed on a number of occasions. However, it is the statement by Tracey, a man now in his eighties, that has sent ripples



Ward was taken to St Stephens Hospital - part of which remains and can be seen on the right - renamed St Stephens Centre. Most of the original building was demolished in 1989 - replaced by Chelsea and Westminster Hospital

through the intelligence community, and may be another reason why the Profumo documents are deemed so sensitive that they can't be released. As for Tracey, he also said MI6

engaged him in an operation to watch several people closely associated with Stephen Ward.

Continued on page 82



Minister of State for War John Profumo lived here in Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, London

© EDWARD - FROM 500 SPY SITES OF LONDON

LANGLEY ACKNOWLEDGES CONTRACT WITH MISSING INVESTIGATOR

LEVINSON MYSTERY

And The CIA's Iran Regime Change Operation

Eye Spy examines the strange disappearance of former FBI and DEA agent Robert Levinson in Iran, which could yet prove pivotal in negotiations over Tehran's nuclear ambitions - this as his role as a CIA contact man is controversially revealed...



CIA officials believe a nuclear enrichment deal struck between Iran and six world powers in November 2013, may provide a gateway for Tehran to continue its weapons programme in a covert, but legitimate manner. Negotiated in Geneva, the agreement means that the enrichment of high grade uranium - suitable for weapons' manufacture, should cease. Sanctions thereafter will be eased or lifted altogether.

However, despite world leaders such as President Obama and David Cameron hailing the agreement, others remain cautious, including Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who called the deal a "historic mistake." Indeed, in Tehran itself there is

much debate about Iran's President Hassan Rouhani's role in the affair, some hard-liners believing he has offered too many concessions to the West.

Intelligence analysts believe Iran's spy agency MOIS (Ministry of Information and Security), is also suspicious, fearing the West's wider objective is linked to a decades-old CIA-MI6 plan prepared solely for an 'opportunistic moment' for regime change. The secret research file is constantly updated and processed meaning that at any given time, should the circumstances be suitable, it can be implemented. Some intelligence sources believe there have already been signs that the operation to topple Iran's long-standing political-military-religious framework has begun, and that this has been recognised by MOIS.

Eye Spy sources say the plan, initially prepared by Langley's Middle East section a

Evidence emerges of secret links to CIA and an unauthorised intelligence mission to Iran

I Am HERE IN GUANTANAMO DO YOU KNOW WHERE IT IS?





These photographs of Levinson holding placards mocking the United States, were intended to give the impression he was being held by terrorists. However, the feeling amongst most intelligence analysts is that they were created by MOIS

few years after the fall of the Shah of Iran, is modified by events primarily in the region, and 'fed' with intelligence on a variety of subjects, including the political and military objectives of senior officials: President Rouhani, for example, is considered a reformist. However, external data affecting Iran is also considered, such as the support it receives from Russia.

ROBERT LEVINSON

Whether or not the secret file contains anything about the disappearance of former FBI and DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) officer Robert Levinson in 2007, is unclear. Levinson, an investigator for the security company R. A. Levinson and Associates, acting in a supposed private capacity, disappeared on the free-trade Iranian island of Kish, reportedly investigating a corruption

matter. It has been conjectured that he may have been kidnapped by terrorists, but this seems unlikely. At the time, then Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said the US had evidence he was being held "somewhere in southwest Asia," indicating he was no longer in Iran.

Intelligence sources believe the likely culprit behind his abduction is MOIS itself, and that he continues to be held in the event he could be used as a 'bargaining chip'. One primary reason why sceptics initially doubted the latter scenario, is because he no longer held any official standing. However, events and reports in recent months suggest that may not entirely be true, and indicate he may well have had covert ties to the CIA.

In Autumn 2013, Levinson's family released a new series of previously unseen photographs allegedly taken by his captors around 2009 -



A giant screen in New York plays an appeal on behalf of the Levinson family for information

the family having received them in 2011. The graphics appeared staged, with the primary intent to make it appear he was being held by terrorists in Afghanistan, or at the very least, outside of Iran. At the same time Levinson's wife, Christine, appealed for information. She and the family also asked the US Government to act with a little more urgency and put pressure on the authorities in Iran.

However, in a recent development it has been learned that Levinson was actually engaged in a covert CIA-backed operation, described by some senior intelligence officers as a "rogue mission." Just what the mission involved is not entirely clear, but at the time of his disappearance, and behind closed doors, Congress was told he did not have a "current relationship" with the FBI or CIA, and that he had not travelled to Iran at the behest of Langley. Perhaps true, but the facts are a little more intriguing.

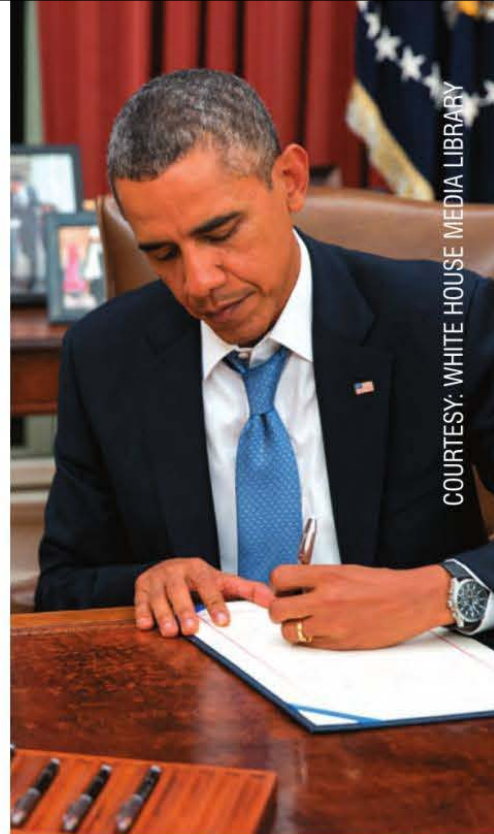
Eye Spy sources believe Levinson may have been part of a secret intelligence gathering

Left: Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said the United States had evidence Levinson was being held captive outside Iran





Levinson's abduction came at a time Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was flexing his country's muscle in the Middle East



COURTESY: WHITE HOUSE MEDIA LIBRARY

The White House urged the Associated Press, which had known of Levinson's contact with the CIA for six years, not to publish the story, in the event this might put his life in further danger

operation authorised by analysts from the Iran Desk. Media security experts in Washington claim the analysts had no direct authority to run such sensitive operations abroad. It has also transpired that in 2008, documents and e-mails linked to the mission were discovered by senior line managers who were furious with the analysts. This led to suspensions and the apparent dismissal of three long-term staffers. Similarly, an array of rules regarding internal and external contract arrangements were altered, meaning procedures to authorise such undertakings were subject to more scrutiny by senior staffers. Interestingly, relationships with academics and other 'players' were also changed, and the manner in which data was collected and sought. Some of this data was obviously being introduced into the CIA's secret file on Iranian regime change.

LANGLEY CONTRACT TIES

The Agency has now acknowledged it was responsible for Robert Levinson, and it has been revealed Christine Levinson received a cheque for \$2.5 million. Just as interesting, and perhaps more relevant to information gathering, the family also received an additional \$120,000, this the cost of renewing his contract.

Levinson joined the FBI in 1978 working at its field office in New York City. Here he was engaged in combating organised crime gangs. Thereafter he moved to Florida where he was similarly employed - this time targeting Russian organisations. It was in Florida that he developed a skill in establishing prime sources. And during this period he is said to



COURTESY: DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Following 9/11, John Ashcroft became a pivotal figure in developing and supporting the US Patriot Act - a piece of legislation that caused privacy concerns amongst civil liberty and human rights' groups

have met and befriended one of Langley's most respected Russian analysts in the person of Anne Jablonski.

Her standing in the Agency was first class. Jablonski had briefed FBI Director Robert Mueller and Attorney General John Ashcroft following 9/11, before eventually moving to the powerful Office of Transnational Issues (OTI), a Langley Division that focuses on organised illegal crime money and weapons transfers, amongst other things.



Former FBI Director Robert Mueller (right) and FBI Deputy Director Sean Joyce (left) and Carl Ghattas (centre), head of the Strategic Operations of the Counterterrorism Division with Christine Levinson

COURTESY: FBI



Dawud Salahuddin

MEETING WITH AN IRANIAN ASSASSIN

Levinson met with Dawud Salahuddin on the island of Kish (pictured), just one day before he disappeared. The controversial Salahuddin has already acknowledged murdering an Iranian dissident and former member of the Shah of Iran's government in Maryland, United States in 1980

IRAN DOCUMENTS PROVIDE HOPE

The Levinson family have secured documents from a source in Iran, which if authentic, are proof indeed he is being detained by the authorities. The papers relate to an arrest order and a memo noting Levinson had been diagnosed with diabetes. However, he was transferred to a hospital but fell into a coma.



FBI officials translated the material and have confirmed the names of those mentioned in the documents are indeed real people.

Iran's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohammad Javad Zarif (left) said he had not seen the documents nor "any evidence Levinson was in Iran." He also claims that Tehran has "good evidence" showing the American was last seen alive outside Iran.

After retiring from the FBI in 1988, this following a 22-year career, Levinson found employment with an element of the OTI - the Illicit Finance Group - on a contract worth about £50,000 a year. Media sources close to the Levinson case say he was involved in academic intelligence gathering. Eye Spy believes one of his tasks was also linked to Iran's nuclear ambitions - gathering information - some of which would undoubtedly have been 'fed' into the CIA's Iran Regime Change Operation.

MEETING WITH AN ASSASSIN

On 8 March 2007, Levinson flew from the United Arab Emirates to Kish Island and checked into the Hotel Maryam. Notwithstanding he had been given multiple cover stories: investigating corruption; a business trip and that he was a simply a tourist. In December 2013, the Associated Press published a major story concerning



Robert Levinson

Levinson, in which the media outlet said he had arranged to meet Dawud Salahuddin (real name David Belfield). He of course is a wanted American-born fugitive and convert to Islam. Salahuddin began working for the Iranian regime in 1980, shortly after the Islamic Revolution. In that year Salahuddin was linked to the murder of Ali Akbar Tabatabaei, a former Iranian diplomat of the Shah's government in Maryland in 1980. Tabatabaei was president of the newly founded Iran Freedom Association. US law officials say Salahuddin drove to Tabatabaei's house disguised as a postman and shot the dissident dead. Thereafter he fled the United States to Iran.

Levinson must have been fully aware of such details but it was the intimate information Salahuddin held on the current Iranian regime that interested him. How contact was first

President Obama and senior security and intelligence chiefs meet with Christine Levinson and her sister at the White House



COURTESY: WHITE HOUSE MEDIA

© CHRISTINE LEVINSON/LEVINSON FAMILY



Christine Levinson listens as former FBI Director Robert Mueller - outside the Bureau's Washington Field Office - announces a \$1 million reward for information leading to the successful and safe return of her husband Robert



The strain of Robert Levinson's Iran ordeal is evident in these pictures

Florida solicitor David McGee who has represented the Levinson family, confirmed to media outlets that the former FBI agent was engaged on an "unsanctioned CIA mission." McGee told NBC News that "Bob knew this was a dangerous mission... he got caught and the US left him there."



brokered or initiated is not at all clear. Nevertheless, this scenario has long been supported by Eye Spy sources.

The Iranian, who remains on the FBI's fugitive list, spent hours with Levinson discussing Iran's leaders and those secretive figures in the country who were the real power brokers and reformists. On 9 March, just one day after his arrival on Kish, Levinson disappeared; the FBI, which has offered a \$1 million reward for information leading to his safe return, has stated he was last seen heading towards Kish Airport in a taxi.

Interestingly, in 2007 Salahuddin made contact with the Associated Press and in a series of telephone calls and e-mail exchanges, told the

CIA-OTI

THE OFFICE OF TRANSNATIONAL ISSUES

The Office of Transnational Issues applies unique functional expertise to assess existing and emerging threats to US national security and provides the most senior US policymakers, military planners, and law enforcement with analysis, warning, and crisis support. OTI produces current intelligence products as well as long-range analysis that provide strategic context and over-the-horizon perspective.

Drawing on a broad range of experts, OTI's analysis addresses energy and economic security, illicit financial activities, societal conflicts, humanitarian crises, global health, and the strategic military and global information environment:

- OTI analysts with expertise in international energy, trade, and finance support senior officials responding to developments that could affect US energy security, the stability of international financial markets, and downturns in the economies of countries of concern.

- The Office's illicit finance analysts draw on money laundering, corruption, and financial network expertise to support policy and law enforcement officials in their efforts to identify, disrupt, and prevent illicit financial transactions that threaten US security.

- OTI assessments on refugee flows, food security, and border tensions contribute to US forecasts of international aid requirements, support US and multilateral peacekeeping operations, and identify prospects for instability in potential trouble spots.

- OTI's health experts analyse health threats abroad, such as pandemics, that could impact the United States and its interests.

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- OTI's analysis of foreign efforts to manipulate US perceptions helps US policymakers understand the global information environment and how views of the United State are formed.

- OTI analysts use a range of methodological techniques and outside experts to analyse complex intelligence questions related to current policy issues and long-range concerns about the strategic security environment.





Former Iran President Ahmadinejad



Charlie Rose

© DAVID SHANKBONE

COVERT US-IRAN INTEL LIAISONS?

Questioned by US journalist Charlie Rose in 2012, about Robert Levinson, then Iranian President Ahmadinejad did not deny the American was in his country's custody. He also remarked that tentative discussions had taken place about a possible prisoner exchange.

Of further interest, the president claimed a meeting between US and Iranian intelligence officials had taken place in 2011. This was a surprising development that Washington did not deny or confirm.

AP Levinson had said he was seeking information on cigarette smuggling, which was affecting his client - a British tobacco firm. This scenario now seems dubious.

As a matter of reference, the Associated Press and *The New York Times* had for six years known about Levinson's ties to the CIA, this after gaining access to his files and a number of e-mails. The newspaper, nor bureau did not publish the information fearful it might jeopardise his life. As for the AP's release of information, several US media outlets report that the White House had urged the organisation not to release details.

HMS CORNWALL INCIDENT

Some intelligence watchers have tentatively linked Levinson's disappearance to the capture of 15 Royal Navy personnel from HMS Cornwall. The sailors were seized by the Iranian Navy in international waters as they patrolled off the coast of Iraq. This incident happened on 23

March 2007 - just 14 days after Levinson went missing and there lies the possibility he was to be used as a 'bargaining tool' in the affair. Just as revealing, seven days after the HMS Cornwall incident, Iran's state-controlled propaganda media station, Press TV, announced Levinson had been held by Iranian security services since 9 March, confirming he was almost certainly detained just hours after the meeting with Salahuddin.



HMS Cornwall was decommissioned in June 2011. Inset: Royal Marine Commandos in a rigged-hull inflatable boat similar to that operated by Royal Navy personnel from HMS Cornwall



Indeed, Salahuddin himself claims he was detained by Iranian police in the lobby of the hotel following his meeting with Levinson. When he returned a few hours later - this after lengthy questioning - Levinson was nowhere to be found.

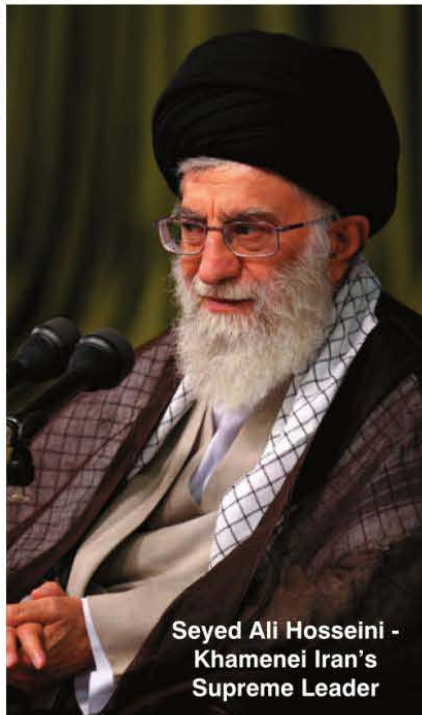
CIA 'SNATCH' SQUADS

Another scenario focuses upon an incident which occurred at Iran's Liaison Office in northern Iraq in January 2007. Here five Iranian Revolutionary Guard intelligence agents were captured by US Special Forces guided by CIA elements in the city of Irbil - the theory being Levinson was abducted in response to the action. A few weeks earlier in December 2006, Brigadier General Mohsen Chirazi, the third most senior

REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS - BASIJ Paramilitary 'Organisation for Mobilization of the Oppressed'



There were calls throughout Iran for the UK sailors to be tried. One threat in particular concerned MI6 and was made by a ruthless group called the Basij - a paramilitary outfit linked to the Revolutionary Guards. The photo here shows a Basij operative assisting a policeman as he attempts to arrest a protester following the 2009 Iran Election



Seyed Ali Hosseini -
Khamenei Iran's
Supreme Leader



Former US Secretary of State
Condoleezza Rice



Iranian President Hassan Rouhani

intelligence official in the RG's elite Quds Force had been detained. A further 'Irbil snatch operation' shortly after targeted two more senior intelligence officers. Of course the Quds Force report directly to Iran's Supreme Leader - Seyed Ali Hosseini Khamenei.

Officially, Langley has now acknowledged the former Bureau and DEA man did perform some tasks on its behalf, but that he was not engaged in an intelligence-driven operation in Iran. A 2007 cable secured by WikiLeaks shows American diplomatic and intelligence suspicion that MOIS was behind his abduction. The diplomat who signed off that document was the Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

Today, an array of e-mails between Levinson and Jablonski have surfaced which reveal at the very least - cooperation on analysis.

Others believe they are representative of the work of a spy and intelligence collection. What seems evident, is that part of Langley involved in agent running (clandestine service), seems to have been oblivious about Levinson's role, though it would be incredible to believe that some staffers did not learn of, or asked about the source of some of the information.

If MOIS is responsible for Levinson's capture and subsequent detention, it seems likely that under interrogation he would have revealed his role with the CIA, and the true purpose of his mission. Aged 65, he has been missing over 2,500 days, though his family remain hopeful the thaw in Iran-USA relations may ultimately lead to his release.

Nevertheless, with the tentative nuclear deal edging towards its closing period for implementation, uncertainty in Iran as to who really

brokers power could yet result in more turmoil, and end all hope of finding Robert Levinson. As for President Rouhani, his remarks about the former operative are revealing: "We don't know who he is or where he is."

The nuclear talks provided the first discussion platform for US and Iranian diplomats since 1979.

IRAN ARRESTS 'MI6 SPY'

Meanwhile, officials in MOIS' counter-intelligence division, claim they have "captured an MI6 spy" involved in intelligence collection "in all spheres."

This event also appears linked to Iran's nuclear weapons programme. Intelligence

KIDNAPPED

Kish Island, Iran
March 9, 2007

ROBERT A. LEVINSON





DESCRIPTION

Date of Birth:	March 16, 1942	Sex:	Male
Place of Birth:	Flushing, New York	Eyes:	Blue
Height:	188 cm (6'2 inches) - at the time of his disappearance	Hair:	Dark
Weight:	100 kg (220 pounds) - at the time of his disappearance	Race:	White
Remarks:	Levinson wears eyeglasses. He is believed to have lost a significant amount of weight, possibly 30-40 pounds.		

THE DETAILS

Information is being sought regarding United States citizen Robert A. Levinson, a retired FBI Special Agent, who went missing during a business trip to Kish Island, Iran, on March 9, 2007. Levinson resided from the FBI in 1980 and worked as a private investigator following his retirement. Levinson handled the Kish Island, Iran, on March 9, 2007, working on behalf of several large corporations, and his disappearance, kidnapping and the circumstances surrounding his disappearance have been subjects since that time.

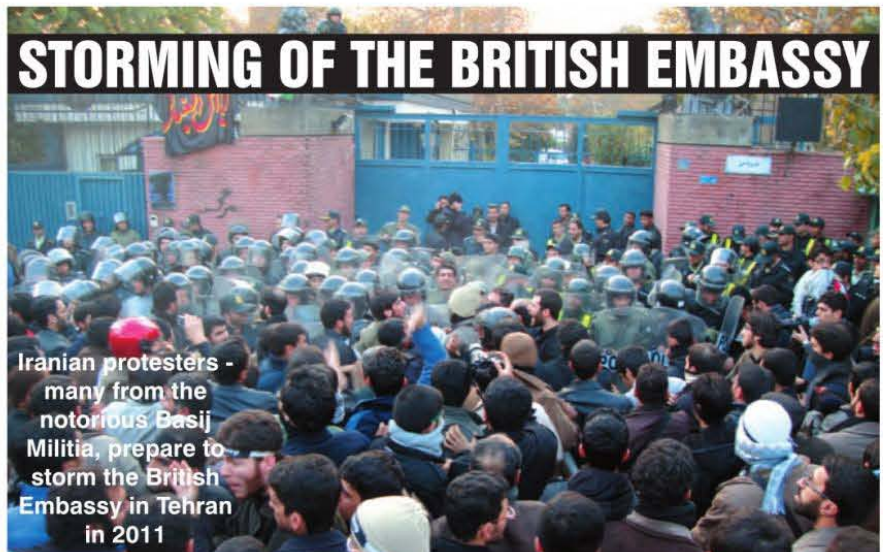
REWARD

The United States Government is offering a reward of up to \$1,000,000 for information leading directly to the safe location, recovery and return of Robert A. Levinson.

If you have any information concerning Robert Levinson, please contact the FBI Tip Line at (800) 332-5683. You can also contact your nearest American Embassy or U.S. Consulate.

Field Office: Washington Field Office

Phone Classification: Excluded and Excluded



Iranian protesters - many from the notorious Basij Militia, prepare to storm the British Embassy in Tehran in 2011



ALL PHOTOGRAPHS: © AMERICOPHILE

INTELLIGENCE LOSS: Though officials inside the British Embassy managed to destroy many sensitive and classified documents before being detained, it is believed valuable materials, including computer equipment - as evidenced in these dramatic images - was seized and is now in the possession of MOIS officials

sources believe hardliners in Iran opposed to any sort of deal that would affect its weapons programme, have created the event to cause further friction between the UK and Iran - Britain being one of the signatures on the six-month nuclear freeze deal. Political relations between the countries have been poor since an organised mob stormed the British Embassy in Tehran on 29 November 2011. In that attack, rooms were ransacked and a plethora of secret and other classified documents stolen or destroyed. One communications room was set on fire.

Other rooms were daubed with anti-British graffiti, while police had trouble freeing several embassy staffers who had been seized.

BASIJ MILITIA AND MI6

Eye Spy sources in the Middle East were informed that the more violent protesters were mainly from the Basij militia (see page 25). The Basij have a deadly reputation for confronting and dismantling opposition groups. As they scaled the embassy's outer wall, the crowd chanted "death to England, America and Israel."

The next day, Britain's Foreign Secretary William Hague told Parliament that Iran's Ambassador to the UK and other government staff had been ordered to leave within 48 hours. In response,



Dominick Chilcott

Iran ordered Dominick Chilcott out of the country.

As for the supposed MI6 spy arrested in the province of Kerman, he has reportedly already confessed to espionage, though many intelligence watchers believe the story is untrue. Sources in Whitehall, London, note that for years Iran has

created imaginary spies in times of political uncertainty, an endeavour intended to gain public support from perceived external hostile forces.

The media in Iran view the situation differently, printing comments made by Dadkhoda Salari, the senior official in charge of the Revolutionary Court. He says Iranian Intelligence has evidence the spy has met with MI6 representatives on no fewer than 11 occasions, both in the country and outside. Described as a "businessman with academic credentials," by another official, the alleged spy has "performed every action asked of him" by British Intelligence. Iran claims he was recruited via a contact at the British Embassy in Tehran.

Salari said the agent had been under surveillance for several months and has admitted to all the charges. He claimed the man had received training from four MI6 instructors, on one occasion in London and was "performing acts against the state."



Foreign Secretary William Hague (centre), said the embassy attack was an "irresponsible action"

SUMMARY: Analysts in British Intelligence believe officials in MOIS remain opposed to any sort of negotiated deal regarding Iran's nuclear situation, and are intent on thwarting negotiations. As for the 'MI6 spy', there are no real facilities or points of interest which would draw the Service to Kerman province or the wider region.

The Interception of Diplomatic Communications



Royal Concierge



Rogue NSA contractor Edward Snowden continues to dominate the world of cyber space, and once again his underhand actions have caused deep embarrassment in Washington - in this case revealing intercepts made at luxury hotels where foreign diplomats, politicians, ministers and world leaders stay prior to and following important meetings

The classified system exposed by Snowden has an impressive codename - ROYAL CONCIERGE (RC) and was allegedly released as an experimental tool in 2010.

Whilst the manner in which the programme obtains its information seems advanced, the actual *practice* is nothing new.

The alleged interceptions are apparently undertaken worldwide, but whilst Snowden saw fit to name the countries where ROYAL CONCIERGE was operational, he strangely refrained from naming the actual hotels.

According to reports featured in Snowden's 'selected media', interception is not a machinated process: once a target guest's



intention to book into a particular hotel has been learned, and the building's own communication system identified, a specialist team of officers visits the hotel to prepare the ground for a 'technical attack'. In GCHQ 'jargon' the Technical Attack is referred to as a 'TECA', while the operatives involved are known as an 'Active Approach Team' (AAT).

AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY - LOCATIONS AND IDENTITY

That technology already exists to identify cell phones and Internet dongles is common knowledge. However, that it is used in some

Using a cell phone in some shopping malls allows analysts to determine the most visited locations and attractions



shopping malls may come as a surprise. Such technology is the reserve of a British company that assures us personal information is not downloaded - this as 'cell phones of interest' are tracked through stores and restaurants. The pattern of travel and 'hang time' data (where the owner remains static within the mall), are stored for statistical analysis.

In the 'off-the-shelf' version of the system, the actual captured data cannot be used to identify any particular user. This was evidenced when police asked the manufacturing companies to disclose the particulars of those who participated in the London riots of August 2011. The manufacturers of this type of technology responded by insisting their products do not work that way. However, Eye Spy believes that with a little 'reverse engineering', it would be possible to intercept whatever information a cell phone sends or receives. Also of relevance, such a software-driven product can be interfaced to other devices or programmes to take whatever intelligence is called for.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

MI5's Peter Wright, the Cold War 'bugs' expert and author of *Spycatcher*, recalled his experience of 'preparing' targeted rooms for interception. He and his fellow MI5 specialists entered hotels and embassies in a clandestine fashion (usually disguised as contract workers

etc.) in the 1950s to install 'Special Facilities' (SF) to telephones or the telex machines that have since been replaced in modern times by e-mail and fax. Wright famously wrote: *'For five years we bugged and burgled our way across London at the State's behest'*. If Messrs. Snowden and Greenwald are to be believed, such operations have continued unabated ever since; but not just by those holding Security Service credentials.

BLACK BAG OPERATIONS

Whilst Britain and the United States remain extremely close partners in intelligence gathering, sharing, cooperation and evaluation, similar operations involving the penetration of embassies by the US in particular, is more likely to involve the FBI than the NSA. Like Britain's telecommunications' providers their US counterparts are expected to help the authorities with access to services and I suspect that encoded or encrypted documents are routinely processed. This ensures whatever method is used the eventual 'third-party' decode will be routine if a decrypt becomes necessary. America plays host to some 600 international embassies and much like the antics of Peter Wright and his colleagues, the FBI still maintains a specialist element to conduct 'Black Bag Operations' involving surreptitious entry to steal encrypted material and perhaps leave bugs behind. Entering some modern buildings, however,



A late 1960s telephone tapping device used by the Czechoslovakian StB spy service

may prove much more difficult than those Peter Wright encountered.

AGENT NOTATION

Britain of course, retains similar experts, as perhaps evidenced when Pakistan diplomats in London accused MI5 of trying to compromise its communications room whilst refurbishments were taking place in 2001, the revelations being made two years later. It's worth pointing out that the Pakistan Embassy, located in London's fashionable Knightsbridge, is but one of a small number of missions that still maintain contact via a diplomatic radio network.



Senior MI5 officer Peter Wright's activities regarding the bugging of 'selected' hotel rooms and their respective telephones is legendary and well documented in his controversial book - 'Spycatcher'



A 1950s ASR Telex machine





Replica of a KGB telephone tapping station at the Vilnius KGB Museum in Lithuania

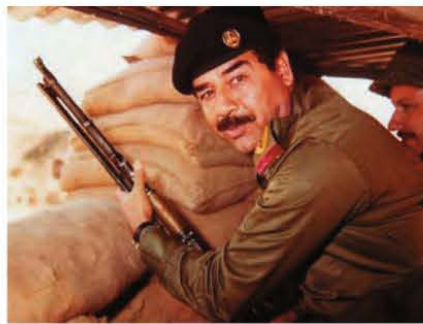
counterparts. In this case, the desire for information related to defeating Saddam Hussein was the driving force. At the time, there was no end of unsuccessful attempts to manipulate the public on both sides of the Atlantic who rightly supported their respective armed forces, but not generally a war which seemed a personal and political 'faux pas' at the upper levels of national leadership.

REVEALING E-MAILS

One e-mail relevant to the looming situation in Iraq was written by Frank Koza Defense Chief of Staff (Regional Targets) CIV NSA. Its content was designed to garner assistance to discover which nations would vote against



Pakistan High Commission, London



Saddam Hussein - targeted by British Intelligence

The alleged MI5 operation involved a 'builder' code-named NOTATION. He was accused of removing encrypted information and other documents, these being subsequently photographed by MI5 specialists. [See Eye Spy 22 for full story] However, many 'senior' counter-intelligence agencies are opportunist, and one can only imagine the number of nations which participate in such actions. As President Obama noted when the furore of the NSA surveillance leaks began to emerge, "everyone spies on each other."

MI5 was again accused of espionage in January 2003, together with its American



UN Security Council Meeting

military action in Iraq; in essence, discovering 'negative' vote consideration by members of the United Nations Security Council.

Once a country's voting intention had been learned, analysts believed the intelligence could be 'utilised' to influence the international community. Representative diplomats in need of persuasion were Angola, Cameroon, Chile, Bulgaria, and Guinea. Pakistan also fell under this spotlight - these six countries were referred to as 'The Middle Six Delegations'.

However, the content of Koza's e-mail, or the intercept, was not made by a hostile country



Back of Pakistan High Commission, London



Antenna atop the Pakistan High Commission, London

© PAUL BEAUMONT



Spy Games: An UNSCOM specialist examines Iraqi chemical-filled mortars in 1992. There were many officials working in intelligence and the armed forces who believed most, if not all of Iraq's WMD and WMD manufacturing capabilities had been destroyed following the first Iraq war which began in 1991

but rather by a whistleblower, Katherine Gunn, a linguist with GCHQ who had been raised in Taiwan and subsequently became a Mandarin to English translator.

Many backed Gunn's actions, her supporters claiming the material showed the length that some governments will take to achieve their mandates. Katherine Gunn was not alone in her personal questioning of the need to enter Iraq - this primarily over the existence of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). For example, Major Frank Grevil a military intelligence officer from Denmark had already leaked secret documents to the world's press that illustrated that no WMD's would ever be found in Iraq. Interestingly, just like Gunn and more recently Edward Snowden, Grevil received the Sam Adams Award for 'integrity' in 2009.

UNSCOM 255 AND PROJECT 858

Relevant to both case files is a note written by UNSCOM's chief inspector Scott Ritter in his



UNSCOM chemical testing lab

1999 book *Endgame*. Ritter said he had not found any evidence that Saddam had retained WMDs following the first Iraq war.

Meanwhile, communications were being intercepted in Iraq by two opposing sides. For the US, this was achieved by special facilities that automatically intercepted Iraqi communications within the structure of the UNSCOM 255 teams and presumably performed by the NSA. The other being Iraq's very efficient Al Hadi Project, also known as Project 858. This relentlessly intercepted Ritter and his team's

UNSCOM communications mast



communications to the United Nations as it was transmitted to a satellite in burst transmissions.

To counter Project 858, the UNSCOM 255 team resorted to simple book codes to beat Baghdad's unwanted attention.

GROUND-BREAKING INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES



Yet perhaps the most convincing diplomatic intercepts occurred in and during the run up

to the London-hosted G20 meeting in 2009. As delegates flocked to top hotels, GCHQ's 'Active Approach Teams' had, according to media reports at the time, already been busy establishing fake Internet cafes and cellular links that looked more attractive to 'diplomatic cell phones' than the regular and normal cellular sites. Looking back at events that year, Edward Snowden called the electronic wizardry used "ground breaking intelligence capabilities."

The technical 'wizards' at the Black Hat 2013 Conference in America, utilised 'femtocells' to achieve similar results, the only difference being a notice was posted informing those present their devices were open to interception.



© DAVID SHANKBONE

An UNSCOM team destroys chemical weapons discovered in Iraq in 1992. Right: Former UNSCOM inspector Scott Ritter firmly believed that nothing of Saddam's stockpiles of WMD remained following the first Gulf War



A working dinner at the London G-20 summit. L-R: German Chancellor Angela Merkel, President Obama, Singapore President Lee Myung-bak, King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia and President of Brazil Lula da Silva



No intercepted information is totally reliable without background knowledge and it will be the previous product from intercepts made using alternative methods that will produce a fuller picture.

As if to prove all the above, Edward Snowden has just released details of the NSA's world-wide surveillance scheme that involved the infection of 50,000 network locations with malicious software called CNE or COMPUTER NETWORK EXPLOITATION. GCHQ's alleged version was code-named QUANTUM INSERT.

The exploitation reportedly affected many companies worldwide, the resultant hacking being carried out by TAO, TAILORED ACCESS OPERATIONS.

A slide, entitled 'Driver 1: Worldwide SIGINT/ Defense Cryptologic Platform', looks remarkably like a PowerPoint production. It shows a cabled map projection of the world with the countries connected by optical fibre but also

© LARRY D MOORE



It has been alleged British Intelligence created bogus Internet Cafes during the G-20 summit for the use of delegates and secretarial staff



© ALEXANDER MARKS

TOP SECRET//COMINT//REL TO USA, AUS, CAN, GBR, NZL

TAO

TAILORED ACCESS OPERATIONS

- Show me all the exploitable machines in country X
- Fingerprints from TAO are loaded into XKEYSCORE's application/fingerprintID engine
- Data is tagged and databased
- No strong-selector
- Complex boolean tasking and regular expressions required

TOP SECRET//COMINT//REL TO USA, AUS, CAN, GBR, NZL

INTERNATIONAL EYE SPY INTELLIGENCE MAGAZINE

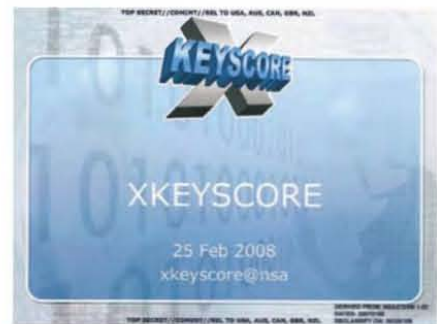
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hints at other methods such as satellite. The left hand information box reads: 'High Speed Optical Cable' followed by 'Covert, Clandestine or Cooperative Large Accesses. 20 Access Programs Worldwide'.

FIELD STATION 83 AND MOONPENNY

Also on the slide, a centrepiece lists regional countries, some redacted [Eye Spy believes this to be incredibly sensitive] and the right hand infobox states FORNSAT (Foreign Satellites) and lists a number of codewords. One, MOONPEN, sound uncannily like a project revealed on British television several years ago by investigative journalist Duncan Campbell. At the time he was looking into events at RAF Menwith Hill, the huge North Yorkshire-based NSA monitoring station also known as Field Station F83. Its activities remain incredibly secret and it is not unusual for people loitering in the area to be challenged by Ministry of Defence Police and moved on or detained.

One of the systems described was code-named MOONPENNY; a satellite intercept system designed to take in transmissions from across Europe and possibly the Middle East via ARABSAT. By identifying the codename MOONPEN on one of Snowden's stolen slides, this suggests the released intelligence is not recent at all.

This slide, however, does offer additional insight into the actual depth of penetration by those who use the intelligence, revealed by an information box entitled 'Classes of Accesses'.

There are five classes of penetration as shown on the map as roundels of different colours. Green is 3rd Party Party/Liaison [30 countries],

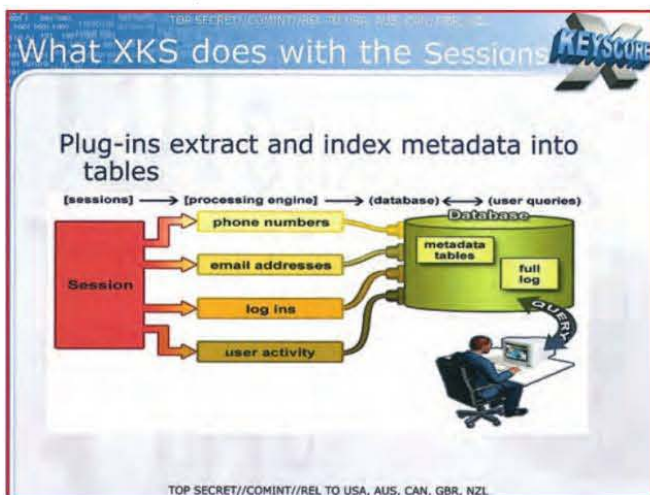


© GOOGLE EARTH

According to 'Der Spiegel' - the TAO is based at this facility in San Antonio, Texas



This slide shows where X-KEYSCORE is operational or can be used



This slide called 'PLUG-INS' reveals the various Internet data fields which can be searched - in live time

Regional [80+ SCS or 'sheds' See Eye Spy 88], CNE [>50,000 Worldwide implants] and FORNSAT [12+40 regional].

In conclusion, and understanding earlier case files, analysis of the latest Snowden releases are not that much of a revelation. He attempts to show GCHQ and NSA are running programmes to intercept communications of foreign diplomats and other envoys on important international business.

A brief study of past events reveals Snowden's material is somewhat belated and perhaps obsolete.



Menwith Hill - Field Station 83

Sadly, what it does provide is a slight insight as to how these intercepts start - this cannot assist those engaged in counter-terrorist work.

- Details of TAO first appeared in Germany's *Der Spiegel*. The NSA respond thus: 'Tailored Access Operations is a unique national asset that is on the front lines of enabling NSA to defend the nation and its allies. [TAO's] work is centred on computer network exploitation in support of foreign intelligence collection'.



NSA RESPONSE ON X-KEYSCORE

Details of TAILORED ACCESS OPERATIONS were revealed in a batch of documents stolen by Edward Snowden and released through his selected media, contained within a Top Secret NSA programme known as X-KEYSCORE.

X-KEYSCORE has an incredibly powerful Internet search mechanism which allows users to track real-time usage of the Internet by operators around the world.

That its existence is now known to terrorists is a damaging blow, not only to US Intelligence, but other international services as well. An indication of the usefulness of X-KEYSCORE can be found in a passage contained in one document: 'By 2008, 300 terrorists had been captured' due to its technical capability.

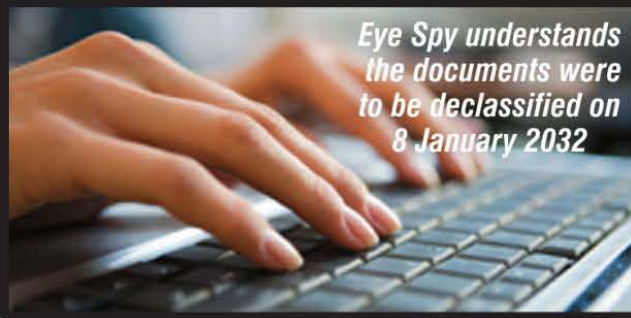
An NSA description of X-KEYSCORE, used for training purposes, describes it as 'the widest-reaching system available for developing intelligence from the Internet'.

In June 2013, Snowden probably made reference to the programme in a video interview to the *Guardian*: "Sitting at my desk, I could wiretap anyone, from you or your accountant... to a federal judge."

Its loss to the Agency as a covert intelligence collection tool cannot be underestimated, and probably the reason why senior officials have previously stated his actions will lead to the loss of life in future months and years.

As for the NSA's official position on X-KEYSCORE, it said in a statement to the *Guardian*: 'NSA's activities are focused and specifically deployed against – and only against – legitimate foreign intelligence targets in response to requirements that our leaders need for information necessary to protect our nation and its interests.'

'X-KEYSCORE is used as a part of NSA's lawful foreign signals intelligence collection system. Allegations of widespread, unchecked analyst access to NSA collection data are simply not true. Access to X-KEYSCORE, as well as all of NSA's analytic tools, is limited to only those personnel who require access for their assigned tasks. In addition, there are multiple technical, manual and supervisory checks and balances within the system to prevent deliberate misuse from occurring. Every search by an NSA analyst is fully auditable, to ensure that they are proper and within the law. These types of programmes allow us to collect the information that enables us to perform our missions successfully – to defend the nation and to protect US and allied troops abroad'.



Eye Spy understands the documents were to be declassified on 8 January 2032

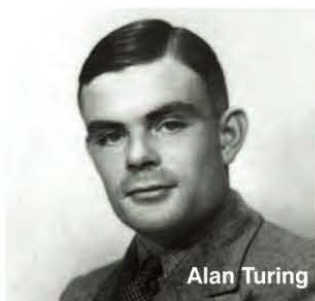


INTELLIGENCE REVIEW • NEWS • DIGEST

A ROYAL PARDON Part Justice for Famous Codebreaker

Half a century after he was convicted for gross indecency, Britain's most famous wartime codebreaker has received a Royal Pardon. Alan Turing's exploits at the code-breaking centre Bletchley Park are of course legendary. His work and that of his colleagues in unravelling signals and the way in which they were communicated by German Enigma machines, helped shorten the length of WWII, thus saving millions of lives.

However, in 1952 he was charged with having an affair with a 19-year-old man from Manchester. Chemi-



Alan Turing

cally castrated following his conviction, this led to him losing his security clearance, thus his life and work prospects in the intelligence field were now effectively over.

Turing, who for years hid the fact that he was gay, decided to take his own life committing suicide by ingesting cyanide.

The pardon, which was issued on 24 December 2012, on what would have been his 100th birthday, was granted under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, and follows years of petitioning by thousands of people. Prime Minister David Cameron hailed the decision, and in Parliament described Alan Turing as a "national hero."

• 50,000 men were similarly convicted of the charge

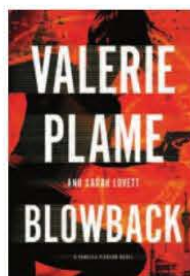


Alan Turing statue, Manchester

HOMELAND AND LANGLEY Former Field Agent's Insider View

Valerie Plame, the CIA officer ousted in 2003 by Washington's 'grey men' over the Niger-Iraq yellowcake affair, has taken a sideswipe at the popular US spy series *Homeland*. Plame says the agents' constant use of cell phones inside Langley is a "gaffe." She correctly notes that such devices are not secure and can easily be traced.

She also comments on the bi-polar condition of one of the shows 'star spies', played by Claire Danes. Whilst she congratulates the actress on her performances, she says her



Joe Wilson and Valerie Plame

disorder would have been noticed by the Agency.

The wife of former US ambassador Joseph Wilson, Plame's recent novel, *Blowback*, has been a success, but she will always be



known for her compelling work *Fair Game*, which was made into a major motion picture.

Mavis Batey: WWII codebreaker at Bletchley Park dies at the age of 92



David Hamer (left) and Mavis Batey at Bletchley Park

Eye Spy learned of the sad passing of famous codebreaker Mavis Batey late last year. Famed for her work in helping to break the Enigma cipher used by the German secret service, the Abwehr, Eye Spy US Associate Editor David Hamer had the pleasure of meeting with Mavis on several occasions. These photographs show David with the celebrated intel worker at Bletchley Park.



COURTESY/VIA: DAVID HAMER

COURTESY/VIA: DAVID HAMER

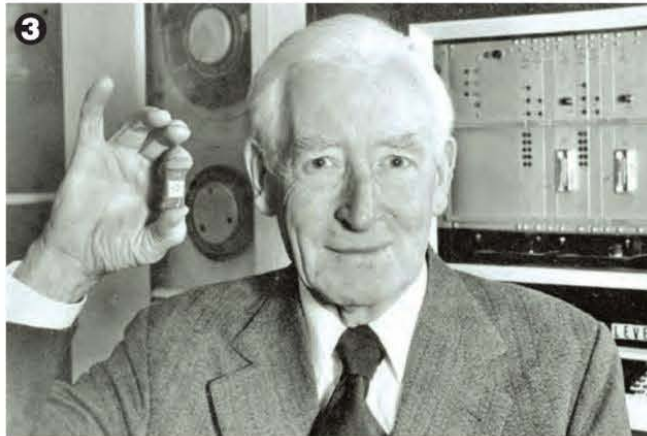
A Portrait of Tommy Flowers

December marked the 70th anniversary of the first programmable electronic computer invented by Tommy Flowers, a specialist of the General Post Office (GPO).

Flowers, who is remembered for his brilliant wartime work and his Colossus computer which began operating from the code-breaking centre Bletchley Park in January 1944, was honoured in December by British Telecommunications. To celebrate his achievements, the company commissioned sculptor James Butler to produce a life-sized bronze bust. The clay model featured in Eye Spy 88.

In December 2013, the unveiling ceremony of 'A Portrait of Tommy Flowers' at BT's Adastral Park Centre took place. The images here show the final piece.

- Flowers, whilst at the GPO's secret Dollis Hill research facility, did of course work alongside MI6 and MI5 personnel. The first Colossus machine produced valuable material for the invasion of Europe - D-Day.



1. 'A Portrait of Tommy Flowers'. 1. Sculptor James Butler examines his work. 3. Tommy Flowers. 4. Attending the unveiling ceremony (L-R): Trevor Baylis (inventor), James Butler, Kenneth and Sue Flowers (son and daughter-in-law of Tommy Flowers). 5. Kenneth and James Butler with clay model

MOVING ON - AGAIN

Outed SVR Spy on Snowden and Fashion

Anna Chapman, the Russian spy who was deported from the United States in 2010, this after the breaking of a major SVR spy ring on the eastern seaboard, has tried her hand at many vocations since. A journey

into politics was envisaged, then she tried her hand at modelling, followed by advisory roles and lecturing, before ultimately venturing into media

and entertainment. Now, using her glamorous image, the former spy has turned her attention to fashion.

Chapman has just launched her new career - as a designer of dresses and handbags. Her products, which were launched at a fashion show in Turkey, will soon go on sale in Russia, and are aimed at the higher echelons of the society world.

Noting many Russians still turn to the West for designer labels, Chapman's sense of nationalism since her time as a spy, has not diminished. "We have a significant group of people who don't like wearing clothes that bare a different ideology, and have a design that is oriented more to the West than our own culture. I am inspired by Russian culture."



© FACEBOOK ANNA CHAPMAN



A cartoon depicting romance between Chapman and Snowden - the couple just having rammed a speed boat into an oil tanker carrying a banner portraying President Obama's call for 'change'

Chapman 'tweeted' a marriage proposal to US traitor Edward Snowden, who of course now resides in Moscow. Asked by NBC

reporter Richard Engel during a television interview if this was a joke, she said "can we cut this" and simply walked out (below).



The magnificent Volgograd Metro Station - scene of yet another deadly attack by terrorists from the North Caucasus region



© MARKV

A DEADLY 24 H

Terrorists strike twice in Russia as security fears increase ahead of the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympic Games. The attacks occurred in Volgograd, a city which serves as the country's primary gateway to the volatile North Caucasus

As Russian counter-terrorist officers and emergency services sifted through debris at Volgograd's Metro Railway Station, this following a major terrorist attack on 29 December, less than 24 hours later a second bomb ripped through a trolley bus in the city. Eighteen people died in the first attack, including a youngster and a number of police officers, while at least 16 perished inside the bus. The suicide bombers had been despatched by the notorious Chechen terrorist leader Doku Umarov. The attacks follow



numerous other terrorist incidents in Russia throughout 2013, many of which had realised little press coverage. Many attacks are believed to involve operatives originating or residing in the troubled North Caucasus' countries of Chechnya and Dagestan.

Russian officials believe at least four people were involved in the operations in Volgograd, though it's highly likely they were guided and transported by a larger support team. Each bomb was built by the same maker - the explosives within weighing around 18lbs and the outer-shells coated with shards of metal intended to cause maximum personal injury.

The first attack occurred at the turnstile gates of the railway station, where a purpose built security frame had been erected and designed to detect explosives. Such gates have been installed in major transport hubs ever since 37

Left: Doku Umarov has urged followers to attack the Sochi Winter Olympic Games. The FSB believe he organised the Volgograd bombings



Initial suspect - Oksana Aslanova

people were killed in a terrorist attack at Domodedovo Airport in 2011. Eye Spy sources in Russia believe the bomber's intention may have been to board a train from Volgograd, formerly Stalingrad, destined to Sochi, the Black Sea city hosting the 2014 Winter Olympics in February. Sochi, just 400 miles away, is a relatively short journey in terms of the size of Russia. Had the terrorist succeeded, then further casualties may have



A Russian transport aircraft prepares to take those most seriously injured in the bombings to Moscow for specialist treatment

resulted and the impact on the Games heightened. Security officials believe the suspect panicked when he was stopped and decided to detonate the device which was secreted on his body and concealed behind a thick coat. CCTV footage showing the moment of the bomb's detonation at 12.45pm, has been released.

SOCHI OLYMPIC GAMES WARNING

Doku Umarov has released a number of videos and statements ahead of the Sochi Winter Olympics. One called for his supporters to attack the event calling it "provocation and a platform for Russia to secure respect-



12.45pm. A CCTV camera captures the moment a terrorist detonates a bomb at the turnstile entry point of Volgograd Metro Railway Station

ability" and a "Western gimmick." Umarov believes the land where Sochi is situated was "stolen from Muslims."

Confusion surrounds the case, for the bomber was named as Oksana Aslanova - a female. Dubbed a 'black widow', she had been married twice before - both her husbands killed in counter-terrorist operations in the North Caucasus. However, it would later transpire this was incorrect. Investigators had suspected the operative had been accompanied by a male, evidence of this being found amongst the grim remains of human body parts. A finger is said to have been discovered holding a hand grenade ring pull.

For the record, Aslanova, who has been on a 'most wanted list' since July 2012, had previous associations with a number of other terrorists, including Naida Asiyalova - the black widow bomber and prime suspect in the bombing of another Volgograd city bus on 21 October 2013. That attack left six people dead. Eye Spy believes Aslanova and Asiyalova had been close friends. ➤

OURS



CCTV frames of the suspected train station bomber as he enters the station and is stopped at the gate. A split second later the bomb exploded



Security and emergency services at the scene of the second terrorist attack on 30 December 2013. The force of the bomb is evidenced by the total destruction of the trolley bus



Immediately following the attacks, Nikolai Patrushev head of Russia's Security Council, organised a special meeting of the country's most senior and experienced counter-terrorist officials. Patrushev is of course a former Director of the FSB



© WWW.VOLGANET.RUS

For reasons still not clear, and within days of the bombing, officials in Moscow said, "Aslanova had been observed acting nervously by Police Sergeant Dmitry Makovkin as she passed a metal detector." Eye witnesses said he bravely confronted and stopped the woman as she rushed through the gates. Moments later she detonated her bomb. Despite the confusion, for CCTV clearly shows a male at the gate, Makovkin, 29, effectively acting as a shield, certainly saved more people from death. Another eye-witness said a mother shielded her nine-year daughter from the blast. The youngster survived but her mother died.

TROLLEY BUS BOMBING 30 DECEMBER

A day after the attack at Volgograd's train station, another bomb exploded on a packed bus in the city. Analysts believed the bomber was Doctor Pavel Pechenkin, 32, a known terrorist from Dagestan. He joined the Buinaksk terrorist group in 2012 and changed his name to Ansar Al-Rusi. This again proved false, for on 30 January 2014, both bombers were properly identified and named as Asker

Samedov and Suleiman Magomedov, also from the Buinaksk group.

The bus attack occurred at 8.30am, a particularly busy time as residents of the city made their way to work. Perhaps fortuitously, the vehicle was passing close to the hospital where many of the survivors of the train station attack were being treated. The force of the bomb ripped the roof of the number '15A' trolley bus off and resulted in at least fourteen deaths with many more seriously injured.

Russian Federal Investigative Committee Security spokesman Vladimir Markin, said both events were linked, and acknowledged President Putin had ordered tougher security in the city ahead of the Winter Olympics in Sochi. As for the bombs and planning, Markin said "they were probably prepared in one place."

The FSB now believe the bombers were part of an established terror unit operating in the city and have linked the attack to a similar bus bombing incident in October 2013.



The 30 December attack was not the first occasion Volgograd's transportation system had been targeted. In October a friend and associate of Oksana Aslanova, Naida Asiyalova (above right), blew herself up on a bus killing several people

COMPLETE ANNIHILATION

On 31 December, a furious President Putin said his country would "completely annihilate" the terrorists - this as he paid tribute to the victims. Some 5,000 security officers and military personnel were deployed in the city and a further 600 sent to bolster security in Sochi.

- The Volgograd bombings occurred just two days after a major incident in the southern city of Pyatigorsk, in this case a car bomb exploded killing three people.



Police Sergeant Dmitry Makovkin - his actions undoubtedly saved many lives

The FSB had just established an elite counter-terrorist unit in the Pyatigorsk to combat a rise in terrorist attacks. Following the twin events in Volgograd, three terrorist suspects were killed in Dagestan by Russian Special Forces.



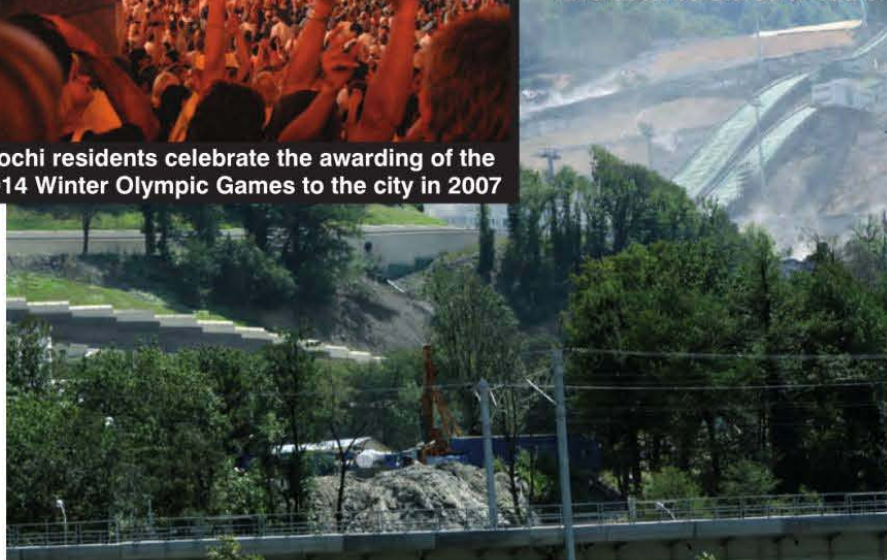


© RIA NOVOSTI

Sochi residents celebrate the awarding of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games to the city in 2007

SECURITY FEARS

There are real concerns surrounding security for the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Sochi. Just 400 miles from Volgograd, Chechen terrorists have vowed to attack the event describing it as "satanic" and a "propaganda coup" for Russia. Counter-terrorist forces have been bolstered ahead of the Games



Above: Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev and President Vladimir Putin discuss the incidents. Above right: Mr Putin lays flowers at the site of the first attack

'In the past year we have faced problems and serious challenges including the inhuman terrorist attacks in Volgograd and unprecedented disasters in the Far East. We bow our heads in memory of the victims of these terrible attacks. We will strongly and decisively continue the battle against terrorists until their annihilation...'

President Vladimir Putin



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Pavel Pechenkin was initially held responsible for the suicide attack on the trolley bus

Glass and debris cover the steps of Volgograd Metro Railway Station following the deadly bombing

SECURITY, SURVIVAL & CONCERN

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Above left: Two men appear on a video released by terror group Vilayat Dagestan on 19 January. At time of publication, it has yet to be confirmed if these men are Asker Samedov and Suleiman Magomedov, however, one of the men on the video called himself Suleiman. The FSB has also arrested two brothers in Dagestan in connection with the attacks

President Vladimir Putin arrived in Volgograd on 31 December where he chaired a meeting on measures to combat terrorism and also visited one of the hospitals where people injured in the terrorist attacks were being treated.

Russia's most senior security and intelligence officials attended, including Director of the Federal Security Service Alexander Bortnikov, Interior Minister Vladimir Kolokoltsev, Chief of the Interior Ministry's Main Directorate for Volgograd Region Alexander Kravchenko, Chief of the Federal Security Service's Directorate for Volgograd Region Sergei Blinov, Healthcare Minister Veronika Skvortsova, and Governor of the Volgograd region Sergei Bozhenov.



Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev and FSB Director Alexander Bortnikov



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A History of Violence

NORTH CAUCASUS

Trouble has flared between Russian security services and rebels in the North Caucasus region for the best part of two decades. Originating in Chechnya in 1994, the fighting has now spread to other countries, including Dagestan in 1999 - spawning a number of terrorist groups, including that led by Umarov.

Eye Spy examines a number of disturbing case files revealing the extent of the troubles and how it has spread to other regions and cities in Russia...

1995 - BUDYONNOVSK HOSPITAL SIEGE

In June 1995, 129 people died as terrorists took control of a hospital in the southern Russian city of Budyonovsk. Many of the deaths occurred during a counter-attack by the FSB's elite Alpha Group - this as rebels used civilians to shield themselves. The mainly Chechen force consisted of 200 terrorists led by the notorious terror leader Shamil Basayev.

terrorists died as security services regained control using an untried gas. Sadly 129 theatre-goers also perished - many overcome by fumes from the gas.



Movsar Barayev



FSB Alpha Group troops in training

2002 - MOSCOW DUBROVKA THEATRE SIEGE

On 23 October 2002, a highly organised terrorist force consisting of around 40 operatives and led by Movsar Barayev, stormed Moscow's Dubrovka Theatre. Some 850 hostages were held hostage as Alpha Group forces prepared to counter-attack. In the resultant operation, all the



President Putin visits a survivor of the Dubrovka Theatre siege

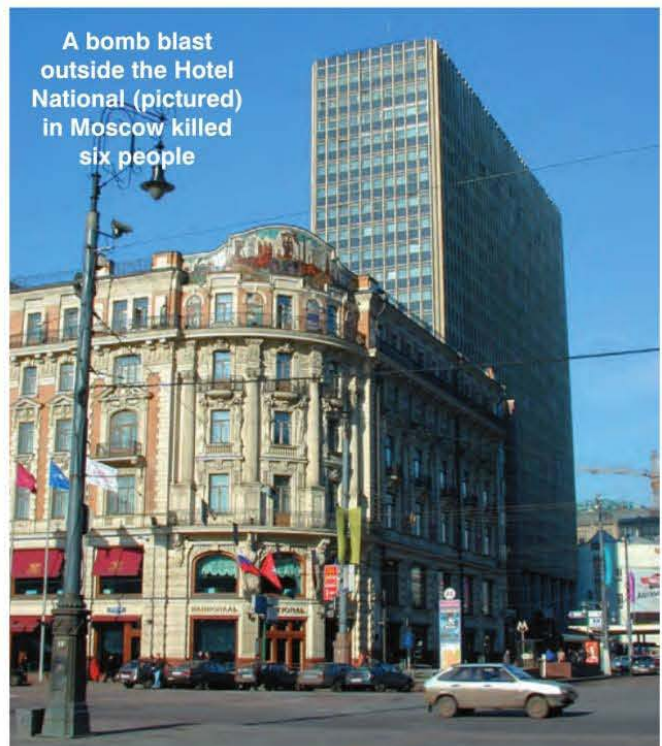


1994. Chechen fighters force down a Russian helicopter

2003 - EMERGENCE OF THE BLACK WIDOWS

One of the first so-called 'black widow' attacks, called as such because the women seek to avenge the deaths of their husbands, occurred in May 2003. Here a suicide bomber attempted to kill Moscow-appointed Chechen President Akhmad Kadyrov. He survived, but 16 others lost their lives. A few weeks later in June, a suicide

bomber blew herself up on a bus carrying Russian Air Force personnel in North Ossetia. The blast resulted in 20 deaths. In July of that year, two bombers detonated devices at a music concert at Tushino Airfield in Moscow, killing 16 people. In December, a couple detonated ruck sack and leg-worn bombs on a train in Yessentuki in southern Russia. This attack killed 46 commuters. Also in this month, a bomb explosion outside the Hotel



A bomb blast outside the Hotel National (pictured) in Moscow killed six people



Volga-Avia Express Flight 1353 - a Tupolev Tu-134 was brought down by a black widow suicide bomber in 2004, over Tula Oblast, killing 34 passengers and nine crew members

National in Moscow - situated but a few hundred feet from the Kremlin - resulted in six deaths.

2004 - BESLAN SCHOOL HOSTAGE ATROCITY

In February 2004, a bomb exploded at the Moscow Metro killing 41 people. Chechen terrorists from a group called Gazoton Murdash (Ali The Lion) were blamed, though Shamil Basayev said his outfit had funded the operation.



Chechen President Akhmad Kadyrov - assassinated



Memorial to those who perished when a bomb exploded at the Moscow Metro killing 41 people

On 9 May, almost exactly a year after the unsuccessful assassination attempt of Chechen President Akhmad Kadyrov, terrorists tried again - and this time did succeed. Kadyrov was killed sitting in the VIP area of a football stadium in Grozny enjoying a Soviet Victory Day parade. A bomb that had been secreted in a concrete pillar

under the area a few days earlier exploded killing thirty people.

On 24 August 2004, two suicide bombers detonated their devices on civilian airliners. The first aircraft had left Moscow and was bound for Volgograd. At 11.00pm contact was lost with Volga-Avia Express Flight 1353 over Tula Oblast, about 110 miles south-east of Moscow. Eye witnesses reported an explosion - all 34 passengers and nine crew perished. To coincide exactly with that attack, a female bomber detonated her device on Siberia Airlines Flight 1047. The Tu-154 airliner had departed Domodedovo Airport and was flying to Sochi when it reported a hijack. Shortly after 11.00pm, it too disappeared from radar. Thirty eight passengers and eight crew members were killed. Crash investigators soon discovered traces of the explosive RDX.

A week later the Moscow Metro was again attacked, this time a



bomb explosion killed 10 travellers.

One of the worst incidents to occur in 2004 took place in September in Beslan. Here terrorists took control of a school. In the resultant, and poorly managed security operation to regain control, 380 people were killed, including many children.

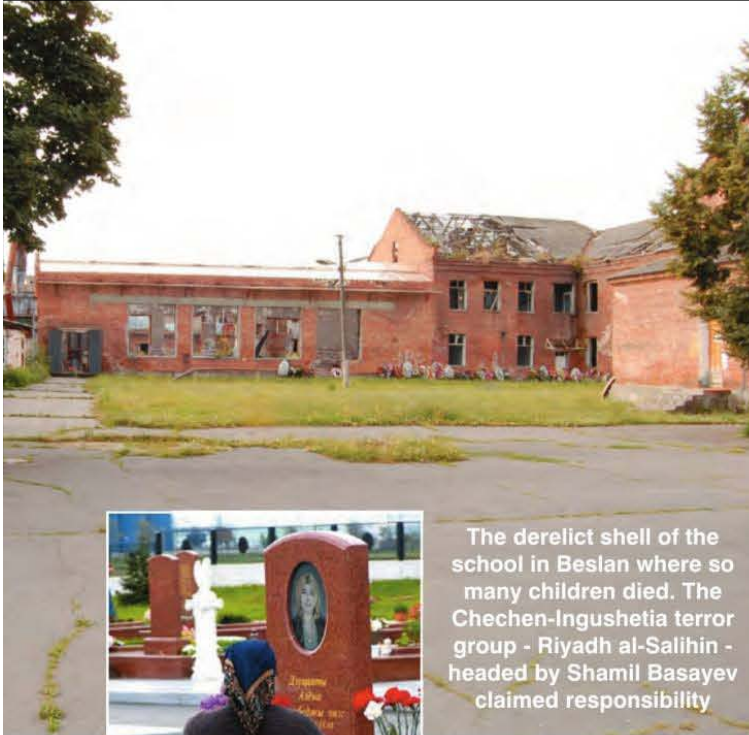


Siberia Airlines Flight 1047 - a Tu-154 airliner - was destroyed by a suicide bomber as it made its way from Moscow to Sochi on 24 August 2004. Thirty eight passengers and eight crew members died



Memorial 'tree' for the victims of the 2004 Beslan atrocity

© EVSTAFLEV



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2005 - BESLAN SCHOOL FINANCIER KILLED

On 16 February, al-Qaida operative Abu Zaid Al-Kuwaiti, the man widely suspected of organising the attack in Beslan, commits suicide after he was surrounded at his safehouse in Ingushetia by Special Forces

In November, Russian Intelligence track down Abu Omar al-Saif, the man suspected of financing the terrorist operation at Beslan. He was eventually killed or committed



Shamil Basayev killed by Russian Special Forces in 2006

The derelict shell of the school in Beslan where so many children died. The Chechen-Ingushetia terror group - Riyadh al-Salih - headed by Shamil Basayev claimed responsibility

suicide in December in Dagestan - this after being surrounded by Special Forces.

2006 - DEATH OF SHAMIL BASAYEV

A bomb explosion in Moscow's Cherkizovsky Market on 21 August, killed 13 people. The attack was organised by a right-wing group and targeted people from Asia and the North Caucasus.

In a covert operation on 26 September, the FSB located and eliminated those responsible for the 2004 airline attacks - an attack which also resulted in the death of terror leader Shamil Basayev.

2008 - THE VLADIKAVKAZ MARKET BOMBINGS

A black widow detonated a body-worn bomb as passengers were exiting a taxi at a market in Vladikavkaz, North Ossetia on 6 November 2008. Twelve people died.

It was not the first time the crowded and popular market had been targeted. A huge bomb explosion in March 1999 killed 62 people and left hundreds injured. Two years later in September 2001, a terrorist drove his vehicle packed with explosives into the packed market place and detonated a device. The resultant explosion killed 17 people.



The market at Vladikavkaz, North Ossetia, has suffered three major terrorist attacks in less than a decade

2009 - THE NEVSKY EXPRESS BOMBING

A suicide truck bomber detonated a bomb at the gates of the police headquarters in Nazran, Republic of Ingushetia. The attack, which occurred on 17 August, left 25 people dead and nearly 200 injured. A crater four yards wide and two yards deep revealed the force of the blast - reportedly in excess of that produced by the detonation of 1000lbs of TNT.

On 27 November, terrorists turned their attention to Russia's transportation system - this time targeting the Nevsky Express train which serves the cities of Moscow and Saint Petersburg. A bomb placed on the line close to Bologoye (200 miles from Moscow) exploded as the train passed causing it to derail. Twenty seven people died. The following day, as FSB counter-terrorist investigators visited the scene,

another bomb exploded injuring Alexander Bastrykin, then Chairman of The Investigative Committee of the Prosecutor General's Office. This device was detonated using a cell phone. Intelligence officials believe the attack was organised by terrorist leader and president of the self-proclaimed Chechen Republic of Ichkeria, Doku Umarov.



Alexander Bastrykin



A GAZelle van similar to that pictured was used in the Nazran, Republic of Ingushetia 2009 bombing



In 2009, terrorists targeted the Nevsky Express (pictured) killing 27 people



President Medvedev and security officials participate in a live conference call with Alexander Bastrykin following the 2010 Nevsky Express bombing



Moscow residents lay flowers for the dead following the Metro bombings in March 2010

2010 - THE RISE AND RISE OF DOKU UMAROV

Doku Umarov, has claimed responsibility for numerous attacks in Russia, including the twin bombings on the Moscow Metro on 29 March, resulting in 40 deaths. Two days after the

attack, suicide bombers struck in Kizlyar, North Caucasus killing 12 people. Umarov, who is closely linked to al-Qaida, has recently urged supporters to attack "every aspect of the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics," claiming they represent "satanic dances on the bones of our ancestors."



January 2011. FSB security forces and investigators arrive at Domodedovo Airport following a bomb attack



Doku Umarov

Shortly before a concert took place in Stavropol's concert hall on 26 May, a bomb hidden in a carton of fruit juice and packed with metal shards and ball bearings exploded. Eight people lost their lives. Speculation continues as to which group carried out the attack - with both Islamic and right-wing extremists being blamed.

In August, a large number of Chechen-based terrorists carried out an audacious attack on the home-village of pro-Moscow President Kadyrov. Amongst the attackers were ten suicide bombers. Details of fatalities are unknown, but it is believed 20 attackers were killed.

Chechen terrorists performed another 'daring' raid on 19 October, this time attacking the

country's Parliament building in Grozny. Suicide bombers detonated explosives killing six people.



Pro-Moscow President Kadyrov

2011 - THE DOMODEDOVO AIRPORT BOMBING

Suicide bombers struck at Moscow's Domodedovo Airport on 24 January 2011. The attack left 37 people dead. The device was detonated in the packed arrivals hall and was directed towards foreign nationals arriving on international flights. Intelligence analysts believe the bombing was in revenge for the death of senior Chechen terrorist Pakrudin Gadzhiev a few weeks earlier. He was shot by officers from the FSB's Alpha Force.

Doku Umarov again claimed responsibility for the attack.



CCTV records the scene after bombers struck at Domodedovo Airport

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The opening where a suicide bomber detonated her device on a bus on 21 October 2013 is evident. Inset: A car camera catches the moment of detonation



Terrorist team - Nadia Asiyalov and Dmitry Sokolov

2013 - VOLGOGRAD ATTACKS AND RECENT EVENTS

In May, female suicide bombers struck twice in Makhachkala - Dagestan's capital. One blast near the Russian Interior Affairs building killed 12 people, a further four people died following an explosion outside a court room.

On 21 October 2013, six people died when black widow Nadia Asiyalov aka Asiyalova, detonated her suicide vest on a trolley bus in Volgograd. The 30-year-old Dagestani national was the wife of terror suspect Dmitry Sokolov, 21, an explosives expert whom she had recruited. Sokolov soon changed his name to Abdul Jabbar. A few weeks after his wife blew herself up, Sokolov himself was killed along with three associates at a safehouse near Makhachkala after failing to surrender to police. For the record, the couple had been implicated in several terror incidents.

Also in October, the FSB derailed a chilling terrorist plot to bomb a chemical weapons degrading

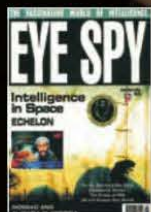
facility in Kirov, about 620 miles east of Moscow. The operation involved gaining access to the Maradykovo plant and detonating a huge bomb which could have resulted in hundreds if not thousands of deaths in the city. However, the safehouse where the bomb builders resided was discovered. Inside investigators claim to have found bomb components and terrorist literature. Two men were detained.

For the best part of two decades there have also been dozens of other incidents, and though much smaller in scale, many have resulted in fatalities.

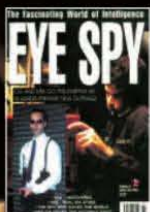


Explosives
search in
Maradykovo

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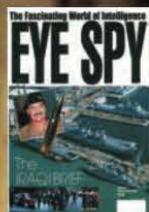
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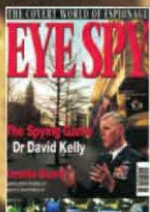
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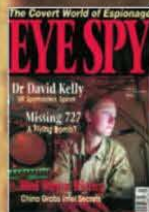
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SMOKING GUN

BENGHAZI OBAMA'S WATERGATE?

Evidence grows that officials in Washington - desperate to protect the President as an election loomed - created a 'firewall of untruths' regarding those behind the attack on the US diplomatic mission in Benghazi which resulted in the deaths of Ambassador Christopher Stevens, two former US Navy SEALs and an embassy staffer

A limp official response, a belated FBI investigation due to security concerns, internal CIA, Pentagon, State Department clashes, confusing and incorrect comments by politicians and as yet, no arrests - the Benghazi attack of 11-12 September 2012, has certainly created a headache for the White House. However, there is mounting evidence



Under fire:
President
Obama
and Hillary
Clinton

that suggests those who stormed the US Special Mission and CIA compound were under the control and guidance of senior terrorists, some of whom have now been linked to al-Qaida. A phrase being used in Langley used to describe these individuals and small teams is "al-Qaida agitators."

Reference to the terror group's involvement in the Benghazi operation continues, and this is despite intense lobbying by the 'grey men' of Washington attached and managed by the President's inner-circle that the attack was "spontaneous." However, they have been unable to persuade many senior diplomatic, military and intelligence officials, primarily because of the statements and testimony of those who were in the city that night, and others advised of the happenings as they occurred in real-time.

Prior to the incident, the CIA's special security arm in Libya had urged more protection for the



mission. Langley had also issued several warnings about the sheer number of terrorist groups and armed factions operating in Benghazi. For reasons known only to those who had received the intelligence, many appear to have been ignored.

Intelligence watchers regard this as most puzzling, especially considering decisions taken by the CIA's sister organisation in Britain - MI6. Intelligence provided by its ground force in Libya had resulted in the closure of the UK diplomatic mission for fears of an attack. Indeed, in June 2012, an attempt had been made to assassinate Ambassador Dominic Asquith. A rocket propelled grenade struck a car in his convoy carrying his security guard. And just days earlier, a bomb had actually exploded directly outside of the main gates to the US mission.



In June 2012, following a failed attempt to assassinate Ambassador Dominic Asquith in Benghazi, the UK Mission was closed

CIA INTELLIGENCE

Yet the CIA had for a number of years known about the threads linking some Benghazi terror groups and pseudo-military factions to al-Qaida. Indeed, prior to the Benghazi attack, in 2011, Langley learned of a plot to target the US mission following the killing of Abu Yahya al-Libi. This in itself counters State Department Maria Harf's statement following the release of a Senate panel report on the attack, in which she said: "there was no specific information that a threat was coming..." In truth, the threat had



11 September 2012. Dennis McDonough Deputy Security Advisor updates President Obama on events in North Africa. To the right, National Security Advisor Tom Donilon and Chief of Staff Jack Lew

never gone away. (Harf's statement appears in full on page 52)

Libyan-born al-Libi was a senior al-Qaida commander in Pakistan whilst still holding a position within the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. Former CIA analyst Jarret Branchman had this to say about al-Libi:

"He's a warrior. He's a poet. He's a scholar. He's a pundit. He's a military commander. And he's a very charismatic, young, brash rising star within Al-Qaida, and I think he has become the heir apparent to Osama bin Laden in terms of taking over the entire global jihadist movement."



Abu Yahya al-Libi

Following the mission attack there were several statements issued by various al-Qaida factions that the attack was in revenge for the "execution of al-Libi." The CIA has itself not ruled out this theory. ➤



The US-based Judicial Watch, using a Freedom of Information Act request, obtained a number of previously unseen State Department photos showing the aftermath of the attack. The quality of the imagery suggests these were securely wired to Washington rather than sent as picture files over a communication medium such as the Internet



President Obama and senior staff in the White House Situation Room. Officials attached to the WHSR were notified as soon as the attack on the US Diplomatic Mission in Benghazi had started

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Ambassador Christopher Stevens knew of the dangers of his posting. It is reported that the experienced staffer rejected an offer from General Carter Ham of US Africa Command (US AFRICOM) for more security just weeks prior to the attack

Terrorist groups - many allied to al-Qaida, have operated freely in Benghazi for years even under the rule of Colonel Gaddafi. Indeed, Eye Spy sources have for years labelled the city a "magnet for al-Qaida."

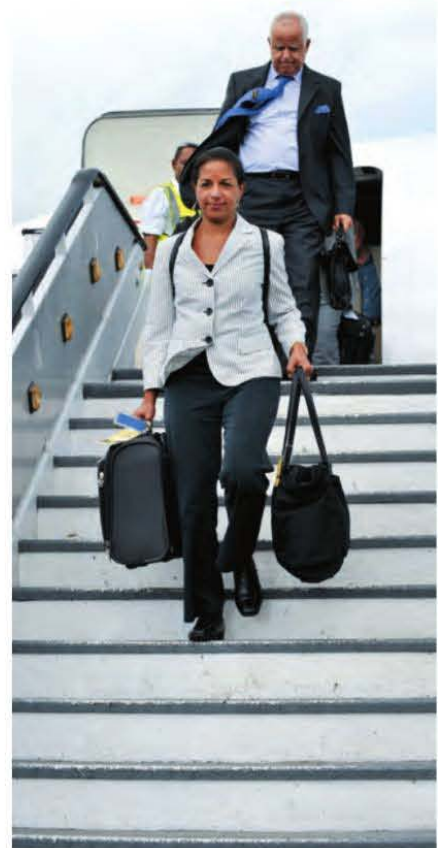
A MAGNET FOR AL-QAIDA

Within hours of the news that Ambassador Stevens and others had been killed, senior officials in Washington said the attack was "spontaneous" and likely to be a result of people protesting about a non-descript 14-minute anti-Islam film - 'Innocence of Muslims' produced by an amateur outfit in America. In Langley, some officials were incredulous, others not convinced and even senior ministers close to the president doubted the reasoning. Obama's political enemies soon sought a qualified explanation, so too the dead men's families and friends. And it wasn't long before cracks in this daft version of events emerged.

At the same time, responsible and correctly issued questions as to why US Special Forces were not called upon to assist were raised. Fully aware of the mission attack, the CIA and Pentagon readied military response elements. Astonishingly, as it transpired, someone in Washington issued a "stand down" command.

CIA, US officials and contract personnel have now delivered detailed reports on events leading up to the attack and what transpired thereafter. These overviews do not make

Experienced diplomat Susan Rice, who was expected to replace Hillary Clinton as Secretary of State, made a costly statement on the Benghazi incident, when she said in an interview the attack was "spontaneous" and at the same time "we've decimated al-Qaida"

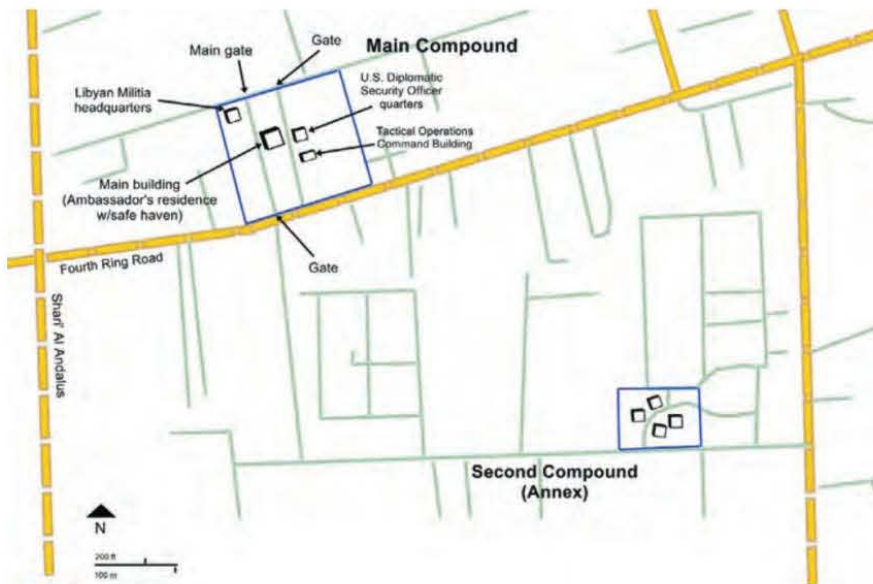


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General Carter Ham

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A general diagram of the complex showing relevant buildings



A Joint Forces Honour Guard arrive for the transfer of remains ceremony at Joint Base Andrews

COURTESY: JOINT BASE ANDREWS/USAF

comfortable reading for the White House. The critical questions raised by the President's opponents are thus:

- Was Al-Qaida ultimately responsible?
- Could the attack have been prevented?
- Were warnings about the lack of security ignored?
- Could US Special Forces have reached the attack area in time?
- Why the apparent political fire wall around the president?

All have been answered. Just as important, the US State Department has now designated a participating group in the attack as a terrorist organisation - Benghazi and Darnah-based

Ansar al-Sharia. This is not surprising, for just hours after the attack, a representative from the group claimed responsibility. SD officials immediately reported this claim to the White House.



The emblem of Ansar al-Sharia

The Darnah element's leader, Sufian bin Qumu, who was released from Guantanamo Bay in 2007, and Benghazi branch leader, Ahmed Abu Khattalah, have also been named and identified as participating terrorists. This is a complete turnaround, despite the State Department still maintaining its official line that



A line of hearses await the return of those killed in the Benghazi attack at Joint Base Andrews - 14 September 2012



COURTESY: JOINT BASE ANDREWS/USAF

NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION

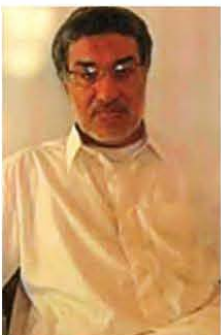


Following the release of the report into Benghazi, produced by a US Senate panel made up of Senate Intelligence Committee members, US Department of State Deputy Spokeswoman Marie Harf raised a few eyebrows when she said:

"There were no clear indications an attack was imminent and it was not beneficial to engage in a hypothetical debate.

"We have been crystal clear that there was no specific information that a threat was coming and also that ... we have nothing to indicate there was significant preplanning.

"Hindsight is 20/20, it doesn't, I think, serve a lot of purposes to go back and look through hypotheticals, quite frankly, we can never answer. That's why we're committed to doing everything we can to prevent situations like this in the future."



al-Qaida was not responsible. Sufian bin Qumu is definitely an al-Qaida operative according to intelligence sources.

It's also known in intelligence circles that the CIA believe the attack had been planned to occur

much earlier in the summer. Yet someone issued an order to delay and reschedule the Benghazi operation to coincide with the anniversary of the aeroplane attacks against

America on 11 September 2001. Attacking on anniversaries and using significant dates is a well known al-Qaida trait.

Interestingly, the State Department also designated Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia as a terrorist organisation. However unlike the groups in Benghazi and Darnah, SD officials said this element was "ideologically linked to al-Qaida." None of this makes any sense - though they may have different objectives - their commanders and many of their followers are known to each other and cooperate.

SENATE REPORT ON 2012 ATTACK

Such statements have led many intelligence watchers to believe officials are still being "selective" in their presentation of evidence - a move designed solely to protect the president and others who failed to understand fully what had occurred. And in another blow to SD officials, the long awaited report produced by a cross-party Senate panel inquiry, cited "security shortfalls" and accused the State Department of "failing to heed security warnings." Hillary Clinton, who has taken full responsibility for the department's handling of the affair and post-attack comments, dismissed the report's questioning of the SD's initial description.

The CIA is also criticised for '*not incorporating new information into its assessments*' sooner and '*relying on local media stories*'. This led, in the opinion of some Senate members, to Washington's early assessment that the attack 'stemmed from a film protest'. Many analysts believe this part of the report was introduced as an excuse that could be used by the president. As for the US military, the report insists a viable force could '*not have intervened in time*'.

Nevertheless, it is a damning 85-page report compiled by Senate Intelligence Committee members, though falls short of blaming al-Qaida directly. It did not investigate or identify those responsible. But it did mention Ansar al-

COURTESY: US ARMY MEDIA



The flag of the terror group - Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant - better known as Al-Qaida in Iraq (AQII). Some intelligence officials at Langley believe the Benghazi attack was supported by fighters from this group who had travelled to Libya

Shariah. Its most significant conclusion was that if the security, political and intelligence apparatus had operated properly, the Benghazi attack was 'likely preventable'. Senator Saxby Chambliss, vice-chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee who helped produce the report summed up the mood of the panel: "In spite of the deteriorating security situation in Benghazi, and ample strategic warnings, the US Government simply did not do enough and ensure the safety of those serving in the city."

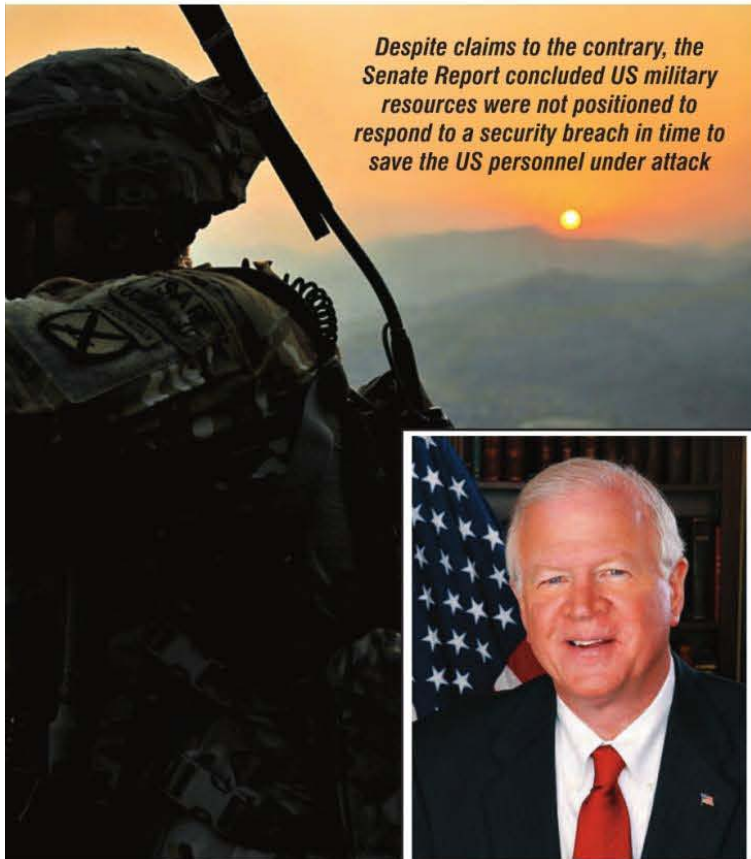


President Obama and Hillary Clinton at Andrews Joint Base

Officials acknowledged a Predator UAV could have reached the scene in 90 minutes



COURTESY: US ARMY MEDIA



Despite claims to the contrary, the Senate Report concluded US military resources were not positioned to respond to a security breach in time to save the US personnel under attack

It should also be remembered that the events of that shocking night and what followed in the corridors of the State Department, White House, Langley and Pentagon, remain under investigation by no fewer than five different committees. Slowly the dots are being joined and sooner or later a clear picture will emerge. And when Hillary Clinton runs for president at the next election, it is likely one or two 'smoking guns' will emerge.

Senator Saxby Chambliss, the senior Republican on the Senate committee investigating the Benghazi attack said: "In spite of the deteriorating security situation in Benghazi and ample strategic warnings, the United States Government simply did not do enough to prevent these attacks and ensure the safety of those serving in Benghazi"



The United Nations Security Council convened just hours after the attack. Jeffrey Feltman (centre), Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, briefs the Security Council on the situation in Libya. He condemned the attack against the US diplomatic facility

LEE RIGBY KILLERS GUILTY

New Scotland Yard Evidence - Overwhelming



COURTESY: NEW SCOTLAND YARD

Michael Adebolajo and Michael Adebowale

Two al-Qaida terrorists accused of killing British Army drummer Lee Rigby in London on 13 May 2013, have been found guilty of his murder. Sentencing has been delayed while judges consider ridiculous legislation on the European Convention of Human Rights - rulings on 'whole life sentences'. Throughout the trial, Michael Adebolajo and Michael Adebowale showed no remorse - claiming instead to be "soldiers."



As Rigby crosses the road, a car driven by the terrorists makes a deliberate manoeuvre and knocks him to the ground

New Scotland Yard had provided a plethora of previously unseen imagery and video in respect of the evidence against the men, including material so upsetting that on occasions some members of the Rigby family were forced to leave the courtroom.

Lee Rigby of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers became the first serving UK trooper to be killed by al-Qaida in Britain.



Though the terrorists pointed this rusting gun - one incapable of firing at police, officers had but a second to react



Two of numerous weapons used to kill Lee Rigby



Members of the public confront the cowardly killers as Rigby lies dead in the road

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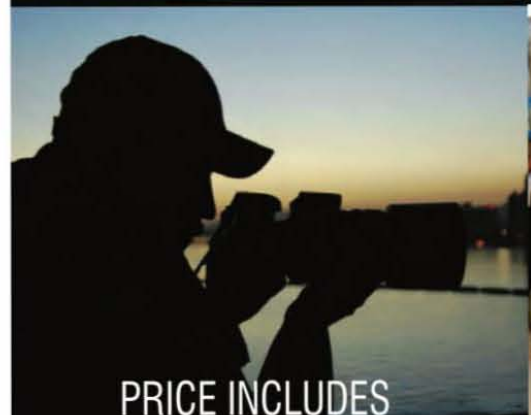
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BUGS



& THE CULTURE OF INTERCEPTION

Paul Beaumont continues his historical look at the evolvment and covert use of bugs and the public's increasing fascination with the subject. In this feature Paul relates the strange story of how one amateur radio operator stumbled across a puzzling conversation and sought to locate its point of transmission. This would eventually lead to a most interesting discovery - one which not only caught the imagination of the public, but also attracted the attention of the police and Central Intelligence Agency...

O recall precisely where I was at 8.18pm on 18 August 1970 - sat in front of my Bush Imperial Radio receiver listening to an radio amateur enthusiast known as 'Bill'. He used the call sign G3EFS and was in contact with another station on a frequency known in amateur UK radio circles as 'Top Band'.

At the time, I lived in a suburb of Croydon, Greater London, not too far away from Bill's location in Bromley, Kent. G3EFS call sign was well known to me because I regularly listened

to slow Morse transmissions. What I didn't know, a 'radio event' linked to bugging was about to unfold thanks to the tenacity of G3EFS.

In 1971, Westmoreland Road, Bromley, was a quiet leafy street with residential properties, a few shops and St Mark's Church - bombed by the Luftwaffe in 1941, but rebuilt a decade later. It runs for half a mile ending at Bromley South Railway Station, a transport hub which still provides good connections to London and the south. In 1971, there were also a number of hotels in the area, including one on Westmoreland Road. A short distance away lived a civil servant in the person of Mr Borland, Bill or G3EFS.

As a radio amateur he would have sat at his radio and tuned various sections of the radio spectrum to see if there were any openings in the propagation that allowed distant contact with other users. It's also feasible he would have tuned across the VHF and UHF frequencies that radio amateurs are allotted or allowed to use. Outside these bands one could find some interesting transmissions; in fact when the scanner appeared in the late 1970s, the police, fire and ambulance services used open transmissions that made for very exciting listening indeed! Sadly, those in the criminal community soon discovered they too could exploit these open transmissions.

It wasn't until the arrival of the 21st century that Airwave was introduced, enabling



PART THREE:

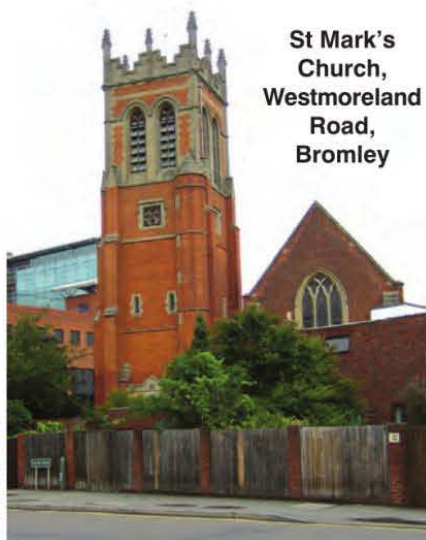
The Strange Journey of Mr Borland

PAUL BEAUMONT

transmissions to be encrypted and digitised. This effectively put them beyond the range and reach of any inquisitive radio listener.

However, another interesting fact is the propagation of foreign signals within the VHF bands. The low VHF frequencies immediately above the 10 metre amateur band are sometimes full of signals from the United States - as a variety of utility and police transmissions are propagated by a process called 'ducting.' In the Band II or 88 to 108MHz broadcast band for FM signals, favourable conditions occasionally present themselves and foreign broadcast stations can

St Mark's Church, Westmoreland Road, Bromley

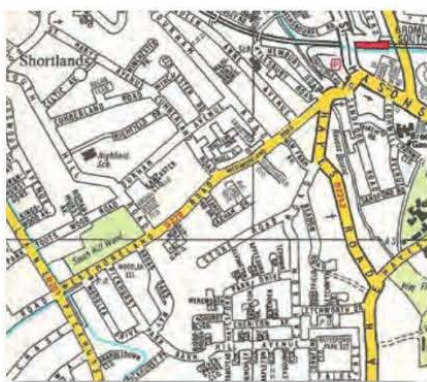


© NIGEL COX

Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights seen from Alaska. The light display is a result of energetic charged particles colliding with atoms in the upper atmosphere. Such events can affect radio and other signals



PHOTO BY SENIOR AIRMAN JOSHUA STRANG USAF



also be heard as they are reflected beyond the expected horizon. Strangely, these 'favourable conditions' are sometimes caused by Aurora activity, upper atmosphere wind shear or meteor scatter. The process of looking for these faraway signals is termed 'DXing' within the radio community.

Tuning around the VHF broadcast Band II and looking for DX stations, Mr Borland heard a carrier and, staying on that frequency, other conversations. Over time he also heard a male voice talking to someone called 'Bess'. It became apparent to him that he was picking up the signal product from a listening device - a bug - thus decided to investigate. As noted by bugging expert David Coghlan, who at the time had just appeared on television discussing the subject, such devices could be used within the FM broadcast band.

These were commercially available and had a limited life span due to

their current consumption. Based around an oscillator, perhaps with crystal control to prevent an intolerable drift, the devices used an in-built *electret* microphone that picked up sounds around the bug and were able to crudely modulate the bugging device. Though cheaply made, the devices commanded a large price. They were sometimes 'potted' in a small box with a short wire antenna and occasionally camouflaged inside ashtrays, plug sockets, adaptors, match boxes, cigarette packets and on much higher frequencies, in the UHF area, pens and such like. Today digital and enhanced bugging devices can also be found and purchased in such objects.

Yet the range and audio quality of these early simple devices was excellent. The unit that Mr Borland heard must have been relatively close. To check this he could have disconnected his main antenna and used a small whip antenna, or perhaps a loop antenna to try to trace the



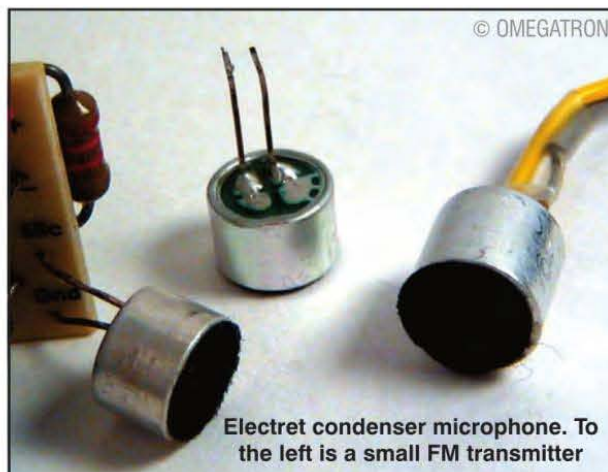
Cirrus uncinus ice crystal clouds revealing high level wind sheer

transmissions whilst on foot. And that is exactly what he chose to do.

Mr Borland would have maintained the signal on what's called a 'sense antenna' and then walked until the signal decreased noticeably. Using the radio's antenna he was able to plot a simple bearing. Walking in another direction

he achieved another bearing and using a local map, magnetic compass and protractor, drew lines across a local map until they converged. The more bearings taken, the more accurate the point of the signal's origin.

Eventually using Radio Direction Finding [RDF] techniques, Borland traced the transmission to a nearby hotel on Westmoreland Road. He spoke at length with the manager Mr Edwards about his concerns. A thorough search of the premises soon revealed a radio bugging device hidden in a room.



Electret condenser microphone. To the left is a small FM transmitter



An impressive amateur radio enthusiast station

The police were called and after investigating the matter, a number of people were arrested. Two were private detectives and charged with 'Conspiracy to Contravene Section 1 Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949'. This states: 'It is an offence for any person to establish any wireless telegraphy station or install or use any apparatus for wireless telegraphy without a licence granted by the Post Office'.

The men appeared in court and pleaded guilty. Both received a nine month prison term suspended for three years as well as a large fine. The equipment - displayed as exhibits at the hearing - was forfeited as laid down in the WT Act.

It transpired that the private investigators involved in this bugging case were brothers and very skilled at their trade. Although beset with future court appearances as a result of their work, most charges were countered with successful appeals.

Their professionalism and knowledge of bugs allowed them to create a certain business acumen and, with their astute management and investigative techniques, ensured most of their clients were more than satisfied.



A home-made bug



France-Albert Rene (left) with French President Chirac in 2004

Soon the brothers work became known internationally and their prowess even received recognition from operatives inside the CIA.

One of the brothers was appointed as the National Security Advisor to the Seychelles Government from 1979 to 1986.

And interestingly, it was during this time frame that the bugging and subsequent assassination of Seychelles exiled leader, activist and dissident, Gérard Houreau occurred in London. Houreau had sought the peaceful removal of France-Albert Rene who claimed power after a bloody coup d'état in 1977. However, the official British investigation exonerated those involved in the surveillance from any part in Houreau's demise. (See Bugs Part Two - Eye Spy 89)



Gérard Houreau

Public interest in bugging was now at an all time high. Stories of interception surrounding the pre-1990 telephone conversations of Diana, Princess of Wales and her close friend James Gilbey, were soon making headlines. The affair would eventually be known as 'Squidgygate', first adopted by the *Sun* newspaper and a reference to the bugging of the Watergate complex in June 1972, but who was behind the recordings?

Eye Spy Security Editor - Mike Finn continues his series on the discipline of **ENCOUNTER CONTROL IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE**

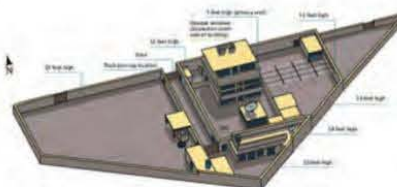
In this feature he explains the importance of preparation and understanding your situation, environment and surroundings

MIKE FINN

ENCOUNTER In the Intelli

PART 2

There are a plethora of books and documents on the techniques taught to those serving in the world's intelligence and security agencies. In America, one such training facility, though not widely known, is Harvey Point, near Hertford, North Carolina. This base is used for the tuition of a wide range of clandestine combative skills. Users include the CIA and other US and foreign agencies including Britain's Special Air





SOAS, University of London [School of Oriental and African Studies]



Special Reconnaissance Unit (SRU)

used for training British security forces, including MI5 and MI6. However, it is at Fort Monckton in Hampshire where much of MI6's armed and unarmed combat training takes place. The type of combat training depends purely on the

needs of the intelligence personnel, relative to the tasks they are to perform. During the troubles in Northern Ireland, a unit called the military reaction force (MRF) performed covert tasks. This group were superseded by 14 Company also known as '14 Int' and 'The Det' whose operatives were drawn from the SAS and SBS. 14 Company were themselves replaced by the Special Reconnaissance Unit (SRU).

R CONTROL gence Cycle

Having the ability to sense danger and respond accordingly is a skill essential to many who work in the world of intelligence, armed forces, government and security

WHAT DO YOU SEE?

Examine this picture for ten seconds only and try identify the SITUATION AWARENESS POINTS. These are provided on page 82

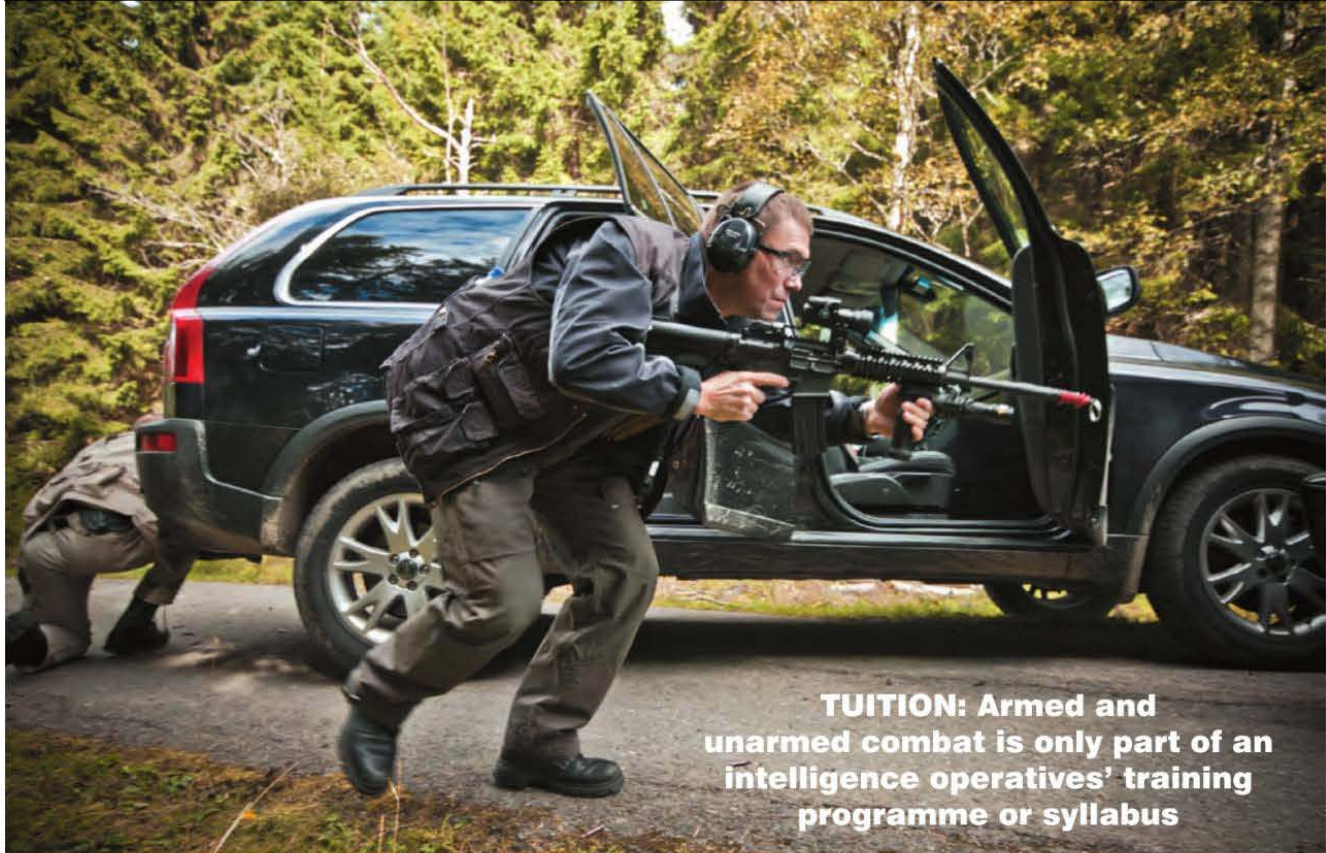
Service (SAS). More recently it emerged a true-scale mock-up of Osama bin-Laden's Abbottabad home was also built here. This enabled those selected for the raid to familiarise themselves with the compound.

Another more famous CIA training centre is Camp Peary, Virginia, nestling in a 9,000 acre military reservation dubbed 'The Farm'. Besides learning various aspects of tradecraft, it is also used for combative tuition. And one must not forget Fort Bragg in North Carolina, this base has been linked to some of the darker aspects of intelligence work.

SPECIAL NEEDS

In Britain, the university commonly known as SOAS (previously the School of Oriental and African Studies), founded in 1916, has been





TUITION: Armed and unarmed combat is only part of an intelligence operatives' training programme or syllabus

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Defensive/Offensive Driving

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Lock Picking - Surreptitious Entry

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Covert Eavesdropping

Operatives received training on lock picking, covert eavesdropping, defensive and offensive driving, surveillance, and other skills including armed and unarmed combat. This again shows that each agency has special needs and the tuition must reflect those needs.

SITUATION AWARENESS

However, one of the most important precursors to any kind of Encounter Control is something that the average person would not consider, or perhaps regard as an integral part of combat training - the study of Situation Awareness. The importance of this education cannot be underestimated. In 2003, Eye Spy covered an anti-

terrorist case involving Special Branch officer Stephen Oake. Sadly he was killed in the line of duty whilst investigating an al-Qaida suspect. Following the discovery of ricin in London, police officers travelled to a house in Manchester to investigate further and subsequently detained four Algerian suspects. The Tactical Aid Unit (TAU) were supported by Special Branch officers. Although the TAU unit were wearing protective vests, reports confirmed that Special Branch personnel had neither vests nor firearms. One account relates that prime suspect, Kamel Bourgas, broke free and grabbed a knife from the kitchen. In a frenzied attack he wounded a number of officers but fatally stabbed Stephen Oake. Whilst we have to respect the bravery of

this officer, with the sensitivity of the case in mind, we can see how the necessity of situation awareness training in all aspects of intelligence and policing is an important study so often neglected.

REACTION TIME

The average person spends much of the day unaware of their surroundings. Take the London Underground, for example. Commuters sit with



It is no longer unusual to see British police officers wearing anti-stab/knife vests whilst on patrol. They are all but mandatory during sensitive operations



Special Branch officer Stephen Oake was killed by terrorist Kamel Bourgas in Manchester amidst a major MI5 operation that linked him to the production of ricin in London



A US Army trainer teaches Indian troops the art of unarmed combat

ipods plugged in ears, noses buried in papers and books, vacant staring in order to avoid eye contact, and daydreaming to avoid boring reality. From my personal experience in the police, I can recall one early incident where I had been



London Underground: Commuters play with iPads, cell phones and read newspapers - an action that often means no eye contact with others

person in an intelligence/security profession or similar vocation.

TRUST YOUR INSTINCT

Situation Awareness means that without paranoia, you mentally assimilate information about your surroundings and the people within proximity, as well as the cross referencing of important data. One method of training is to look

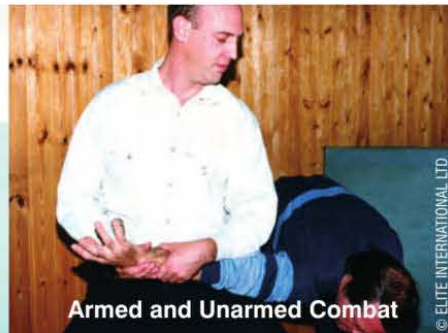
It takes special training to recondition the mind from ordinary to aware on a daily basis. Two confrontation alertness examples reflect the principle of awareness in conflict. In case one the aggressor works alone or with an accomplice, he asks you for a light. This creates two vulnerabilities; firstly your mind is preoccupied with searching for your lighter, secondly you are vulnerable once your hands are occupied in the pockets. There are many variations on this



Surveillance



Specialist Operations



Armed and Unarmed Combat

informed that there were four people acting suspiciously, one of whom had a knife. I arrived at the location with another officer, then as we were speaking to them one man reached behind his back. In these situations perception of time often becomes slower, the body language was obvious, but what if I acted and was wrong? Complaints and disciplinary procedures could affect my career, such thoughts can be fatal, so I took a chance. I had a type of hammerlock on the primary suspect and saw he was gripping a large Bowie knife in the back of his trousers. That incentive alone gave me the will to control the man. The point is the mind state of the ordinary citizen can't be the same as that of a

at a scene, then look away and see how much accurate information you can remember (it can be a fun practice). Each district and environment is different, for example you should be able to enter a public house or club and sense immediately what category it falls into (rough, moderate etc.). Often it is worth trusting your instinct.

RECOGNISING THREATS

Using the Bowie knife incident as a model let's examine basic principles of situation awareness, and absorb environment and occupant details. For example, when entering a bar. Don't be vulnerable, move to a place where no one is behind and you have a full view of the room, assess if there are potential threats and don't stand near them. In the direct vicinity are there ordinary items such as bottles, glasses, that can be used as weapons by you or others. Take notice of exit signs. Look around, listen to conversations, how people are dressed, or if anyone looks out of place. Does anyone have a threatening bulge (better qualify this, could they be hiding a knife or gun)? Body language plays a role, but realistically using the spirit rather than the letter of interpretation is best: *the sooner you recognise a threat, the more time to deal with it.*

theme. The second case involves obvious body language, in this case the aggressor needs to get close to initiate their attack. Because most people expect an aggressor to be hostile, the streetwise strategist will alternatively smile and be friendly, taking the unwary off guard. One other danger is the correct use of focus; the best method is to just slightly close the eyes and focus on the whole scene rather than one object. In Victorian England, the 'footpad' (robber/attacker) approached the police officer, stabbing down with a bright shiny knife (the focal point), while the other hand held a black-sooted blade at hip level, which made the fatal stab.

I have used general principles to give the reader an insight into Situation Awareness, in the hope that it will shine a new light onto the real structure of combative training in the Intelligence Cycle. The next article will reveal other hidden layers in this fascinating subject.

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Michael Finn qualified in Japan with 40 black belts in 10 martial arts. He is a former police officer, expert witness, author and Director of Consultancy for Elite International Principal of the Combative Science Institute

Mistrust, Suspicion and Revenge

THE LEGACY

How events in the late 1970s and early 80s continue to affect Langley's policy on Iran - this as the CIA seeks to outflank Iran's powerful and emerging spy agency - MOIS

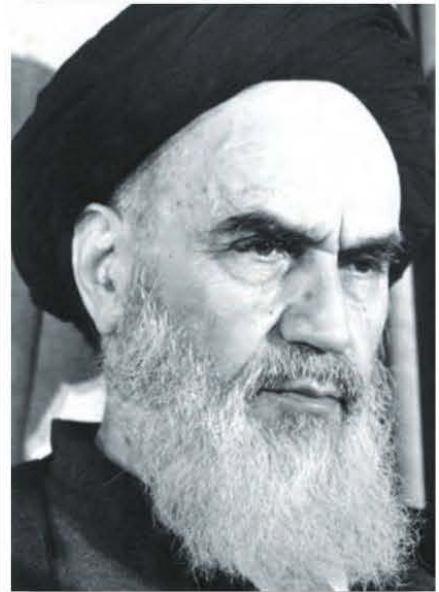
Despite a new ruler, and on-going talks about Tehran's nuclear ambitions, there remains a great deal of animosity and suspicion between the United States and Iran. Much of this stems from the removal of power in 1979, of a former and close Washington ally in the person of the Mohammad Reza Pahlavi - Shah of Iran. He was forced to flee along with many of his senior officials after support for the exiled religious leader Ruhollah Khomeini grew.

Demonstrations had been steadily growing against the Shah since 1977. Organised by Khomeini supporters and Iran's religious

leaders, many led to civil disobedience and violence. Despite attempts to fight back, the declaration of martial law and many arrests, the Shah was losing his grip over the nation.

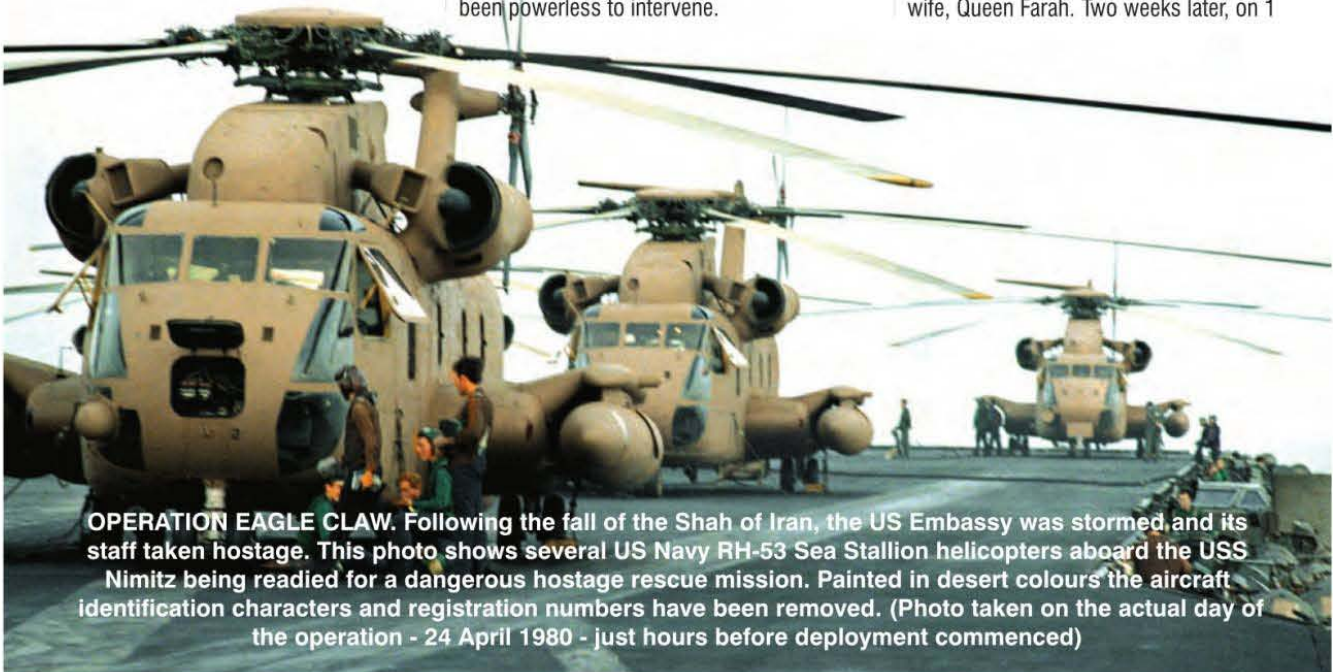
During the resultant power struggle, thousands of civilians died in clashes with the authorities. Retribution and death against employees of the country's intelligence service - SAVAK (Organisation of Intelligence and Security) followed. The SAVAK had been the mainstay of the Shah's security and was feared by many in Iran. Its Director at the time was Lt. General Nasser Moghadam.

Iran, under the Shah's rule, had been a staunch supporter of American global policy, but even the world's greatest superpower had been powerless to intervene.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

Despite the Shah agreeing to step down, his request to remain in Iran was rejected and, on 16 January 1979, he left the country with his wife, Queen Farah. Two weeks later, on 1



OPERATION EAGLE CLAW. Following the fall of the Shah of Iran, the US Embassy was stormed and its staff taken hostage. This photo shows several US Navy RH-53 Sea Stallion helicopters aboard the USS Nimitz being readied for a dangerous hostage rescue mission. Painted in desert colours the aircraft identification characters and registration numbers have been removed. (Photo taken on the actual day of the operation - 24 April 1980 - just hours before deployment commenced)

COURTESY: US DOD MEDIA



Left: Defunct Shah-era crest of SAVAK (Organisation of Intelligence and Security). Right: Current intel service - MOIS (Ministry of Information and Security) logo



Mohammad Reza Pahlavi - Shah of Iran

February, Ayatollah Khomeini flew from his residence in France to Tehran, declared the country an Islamic Republic, and assumed effective control. One of his first instructions was to arrest SAVAK chief Nasser Moghadam and his predecessors, Hassan Pakravan and Nematollah Nassiri. All three men were ultimately executed within days.

STORMING OF THE US EMBASSY

On 4 November 1979, amidst a climate of anti-American sentiment and the Islamic Revolution, the new rulers simply allowed hundreds of protesters to storm the US



Students defaced Great Seal in US Embassy



Once the US Embassy in Tehran had been stormed, protesters daubed graffiti and murals across many walls and buildings - including this - depicting the Statue of Liberty as Death



Tehran 1979. A million-people demonstration against the Shah of Iran



The Shah of Iran with Queen Farah. CIRCA. 1968



Late 1978: As demonstrations against the Shah grow, Ayatollah Khomeini speaks to journalists outside his home in northern France

Embassy in Tehran in 1980, taking 66 hostages - 13 of whom would be released. The embassy staffers, including military and intelligence officials, were paraded on television - blindfolded as they were led away. It was a humiliating moment for the White House.

Perhaps the most fortunate man was Ambassador William Sullivan. He was not even in the

country - this after being sent home for insubordination by President Carter in the Spring of 1979. His role was being temporarily filled by Bruce Laingen

RESPONSE

Several of America's most experienced Special Forces leaders were summoned to Washington and asked if a rescue plan was

feasible. After learning that intelligence was available on the exact location of the hostages, and that they may soon be moved, Operation Eagle Claw or sometimes referred to as Operation Evening Light was born. The resultant project was developed by senior military and intelligence bodies. The CIA's Special Activities Division (SAD) were led by Richard Meadows, a former military commander who had fought in many theatres. The overall commander was the experienced Major General James Vaught, who was supported by air mission commander Colonel James Kyle. The relatively new Delta Force participated, led by Colonel Charles Beckwith, along with the US Rangers.

A MOST COMPLEX OPERATION

Planners opted to use eight US Navy RH-53 Sea Stallion helicopters in the mission, these being secreted to a location code-named Desert One on 24 April 1980. During the night, CIA operatives in Tehran would meet with arriving Special Forces in readiness to drive them to the city. The next day, several powerful Lockheed AC-130 gunships were scheduled to arrive and provide aerial support - this as troops stormed the embassy



A dead Shah supporter is dragged through the streets of Tehran - thousands died in violent pro and anti-Shah clashes



Security services confront demonstrators in Tehran - moments later they opened fire - below





Ayatollah Ruhallah Khomeini returns to Iran on 1 February 1979. He had spent the previous 14 years in exile in France

compound. Once secure, the hostages would be taken to the nearby Shahid Shiroudi Stadium and flown by helicopter to the Manzariyeh Air Base: this having been captured by US Army Rangers. Once secure, three USAF C-141 Starlifters, already airborne and refuelled would land and remove embassy and military participants. There were many other side-operations to be performed simultaneously, and planners recognised that it was an incredibly complex and dangerous operation, every component relying heavily on timing, fluidity and above all secrecy.

RETRIBUTION AGAINST INTELLIGENCE CHIEFS



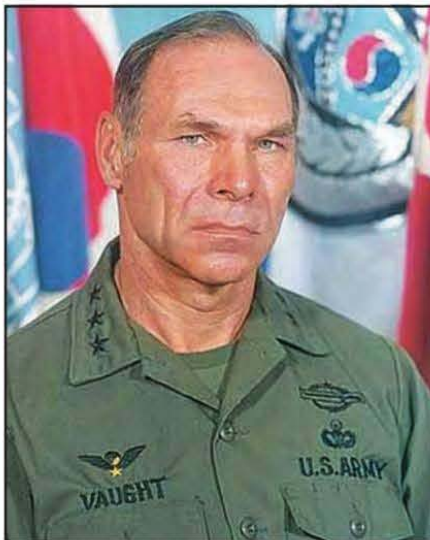
Hassan Pakravan

Nematollah Nassiri

On 15 February 1979 a radio announcement from Tehran confirmed the execution of General Nematollah Nassiri (former head of SAVAK - pictured above right). The announcer said he was part of a "group of criminals" which included, General Mehdi Rahimi (Tehran Martial Law commander), General Reza Naji (Isfahan Martial Law commander) and General Manouchehr Khosrowdad (Havanirooz Commander). Former SAVAK chiefs Hassan Pakravan and Nematollah Nassiri fared no better - they too were arrested and killed



**Delta Force team leader
Charles Beckwith**



**Operation Eagle Claw commander
Major General James Vaught**



**Richard Meadows headed CIA's
Special Activities Division (SAD) team**

DESERT ONE ASSEMBLY POINT

A DANGEROUS RECONNAISSANCE MISSION



Retired USAF Colonel John Carney Jr., 61, gives a lecture about his special missions. Carney was instrumental in preparing the site code-named Desert One for Operation Eagle Claw

On 1 April 1980, a full three weeks before the operation began, USAF Lead Combat Controller Major John Carney Jr. was flown by two CIA agents to the area southeast of Tehran assigned Desert One. Once here, Carney examined the location (ground) which he approved and installed remote infrared and strobe lights which would assist the US aircraft during their proposed night-time landing. He had spent but 60 minutes on the ground.

However, though he was satisfied the sand was sufficiently compressed and hard, during the interim period, several inches of powdery sand would cover the area.

Nicknamed 'The Coach', because he taught American football for eight years at the USAF Academy, Carney had actually volunteered for the dangerous reconnaissance mission. However, in later years Carney jokingly said: "I remember Charlie



Below: USS Nimitz. Inset above left: A fascinating photograph showing the Nimitz's maintenance section painting the RH-53 Sea Stallion helicopters with sand coloured paint on the actual day of the operation. Inset above right: The USS Coral Sea





Beckwith (Eagle Claw mission commander) volunteered me. He said we need a set of eyeballs on that site and Carney can go."

Carney was flown to Europe and joined the CIA team in Athens, Greece. From here they journeyed to Rome before flying to Oman.

On the first day of the actual operation, Carney himself led a six-man team to Desert One, where he sadly witnessed the actual collision of the US aircraft which resulted in eight deaths. He would participate in future covert US Special Forces operations elsewhere.

Iranian troops examine one of the burnt out Sea Stallion helicopters



Sailors aboard the USS Coral Sea prepare F-4 Phantoms and A-7 Corsair attack aircraft for Eagle Claw. Note the red and black stripes being fitted on the starboard wings



COMPROMISED AND DEATH

Supporting the task force were two of the US Navy's most powerful carriers - USS Nimitz and USS Coral Sea. The Nimitz carried the troops and US Navy Sikorsky RH-53 Sea Stallions, whilst aboard the Coral Sea were more attack aircraft. Its participating aircraft had special red and black stripes painted on the wing.

At 10.45pm local time, the main bulk of the force had been deployed at Desert One, including over 100 Delta Force troops, a dozen US Rangers and various specialist teams and aircraft. Yet Eagle Claw was compromised almost before it had even begun.

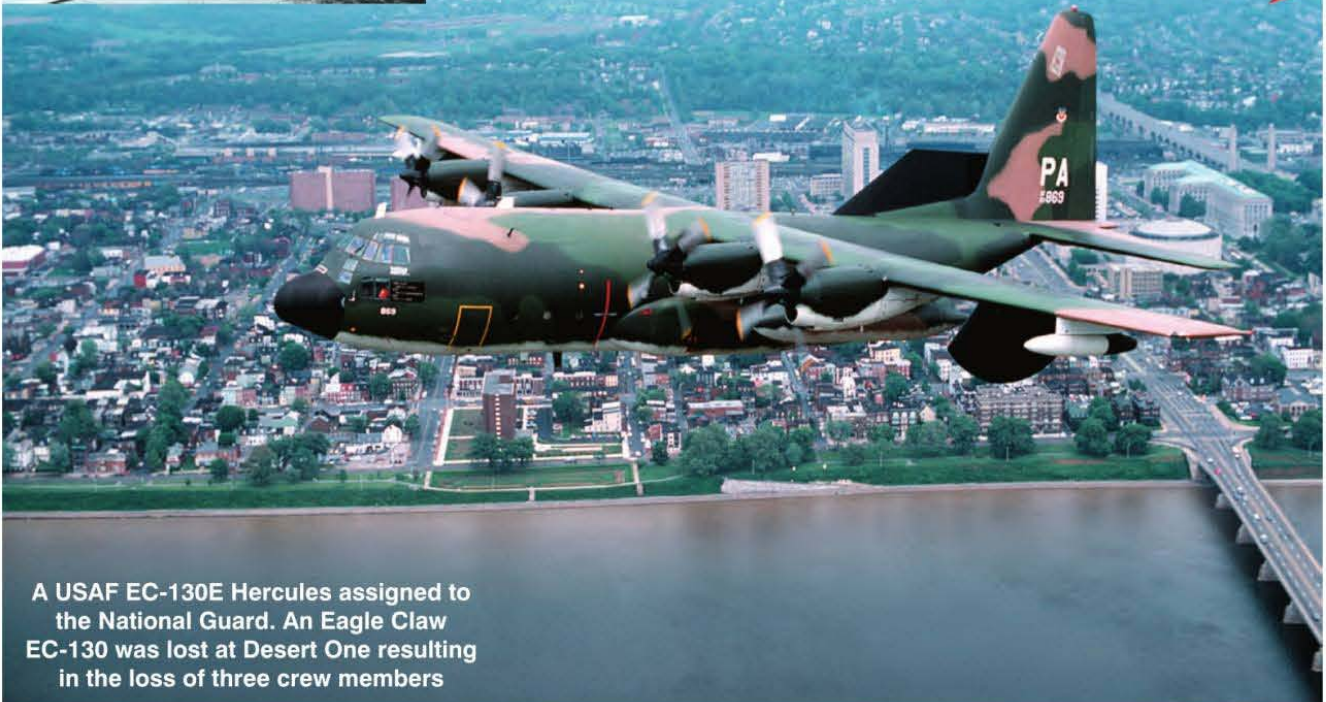
Three of the US Navy's helicopters scheduled to assemble at Desert One suffered mechanical failures and were deemed unusable. Fearing the mission was now impossible, Major General Vaught sent a signal asking that the operation be abandoned. President Carter



The wrecked EC-130 Hercules after it was struck by a helicopter

agreed to the request. An order was quickly issued that the troops and aircraft return to the bases from whence they had originated.

However, as the force prepared to leave the desert, a helicopter crashed into an EC-130 Hercules transport aircraft and exploded. In the resultant fire, eight servicemen lost their lives. From an operational perspective the events of that night were nothing short of a



A USAF EC-130E Hercules assigned to the National Guard. An Eagle Claw EC-130 was lost at Desert One resulting in the loss of three crew members



Lockheed
C-141
Starlifter

Lockheed AC-130
(Hercules) ground
attack gunship



COURTESY: USAF IMAGE LIBRARY

debacle. Five near intact RH-53's were also abandoned, but one - 'Republic 5' did manage to return and remarkably remained in service until June 2013.

As for the Iranians, they had been handed another propaganda coup and several helicopters, some of which entered service with the Iranian Navy. Worse still, officials in Tehran ordered that all the embassy hostages be separated and relocated to different parts of the city.

OPERATION HONEY BADGER

However, the events of that disastrous evening did not dissuade the CIA nor the Pentagon to examine the possibility of a second rescue mission. Code-named Honey Badger, training and schedules were developed, including

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20 January 1981. The Reagans wave during the Inaugural Presidential Victory Parade - moments earlier the hostages had been released

plans to use STOL aircraft (Short Take Off and Lift), in a concept called Operation Credible Sport. In time, it was recognised that the

operation was vulnerable, and with several elements of the project already not performing properly, or liable to failure, it was ended.

Nevertheless, there was one last strange and ironic twist of fate. Many intelligence officials in Langley and senior commanders at the Pentagon had been unconvinced by President Carter's decision not to confront Iran in a more direct manner. Indeed, all of his diplomatic efforts to secure the hostages release had failed, some historians believing this led to his loss at the next election.

Moments after he and First Lady Carter waved goodbye from Air Force One on 20 January 1981 - following the inauguration ceremony of President Ronald Reagan, news reached Langley that Iran had agreed to release all the hostages - this under the auspices of the Algerian Agreement.

MILITARY AFTERMATH

Though the military operation had failed, analysts from the various participating bodies recognised that each element could have



© HAMED SABER

Masoumeh Ebtekar - spokesperson of the Muslim Students Followers of the Imam's Line who took the Americans hostage. At the time she appeared frequently on American television explaining Iran's point of view. In later years she became the country's first female Vice President. Today Ebtekar remains active in Iranian politics.

27 January 1981. Vice President George Bush and other officials arrive at Andrews Air Base to welcome home the embassy hostages



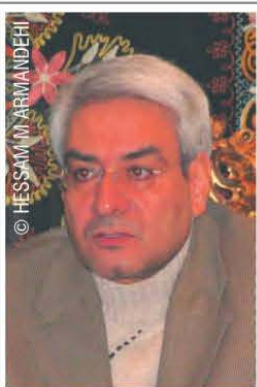
COURTESY: US DOD MEDIA

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US embassy staffers taken hostage are photographed as they leave hospital following a medical examination. What had not been determined was their mental state - many had been subjected to mock executions. Blindfolded, their captors would pull the trigger of firearms which were not loaded

COURTESY: PD-USGOV-MILITARY



Still involved with politics, Ebrahim Asgharzadeh was a prominent leader in the hostage crisis. He has been described as "probably the most determined and effective anti-American in the contemporary world," despite wanting "better relations" with the United States. He was once arrested for publishing a 'reformist paper'.

worked more cohesively.

This led to the creation of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) in 1987. Now whenever such forces have to work together, they operate under the command, guidance and auspices of USSOCOM. Another problem for the Army element in Eagle Claw,



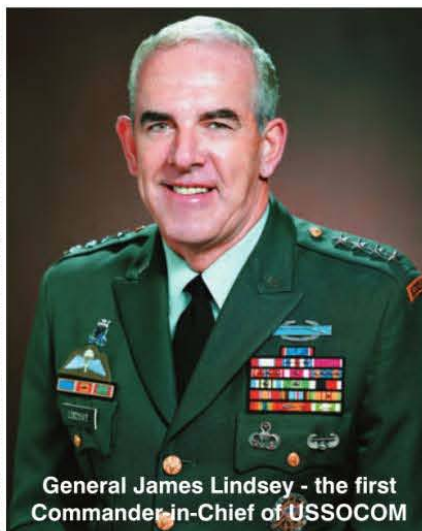
Arlington Military Cemetery and the memorial to the eight military personnel who perished at Desert One Assembly Point in Iran

MEMORIAL PHOTO © J TESLA 16

President Carter and First Lady Carter wave goodbye from Air Force One on 20 January 1981 - moments after the inauguration ceremony of President Ronald Reagan. By now, Langley had received news that all the embassy hostages had been released



COURTESY: US DOD MEDIA



General James Lindsey - the first Commander-in-Chief of USSOCOM

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perhaps surprisingly considering events in Vietnam, was the paucity of highly skilled helicopter pilots who could fly at extremely low altitude. This was eventually resolved with the creation of the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR) often called the 'Night Stalkers'.

OPERATION EARNEST WILL

Ironically, the first military operation overseen by USSOCOM was against Iran and also involved SOAR. During the bloody Iran-Iraq war of the 1980s, using shipping lanes in the Persian Gulf was fraught with danger. A number of oil exporting countries sought US assistance in the region, including Kuwait.

Iran, for reasons known only unto itself, had attacked several oil tankers flagged and protected by international registrations, including Kuwait.

In 1986, fearing for its fleet of transporters, Kuwait requested that the United States register 11 of its biggest vessels, essentially meaning they would be given protection by US Navy escort warships. President Reagan eventually agreed to the move, and both

countries believed this would be sufficient to deter future attacks.

Unfortunately it did not. Langley received intelligence that small Iranian boats continued to lay mines on the lanes used by Kuwait's oil fleet, whilst US Naval Intelligence reported that vessels were still being harassed.



In 1987, Commander Rear Admiral Harold Bersens (left), who directed the US Navy's Middle East Force, requested assistance to counter the increasing menace of Iranian mine-laying vessels. USSOCOM was to play a pivotal role in what happened next.

Drawing together a force made up of personnel from the

US Navy SEALs, SBT (Special Boat Teams) and 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (Night Stalkers), Operation Earnest



MH-6 Little Bird

Will was born. Supported throughout by the US Navy and USAF, two oil servicing ships, the Hercules and Wimbrown VII were converted and used as floating bases.

In September 1987, Nightstalkers flying MH-6 Little Birds and MH-60 Seahawk helicopters left the USS Janet to monitor the Iranian ship Iran Ajr. This vessel, a former Japanese landing craft, had been converted into a mine-layer by Iran. What they saw next prompted Washington to act. The Iran Ajr turned all its lights off and began laying mines. After securing permission to attack, the crew of the Iranian vessel, in an attempt to hide evidence, began manually pushing the mines into the sea. A second airborne strike was applied, this time forcing the crew of the Iran Ajr to abandon ship.

OPERATION NIMBLE ARCHER

The Iranian oil platform - the Ras Hadat in the Rostom oil field, blazes following a military strike by US forces. The facilities, located over a 100 miles east of Bahrain, were manned by the Revolutionary Guards. No fatalities were reported.

A 1987 photograph of the mine-laying ship Iran Ajr after it was boarded by US Navy SEALs. Several mines are visible on its deck (circled). The vessel was scuttled shortly thereafter



An MH-60 Seahawk helicopter launches a Hellfire missile



Fires from the destroyed oil platforms could be seen for miles

When dawn broke, US Special Forces from Earnest Will, boarded the deserted vessel and found several mines, but more importantly, crucial intelligence - this in the form of a journal marking where previous mine-laying



An MH-60 Seahawk returns to the transport ship Hercules during the operation to disable the mine-layer Iran Ajr



The Iranians attacked the Sea Isle City near a Kuwait City oil terminal

operations had taken place. International condemnation followed.

Intelligence analysts pondered how some mines had been laid - seemingly right under the noses of the US protection force. It was discovered that Iranian ships would innocently journey into areas during the day, seemingly posing no menace, then move away in the night to other locations and hide for days. From these positions, and at night, they would travel to selected positions near oil and gas platforms out of sight of monitoring aircraft and patrol vessels and begin laying mines.

In a counter operation against three Iranian mine-layers, US Special Forces from Earnest Will, attacked. A fierce fight ensued but the ships were all sunk. This did not deter the Iranians. Three days later, on 16 October 1987, an Iranian Silkworm missile struck the Sea Isle City close to a Kuwait City oil terminal. It had been fired from the Iranian-occupied Al-Faw Peninsula.

OPERATION NIMBLE ARCHER

The attack on the Sea Isle City resulted in planning for a most dangerous operation by Earnest Will forces - Operation Nimble Archer. In October 1987, the US attacked three Iranian oil terminals known as the Ras Hadat platforms in the Rostom oil field. The facilities, located over a 100 miles east of Bahrain, though not in use, were occupied by the Revolutionary Guards and used for training purposes. A signal from the USS Thatch to the platforms requested that personnel abandon them. It was initially ignored but eventually some 30 personnel left.

Military Tensions Threats of Revenge



President Reagan called the US strikes against the Iranian oil platforms "measured." Speaking from the White House he also insisted the facility had an intelligence capacity: "It was a control and command tower with radar and had the ability to track our shipping through the Gulf." In response, Iran's President Ali Khamenei vowed his country would not "leave this American move unanswered." Of course, Ali Khamenei is today, Iran's Supreme Leader.

Reagan's decision to green-light Operation Nimble Archer and attack the platforms, was a calculated risk. At that time, terrorists backed by Iran were holding eight US hostages in Lebanon. Throughout Europe and beyond, numerous US diplomatic and military bases were put on alert - this as intelligence chiefs feared retaliation.

The animosity between Iran and the United States nations continues even today. And in truth, both nations remain deeply suspicious about each others motives.



Ali Khamenei pictured during the Iran-Iraq War - June 1981



COURTESY: US NAVY NEWSSTAND



USS Thatch. During Operation Nimble Archer, a signal sent in both Farsi and English from the frigate, warned Revolutionary Guards on the Ras Hadat platforms that they should leave for their own safety

US warships opened fire and later Navy SEALs occupied the facilities. A plethora of intelligence was gleaned, but just as importantly for cargo vessels and oil transports using the waters, it was discovered that the platforms were being used as a radio and communication centre controlling the Iranian mine-layers. Criticism of the raids ensued, but the operation was defended by US Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger who said: "The facility was being used to launch small boat attacks against non-belligerent shipping."

More military engagements followed: On 14 April 1988, the USS Samuel Roberts struck a mine near Bahrain and was badly damaged.

However, it managed to reach the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where it was taken into dry dock in Dubai and repaired.

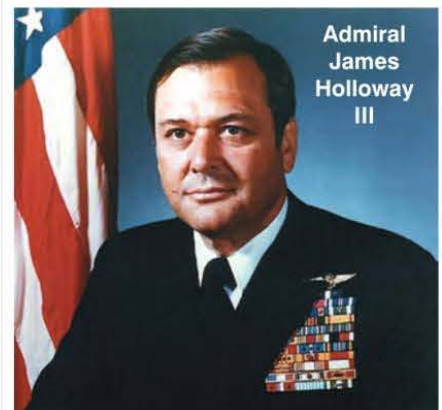
OPERATION PRAYING MANTIS

The US responded by launching Operation Praying Mantis. The Iranian warship Sahand was attacked along with more Iranian oil platforms. This seemed to be the tipping point and Iranian mine-laying operations dropped in number. On 20 August 1988, the conflict between Iran and Iraq ceased, this after a United Nations cease fire was agreed. The USSOCOM action had effectively succeeded in disabling Iran's attempt to widen the conflict,

and there was the added bonus that Washington agreed to its request that new weapons systems be made available to the command.

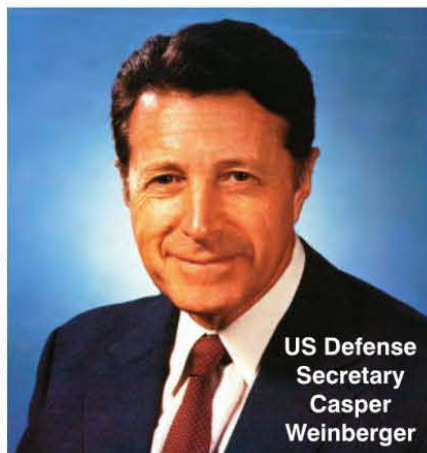
EAGLE CLAW SUMMARY

As for the official investigation into what went wrong in the desert sands of Iran during the Eagle Claw operation, Retired Chief of Naval Operations Admiral James Holloway III was chosen to head the inquiry on behalf of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. When the Holloway Report was published, it cited deficiencies in several areas, mainly planning, command and control, and inter-service operability. That Operation Earnest Will was judged a success, stems from the military and intelligence lessons learned from that disaster and the formation of USSOCOM.



COURTESY: US NAVY MEDIA

COURTESY: DOD MEDIA



US Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger



USS Samuel Roberts undergoes repairs in Dubai, UAE

Continued from Page 11

THE HAINAN ISLAND EP-3E INCIDENT A MOST DANGEROUS AND FATAL ENGAGEMENT

According to CIA sources, the base has a top secret underground complex which is capable of supporting nuclear submarines.

One of the fighters, flown by pilot Wang Wei, decided to physically clip the unarmed US aircraft, but unfortunately for him, his aircraft



Killed - pilot Wang Wei pictured with his wife



Pilot Zhao Yu - unfounded allegations

When the Orion landed at Hainan the crew were detained and questioned. Both Washington and Beijing blamed each other. Pilot Zhao Yu, who was flying alongside Wang Wei, said the American aircraft made a "deliberate manoeuvre and ran at Yu's aircraft." It was not a credible statement, but the Chinese Government were intent on not being blamed by its own people. Eventually the dispute was resolved, the aircraft repaired and the crew released.

Since then there have been numerous contacts between US and Chinese aircraft and vessels. On 4 March 2009, USNS Victorious sailing in the Yellow Sea 125 miles from China's coastline was involved in a torch-shining incident with a Chinese patrol vessel. A day later she was 'buzzed' on 12 occasions by a Chinese PLAAF Harbin Y-12 maritime patrol aircraft. On 9 March 2009, USNS Impeccable, a surveillance ship of



Harbin Y-12

was no match for the Orion and it dropped out of the sky killing him instantly. However, the US aircraft had also been damaged and it radioed for permission to make an emergency landing at Hainan. The 24 crew then hurriedly attempted to shred documents and destroy a battery of electronic equipment used to eavesdrop on Chinese communications. An Eye Spy intelligence source at the time doubted there was sufficient time to perform such an operation.

It was not the first occasion contact had been made between US aircraft and China's warplanes. For months the aerial encounters had gradually become closer, nastier and the verbal disputes more angry and confrontational.



People's Liberation Air Force Shenyang J-8 interceptor - NATO reporting name FINBACK

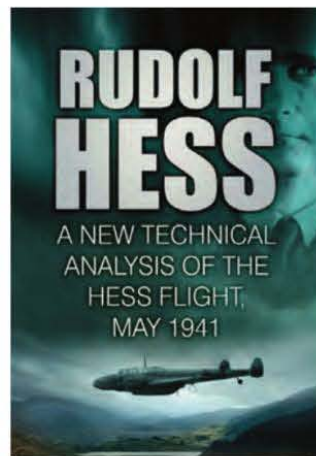
the Military Sealift Command's Special Mission Programme, was "deliberately approached" by Chinese navy warships and 'buzzed' by more Y-12 aircraft - this whilst sailing in international waters 75 miles from Hainan. The Pentagon described the incident as "aggressive" and accused Beijing of "harassment." USNS Victorious was involved in another dangerous situation in May that year. On this occasion she was approached in thick fog by a Chinese vessel and only just managed to avoid a collision.



The crew of the US Navy EP-3E Orion forced to land in China after being struck by an interceptor return to America



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UNDERCOVER Book Releases

AMERICA'S GREAT GAME

Hugh Wilford
Basic Books

From an esteemed intelligence historian, this is the story of the eccentric CIA agents whose spy-games changed the course of Middle Eastern history and with it - US-Arab relations - at the dawn of the Cold War. Since its formation in 1947, the CIA has played a central role in the relationship between the United States and the Middle East. And from the 1953 coup that restored the rule of the Iranian Shah to recent reports of secret prisons and waterboarding, the Agency's shadowy activities have not always contributed positively to this fraught relationship; indeed, many observers rightfully blame many of the problems between America and the Middle East squarely on the agency itself.

But while the CIA's involvement in the Middle East has often been counter-

productive, the Agency was not always perceived as an enemy of Islam or of the Arab people. To the contrary, there was a time when the CIA was perceived as being the staunchest western ally of the Middle East. As Wilford shows, these contradictory impulses shaped the defining covert operations of the era: coup plots throughout the Arab world; a clandestine alliance with the leading Arab nationalist of the day, Egypt's Gamal Nasser; and revealed in detail for the first time - a secret campaign in the US to sway public opinion against support for the new state of Israel. Hardback 384pp

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1510
UK £21.50 USA \$38.00 ROW £23.00

RUDOLF HESS: A New Technical Analysis of the Hess Flight, May 1941

John Harris & Richard Wilbourn
Spellmount

The 10 May 1941, a day which potentially could have changed the history of the world. That day saw Rudolf Hess (below), the deputy Führer, make his flight to Scotland in a Messerschmitt Bf 110. Quite why he did this has never been truly established? Had Hess gone mad, or was this a carefully calculated peace mission? The Hess flight to Scotland has since become shrouded in mystery and



conspiracy theories have engulfed the ill-fated mission.

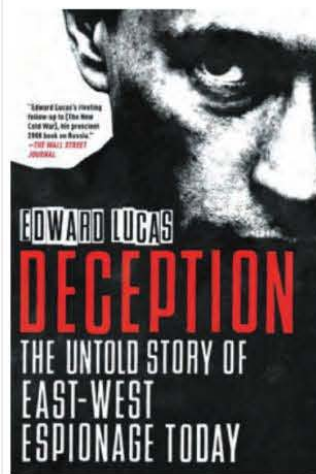
Wild speculation concerning Hess's connections with the British establishment persists; Was the king's brother involved in the Hess flight? A technical analysis of the most important aspect of the affair, the flight itself has been lacking. Until now. The analysis performed is the key to understanding the character of the flight and brings to light astonishing new evidence. The British knew Hess was coming. This ground-breaking work answers many of the key questions that still puzzle historians. Hardback 320pp

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1511
UK £22.50 USA \$40.00 ROW £24.99

DECEPTION: The Untold Story of East-West Espionage Today

Edward Lucas
Bloomsbury Publishing

From the capture of Sidney Reilly, the 'Ace of Spies', by Lenin's Bolsheviks in 1925, to the deportation from America of Anna Chapman, the SVR 'redhead under the bed' in 2010, Kremlin and Western spymasters have battled for supremacy for nearly a century. Edward Lucas persuasively tries to demon-



Sidney Reilly, the 'Ace of Spies'

strate that, "for most of the past decades the Kremlin's spymasters have run rings around their Western adversaries - and continued to do so well after the Cold War ended."

Lucas reveals unknown triumphs and disasters of Western Intelligence, providing the background for the new world of industrial and political espionage. Once the threat from Moscow was international communism; now it comes from the siloviki, Russia's ruthless men of power.

Lucas says: "The outcome will determine whether the West brings Russia toward its standards of liberty, legality, and cooperation, or whether Russia will shape the West's future as we accommodate (or even adopt) the authoritarian crony capitalism." Paperback 380pp

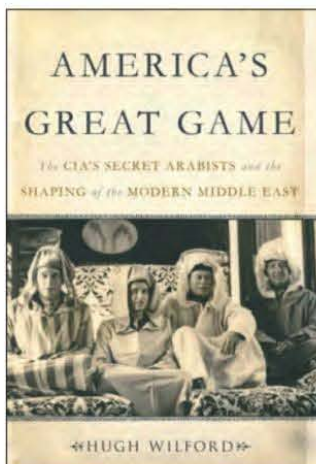
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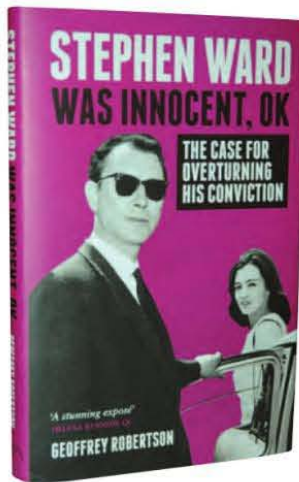
STEPHEN WARD WAS INNOCENT, OK

Geoffrey Robertson QC
Biteback Publishing

In the summer of 1961, Minister for War - John Profumo enjoyed a brief affair with Christine Keeler. Late in the afternoon of Wednesday 31 July 1963, Dr Stephen Ward was convicted at the Old Bailey on two counts alleging that he lived on the earnings of a prostitute. He was not in the dock but in a coma in hospital. The previous night he had attempted suicide, because (as he said in a note) after the judge's summing up, "I've given up all hope."

Ward died on 3 August, without regaining consciousness. Many observers of the proceedings thought the convictions did not reflect the





evidence and that the trial was unfair, and this book will show that it breached basic standards of justice.

Geoffrey Robertson brings his forensic skills and a deeply felt sense of injustice to the case at the heart of the Profumo affair, the notorious scandal that brought down a government.

The funeral of Stephen Ward, at Mortlake Cemetery in August 1963, attracted only six mourners. This distinguished osteopath and skilled portrait artist, a favourite of London's fashionable society throughout the 1950s, had died by his own hand. At the grave lay a wreath, made up of one hundred white carnations, and a card signed by Kenneth Tynan. It bore the simple inscription: 'To Stephen Ward, Victim of Hypocrisy'. Hardback 208pp

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1513
UK £14.99 USA \$30.00 ROW £16.99

A SPY AMONG FRIENDS: Kim Philby and the Great Betrayal

Ben Macintyre
Bloomsbury Publishing

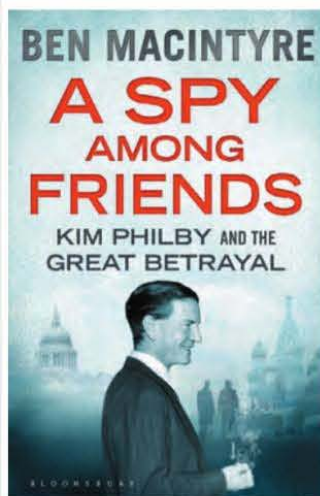
Kim Philby was the most notorious British defector and Soviet mole in history. Agent, double agent, traitor and enigma, he betrayed every secret of Allied operations to the Russians in the early years of the Cold War.



James Jesus Angleton

Philby's two closest friends in the intelligence world, Nicholas Elliott of MI6 and James Jesus Angleton, the CIA intelligence chief, thought they knew Philby better than anyone, and then discovered they had not known him at all. This is a story of intimate duplicity; of loyalty, trust and treachery, class and conscience; of an ideological battle waged by men with cut-glass accents and well-made suits in the comfortable clubs and restaurants of London and Washington; of male friendships forged, and then systematically betrayed.

With access to newly released MI5 files and previously unseen family papers, and with the cooperation of former officers of MI6 and the CIA, this definitive biography unlocks what is perhaps one of the last great secrets of the Cold War. Hardback. 368pp



NOTE: Bloomsbury have notified Eye Spy the book will be published at some point in 2014

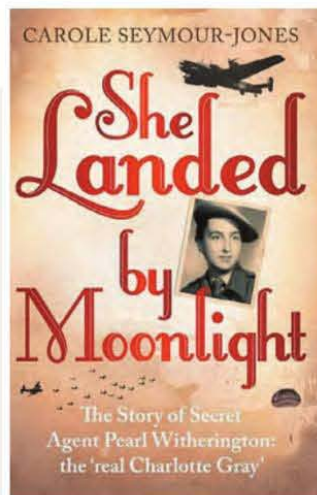
SHE LANDED BY MOONLIGHT: The Story of Secret Agent Pearl Witherington

Carole Seymour-Jones
Hodder Paperbacks

On the night of 22 September 1943, Pearl Witherington, a 29-year-old secretary and agent of the Special Operations Executive (SOE), was parachuted from a Halifax bomber into Occupied France. Like Sebastian Faulks' heroine, Charlotte Gray, Pearl had a dual mission: in her case, to fight for her beloved, broken France and to find her lost love.



Kim Philby



Pearl's lover was a Parisian parfumeur turned soldier, Henri Cornioley, who had been taken prisoner while serving in the French Logistics Corps and subsequently escaped from his German POW camp.

Agent Pearl Witherington's wartime record is unique and heroic. As the only woman agent in the history of SOE in France to have run a network, she became a fearless and legendary guerrilla leader organising, arming and training 3,800 Resistance fighters.

She had been offered a civilian decoration in 1945 which she refused, saying: "There was nothing civil about what I did." But what pleased her most was to receive her Parachute Wings, for which she had waited over 60 years. Two RAF officers travelled to her old people's home and she was finally able to pin the coveted wings on her lapel. Pearl died in February 2008 aged 93. Paperback 432pp

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1514
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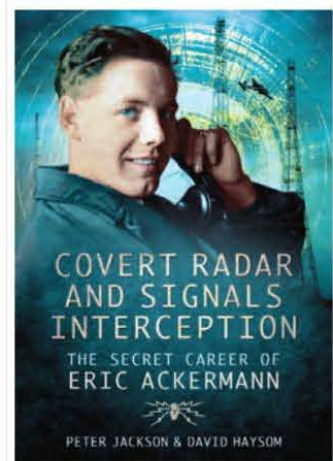
COVERT RADAR AND SIGNALS INTERCEPTION: The Secret Career of Eric Ackermann

Peter Jackson & David Haysom
Pen & Sword Aviation

Born of German stock dating back to 1530 in Saxony, Eric George Ackermann GM was born on the Isle of Wight in 1919, and became a leading figure in the world of signals and electronic intelligence. As a Junior Scientific Officer at the Telecommunication Research Establishment, Boscombe Down, with an honorary commission in the Royal

Air Force, he made numerous flights over occupied territory searching for, monitoring and destroying Germany's Wuerzburg, Knickebein and X Band radar systems. Much of his research was passed to the highest levels of wartime government, and was highly prized, ensuring that tactical plans could be executed that took full advantage of known, top secret German intelligence. A host of secret missions to assess the enemy's radar capabilities were carried out in North Africa, Gibraltar and Italy.

This new and engaging biography explores the various highs and lows of his operational deployment at the vanguard of tactical intelligence operations in these exciting theatres of war. Hardback 216pp



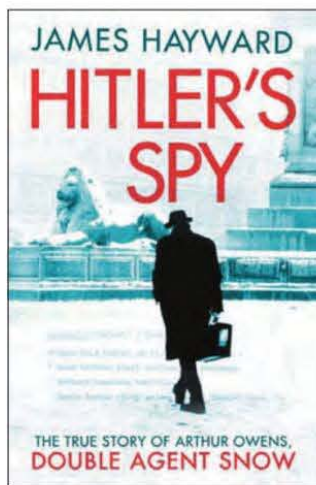
Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1515
UK £23.00 USA \$40.00 ROW £25.00

HITLER'S SPY

James Hayward
Simon & Schuster Ltd

Originally published as *Double Agent Snow - Hitler's Spy* tells of how on the eve of the outbreak of the Second World War the double-agent Arthur Owens, code-named SNOW, is summoned to Berlin and appointed Hitler's chief spy in Britain. Days later he finds himself in Wandsworth prison, betrayed by the wife he traded for a younger model, and forced to transmit false wireless messages for MI5 to earn his freedom - and avoid the hangman's noose.

A vain and devious anti-hero with no moral compass, Owen's motives were status, money and women. He mixed fact with fiction constantly, and at times insisted that he was a true patriot, undertaking hazardous secret missions for his mother country; at other times, Owens saw himself as a



daring rogue agent, outwitting British Intelligence and loyal only to the Fatherland.

In 1944, as Allied troops stormed the beaches of Normandy on D-Day, Hitler was caught unawares, tricked into expecting the invasion across the Pas de Calais in a strategic deception played out by Owens and the double-cross agents of MI5. For all his flaws, Agent Snow became the traitor who saved his country. Based on recently de-classified MI5 files and previously unpublished sources. Paperback 320pp

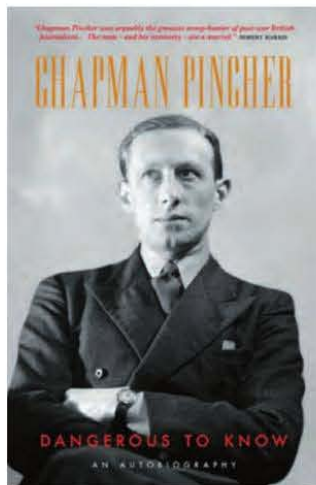
Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1516
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CHAPMAN PINCHER: Dangerous To Know

Harry Chapman Pincher
Biteback Publishing

Harry Chapman Pincher is a legend amongst journalists. His name, a byword for investigative journalism, sounded a note of real terror for those trying to safeguard the secrets of state.

Pincher entered journalism late, after early careers as a teacher, a scientist



and a soldier, but after joining Lord Beaverbrook's then all-powerful *Daily Express* in the summer of 1945, he swiftly became the master of the journalistic scoop. His first 'splash', a leaked top secret account of the development of the atomic bomb, sparked a furious trans-Atlantic row. It was only the start of a career in which the name Chapman Pincher became synonymous with high-level leaks from the most secret parts of government.

Chapman Pincher preferred to hunt alone, cultivating the high and mighty at shooting parties and other social gatherings where they were relaxed enough to share what seemed at the time to be every secret they knew.

When he finally retired from journalism, the leaks kept coming, leading to a series of best-selling books on the infiltration of Britain's intelligence services by Moscow which culminated in the allegation in *Their Trade is Treachery* that the head of MI5, was a Soviet spy. Colourful, indiscreet and compelling, this life of a true journalistic colossus also reveals the secret history of the century he bestrode. Hardback 368pp

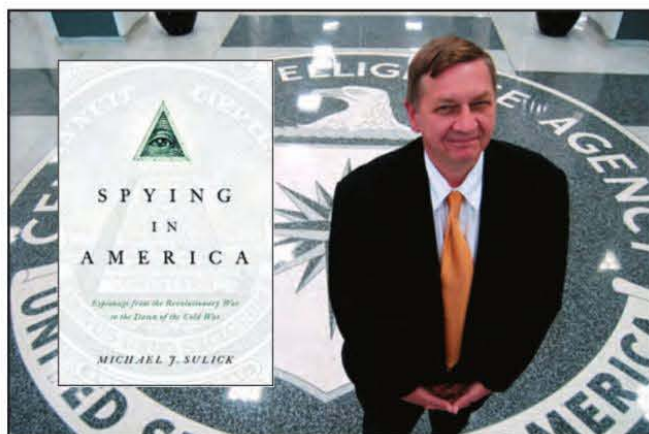
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SPYING IN AMERICA: Espionage from the Revolutionary War to the Dawn of the Cold War

Michael Sulick
Georgetown University Press

Sulick presents over thirty cases of espionage on American soil from the Revolution to the beginning of the Cold War. Through these stories, the book illustrates the common threads in the spy cases, the evolution of American awareness about espionage, and the fitful development of American counter-espionage leading up to the Cold War.

The book differs from many other studies of espionage since it is written from the unique perspective of a career intelligence officer. Sulick analyses these cases on six fundamental elements of the spies' espionage: the motivations that drove them to spy; their access and the secrets they betrayed; their tradecraft, i.e., the techniques of concealing their espionage; their exposure; their punishment; and, finally, the damage they inflicted. *Spying In America* provides a concise and highly readable introduction to the early history of spying in America. Paperback 336pp



Author of 'Spying in America' - Michael Sulick, former Director of CIA's Clandestine Service

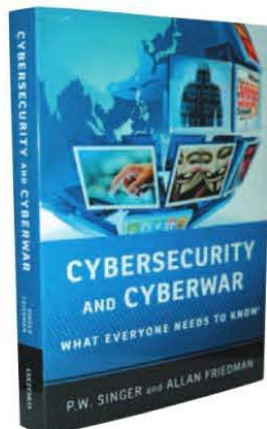
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CYBER SECURITY AND CYBERWAR: What Everyone Needs to Know

Peter Singer & Allan Friedman
OUP USA

Dependence on computers has had a transformative effect on human society. Cybernetics is now woven into the core functions of virtually every basic institution, including our oldest ones. War is one such institution, and the digital revolution's impact on it has been profound. The American military, which has no peer, is almost completely reliant on high-tech computer systems. Given the Internet's potential for full-spectrum surveillance and information disruption, the marshalling of computer networks represents the next stage of cyberwar. Indeed, it is upon us already.

The recent Stuxnet episode, in which Israel fed a malignant computer virus into Iran's nuclear facilities, is one such example. Penetration into US government computer systems by Chinese hackers-presumably sponsored by the Chinese government is another. Together, they point to a new era in the evolution of human conflict and discuss the latest



developments in military and security technology.

Singer and Friedman close with a discussion of how people and governments can protect themselves. *Cybersecurity: What Everyone Needs to Know* is the definitive account on the subject for the educated layman who wants to know more about the nature of war, conflict, and security in the twenty first century. Softback 224pp

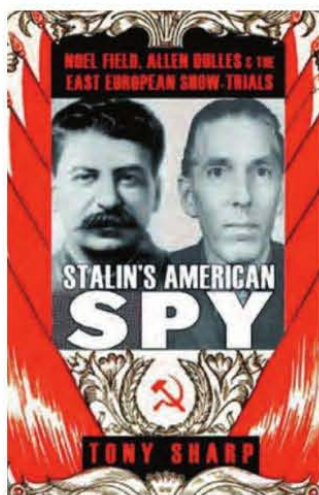
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STALIN'S AMERICAN SPY: Noel Field, Allen Dulles and the East European Show Trials

Tony Sharo
C Hurst & Co Publishers

Sharo's *Stalin's American Spy* tells the remarkable story of Noel Field, a Soviet agent in the US State Department in the mid-1930s. Lured to Prague in May 1949, he was kidnapped and handed over to the Hungarian secret police. Tortured by them and interrogated too by their Soviet superiors, Field's forced 'confessions' were manipulated by Stalin and his East European satraps to launch a devastating series of show-trials that led to the imprisonment and judicial murder of numerous Czechoslovak, German, Polish and Hungarian party members.

Yet there were other events in his very strange career that could give rise to the suspicion that Field was an American spy who had infiltrated the Communist movement at the behest of Allen Dulles, the wartime OSS chief in Switzerland who later headed the CIA. Never tried, Field and his wife were imprisoned in Budapest until 1954, then granted political asylum in Hungary, where they lived out their sterile last years.



This new biography takes a fresh look at Field's relationship with Dulles, and his role in the Alger Hiss affair. It sheds new light upon Soviet espionage in the United States. Hardback 320pp (From April 2014)

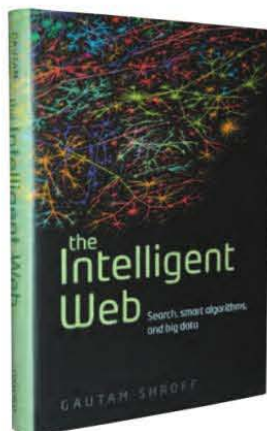
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THE INTELLIGENT WEB: Search, smart algorithms, and big data

Gautam Shroff
OUP Oxford

As we use the Web for social networking, shopping and news, we leave a personal trail. Today, linger over a Web page selling lamps and they will turn up at the advertising margins as you move around the Internet tempting you to make that purchase. Search engines such as Google can now look deep into the data on the Web to pull out instances of the words you are looking for. And there are pages that collect and assess information giving you a snapshot of changing political opinion.

These are just basic examples of the growth of 'Web intelligence', as increasingly sophisticated algorithms operate on the vast and growing amount of data on the Web, sifting, selecting, comparing, aggregating, correcting; following simple but powerful rules to decide what matters.



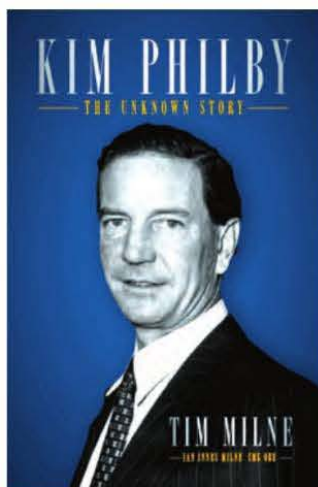
Gautam Shroff takes us on a journey through the computer science of search, natural language, text mining, machine learning, swarm computing, and semantic reasoning, from Watson to self-driving cars. Hardback 320pp

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KIM PHILBY: The Unknown Story

Tim Milne
Biteback Publishing

Kim Philby, the so-called 'Third Man' in the Cambridge spy ring, was one of the Cold War's most infamous traitors. He was a Soviet spy at the heart of British Intelligence, joining Britain's MI6, during the war, rising to become head of the section tasked with rooting out Russian spies and then head of liaison with the CIA. Philby betrayed hundreds of British and US agents to the Russians and compromised numerous operations inside the Soviet Union. Protected by friends within MI6 who could not believe the Service's rising star was a traitor, he was eventually dismissed in 1951, but continued to work for the Service surreptitiously until his defection in 1963.



It is a riveting read, with new detail on Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, two other members of the Cambridge spy ring, and on Konstantin Volkov, the would-be KGB defector who was betrayed by Philby, one of several hundred people who died as a direct result of Philby's actions.

Philby's treachery was to cause Milne considerable personal distress and after his retirement from MI6, he wrote a lengthy account of his association with the Soviet 'master spy'. It was immediately banned from publication. Milne died in 2010, but his family were determined that the book should be published. This is the

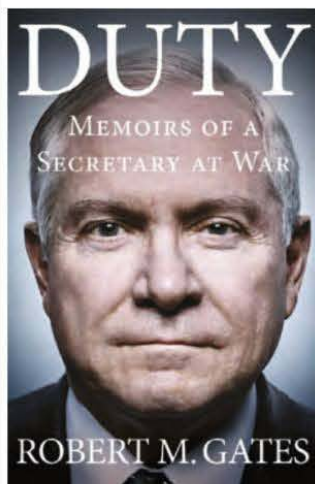
account of Kim Philby's treachery that MI6 did not want you to read. Hardback 352pp

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DUTY: Memoirs of a Secretary of War

Robert Gates
WH Allen

Robert Gates was US Secretary of Defense from 2006 to 2011 serving under both George Bush and Barack Obama: before that - Director of the CIA. This is his candid and revealing account of US military engagement in Iraq and Afghanistan, where Gates oversaw the controversial 'surge' of US troops in both countries. As well as this, he also provides commentary on the situations in Syria, Iran, Israel and North Korea and details behind-the-scenes meetings with Bush, Cheney, Rice, Obama and other major political figures.



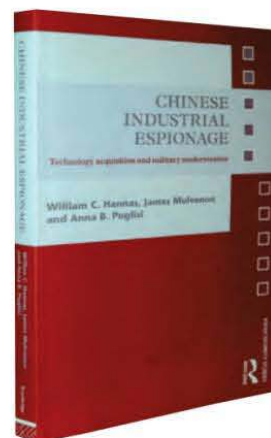
Duty also offers a harsh critique of Obama's leadership and has caused turmoil and controversy in Washington.... Hardback 640pp

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CHINESE INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

William Hannas, James Mulvenon,
Anna Puglisi
Routledge

Based on primary sources and meticulously researched, the book lays bare China's efforts to prosper technologically through the achievement of others. For decades, China has operated an elaborate system to spot foreign technologies, acquire them by all conceivable means, and convert them into weapons and competitive goods - without compensating the owners. The director of the US National Security Agency recently called it "the greatest transfer of wealth in history."



Written by two of America's leading government analysts and an expert on Chinese cyber networks, this book describes these transfer processes comprehensively and in detail, providing the breadth and depth missing in other works. Drawing upon previously unexploited Chinese language sources, the authors begin by placing the new research within historical context, before examining China's policy support for economic espionage, clandestine technology transfers, theft through cyberspace and its impact on the future of countries such as United States. Softback 320pp

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Bill Gates with US Navy SEAL candidates



INTELLIGENCE REVIEW • NEWS • DIGEST

GCHQ SIGNAL

Intercepted Gaddafi Instruction 'Ignored'

A former technology staff member at Britain's GCHQ spy agency, has claimed a signal intercepted the night before a British police officer was murdered, was not passed on to relevant authorities in London.

PC Yvonne Fletcher was shot dead outside the Libyan People's Bureau in London on 17 April 1984. The 9mm bullet which killed her was fired from within the building. A police siege followed but all the diplomatic staff were eventually

allowed to leave and her assassin has never been caught.

Mike Arnold, 56, said that the organisation had successfully intercepted and decoded a signal sent by Colonel Gaddafi to the mission, which ordered its staffers to "cover the streets of



Yvonne Fletcher

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ARMED AND DANGEROUS

PHOTOS: © POLICE SERVICE OF RUSSIA/FSB



Dzannet Tsakhaeva



Zaira Alieva



Oksana Aslanova

'Black Widows' Engaged to Kill Olympic Game Attendees

Russian security services in conjunction with British, US and other foreign intelligence agencies, are known to have cooperated extensively in the weeks and months leading up to the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics. Despite the

FBI sending just 40 officers, Eye Spy has learned hundreds of foreign security officials from around the world also travelled to the Black Sea resort city. Russia itself deployed 40,000 police, army, air and security personnel in a 15,000 square mile security zone surrounding the event.

Nevertheless, the Russians were fearful over the possibility of an attack. And no more was this in evidence when in January, FSB officials openly admitted they were seeking the whereabouts of four so-called 'black widows' - one of whom, Ruzan Ibragimov, the wife of a known terrorist, lost her husband in 2012 - killed by security services. Two other suspected and wanted black widows were also named - Jhannet Tsakhaeva, 34, from Dagestan, and Oksana Aslanova from Turkmenistan. Reports emanating from Russian media sources suggest the fourth suspect, Zaira Alieva, may have already been killed by the security services in a gun battle in Dagestan.

2008. A proud moment: Vladimir Putin shows President Bush and his wife Laura, a model of the Sochi Winter Olympic Games complex



© PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



WANTED: Murad Musaev and Ruslan Saufutdinov

Interestingly, in Sochi itself, police posters of Ibragimov started to appear, requesting that members of the public report any sighting. The notices said: 'Walks with a limp', 'scar on cheek' and 'one arm does not bend at elbow'. It was obvious to intelligence watchers that the FSB feared she was in the region, perhaps with other terrorists plotting to attack the Games.

The announcement coincided with the posting of a video on the Chechen terrorist web site operated



London with blood." At the time there had been a number of hostile anti-Gaddafi demonstrations outside the building and tension had been rising. Had the signal been sent

immediately to New Scotland Yard and MI5, the former being in charge of security outside the mission, it would have almost certainly resulted in better protective measures. As it transpired, police officers were unarmed and wore no specialist protective armour.

Mr Arnold said he decided to reveal the information because he believed Ms Fletcher's family "deserved to get a handle on the truth." Speaking to *The Times of London*, he said: "It defies belief that nothing was done at the time. It's absolutely disgraceful. If they [NSY] had seen it at the time, that demonstration wouldn't have been allowed to go ahead. As a result of that warning not being acted upon, I do hold GCHQ partly

responsible for Yvonne's murder because it could have been prevented."

Arnold said the day after the shooting he had arrived at work and was "confronted by an angry supervisor" holding two telex messages. The operative shouted: "These messages came in last night but they were missed... now a policewoman has been killed."

Though GCHQ refused to comment on the claim, *The Times* said it had led to an internal inquiry and a 'fundamental change' in the way it reacted to signals' intelligence distribution.



Colonel Gaddafi demanded consulate staffers "cover the streets in blood"

• New Scotland Yard continue to investigate the shooting and officers have travelled to Libya to secure assistance from officials in Tripoli. It is known the police have a number of leads and prime suspects.

Pantsir S1 SAM multi-launch missile systems were deployed at various points around Sochi



These men vowed attacks on those attending the Sochi Games. They could be Volgograd suicide bombers Asker Samedov and Suleiman Magomedov

by Ansar al Sunah. Some analysts believe it features Asker Samedov and Suleiman Magomedov - now known to have committed the shocking Volgograd train and bus bombings in December which killed 34 people (see page 36 - A Deadly 24 Hours). The video contained a warning about the sporting event.

Calling themselves Suleiman and Abdulrahman they declare: "We'll have a surprise for you... and the tourists that will come... for them too we have surprise - yes - this will be our revenge." Blaming Putin's policies and the deaths of Muslims in conflict areas, they vowed, "this will be for spilt Muslim blood."

Two more men were named by the FSB in respect of planned attacks, and posters of Murad Musaev and Russian Saufutdinov were circulated. They are linked to "planned and forthcoming attacks," according to officials. Meanwhile in Dagestan, a spokesman from Russia's National Anti-Terrorist Committee, announced the shooting dead of one of the FSB's most wanted terrorists - Eldar Magatov in connection with numerous attacks. He was tracked down to a safehouse in the North Caucasus country.



Ruzan Ibragimov

USV'S SEA DRONES

United Arab Emirates introduces fleet of unmanned seaborne intelligence collectors



© AL SEER MARINE

ABU DHABI: The UAE has purchased several advanced unmanned Surface Vehicles (USV), from Abu Dhabi-based Al Seer Marine. Remotely controlled from a land or sea base, the boats are packed with advanced robotics and surveillance equipment, and will be used for port security and other protective operations. Just as interesting, they can also perform marine surveying, oceanographic data collection and sub-surface imaging.

Measuring around 34ft in length, the Bravo-type can even host a crew of up to seven people and can be controlled manually. The Oscar-type has a silent running system and hybrid propulsion enabling it to spend more time at sea. A third type, Sea Serpent has also been introduced.

'JIHAD JANE' 10 Year Prison Term

WASHINGTON DC: Colleen LaRose, 50, the American who dubbed herself 'Jihad Jane', was given a 10-year prison term after admitting plotting to kill Lars Vilks - a Swedish artist whose controversial cartoon of the Prophet Mohammad had caused controversy in 2011.



LaRose (left) and a number of overseas associates, had sought to recruit people on the Internet who would



Lars Vilks

"wage violent jihad in Europe and Asia" according to FBI intercepts. On one occasion, she was tracked to Ireland where she sought

assistance in her quest to kill Vilks, who had a \$100,000 (£60,000) bounty of his head. However, she found little enthusiasm and support for her quest in the Republic and soon returned home. As for Vilks, he no longer sees LaRose as a threat, but that is not the view of the FBI or prosecuting team who called for a much longer prison sentence.

MOSSAD STRIKES AGAIN?

Controversy as former Israeli ambassador claims most of the AMIA Argentina bombers have been 'eliminated'

O Israel's former ambassador to Argentina, Yitzhak Aviran, has caused ripples in the intelligence world, after openly declaring most of the perpetrators behind the 1992 and 1994 attacks on Jewish cultural and embassiodial premises in Buenos Aires, have been assassinated. In Tel Aviv, officials quickly dismissed the remarks which featured in an interview in Argentina's Jewish News Agency.

Avigdor Lieberman, head of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, instructed spokesman Yigal Palmor (below) to issue this statement: "The former ambassador's statements are completely



detached from reality. These kinds of remarks, unsupported and uninformed, are the fruits of his imagination and do not in any way reflect the events or the facts he pretended to relate to.

Aviran had told reporters, "the great majority of the guilty ones are already in the other world... and it



Avigdor Lieberman and Condoleezza Rice

© MATTY STERN US EMBASSY, TEL AVIV

was we who did this," suggesting the terrorists behind the bombings were eliminated by the Mossad.

Eighty-five people died in July 1994, when a huge bomb exploded at the AMIA (Argentine Israelite Mutual Association) community centre in Argentina's capital. Two years earlier, 29 people were killed when a suicide bomber blew himself up in a truck outside the Embassy of Israel. Four Israelis died in that attack, but the other victims were civilians.

Suspicion immediately fell on Iran, and Aviran, who was Israel's

ambassador to Argentina at the time, still maintains agents of Iran were responsible. In 2007, on behalf of Argentina, Interpol entered six name to its Red Notice [wanted] List, including Mohsen Rezaee Mirgha'ed, former Iranian military commander. He actually ran as a conservative candidate in Iran's 2009 elections.

In Buenos Aires, where police still have an open case book on both events, Aviran's remarks about alleged retribution, have caused interest. Prosecutor Alberto Nisman has asked that the Foreign Ministry secure sworn testimony from the former ambassador which would stimulate a wider probe into his allegations. Eye Spy understands Nisman already has a list of suspects, some of whom are Iranian officials, but has been unable to secure their extradition. "I would like to know how he knows and what proof he has," said Nisman in reference to Aviran's statement. "What he is saying is that the perpetrators of the attacks are [have been] identified by name."

Nisman believes the attacks were part of a wider Iranian ambition to target a further eight other countries in South America - Brazil,

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Prosecutor Alberto Nisman has asked Yitzhak Aviran to clarify his remarks

Paraguay, Uruguay, Colombia, Trinidad & Tobago, Chile, Guyana and Suriname. This involved establishing covert stations



Memorial to those who perished in the embassy bomb blast

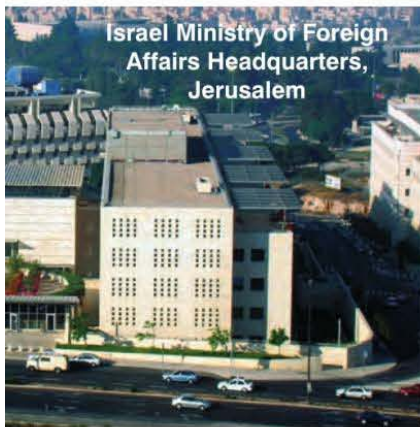
PLAZA EMBAJADA DE ISRAEL



Site of the bombed AMIA building today with the names of the victims still posted



Nisman is pictured at Interpol's headquarters (third from left) discussing the AMIA case in 2009



Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs Headquarters, Jerusalem

enabling its agents to conduct further attacks.

Aviran has been critical of Argentina's Foreign Minister Hector Timerman's efforts to resolve the investigation diplomatically, calling negotiations between Buenos Aires and Tehran a "farce." He also applauded Israel's "covert action" in resolving the case "resolute."

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Mohsen Rezaee Mirgha'ed



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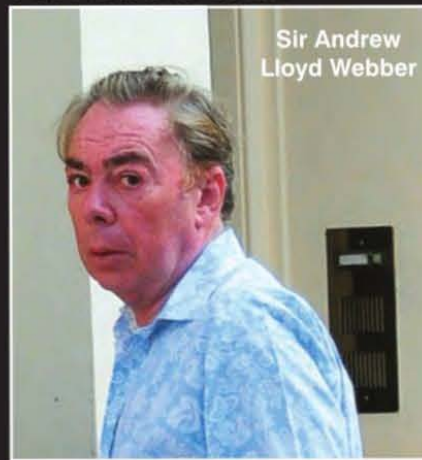
TOO HOT TO HANDLE The Profumo Affair

Continued from Page 18

Stephen Dorril said Ward was initially identified by a "freelance MI6 operative" in the 1950s, as a person who may be of use to the Service. "This came in 1961, when he was introduced to Ivanov," said Dorril. The authors note that events turned complex when MI5 "appeared on the scene," but the Security Service did not believe Ward was a security risk.

Christine Keeler still believes Ward was KGB, and notes in her book, *Christine Keeler: The Truth At Last*, reveal at the time of his death, concerns were raised over how Ward secured the sleeping tablets.

For a point of record, Eye Spy was told in 2002 by an MI5 contact man who knew Ward and many of his associates, that he was



Sir Andrew
Lloyd Webber

"definitely involved in intelligence collection for the Soviets." That he may have been a double or even a triple agent remains a possibility. Sceptics of the assassination theory point to the suicide note left by Ward, and his resignation to the fact that everyone was against him

- including trial judge Mr Justice Marshall. Some observers believe he had been overly intent on influencing the jury.

One sentence in Ward's note summed up his state of mind at the time - 'After Marshall's summing up, I've given up all hope'.

* The Astor family gave the estate to the National Trust in 1942, on the premise that they could continue to live in the mansion. The family departed Cliveden in 1968, following the death of Lord Astor.

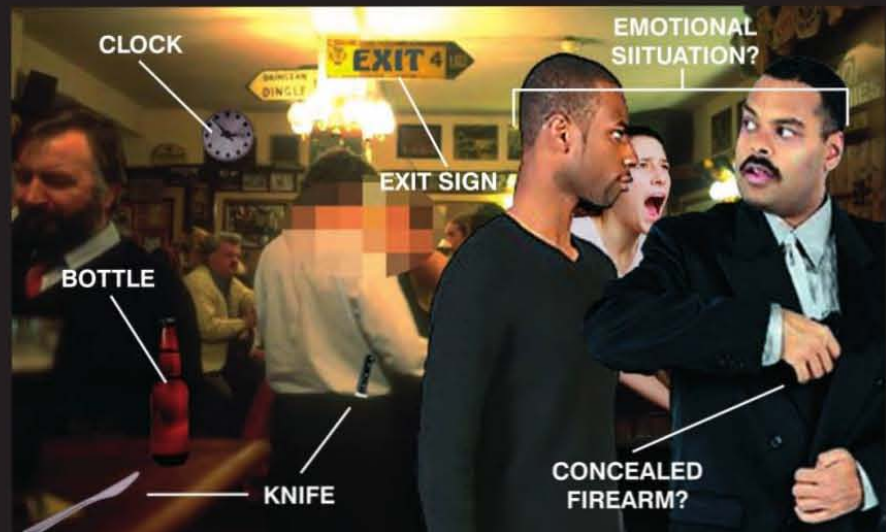
• 'Stephen Ward The Musical' runs at Aldwych Theatre, London, until 1 March 2014.

Next Issue: Eye Spy 90 features more fascinating background material on the Profumo Affair and rare material connected to the spy scandal

WHAT DO YOU SEE? SITUATION AWARENESS POINTS FROM PAGE 59



Christine Keeler



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