

THE COVERT WORLD OF ESPIONAGE

EYE SPY

DEATH OF A SPY

ASSASSINATION OF MI6 AGENT



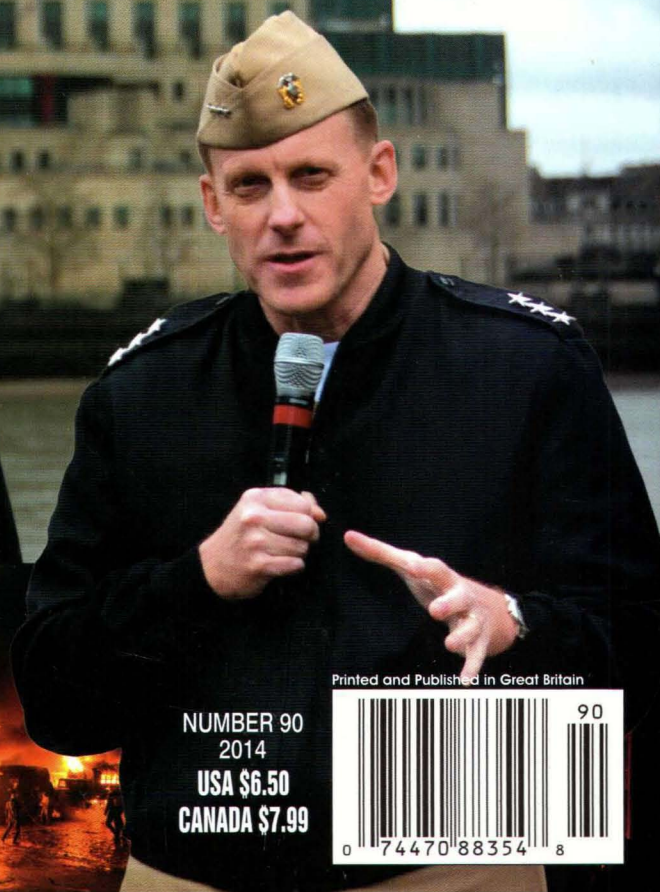
INTEL EXCLUSIVE

INSIDE STORY ON LITVINENKO & BEREZOVSKY

AGENT PROVOCATEURS
UKRAINE

RUSSIA FALSE FLAG OPERATIONS

- DIPLOMATIC SECURITY SPECIAL • MOSSAD-CIA OPERATIONS
- ROYAL INTERCEPTS • THE BLACK CODE BOOK
- RUSSIAN SPY OPERATIONS • NSA SURVEILLANCE CHANGES



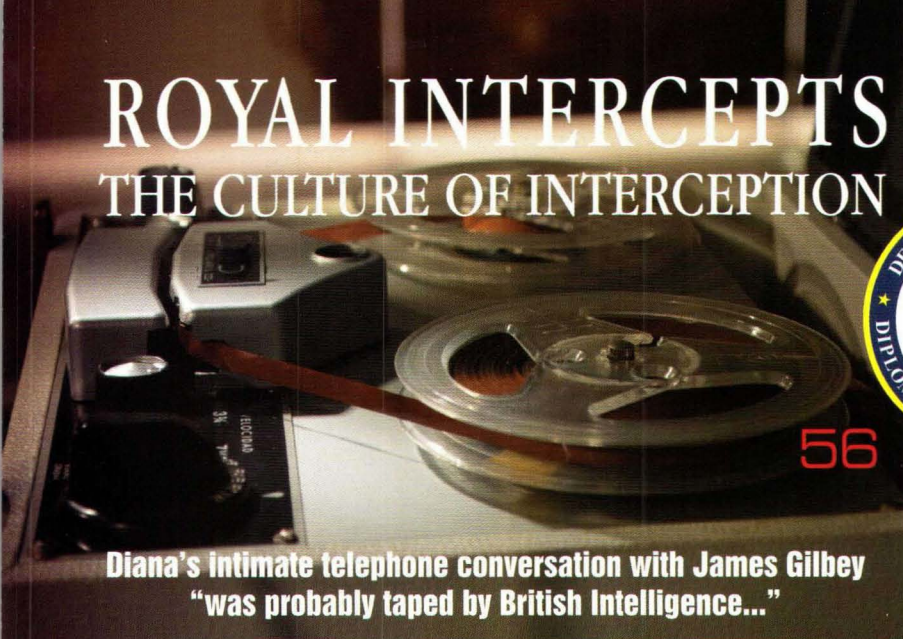
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ROYAL INTERCEPTS

THE CULTURE OF INTERCEPTION



Diana's intimate telephone conversation with James Gilbey
"was probably taped by British Intelligence..."

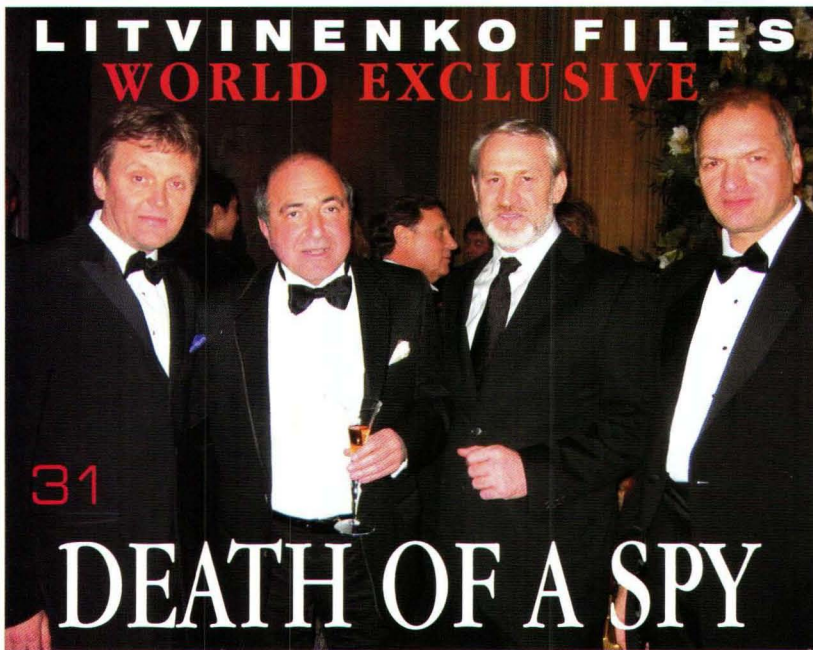
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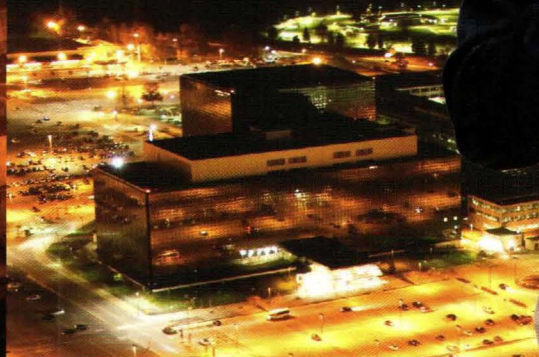
FALSE FLAGS



NSA LEAKS

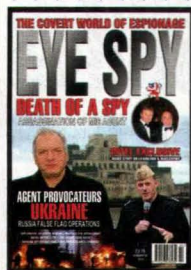
Intel ripples continue as new
Agency chief announced

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Former NSA and CIA Director
Michael Hayden



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FRONT COVER MAIN IMAGE:
SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON

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FIRST WORD



RUSSIA'S FALSE FLAG OPERATIONS

There are conflicting reports in Washington regarding just how much the CIA and DIA (Pentagon) understood of Russia's clever orchestration of events in the Ukraine. The DIA says it warned that the Crimea might become a problem area, whilst Langley said its intelligence assessments and coverage was good. The truth of the matter is, no-one really expected the country to spiral so quickly into the abyss. However, the clue to Russia's response lies with the strategic position of the Ukraine - acting as a buffer between east and west. Perhaps more importantly, the location of its Black Sea Fleet, which by agreement, still operates from the Crimea - an important region of the country.

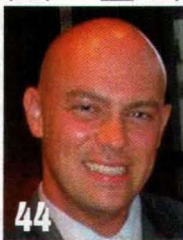
Moscow simply didn't send its forces in overnight. Nor were a great many incidents the result of chance. Some situations were deliberately created - the shooting dead of both civilians and members of the security services, for example. Deception operations create confusion, and that is exactly what has happened in the Ukraine. Was the CIA caught out? Could the West have seen this coming? Since the protests in cities like Kiev began in November 2013, the answer is probably yes, but then Putin's Russian spymasters are not amateurs and his fighting forces remain a formidable adversary.

Still on the theme of Russia, I am pleased to report our exclusive feature on the murdered Russian intelligence officer and MI6 agent, Alexander Litvinenko, is published in this edition of Eye Spy. Litvinenko, of course, was poisoned after ingesting the deadly isotope Polonium 210 in London in 2006. I am grateful to the American-based Russian investigative author Yuri Felshtinsky, who granted an indepth interview and provided a unique perspective of Litvinenko. Together they co-wrote the explosive book, *Blowing Up Russia*, which also focused on Russian false flag operations. Thus his thoughts could not be more timely, especially with events happening in the Ukraine.

MARK BIRDSALL, MANAGING EDITOR



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I N T E L L I G E N C E C H O I C E

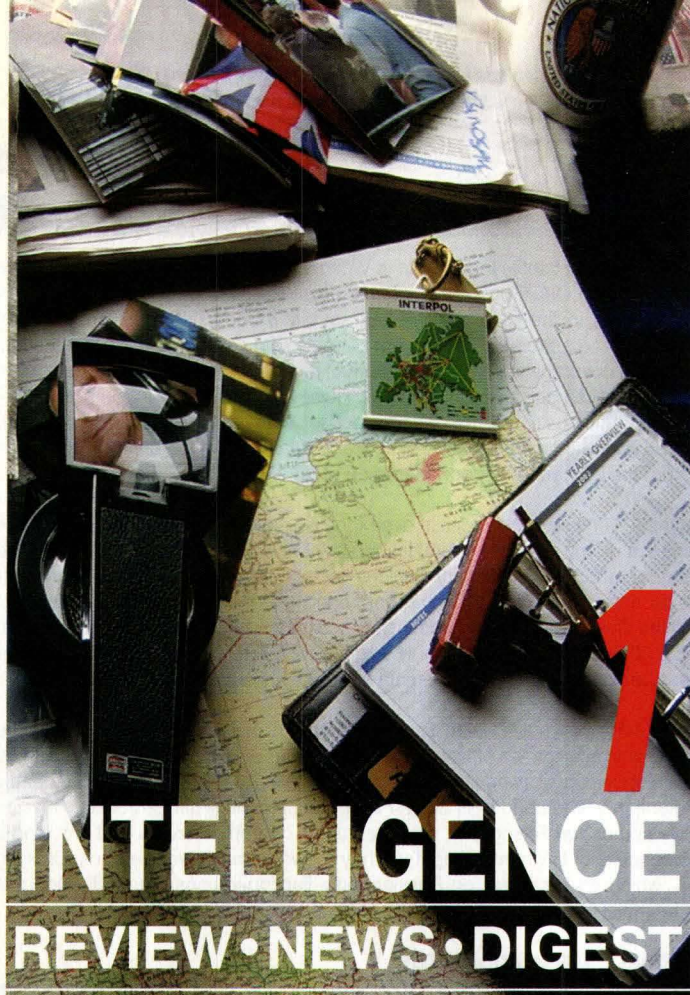
US DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

As several towering cranes on the London skyline signify work is underway on the spectacular new US Embassy, Eye Spy takes a close look at the hidden security measures which will help protect the building and staffers alike. We also examine the important role played by two key organisations which protect over 200 missions worldwide. The Diplomatic Security Service and the Marine Corp Embassy Security Group are integral elements which together provide overall security. Often their unique relationship is misunderstood and in many countries their working environment is dangerous - as sadly evidenced in Libya recently. This fascinating feature provides a little insight...



DSS agents

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INTELLIGENCE

REVIEW • NEWS • DIGEST

UK-SPAIN TENSIONS

Intel Operations Expanded Against Madrid

Britain is gradually losing patience with Spain over what it sees as 'persistent and deliberate intimidation of Gibraltar'. In the last two years there have been several incidents in the waters off the UK territory, including a Spanish police vessel firing a volley of shots at a boat. Last year

Spain also blocked and restricted border crossings causing long delays for residents and tourists alike. In November 2013, a British diplomatic bag was searched by Spanish civil guards on the border - an incident which was described as a "serious infringement of diplomatic protocols."

HMS Sabre



© MINISTRY OF DEFENCE/CROWN

AGENT PROVOCATEURS

MI6 Suspect Moscow Behind Ukraine False Flag Operations

Over ninety people have been killed and hundreds more injured in violent clashes that ended with the President of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich, fleeing for safety to neighbouring Moscow. Amidst

claims and counter-claim as to who was responsible for the deaths, some Western intelligence analysts believe Ukraine's collapse into the abyss, is the result of a carefully managed plot orchestrated by President Putin.

believed to have been drawn from the ranks of Ukraine's special security services and authorised to open fire by the president. However, an unidentified intelligence service, but reportedly one inside Ukraine, intercepted a 26



© JOHANNES JANSSON

Urmas Paet

Though unable to comment at present for a lack of evidence, senior intelligence officials believe Moscow had in place several provocateur agents - operational for some time, and that false flag operations were enabled.

Some regions where Russian is the main language, in the Crimea for example, have since expressed a desire to break away and join the Russian Federation.

What started as peaceful demonstrations last December in response to Yanukovich's refusal for closer Western ties, soon turned nasty. Many civilians were killed by snipers, 15 in one day alone. The specialists were initially



© IVAN BANDURA

2013. Leaders of the opposition - Vitali Kiltsschko, Arseniy Yatsenyuk and Oleh Tyahnybok address a rally in Kiev. Yatsenyuk is now Prime Minister



Doctor Olga Bogomolets

© YURI RUDNYTSKY



Gibraltar has been a strategically important area for the UK for three hundred years

However, Madrid may have gone too far after it emerged a Spanish warship entered UK waters on 18 February and disrupted a military operation.

The Ministry of Defence had to temporarily suspend a training exercise held by the Submarine Parachute Assistance Group - this while HMS Sabre - a Gibraltar Squadron patrol boat, ushered the Spanish warship away. British naval intelligence later discovered the

vessel was using a fake name and call sign. The captain claimed he was sailing in Spanish waters. The Foreign Office immediately raised the incident with its counterparts in Spain.

Since 2012, Spain's ambassador to the UK Federico Trillo, a former defence minister, has already been summoned on three or four occasions, and it is likely he will again be visiting the Foreign Office. Whilst serving as defence minister



Trillo was once accused of receiving over £100,000 from a slush fund by Luis Barcenas, former treasurer of the Popular Party.

Some intelligence watchers believe MI6 and GCHQ have stepped up operations against Spain in order to determine Madrid's near and future intentions on Gibraltar.

Spain ceded sovereignty of Gibraltar to the UK in 1713, but has for decades sought its return.

Osama Bin-Laden 9/11 Spokesman - Trial Begins in New York

NEW YORK: Osama bin-Laden's son-in-law, Sulaiman Abu Ghaith, has appeared in a New York court charged with conspiracy to kill Americans and providing material support to al-Qaida.

Following 9/11, Ghaith appeared on several videos stating that "the storm of aeroplanes will not abate against Americans." He then urged Muslims around the world not to board aircraft.

Testimony against Ghaith has also been heard from London via a video link - here shoe bomber Saajid Badat claimed he had prior knowledge of the USA attack plans.



Sulaiman Abu Ghaith

© FREDDY MORRIS



Cathy Ashton

February phone call allegedly made by the European Union's Foreign Policy head Cathy Ashton, to Estonia's Foreign Minister Urmas Paet. Though no names are audible, the voice that sounds like Paet explained that the snipers appeared to be acting independ-

ently - shooting both civilians and police alike. "It's really disturbing that the new coalition do not want to investigate what exactly happened," said Paet. He went on to say that the snipers did not belong to groups under Yanukovich's direction, but from the new coalition.

Russia Today (RT), which released the tape, said Paet's primary source was Doctor Olga Bogomolets, a name which the EU minister apparently recognises. Paet then went on to say that the sniper evidence "discredits from the very beginning the new coalition." And this may have been the intention, for if the snipers did not belong to either side, then it begs the question 'who des-



Armed with a high-powered weapon complete with telescopic sight, this sniper appears part of a government unit - as indicated by the yellow flash arm bands issued to the team

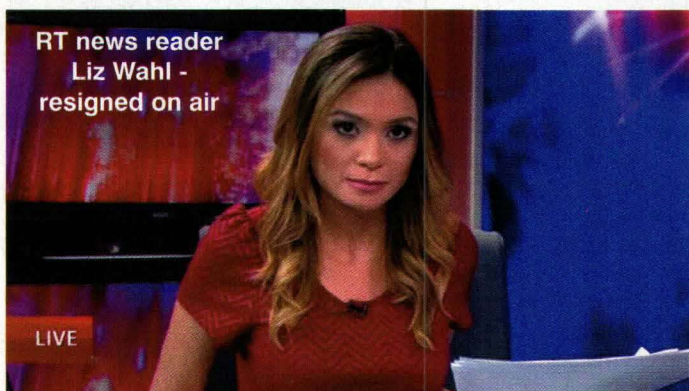
patched them'? As for Bogomolets, the revered physician dismissed the suggestion that she told Paet protesters and police alike had been killed. "Myself? I saw only protesters. I do not know the type of wounds suffered by the military people. I had no access to them." She also rejected Paet's assessment of events. "It's not correct." For the record, Bogomolets reportedly led a mobile medical clinic in Kiev for injured protesters.

CIA analysts believe this incident, along with a plethora of other false flag operations, including Russian troops operating with masks and

without insignia, were planned months in advance in Moscow, though not necessarily with the intention or degree of violence shown by various parties, including protesters.

Interestingly, the Russia Today recording aired on the same day Western leaders held talks in Paris with the new Coalition. A few days later, Liz Wahl, RT's Washington-based news anchor resigned on air calling the state-funded media house a "mouthpiece for Putin" and one that "whitewashes the truth for the Kremlin."

See page 64 - A Russian Deception?



RT news reader Liz Wahl - resigned on air

Nuclear Bomb Deal 'Simply Buys Iran Time'

In November 2013, the so-called P5+1 deal involving China, America, France, Britain and Germany, was reached over Iran's nuclear programme. This essentially meant Tehran would limit its nuclear enrichment programme for six months, especially that part seen as vital to the production of a nuclear bomb. In return, officials agreed that sanctions would be eased and eventually lifted. Inspectors from the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) were also granted access to some previously forbidden sites.

Further talks in Vienna in 2014 (EU+3 - Iran), showed the deal is

far from perfect, and many nuclear experts note Iran was not forced to close its enrichment programme completely - an action long demanded by a suspicious UN Security Council. The agreement did buy time - time which will be used to hold further talks. However, following Vienna, it has emerged there is little optimism amongst officials of all nations, including Iran, that a final agreement will be sealed.

Based on intelligence from various parties, sceptics maintain Iran has entered into talks to gain one vital commodity that it needs to conclude its weapons programme - time. Warnings have been issued that the deal simply allows Iran to proceed at its own pace. Other commentators, including officials in Tehran, say the country has no intention of stopping enrichment - an act which would be seen as a defeat and embarrassing by Iranian hardliners.

EU+3 - IRAN TALKS
VIENNA | FEBRUARY 2014



Baroness Cathy Ashton pictured with Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif at the 2014 Vienna EU+3 - Iran Talks

© AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY



© DIGITAL GLOBE

Meanwhile, intelligence concern is again focused on the heavy water reactor currently under construction at Arak. Once fully operational, this would produce sufficient plutonium and create a

second avenue towards building a bomb. Investigators from the IAEA also believe "significant research relevant to the development of a nuclear device" has already been performed at Parchin.

MI5 SEARCH FOR RETURNING AQ FIGHTERS

Syria: British Suicide Bomber Named

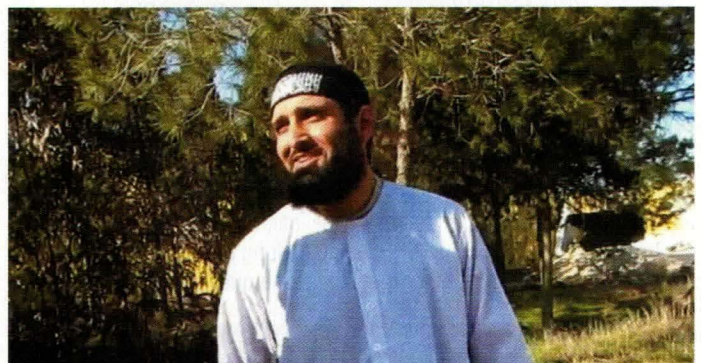
A 41-year-old Briton who carried out a suicide truck bombing in the Syrian city of Aleppo on 6 February, has been named as Abdul Waheed Majid. He used the alias Abu Suleiman al-Britani. The attack, at the gates of a prison compound, resulted in the escape of 300 inmates including many al-Qaida terrorists.

An al-Qaida franchise in the country known as the al-Nusra Front, posted a 40-minute video of Majid on the Internet. The film shows him standing next to a large modified armoured truck thought to have been used in the attack. At the rear and front of the vehicle the flag of the terror group was attached.

Officially, the UK won't confirm the bomber was Majid because of a lack of DNA evidence, but as MI5 officers and New Scotland Yard searched his home, neighbours identified him on the tape. His family told police he had gone to Syria in August 2013 for "humanitarian purposes." A further property linked to the case was also searched.

In Manchester, a property occupied by another Briton, Abu Layth, was also searched. Like Majid, he too is believed to have been killed in the fighting in Syria.

News of Majid's death comes at a time when MI5 is caught up in a massive international operation to identify dozens of Britons travelling



Abdul Waheed Majid shortly before the suicide attack

to and returning from Syria. The Security Service estimates that between 250 and 500 nationals from the UK are in the country, some of whom have already warned that they are ready to fight and operate for al-Qaida in Britain. A similar situation exists in many European countries and the United States of America.

TURKISH PIPELINE

Most of those embarking on the journey depart for Turkey and head towards its border with Syria. Here al-Qaida, working with other armed factions opposed to President Assad, have established a network of pipelines and training facilities - some under the guise of refugee

MI6 Chief Meets Romanian Intel Head



BUCHAREST: Sir John Sawers, Chief of MI6, recently met with Romania's President Traian Basescu and the head of the country's intelligence service George Maior at the Cotroceni Palace. The men discussed various security issues including counter-terrorism and 'illegal activities' inside NATO countries. Sawers commented that Romania has become an important NATO ally. Also in attendance were Maior's deputy, Florian Coldea, and the British Ambassador to Romania, Martin Harris.



The flag of al-Qaida is visible on the truck used in the attack



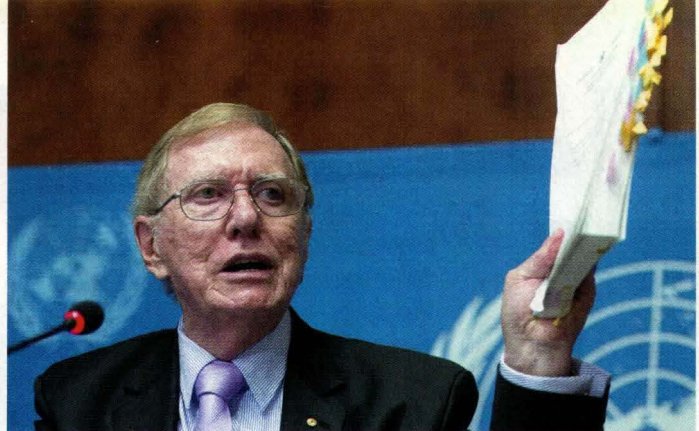
Major General Aviv Kochavi

camps. Operatives assist the would-be fighters to the battlefield.

Israel's Mossad has identified three camps which are actually beyond

the Syrian border and inside Turkey itself. These are in the provinces of Osmaniye, Karaman and Sanliurfa. Karaman is but a short distance from Istanbul. Israel's military intelligence chief, Major General Aviv Kochavi, confirmed the existence of the al-Qaida bases noting they are occupied by several hundred fighters. Intelligence officials trying to determine the identity of those passing through this region, admit they are having difficulty because of the open border. Indeed, 600,000 Syrians have fled into Turkey via this route.

- 130,000 people have died since fighting broke out in Syria. Nearly 2.5 million have fled the country.



Michael Kirby, Chair of the Commission of Inquiry on the situation of human rights in North Korea holds a copy the report into on-going crimes committed by the DPRK

MIRROR OF THE NAZIS

Intelligence gleaned from North Korea could eventually result in President Kim Jong-Un facing an international war crimes court. The United Nations is under increasing pressure to bring charges against North Korea's leadership, this following numerous eye-witness accounts of barbaric incidents. A 372-page report compiled by the UN's Human Rights Council, contains material which investigators have compared to events in Nazi Germany. The HRC interviewed dozens of North Korean defectors who managed to flee, and discovered 'unspeakable crimes'. Arrested persons charged with political offences and who make up a prison total of around 100,000, were routinely starved, executed, drowned and even roasted over fires. The victims included babies, according to the report.

Michael Kirby, a retired Australian judge, who is overseeing the panel, compared the events to "allegations similar to those levelled at the Nazis." The report concludes that North Korea is involved in human rights' abuse 'on a scale that does not parallel in the contemporary world'.

President Kim Jong-Un



ANGELA MERKEL - 'FAIR GAME'

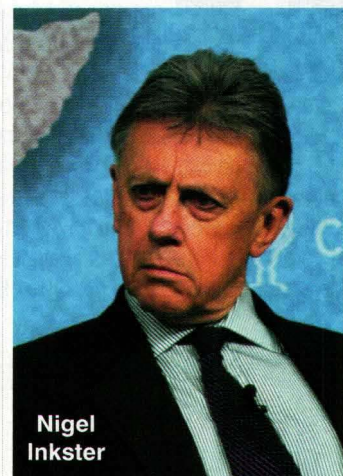
Former Deputy Director of MI6, Nigel Inkster, believes tapping the telephone of German Chancellor Angela Merkel would appear "fair game." Inkster, who many believe was destined to head Britain's foreign spy service, did concede that under German law the act would have been "politically unwise" and "certainly illegal."



Angela Merkel

He said the Agency's security control was "not fit for purpose" in

The experienced intelligence man also criticised the NSA in respect of the Edward Snowden breaches and leaks.



Nigel Inkster

dealing with "insider threats." However, Inkster believes the suggestion that the NSA has no interest in ordinary communications and the term used by Snowden and his media partners - 'mass surveillance' - is a "misnomer."

The

Alleged Mossad Assassin Identified

Network

© TALISMAN INTELLIGENCE LIBRARY FOR EYE SPY

Canada refutes report that its secret services provided new identity to a Mossad agent allegedly involved with the assassination of Mahmoud al-Mabhouh - a leading Hamas spy and gun-runner given the code-name 'Plasma Screen' and 'Fox' by the Israeli spy agency



It's been four years since Mossad performed one of its most audacious operations - the elimination of Mahmoud al-Mabhouh at the five-star Al Bustan Hotel in Dubai. As a founding member of the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades, a military arm of Hamas, he was wanted in Israel in connection with the deaths of two Israeli troopers in 1989. The terrorist group have carried out several high profile attacks against Israeli targets, including the August 2001 bombing of

the Sbarro Restaurant in Jerusalem, which left 15 people dead.

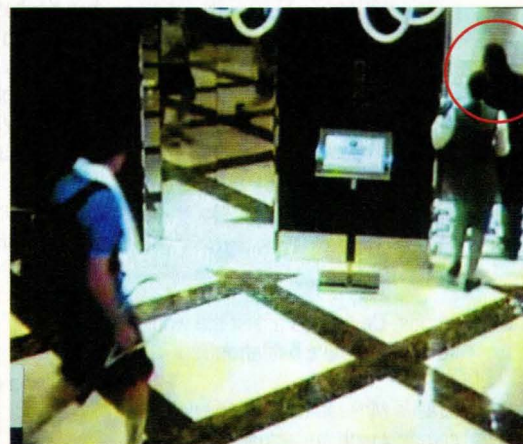
SINGLE OBJECTIVE

Armed with nothing more than intelligence and 'authentic' first class forged international passports, plus a few disguises and drugs, a team of at least 27 field operatives flew into the United Arab Emirates. They were almost certainly trained or belonged to a Mossad element called the *Caesarea* - named after an ancient Palestine city where several Jewish leaders were assassinated by Rome following the second insurrection.

Their objective was simple - kill Mahmoud al-Mabhouh and make it look like he had committed suicide in his hotel. However, this part of the operation did not run so smoothly - Al-Mabhouh fought back after being confronted. He was subsequently injected with Suxamethonium chloride, a fast-acting paralysing agent and then suffocated with a pillow. Trace evidence was everywhere and following the discovery of his body the next

day by a hotel worker, UAE security services soon became suspicious. It was fairly clear Mahmoud al-Mabhouh's death in room 230 was not natural or suicide.

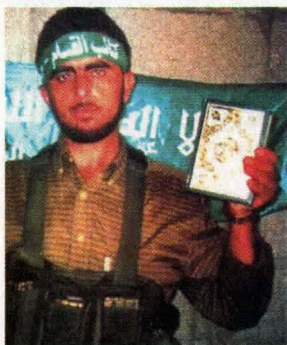
Dubai investigators quickly secured a plethora of evidence, including hours of CCTV footage from hotels, car parks, airports and streets. Further checks on passport data, bank transactions, car rentals, flight arrivals and



Passport of Australian Nicole McCabe used by an operative. Interestingly, at the time of the incident the real McCabe was in Israel studying Judaism



This Mossad agent - identified only as 'Kevin' used a wig to disguise himself. Evidence such as this - secured from a hotel CCTV camera - soon alerted UAE police to the prime suspects. However, once their target had been eliminated - the agents disappeared



Suicide bomber Izz al-Din Shuheil al-Masri who killed 15 people at the Sbarro Restaurant in Jerusalem - 2001



Arian Azarbar - 'Astonishing' spy revelations



Logo of the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades

departures meant that within days, intelligence officials were left in no doubt a major operation had been performed.

Officials released imagery and passport data as part of its investigation. The participants had flown to the country from many destinations in a most elaborate deception; most had departed within hours in a similar fashion. From whence they really came no one could accurately determine, but sources in the Middle East told Eye Spy that regardless of the fact that many of them had used disguises, their future operational role as agents was now restricted. This led to deep speculation

that some were deployed as intel staffers in Israel, whilst others had been given new identities even before they had embarked on the mission to the UAE. These operatives had allegedly been drawn from overseas nations.

In the weeks and months to come, further enquiries were made in connection with the airline tickets used by the operatives to fly into the UAE. Here too the Mossad had carefully used methods which meant police were unable to determine the true purchaser.

Intelligence watchers believe that some of the agents deployed in the UAE were given new

identities - including several who were already stationed abroad.

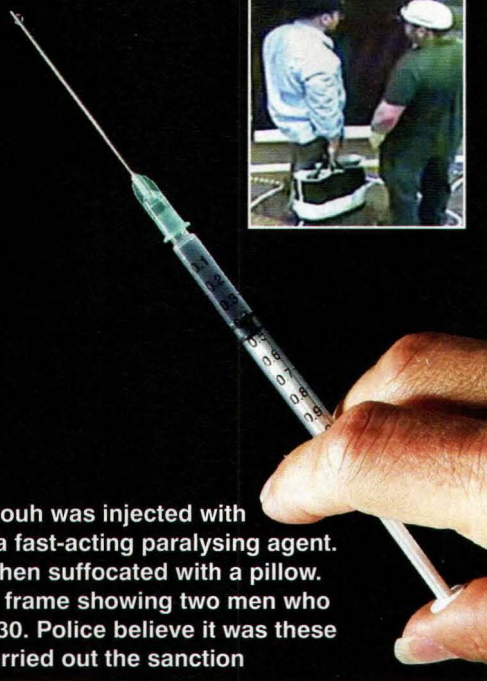
Now it has emerged that one such agent may have been given a new life in Canada - just days after the assassination. It is a claim vigorously denied by government officials in Ottawa.

MOSSAD SPY OR IRAN DECEPTION?

In February 2014, reports started to appear on news wires that a businessman in Montreal had learned from a passport official that one member of the Mossad team had been ➤

CCTV frames taken inside the Al Bustan Rotana in Dubai, show the moment two Mossad operatives disguised as tennis players follow Al-Mabhouh (circled) and identify his hotel room. At the time of the assassination, a tennis competition was taking place





Mahmoud al-Mabhouh was injected with Suxamethonium chloride, a fast-acting paralytic agent. Unable to move, he was then suffocated with a pillow. Inset above right: A CCTV frame showing two men who have just departed room 230. Police believe it was these individuals who carried out the sanction



Assassination target - Khaled Mashal

provided with sanctuary - as well as a new identify and passport. So serious was the allegation it prompted this response from an official who refused to give his name: "There is no truth to these allegations that the government of Canada provided support to protect those wanted in the 2010 death of a Hamas leader.

The man at the centre of the story is Arian Azarbar, a Canadian-Iranian businessman. He allegedly had an 18-month affair with a passport official from the Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET) and the information was imparted. Whilst INSET is recognised as a counter-terrorist organisation, Eye Spy believes the officer was actually part of a unit investigating Azarbar over his business dealings in Venezuela. She has since been suspended which indicates a liaison was in place. Reports also suggest Azarbar's name is included in a secret police file that discusses his role as a possible Iranian spy. He denies this.

Azarbar has been vocal about those officials who have played down the story and named the officer as Trina Kennedy - a senior investigator. "The Canadian government has said we [Canada] had nothing to do with this... but that's a lie. The girl who was in charge of that file at Passport Canada with whom I had a relationship... she told me about it - how come nobody is talking about this?" Azarbar further claimed that after she im-



Chris Alexander

parted the information, she requested he forget about it. So serious is the claim that an internal investigation is underway and intelligence officers and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have also been called upon to assist.

Spokeswoman Alexis Pavlich, on behalf of Citizenship and Immigration Minister Chris Alexander said: "Our government takes allegations such as this very seriously. As soon as Mr Alexander was made aware - he asked officials to take swift and robust action to 'father' the facts of the matter and to ensure security and programme integrity were not compromised in any way."

Azarbar has given the address where the supposed Mossad agent is living, but this has been withheld by Canadian media.

Despite claims and counter-claims, Iranian media have seized upon the story which has reignited an international feud that has been going on between the countries for years. This first started in 1997, when Canada withdrew its ambassador to Israel following a Mossad operation to assassinate leading Hamas operative Khaled Mashal in Jordan. In this case two agents had used bogus Canadian passports to enter the country.



Ice cool in Dubai - members of the assassination team



Dubai Police handout

CANADA'S INSETs

Integrated National Security Enforcement Teams



Canada's RCMP has refocused its National Security Investigations Sections (NSIS) to become Integrated National Security Enforcement Teams (INSETs) in major centres throughout the country. The purpose for this is to increase the capacity for the collection, sharing and analysis of intelligence among partners with respect to individuals and entities that are a threat to national security and; create an enhanced investigative capacity to bring such individuals and entities to justice; and enhance partner agencies collective ability to combat national security threats and meet all specific mandate responsibilities, consistent with the laws of Canada and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

INSETs are made up of representatives of the RCMP, federal partners and agencies such as Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), and provincial and municipal police services. In addition to the newest one in Alberta, with offices in Edmonton/Calgary, INSETs exist in Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.



Through shared federal, provincial and municipal resources - INSET members are better able to track, deter, disrupt and prevent criminal activities (major or minor offences) of terrorist groups or individuals who pose a threat to Canada's national security. This type of increased capacity enables INSET members to work with their partners nationally and internationally.

THE MANDATE OF INSETS

- Increase the capacity to collect, share and analyse intelligence among partners, with respect to targets (individuals) that are a threat to national security.
- To create an enhanced enforcement capacity to bring such targets to justice.
- Enhance partner agencies' collective ability to combat national security threats and meet specific mandate responsibilities.



THE DUBAI

AN IMPOSSIBLE INVESTIGATION?

SANCTION

ASSASSINATION PROBE CONTINUES

CCTV footage of all the primary suspects was considered vital to the subsequent investigation into the death of Mahmoud al-Mabhouh. So too the name data and imagery secured from passport scans. Interestingly, several people who recognised their names had been used came forward. Others were notified and questioned by officials from their respective countries. Some were located in Ireland, Britain, France, Germany and Australia. In total, of the 27 suspected agents, 18 of the real passport holders were traced.

Dubai police chief Lt. General Dahi Khalfan, who headed a competent and comprehensive investigation, had authorised the quick release of the material in an attempt to alert international and domestic authorities, including police, border police and airport security. Similarly, it was hoped members of the public would recognise the suspects. At the time it was considered a bold move. However, not one of the people recorded on CCTV or who used the bogus passports has ever been traced. There were no complaints of mistaken identity. Quite remarkably, Khalfan's team of investigators had remarkably identified the primary suspects within hours.

Investigators note that participants flew out of the UAE to many destinations. These will be known. Some flights were connecting

and henceforth destinations widespread. Nevertheless, it is likely Interpol and Dubai police know precisely the end journey of the operatives. However, the Mossad are past masters at 'cloaking' such information, and it is more than likely other passports and methods would have been deployed to make investigating the departure-arrival data virtually impossible or simply not worthwhile.

Interpol was called upon to assist in the investigation, but so quickly was it performed, and with so many international dimensions, it is unlikely those responsible will ever be brought to book.

Today, imagery of those wanted for questioning in connection with the assassination, still feature on the official web site of Dubai Police. It would be interesting to discover who Arian Azarbar has identified in Canada - and though the name will obviously be different, if he or she was part of the team, some facial aspects may be recognisable.



Police chief Dahi Khalfan

COURTESY: DUBAI POLICE FORCE



100,000 passengers arrive at Dubai International Airport every day from across the world

ENEMY OF THE STATE

MIRANDA LOSES LEGAL CASE

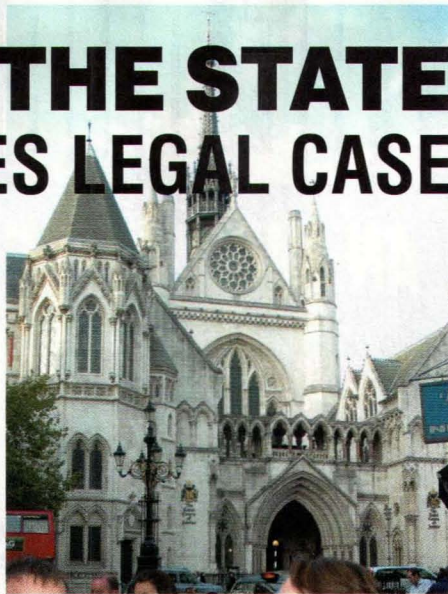
David Miranda, the partner of former *Guardian* journalist Glenn Greenwald, has lost his High Court case over his detention at Heathrow Airport.

Miranda claimed he was held illegally after returning from a research trip to Europe. MI5 and counter-terrorist police seized his laptop computer, cell phone, memory sticks and a number of DVD's. He was stopped under national security laws - a move backed by the court which ruled the "circumstances were pressing" and the "measures proportionate."



Oliver Robbins

Miranda, who was held for nine hours, said his human rights had been breached, a claim dismissed by three judges. Steven Kovats QC, representing the government, told the court that Miranda was carrying information so secret and that at any stage could have fallen into the hands of terrorists. It later transpired that amongst the material were 58,000 highly classified and secret documents attached or belonging to Britain's GCHQ - the sister organisation of the NSA. Oliver Robbins, the UK's Deputy Director of National Security has said that the release (publication) of this material would "compromise data likely



The judgement made at Britain's highest court effectively ruled Miranda was in possession of material that posed a severe threat to the security of the state - and that he and his associates, plus the media were not in a position to protect the information

to cause very great damage to security interests and possible loss of life."

Following the verdict, Greenwald's web site posted the following from Miranda: *'The ruling will hurt the UK more than me and showed the country's contempt for basic press freedoms. I will appeal this ruling and keep appealing until the end, not because I care about what the British Government calls me, but because the values of press freedom that are at stake and too important...'*



David Miranda arrives back in Brazil and is greeted by his partner Glenn Greenwald after being released by New Scotland Yard

REPORTING AWARDS

Four journalists who reported on Snowden's espionage were amongst the winners of the 65th Annual George Polk Awards in Journalism. Glenn Greenwald, Laura Poitras and Ewen MacAskill, who wrote for the *Guardian*, and the *Washington Post*'s Barton Gellman were all honoured for their 'national security reporting'.

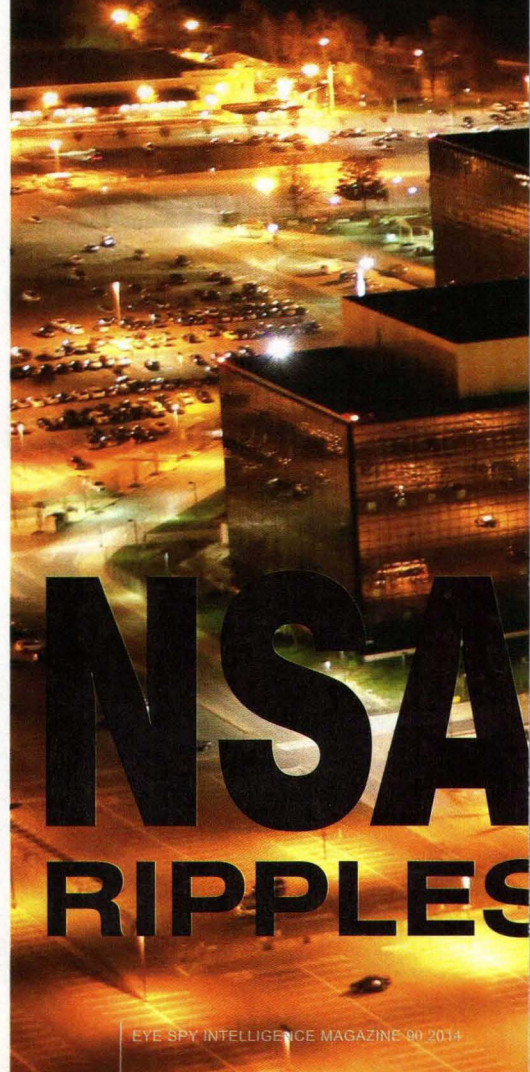
The Polk Awards were started in 1949 in honour of US CBS reporter George Polk who was killed covering the Greek civil war.



Laura Poitras



An NSA employee resigned in January 2014, after admitting he had allowed disgraced cyber contractor Edward Snowden to use an encrypted key to gain access to part of the Agency's computer network. A memo states: *'Unbeknownst to the civilian, Mr Snowden was able to capture the password allowing him even greater access to classified information'*. Though the employee knew Snowden did not have the key, he was



CONSPIRACIES, PLOTS, DEALS, AWARDS, SACKINGS, RESIGNATIONS AND NEW POSTS

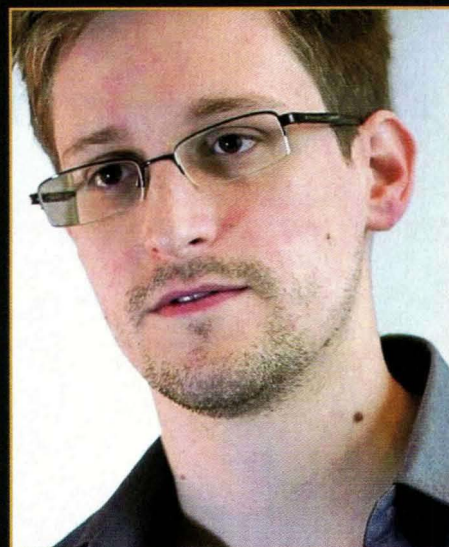
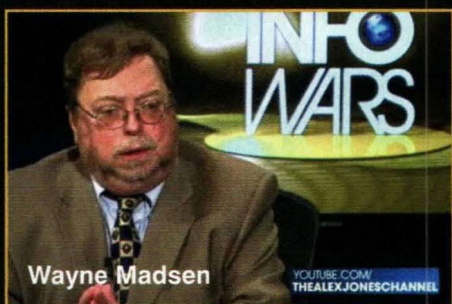
oblivious to the fact that his information quest was linked to espionage.

As the NSA continues to investigate the affair, thus placing itself in a position to determine just what other information Snowden stole, several other staffers have had their security clearance revoked. Responding from his temporary place of residence in Moscow, Snowden said, "I never stole any passwords, nor did I trick any of my co-workers."

News of the latest casualty comes at a time when former NSA contractor and controversial

US 'blogger' Wayne Madsen, commenting on a report featured on Russian television, says MI6 was involved in a "possible plot" to kidnap Snowden in Moscow in December 2013. The allegation, which has received little coverage in the Western media was seized upon by journalists from Iran's intel-run Press TV. Here the names of several British Embassy Moscow staffers, including the supposed head of MI6's Field Station, were published. A note attached to the report said: *'He [the MI6 officer] is widely known in Russia... not only as a provocateur, but of his dislike of President Putin and has a long history [service] with MI6'.*

Russian media claim the operation involved recruiting another former NSA employee who supposedly lived in Moscow to make contact with Snowden. Once a liaison had been formed, Snowden would be seized and smuggled out of the country by MI6. Reference to a 'honey trap' was made, one presumes therefore that the second party was a female.



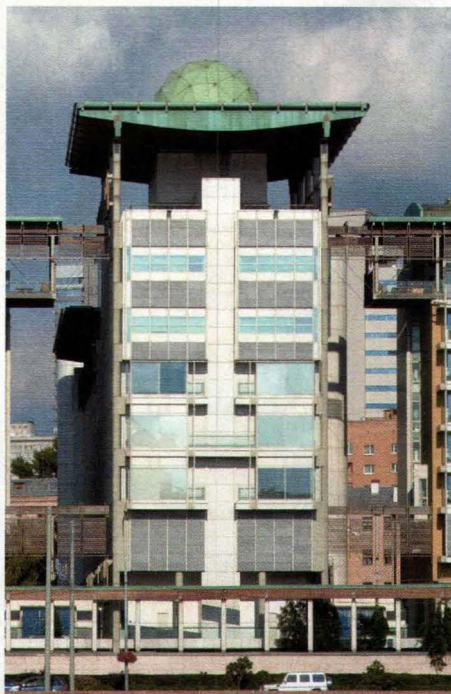
EDWARD SNOWDEN - STILL IN SITU



KEITH ALEXANDER - RETIRING

NSA HEADQUARTERS, FORT MEADE

& SNOWDEN AND DRAMA CONTINUE



The British Embassy on Smolenskaya Naberezhnaya, Moscow. Above right: A sculpture of the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes and his assistant Doctor Watson outside the embassy

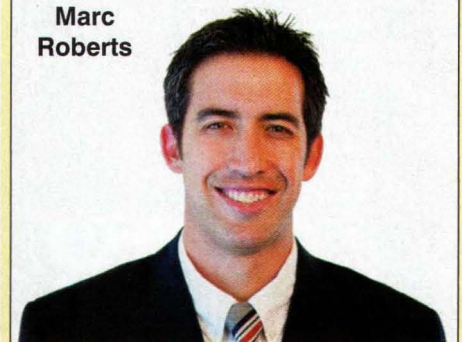


UK Ambassador to Moscow Tim Barrow and Russia's Dmitry Medvedev

NSA UTAH DATA CENTER PROPOSAL TO CUT WATER SUPPLY

WASHINGTON: Utah politician Marc Roberts has proposed cutting off the State's water supply of the NSA huge data storage centre in response to the Agency's surveillance programmes. The proposal, which still has to be properly written and 'engineered', is said to be in response to Utah residents rights and monitoring. Reports that data and e-mails have been secured from US telephone and

Marc Roberts

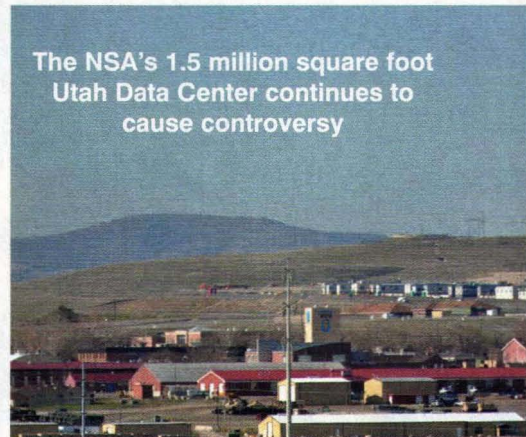


computer firms seem central to Roberts proposal, though any bill likely to restrict operations is unlikely to succeed.

The facility is so large that it has been suggested over one million gallons of water are needed every day - much of it being used as a cooling medium for the world's biggest computers. However, it is highly likely the water is recycled.

where they would just put him out - make him go away by assassinating him." Madsen says that once the FSB had learned of the operation, security around Snowden was stepped up - his source being a "high ranking official in the FSB."

The NSA's 1.5 million square foot Utah Data Center continues to cause controversy



Eye Spy believes this is a rather fanciful story, but it's no surprise it attracted the attention of Iran's spy agency - MOIS (Ministry of Information and Security). This organisation has long been embroiled in a bitter secret war with MI6, which is viewed with much suspi-

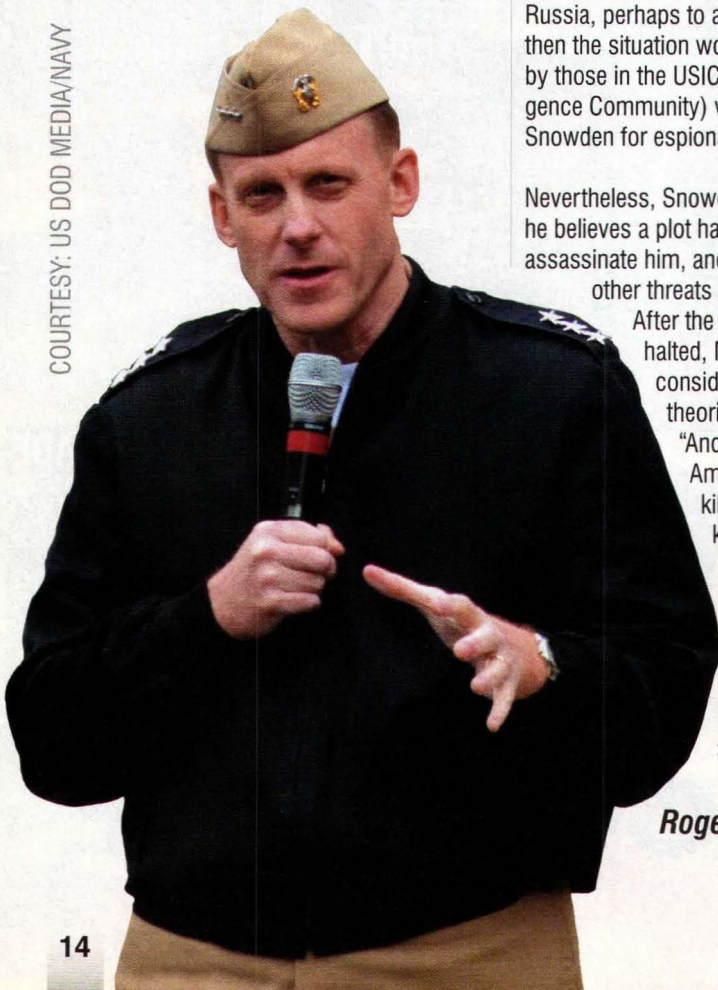
cion in Tehran. It's likely that the question of exfiltration has been discussed in Washington, though the implications for security and political relations with Russia superseded all other options. In short, this was never going to happen. However, if Snowden ever departs Russia, perhaps to a South American state, then the situation would be viewed differently by those in theUSIC (United States Intelligence Community) who are determined to try Snowden for espionage.

Nevertheless, Snowden has made it clear that he believes a plot has been discussed to assassinate him, and Madsen says this and other threats should be taken seriously.

After the alleged MI6 plot was halted, Madsen, who some consider is a 'conspiracy theorist', is quoted by Press TV: "And now what will they do? America is going to try and kill Snowden. They couldn't kidnap him and bring him back to America, either directly or through the United Kingdom. And now they've gone to the other scenario

Front runner for the post of NSA Director - Michael Rogers. One of his first tasks will be to examine the extent of Iran's 2013 hacking of US Naval computer systems

COURTESY: US DOD MEDIA/NAVY



EDWARD SNOWDEN WON'T BE 'HURRIED' TO LEAVE RUSSIA

MOSCOW: One of Russia's most senior lawmakers has said Edward Snowden won't be pressured to leave Russia. Alex Pushkov made his remark after US Attorney General Michael Holden confirmed Snowden would not get clemency if he returned home.

Holden said if the renegade spy did return to the United States to enter a plea, he would engage with his solicitor. Interestingly, his statement followed just a few days after President Obama said he did not have a "yes-no answer" on the issue of clemency.

Pushkov is head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Russia's Lower House and made his comment at the World Economic Summit in Davos.



Alex Pushkov

PARDONS AND COMMENT

Calls for NSA contract worker Edward Snowden to be granted a pardon - in return for his cooperation - have been rejected by Washington lawmakers, primarily on the premise that this would send out the wrong message to others in the intelligence community about security. Moreover, officials believe any sort of leniency would set an 'unwanted precedent'. Eye Spy believes this is the general consensus of senior intelligence officials, some of whom have discussed granting Snowden his freedom on condition he stops leaking material - and hands back an estimated two million classified documents.

Anger remains in the USIC, and the resultant legal and political fallout, plus a massive overview of how the NSA collects intelligence,



New NSA Deputy Director Rick Ledgett

is expected to cost the US taxpayer billions of dollars. That is not Washington's immediate concern with still so much world attention focused on many of America's top secret programmes.

NEW NSA-CYBERWARFARE CHIEF TAKES COMMAND

The possibility of an amnesty for Snowden was heightened by comments made by Rick Ledgett, who headed the NSA's task force created specifically to assess damage caused by such leaks to the Agency. Strangely, in the opinion of many intelligence officials, Ledgett said he would be "open to discussing

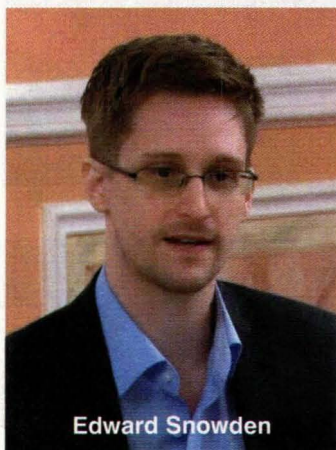


General Keith Alexander is expected to step down in March from his triple role as head of NSA, Cyber Command and CSS. He has defended the Agency's surveillance programme against recent criticism

SNOWDEN ELECTED 'RECTOR' OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

Controversial Decision Described as 'Symbolic'

Glasgow University students have voted for America's 'most wanted', to serve as their rector for the next three years. The post, which in the case of Edward Snowden will be symbolic, since it is unlikely he will ever visit or work with the university, is one which has

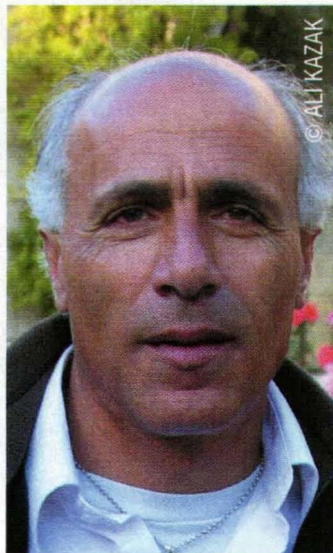


Edward Snowden

been held by prime ministers and many greats. The rector is chairman of the university court, a unit which administers the resources of the university, and which represents the students.

Speaking in Moscow through his lawyer, Snowden said the decision was bold and historic. "In a world where so many of our developing thoughts and queries and plans must be entrusted to the open Internet, mass surveillance is not simply a matter of privacy, but of academic freedom and human liberty."

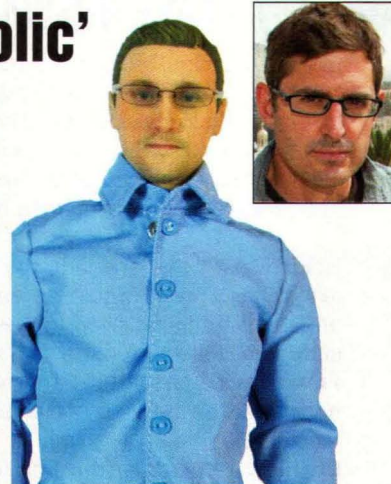
It's not the first time a person involved in the leaking of intelligence material has been honoured with the post. In 2005, Israeli nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu, who disclosed information on his



Mordechai Vanunu

country's nuclear weapons arsenal was made rector.

And in another quite bizarre development surrounding Edward Snowden, an action



The Snowden doll (likeness) has been compared to British television investigative broadcaster Louise Theroux (inset)

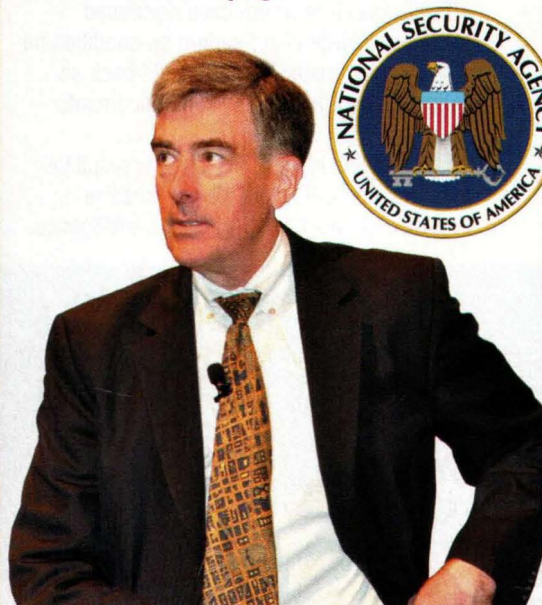
figure of the spy has gone on sale in America. Selling for \$99.00, the model is available via the Internet through 'That's My Face'. The proceeds will go to the Freedom of Press Foundation.



Former CIA Directors Michael Hayden (left) and James Woolsey. Hayden rejects any sort of clemency for Snowden, while Woolsey believes if he is ever found guilty of espionage in a US court, he should be hanged

NSA & SNOWDEN

Continued from page 15



Former NSA Deputy Director Chris Inglis

amnesty" if he [Snowden] returned any classified file still in his possession. Ledgett said: "My personal view is yes, it's worth having a discussion about. I would need assurances that the remainder of the data could be secured and my bar for those assurances would be very high. It would be

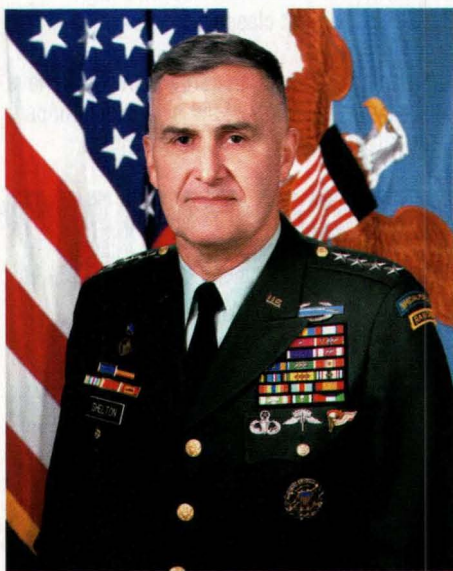
RICK LEDGETT ON NSA TRANSPARENCY

WASHINGTON:

After securing the post of Deputy Director NSA, Rick Ledgett said: "The American people have placed great trust in us. And each and every day, NSA strives to be deserving of it. All of our efforts are focused on ensuring the liberty and security of our fellow Americans."



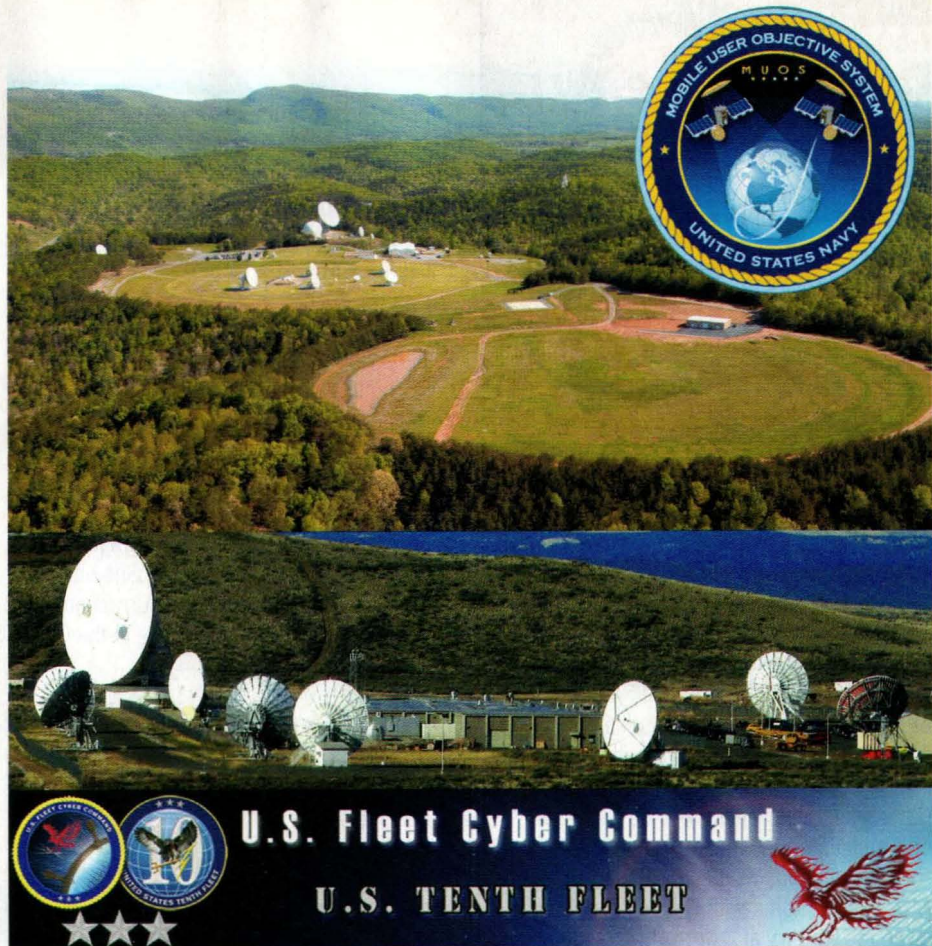
"We know the public seeks a better understanding of our work, and we are deeply committed to being more transparent. We care just as much as everyone else about the rule of law and defending the nation in ways that are accountable. We work for our fellow citizens, not against them."



General Hugh Shelton

more than just assertion on his part." Some US intelligence officials believe such comments were outside his remit. Nevertheless, they were not sufficiently damaging to stop him being selected as new (nominated) NSA Director Michael Rogers deputy. He replaces John Inglis who retired in January 2014.

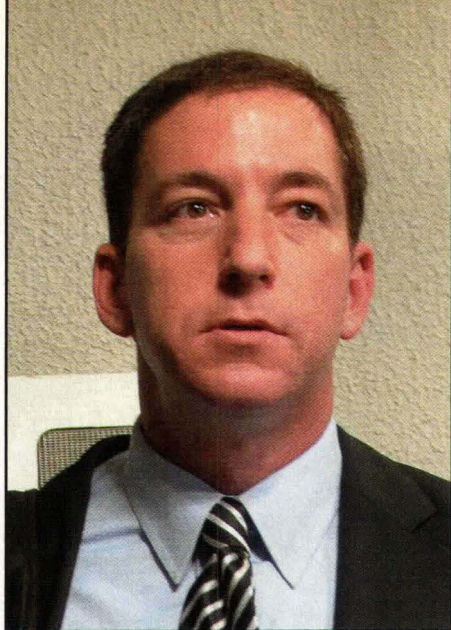
Ledgett's comments coincided with news that the Agency's new director is almost certainly going to be Vice-Admiral Michael Rogers, the current head of the US Fleet Cyber Command. He is expected to replace Keith Alexander who was scheduled to step down in Spring. Rogers, an experienced cryptologist, served on the powerful Joint Staff as intelligence director. One of his first tasks will be to examine how Iranian-based hackers, almost certainly guided by the Revolutionary Guards,



US Fleet Cyber Command Mission imagery showing various MUOS (Mobile User Objective System) satellite dishes used for worldwide communications and operated by the US Navy on Hawaii. The MUOS programme is seen as crucial to the security of the United States and its lead developer is the US Navy's Communication Satellite Program Office - henceforth so much importance is given to cyber countermeasures

MUOS





Glenn Greenwald - his reporting and assistance of Snowden has caused ripples in the NSA which continue to expand

breached US Navy computer systems - and remained active for several months.

Other senior intelligence figures have also commented on the amnesty theme. Michael Hayden, who has headed both the CIA and NSA doesn't agree with Rogers. In a lecture given in February at Oxford University entitled 'My Government, My Security and Me', Hayden was adamant that there was "little

support" in government circles for affording Snowden any kind of plea bargain or amnesty. Interestingly, he did say it has been discussed: "There have been arrangements but I do not think there is a lot of enthusiasm inside the US [Government]."

Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Hugh Shelton also entered the debate, believing that giving Snowden any sort of legal immunity would be a "serious mistake."

White House spokesman James Carney, when asked about the possibility of a deal, said Washington's position has not changed, and that "it remains our view that Mr Snowden is accused of leaking classified information and that he faces felony charges here in the United States."

The true impact of Snowden's treachery has yet to be analysed or accessed, for he still has so many more secrets to reveal.

James Carney



OPER ROLLIN

Iranian cyber hackers buried deep into US Navy's Marine Corps Intranet Network

In September 2013, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that a major security breach had taken place within the US Navy's Marine Corps Intranet, a computer network used to host various military and government web sites and manage a plethora of data communications. Used by nearly one million people in 2,500 locations, the network is viewed as extensive and important, but not classified.

Cyber hackers based in Iran are known to have infiltrated many parts of the system, perhaps in an attempt to navigate into classified

NSA SURVEILLANCE CONCESSION?

Agency Announces New Civil Liberties and Privacy Officer

One of Keith Alexander's last tasks before stepping down as Commander of US Cyber Command, Director NSA, and Chief of CSS (Central Security Service), was to announce that well-known privacy expert Rebecca Richards will serve as the

National Security Agency's new Civil Liberties and Privacy Officer. She most recently worked as the Senior Director for Privacy Compliance at the Department of Homeland Security.

Selected to lead the new NSA office - based at the agency's Fort Meade headquarters, Richards' primary job will be to provide expert advice to the Director and oversight of NSA's civil liberties and privacy related activities. She will also develop measures to further strengthen NSA's privacy protections.

Last summer, in a statement about reforms to NSA's foreign intelligence programmes, President Obama announced several initiatives to give the public greater confidence in the oversight of these pro-



grammes. The creation of a full-time Civil Liberties and Privacy Officer at NSA was among the reforms cited.

"NSA continues to take positive actions to ensure we protect both civil liberties and national security," Alexander said. "After a rigorous and lengthy interview process, I've selected an expert whose background will bring additional perspectives and insight

to our foreign intelligence activities. I'm confident that Miss Richards is the right person with the right experience for the job. She will report directly to me and will advise me and our senior leadership team to ensure privacy and civil liberties considerations remain a vital driver for all our strategic decisions, particularly in the areas of technology and processes."



Rebecca Richards

ATION G TIDE



An Atlas V rocket carries the MUOS II satellite into space. July 2013

systems used by the Pentagon and other government establishments.

The attack was expected by some in the cyber industry following US involvement in the Stuxnet operation. This damaging joint Israeli-USA effort targeted systems used to control and manage vast parts of Iran's nuclear programme.

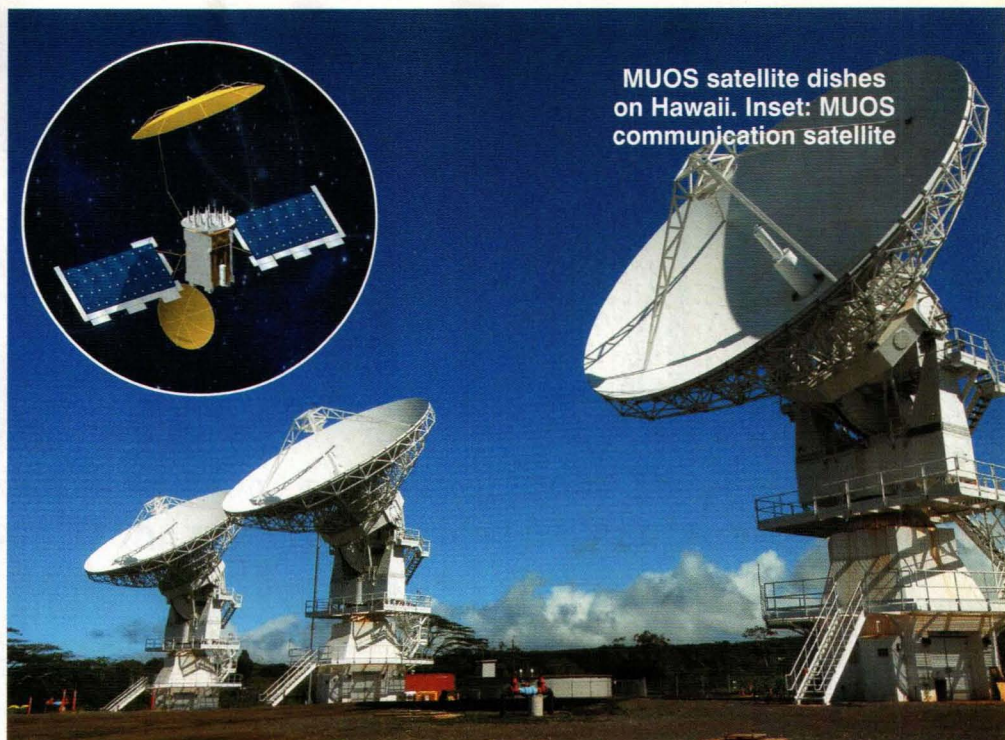
Nevertheless, US intelligence officials were confident Iran did not have the know-how or capability to launch such an operation, but the warning signs were there. In 2012, Iran was held responsible for a series of major 'denial of service' operations which affected the US banking industry. A similar attack was launched against Saudi Arabia.

When details of the Iran virus first leaked, it was feared sensitive operational information may have been exposed, but this was played down. However, it has since transpired the attack was far more intrusive than first perceived, and that it took US cyber counter-measure analysts months to finally remove the malicious and damaging programmes. Indeed, one navy specialist said the attack entered the "bloodstream" of the Navy and Marine Corp network and not only its "main artery."

It's clear surveillance took place in some parts of the Navy's Marine Corp network. While e-mail accounts remained secure and gateways to other classified defence systems held firm, the hackers did intercept internal communications.

Officials in Washington have now raised questions with US Fleet Cyber Command director Vice Admiral Michael Rogers - he of course is expected to become the new NSA Director. It is likely one question in particular will cause embarrassment - just why it took so long to remove the virus. The network had to be closed down twice to allow security systems to purge intruding software. Rogers headed the counter-measure programme in an operation code-named Rolling Tide. An inside source said he did a "very good job."

For his part, Rogers followed protocol and declined to comment, but others did. "It was a real big deal," said an official. "It was a significant penetration that showed a weakness in the system."



Vice Admiral Michael Rogers (right), Commander US Fleet Cyber Command and Vice Admiral Card, Chief of Operation for Information Dominance sign the Cyber and Information Dominance Strategies at the Pentagon

SECRET AGENT JACK KING

Real-life MI5 undercover officer known as Jack King was the inspiration behind a legendary spy character



Peter Bingham

With mechanisms in place such as the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), researchers and historians alike have the opportunity to obtain documents on a variety of intelligence issues. Another method is through the National Archives. Indeed, a batch of wartime papers released in February 2014, involving David John Moore Cornwell, better known as the spy author John le Carré, and MI5 man John Bingham, certainly excited intelligence watchers everywhere.

They referenced a brilliant MI5 operation known as 'The Jack Case', which revolved around an agent called 'Jack King' or SR as he is sometimes referred to in the files. He posed as an undercover Gestapo contact man and double agent - allowing him to infiltrate a group of 'Fifth Columnists', fascists and spies based in southern England.

King was successful and controlled many of the members activities. They of course believed he was Berlin's man, and passed him stolen defence

plans, experimental technology files, reports and contacts. And through his association, he also discovered how Germany was circulating disinformation - a vital nugget of intelligence for the War Office.

So meticulous and detailed was MI5's plan, the Service even acquired replica Iron Cross medals for King to reward members. Another convincing ruse was the manufacture of bogus badges that German sympathisers could wear in the event of an invasion. In reality, these were produced to help police identity group members and affect their arrest more quickly should it be authorised.

One of King's major sources was Marita Perigoe, of mixed Swedish-German race she hated everything British. She worked at the giant Siemens plant in the UK - whose workforce MI5 believed contained people sympathetic towards Germany. Like the others, King eventually convinced her he was a Gestapo contact.

MI5 actually ran the operation until 1949 - four years after the war ended, but did not prosecute the Nazi supporters because of the secrecy

involved and blowing Jack's cover in court. Thus all those who believed they had actually participated in helping Berlin, never saw justice. Nevertheless, had their information really reached Germany, it would have been incredibly damaging.

King's work was overseen by Lord Rothschild (MI5), who said it had been a "staggering tour de force," noting for years he had been working in a dangerous environment.

WHO WAS JACK KING?

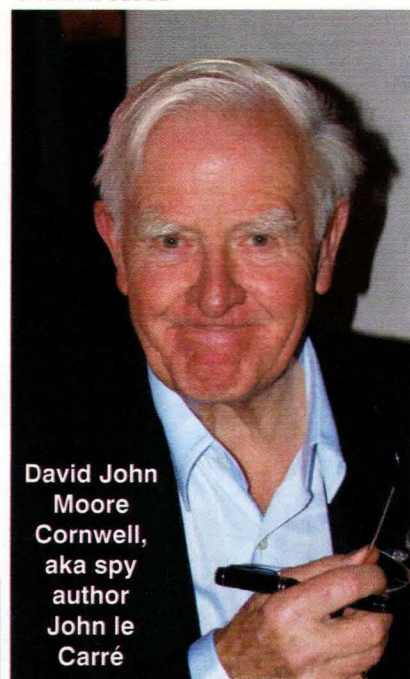
John Le Carré, whose works include *The Spy Who Came In From The Cold* and *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, worked under an MI5 officer called John 'Jack' Bingham, a career staffer whose service spanned four decades. In 1999, he admitted that his 'George Smiley' character was inspired and based upon Bingham. The fictional agent features in eight of le Carré's novels first appearing in the *Call of the Dead*. In the 2011 film adaptation of *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, Smiley, or as many historians believe - Bingham - was played by Gary Oldman.

Bingham is referenced as running a wartime infiltration operation in Britain and with being the officer who befriended Marita Perigoe. Officially, the government still won't confirm Jack King's identity, but it is Bingham.

LE CARRÉ, SMILEY AND BINGHAM

Far from being pleased with his association to George Smiley, Bingham once supposedly said that he "hated everything" about the way Le Carré wrote about the service and was deeply hurt by the portrayal. And of course, in an interview given in

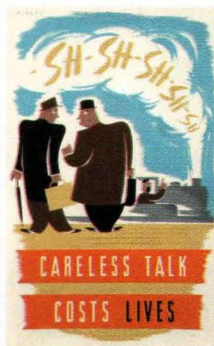
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David John Moore Cornwell, aka spy author John le Carré



A Siemens vehicle being used as a Nazi public address system in 1932



1995, Le Carré had said that Smiley was based on the Reverend Vivian Green. Green was a priest,

author, teacher and historian who influenced Carré in his formative years at a public school in Dorset and later at Lincoln College, Oxford.

"I stole a few of Vivian's many attributes and awarded them to Smiley," le Carré said. "Which ones? His myopia, certainly. And his ability to disappear into the crowd like a shrimp in sand, and his powers of observing and remembering which any spy would envy. But most of all it was the strength of his intellect and spirit."

In an interview in 2011, Le Carré said, "The creation of George Smiley, the retired spy recalled to hunt for just such a high-ranking mole in *Tinker*;



Gestapo headquarters, Prinz Albrecht Strasse, Berlin



Gary Oldfield as agent George Smiley



Oswald Mosley who led the British Fascist Party Mosley pictured with Italy's Benito Mussolini in 1936



Plain-clothed Gestapo agents

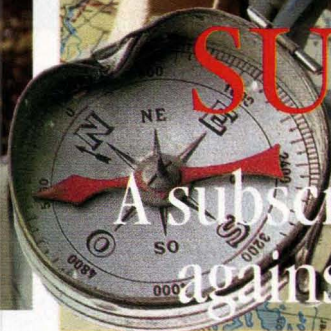
Tailor, was extremely personal. I borrowed elements of people I admired and invested them in this mythical character. I'm such a fluent, specious person now, but I was an extremely awkward fellow in those days. I also gave Smiley my social ineptitude, my lack of self-respect and my fumbblings in love".

That Le Carré has referenced several inspirations for the George Smiley character comes as no surprise - and can be likened to Ian Fleming's 'James Bond' character who is an amalgamation of people he knew and worked with in the Naval Intelligence Directorate and MI6.

Bingham may have disliked being portrayed as Smiley, but he would probably be pleased if his association with Jack King was made public.

EYE SPY

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THE ROGUE BLACK CODE BOOK AND THE KEYS OF CAIRO

Eye Spy presents a fascinating feature on deception, spies, Ultra and code books which had a significant impact on events in the Desert Campaign of WWII

British Intelligence had two main centres during World War Two - Bletchley Park (BP) and Cairo, Egypt - although the reputation of the latter is not well known. Each centre faced a unique intelligence conflict to fight in widely differing theatres of war; BP mainly targeted Europe and the Atlantic and Cairo North Africa, the Mediterranean and Southern Europe.

Interestingly, Germany's intelligence agency - the Abwehr - rated Cairo's performance as an intelligence centre superior to the 'Park', but operations were so different that it would be difficult to make comparisons. In addition, the Abwehr never had the entire 'intelligence picture' but Cairo certainly created a base for

military deception operations that served the Anglo-American alliance well.

Cairo's signals intelligence function started well enough although it suffered from a lack of security as the campaign progressed. The Desert Campaign started almost accidentally after Italian dictator Benito Mussolini declared war on France in June 1940, grabbing some of the spoils as the Panzers swept through the French countryside. The Italian army's offensive on France's southern flank seemed to have little effect on the final downfall of France but Mussolini's declaration did elsewhere.

War came as something of a surprise to both the British and Italian forces in North Africa. As the ally of France, Britain was included in

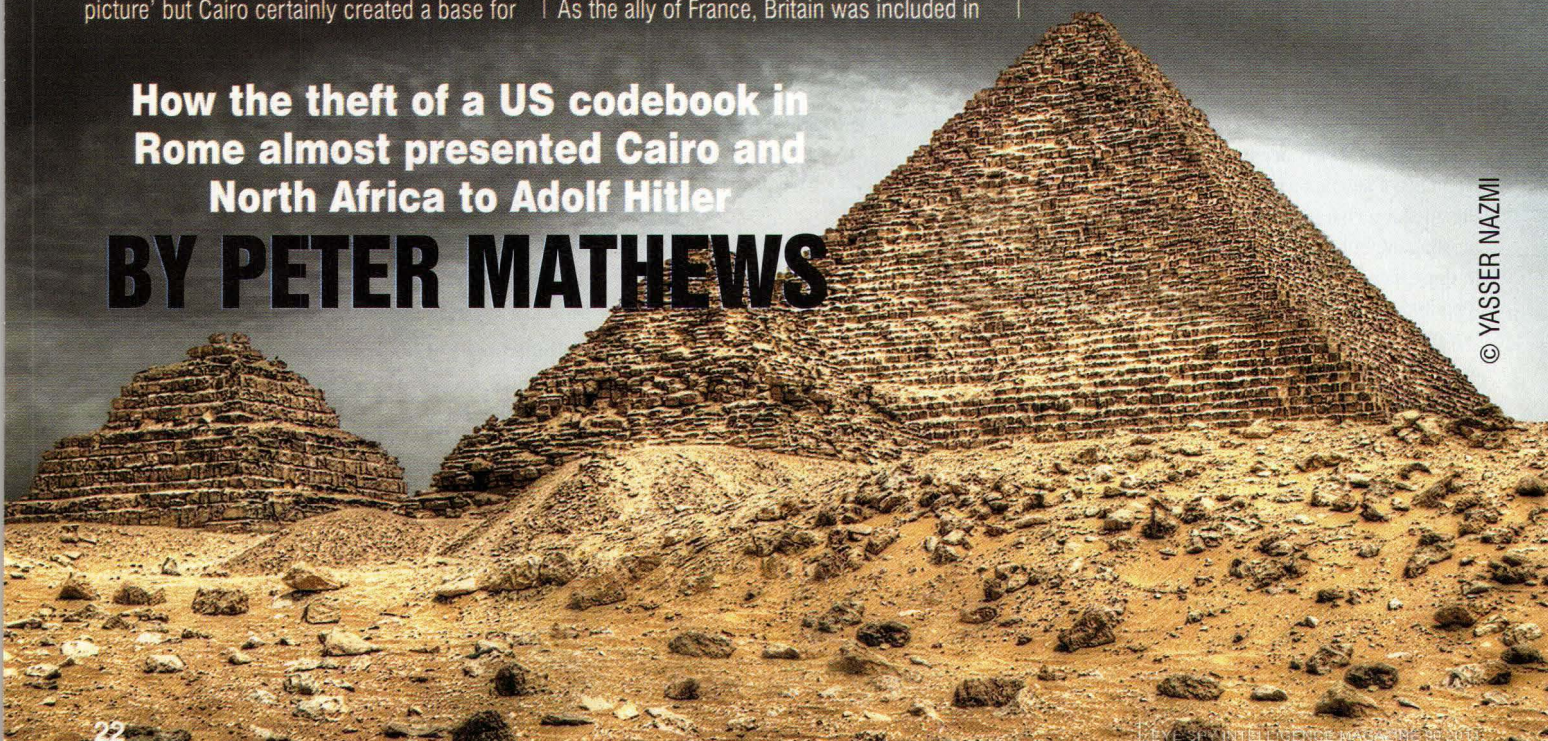
German Panzer MkII in North Africa

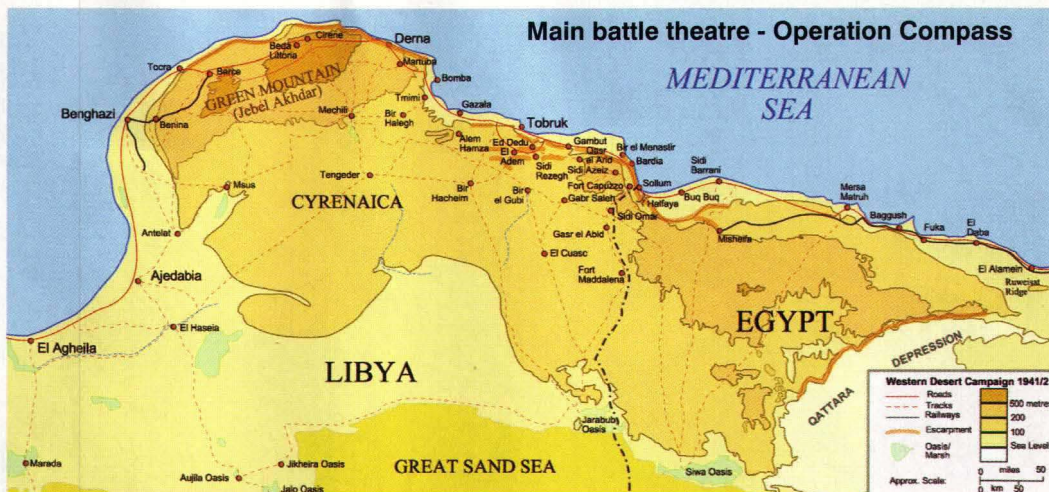


Mussolini's declaration and the small British garrison of around 30,000 British, Australian and Indian soldiers guarding the Suez Canal, suddenly found itself on a war footing. General Richard O'Connor commanding the British and

How the theft of a US codebook in Rome almost presented Cairo and North Africa to Adolf Hitler

BY PETER MATHEWS





Commonwealth force in Egypt was suddenly faced with the Italian 10th Army of a quarter of a million men commanded by Marshal Graziani based in Tripoli, Libya, further down the North African coast.

OPERATION COMPASS

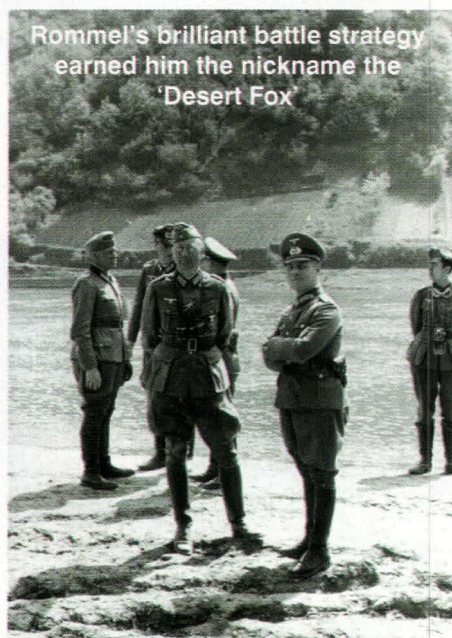
In September the Italians advanced across the desert waste and over the unchecked border into Egypt. Still 300 miles from Cairo, Graziani was concerned about the long lines of communication and afraid of the British so he set up camp at Sidi Barrani. O'Connor created a brilliant signals intelligence deception that made his force appear much bigger than it really was, its effect remained with enemy intelligence for the rest of the campaign. The illusion affected Operation Compass, the first major Allied operation of the Western Desert Campaign, as O'Connor attacked Italian troop formations and outwitted the much larger Italian force. They were driven west for 500 miles out of Cyrenaica leaving behind 130,000 prisoners including seven generals.



General Richard O'Connor

The British had broken Italian Air Force and other ciphers and were able to out manoeuvre Graziani's troops, helped by the frivolous way the Italians used their radios. The fate of the Italian 10th Army got steadily worse until the aeroplane in which its general was travelling in was shot down by its own anti aircraft guns. Hitler was furious at the Italian defeat and had to send troops to support his main ally, so General Erwin Rommel was ordered to take the Afrika Korps into the desert and make history.

By mid-March the Italians had been thrown back to the borders of Tripolitania but by the end of that bloody and disastrous summer, Rommel had thrown back the small British force; made even smaller by Churchill sending some of O'Connor's troops to Greece. The British reeled as Rommel used his armour in a series of tank battles that confounded O'Connor's men. The new rules of mobility and firepower to suit desert warfare gave the Panzers advantages that baffled the British



Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler



Marshal Graziani

who formed their tanks in line abreast and charged in cavalry style. Rommel's novel tactics were to concentrate his armour into spearhead formation and punch holes in opposing enemy formations. German troops had other advantages as well; they controlled their soldiers using a mission target or 'Auftragstaktik' method. Commanders would give troops a clear objective and then let them decide how to achieve it. This gave German forces a crucial advantage of not having to wait for orders if a situation changed, while British troops in the same situation often waited for instructions.

Rommel's men gained a reputation for speed and flexibility in action that was particularly apparent in counter attacks. Each German soldier was also taught to act above his ranking authority in battle, so corporals became sergeants and captains became



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Despite Rommel's genius - he had a secret weapon gifted by a spy

majors when the need arose. But that was not the only advantage that Rommel had and this one earned him his nickname - 'The Desert Fox'.

THE BLACK CODE BOOK

The Americans were watching the battle with great interest and sent Colonel Bonner Frank Fellers, the country's psychological warfare director to act as their military attaché in Cairo. He was regarded as a representative of a friendly nation and an ally of the British, although he himself was an Anglophobe.

Fellers was given 'carte blanche' to tour the dispositions of all units of the British allowing him to understand strengths and weaknesses

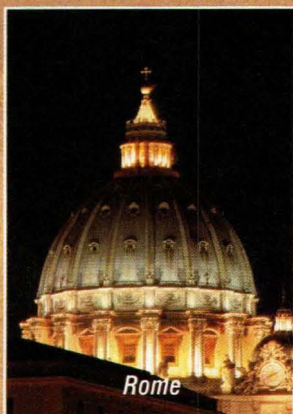
which he would report back to Washington at 8.00am every morning. However, neither he nor British Intelligence were aware that the 'Black Code' book he was using had been stolen from the American Embassy in Rome by an Italian spy while the United States was still neutral. Rommel had been given a copy of the code book which he passed on to his 621st Radio Intercept Company commanded by Captain Hauptman Alfred Seebohm, a gifted cryptographer. Fellers transmissions each morning were easily identified by Seebohm with the call sign MILDWASH, and the deciphered copy would be on Hitler's desk by 10.30am.



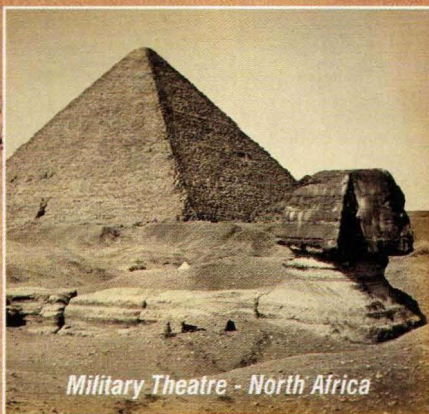
British Valentine tank - North Africa

CALL SIGN MILDWASH

Unbeknown to US and British Intelligence, a US code book stolen in Rome whilst America was neutral, was being used in the desert to understand signals being sent back to Washington every morning at 8.00am. Deciphered very quickly, the information was on Hitler's Berlin table by 10.30am. This of course provided German forces with a key advantage in the desert campaigns



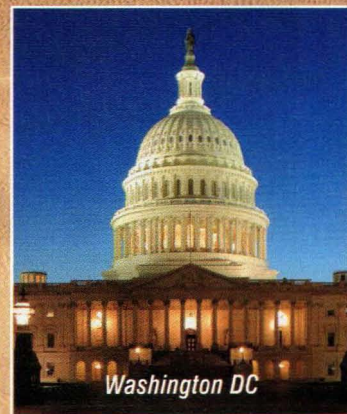
Rome



Military Theatre - North Africa



Colonel Fellers



Washington DC

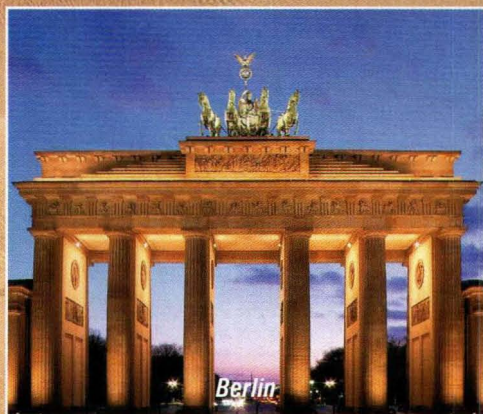


A rare photo of a German signals reception unit north Africa 1941

One German intelligence report relates how the British planned to drop parachutists near Rommel's main airfields to blow them up. The raids were disastrous of course with the exception of one airfield that had ignored the warning. This was one of many actions that gave Rommel a huge advantage over his opponents, his tanks were always appearing where they were not expected and aimed at weak points in the British defences. The impression grew that Rommel was a general with 'second sight' and the British troops who by now had been heavily reinforced to meet the German Afrika Korps regarded him in awe.

TARGET - RADIO INTERCEPT COMPANY

Rommel's luck could not last forever, and this was evidenced just before the great Battle of El Alamein in June 1942, when the British Army targeted Rommel's Radio Intercept Company. It was always located near the front line to increase interception of battlefield radio conversations between British tank commanders and other forces in the field. ➤



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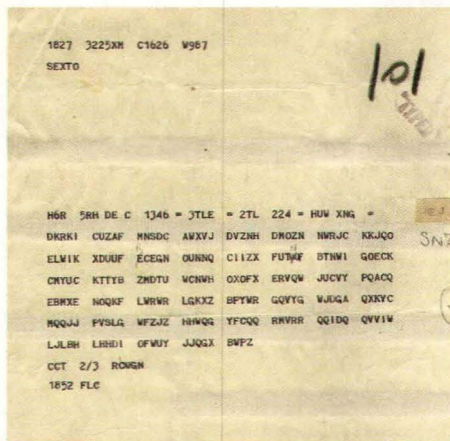
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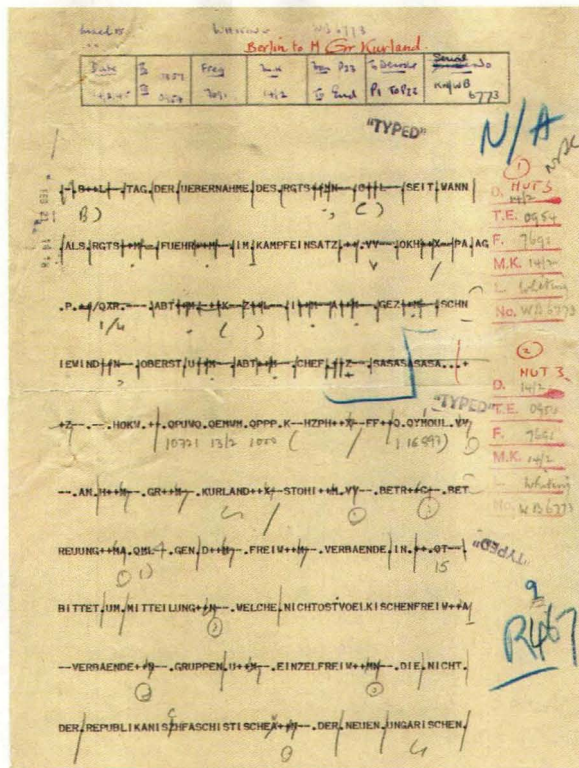


An intercepted coded communication prior to and after decoding by Bletchley Park

The Australian 2/24th Battalion approached the listening company stealthily at Tel el Eisa under cover of darkness. They crept past an Italian battalion supposed to provide a guard for the listening post but they were asleep on duty. The troops surprised the Germans and after a short, sharp engagement the signals interception unit was 'put in the bag' with much captured equipment, papers and prisoners. Hauptman Seebohm was badly wounded and died later in a Cairo hospital.

The capture of a complete operational listening station complete with documents and personnel gave a clear insight into German intercept methods. Mistakes in coding and transmission security made by British wireless operators became clear and were soon corrected. More significant, all the transmission intercepts of Colonel Fellers reports to Washington along with the American Black Code Book were captured and the source of intel leakage made clear.

This small action seems to have been a turning point in signals intelligence practice among British wireless operators who learned



Former Admiralty Room 40 and Bletchley Park codebreaker Nigel de Grey, described the operation (decoding of Ultra) as "a perfect, if rather miniature example of the cryptographers war..."



Code-breaking hut 6 - Bletchley Park



General Montgomery - North Africa 1942

Alamein and with it Rommel's reputation as the 'Desert Fox'.

ULTRA INTELLIGENCE

Now General Montgomery's new 8th Army was about to drive the Afrika Korps back across 600 miles of barren, fly-infested desert with help from the Royal Navy and Air Force. The war at sea in the Mediterranean was savage and driven by signals intelligence. ULTRA intelligence from Bletchley Park, reinforced by Cairo's radio intercepts, traced Axis convoys even before they had left port in Italy, sometimes even identifying a ship's cargo.

The Germans were not entirely without their successes either. In the summer of 1942, a U-Boat captured the radio code books used by a British merchant ship and for some weeks

German Panzer Mk III crosses the African desert 1941



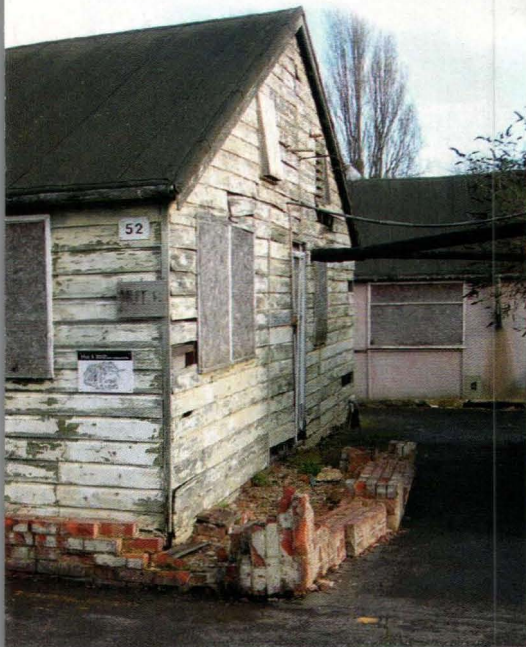
A Matilda II tank in the Western Desert during Operation Compass



British forces during the Battle of El Alamein



COURTESY: BRITISH ARMY FILM AND PHOTOGRAPHIC UNIT



British ciphers were read by the Abwehr. Nevertheless, the Desert Campaign was slowly being won by British signals intelligence secured on land and sea.

Rommel was unable to use his tanks because the navy was sinking most of the oil tankers bringing him precious fuel.

His new Radio Intercept Company did not perform as well as that of Hauptman Seeborn and was finally captured along with 250,000



General Sir Claude Auchinleck (left) said that "but for Ultra - Rommel would certainly have got through to Cairo..."

ULTRA AND MAGIC

ULTRA was the name given to wartime signals intelligence (SIGINT) secured from the decoding of encrypted German radio and teleprinter communications. As to the origin of its name, historians generally agree that it was chosen because the intelligence gleaned was of such importance, that the then highest British Intelligence designation of 'Most Secret', did not sufficiently embrace its content.

In the Far East Theatre, the US Army's Signals Intelligence Section (SIS) applied the codename MAGIC to its SIGINT



Rotor wheels from a German Enigma

troops of the Afrika Corps who surrendered to the triumphant Anglo-American armies in Tunisia.

The Desert Campaign victory was finally won with the help of signals intelligence once Colonel Fellers was stopped from transmitting. However, the damage that he did to the British war effort was huge. He probably added another year of campaigning to what the British Army had to endure in its fight backwards crossing 600 miles of desert to victory

in North Africa. So what happened to the good colonel? He was relieved of his post in July 1942 and sent home where the United States Army awarded him The Distinguished Service Medal for 'reports of clarity and accuracy'. I am sure that Rommel would have agreed.

A CATALOGUE OF COINCIDENCES?

Eye Spy examines various issues borne from the loss of the 'black code book' and the Ultra decrypts, plus some important and little known intelligence happenings...



EYE SPY

When war was declared on Germany on 3 September 1939, the United States of America chose to remain neutral. British premier Neville Chamberlain had badly misread Hitler's and Mussolini's intentions, despite a plethora of warnings from the military, intelligence and political world. That the US opted to stay out of the fight, deeply concerned London. However, there was a great deal of mistrust and suspicion felt by American diplomats, including those based in Italy, where Mussolini was edging closer to supporting Hitler militarily. At the time in Rome, the US Ambassador to Italy was William Phillips. He had been in place since 1936. ➤



US Ambassador William Phillips

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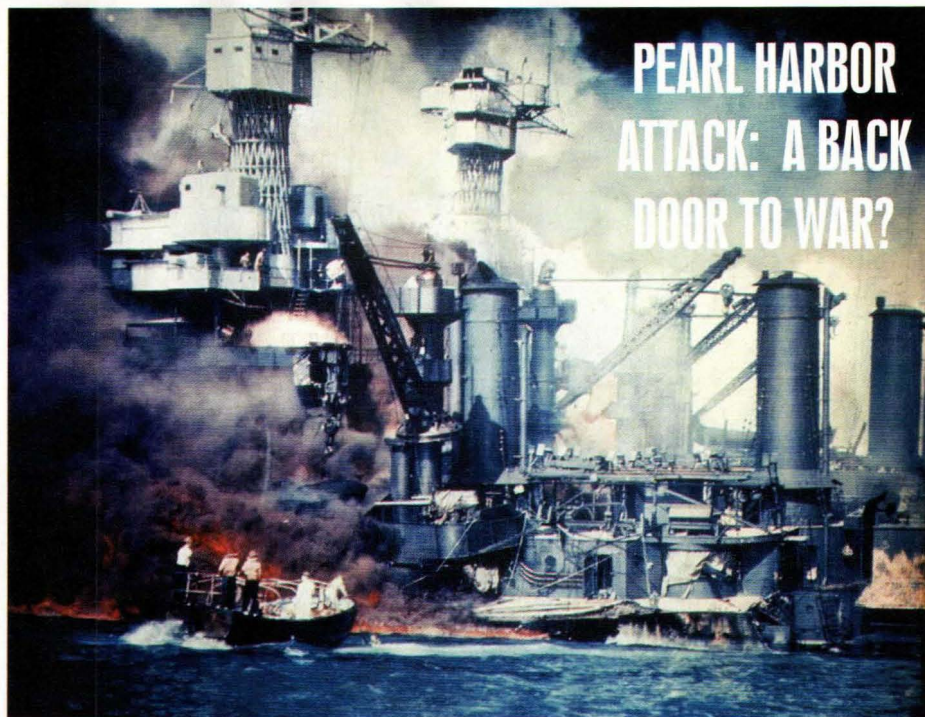


British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain speaks with Italian leader Benito Mussolini at the 1938 Munich Conference. He believed he had secured a lasting peace - but events were to prove him profoundly wrong

Though an 'understanding' of sorts was in place regarding UK and French diplomatic staff trapped in Italy, there was also considerable unease. In the summer of 1940, Phillips received French Ambassador Francois Poncet and British Ambassador Sir Ronald Campbell (both men experts on Nazi Germany). The American Embassy had been given the green light to help repatriate the men safely back to the UK.

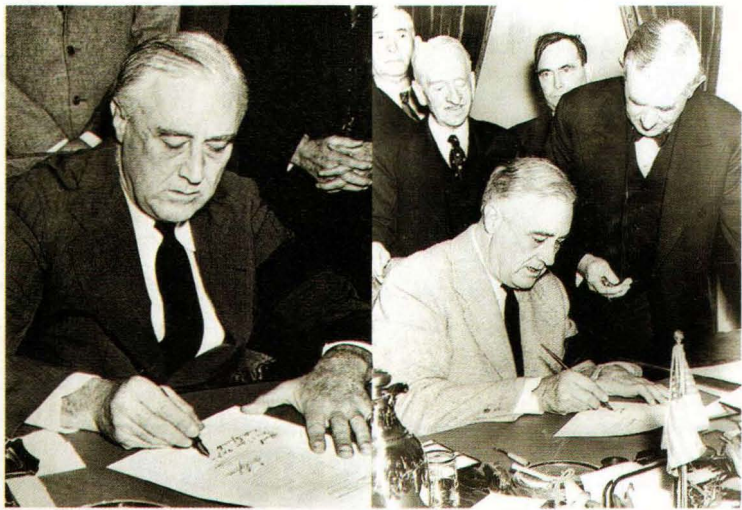
As the months progressed and Germany's stranglehold over much of Europe and North Africa tightened, overt and covert US activities in Italy increased. Officials were now busy securing a plethora of information, some civilian, some military, that might be useful in future months, including identifying the proposed construction of a major Luftwaffe base of operations in the Mediterranean. Using diplomatic cover and

staffers posing as wives, agents monitored the installation of new telegraph wires during picnic trips to the countryside. These, the operatives hoped, would lead them to the new Luftwaffe station. However, as they followed the path of the poles, news was received on 7 December 1941, that Pearl Harbor had been attacked by Japanese forces and the mission was ended abruptly. Over two years of neutrality disappeared in seconds.



The USS West Virginia blazes following the attack by Japanese fighters on the naval base Pearl Harbor. In total, 350 Japanese aircraft took part in the operation, resulting in the deaths of 2,402 Americans. Seven front-line warships were lost and nearly 200 US aircraft destroyed. There have been constant stories circulating on the 'intelligence grapevine', that some British and US intelligence officials were in possession of information pertaining to the attack - prior to the operation. However, this was allegedly withheld in order to draw the United States into the war.

Below: US President Franklin Roosevelt signs declaration of war against Japan (left) on 8 December - just hours after Pearl Harbor was attacked and Germany (right) 11 December 1941



Left: French Ambassador Francois Poncet pictured with German Field Marshal Erhard Milch. Poncet, who had witnessed and warned of Hitler's war obsession, was just one of a number of diplomats helped by neutral US diplomatic missions in Europe

COURTESY: NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

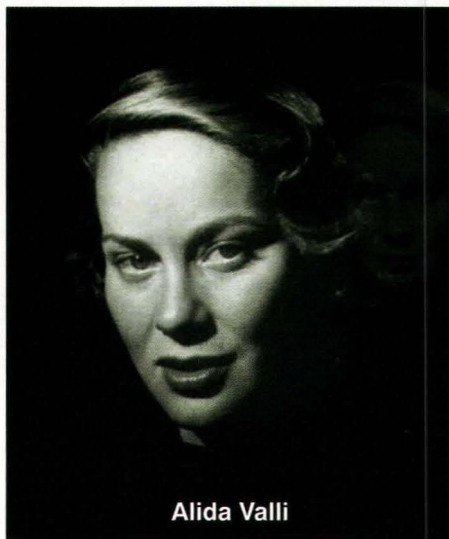


The US Embassy in Rome today. Prior to the outbreak of war, Washington used several buildings in Rome and other Italian cities as official consuls and outposts - including the one known as Casa Triple Sec. America reopened its diplomatic missions throughout Italy in 1946

The next day, America declared war on Japan, thus declaring itself an enemy of Tokyo's ally - Germany.

The Casa Triple Sec

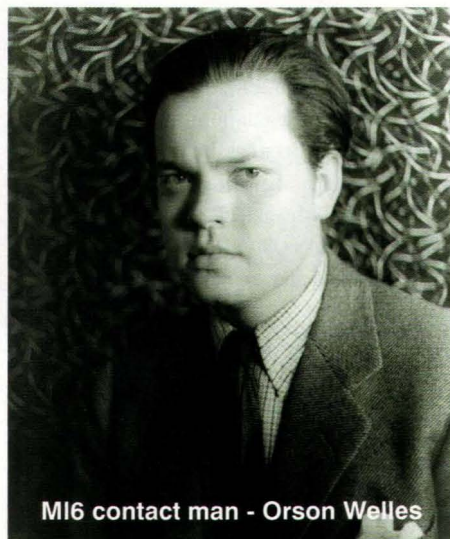
The undercover US team had operated from a diplomatic building in Rome known as the Casa Triple Sec, which became a popular informal drinking haunt for staffers who used a three-roomed apartment to make contact with many people, including those in the entertainment and theatrical world. Some regarded its activities as akin to an 'espionage party'. Interestingly, one of the regular visitors was actress Alida Valli, who would go on to feature in Carol Reed's classic 1949 film, *The*



Alida Valli

Third Man, adapted from Graham Greene's book of the same name. The film, set in early Cold War Vienna of course, also featured Orson Welles and Trevor Howard. Both these actors and Greene were MI6 contact men, the latter being an operational agent. Greene would go on to write the introduction to KGB spy and British traitor Kim Philby's 1968 book - *My Silent War*. Valli went on to make two wartime movies which were initially censored by Mussolini, but he later reversed the decision after he deduced they were anti-Soviet.

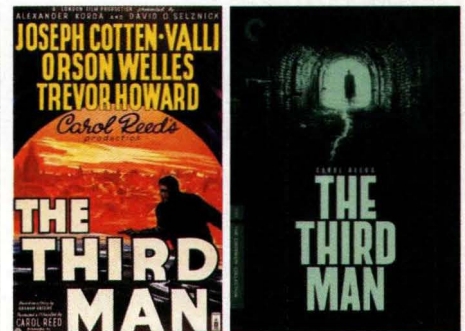
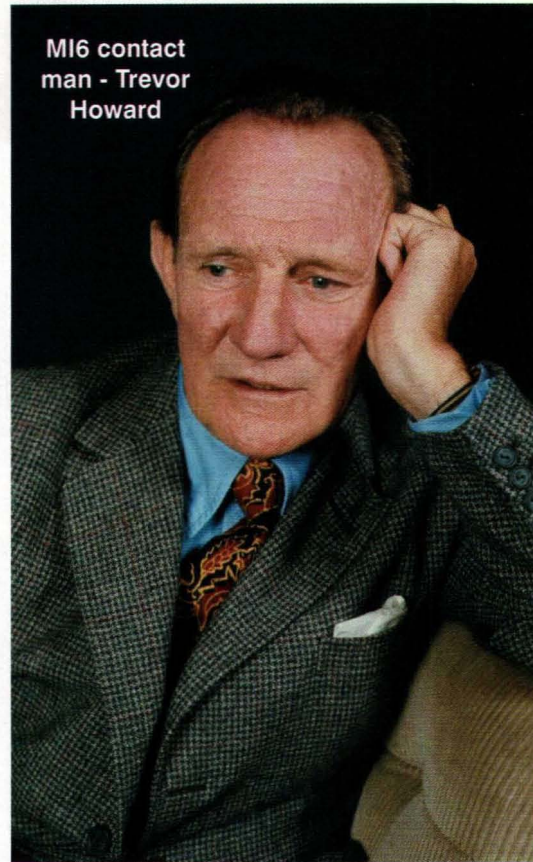
The FBI seemed to be aware of the goings on at the Casa Triple Sec, and sent an officer to interview staffers. He explained his mission was not specific, but that the Bureau was "investigating unclear activities." Washington had given the



MI6 contact man - Orson Welles

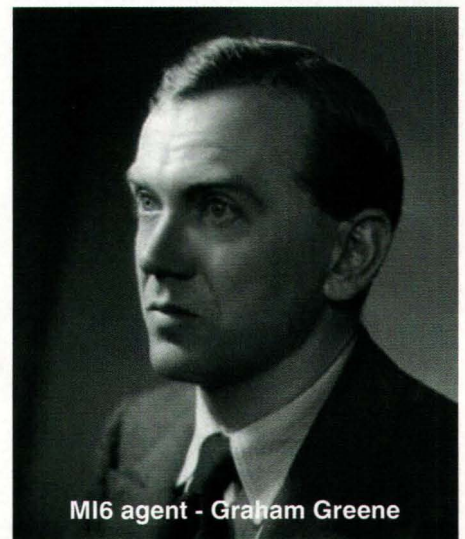
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MI6 contact man - Trevor Howard



FBI widespread powers to investigate any unusual, illegal or criminal activity at any of its diplomatic missions overseas, and clearly someone or an event had alerted the Bureau.

One of the men interviewed was Merritt Cootes, a US Foreign Service worker, who said he was ➤



MI6 agent - Graham Greene



Birthplace of Benito Mussolini in Predappio is now a museum



Inside Mussolini's specially built crypt in Predappio



A grim end. Mussolini's (centre) body is displayed after execution

PHOTOGRAPH: RENZO PISTONE

But of course, there still lies the mystery of who stole the American code book from the US Embassy in Rome which Colonel Fellers continued to use to communicate back to Washington during Britain's North African desert campaign. The book had of course been removed or given to a spy during the US-Italy neutrality period - 1939-1941, allowing Berlin to decode and read all his signals. Eye Spy believes it is quite plausible the code book was taken during one of the 'informal drinking and espionage parties' held at the Casa Triple Sec. The apartment was first-most a location for US Foreign Service work and it must have contained official literature as well - a fact clearly known to German and Italian Intelligence.

It could also explain the arrival of the FBI who quizzed staffers about their activities.



The OSS' X-2 headquarters, London

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surprised Department of State employees were being investigated. However, like many of his US diplomatic associates, he would soon return to America and relative safety - this after Mussolini denounced Washington's declaration of war. The Italian dictator would eventually fall from power, but it would not be the last time Cootes' path would cross with the fascist.

A Most Strange Mission

In 1966, Cootes was chosen for a most strange mission. He carried a briefcase which was hand-cuffed to his wrist: inside a slice of Mussolini's brain which had been taken by the Americans following the Italian dictator's death and autopsy in 1945. Cootes had been charged with handing the brain section back to Mussolini's widow, Rachele, for repatriation and burial at a special crypt built for him at his birthplace - Predappio in the province of Forlì-Cenena.

As for US Ambassador William Phillips, he had proven a most useful conduit for liaison and a master of covert operations, and his work had not gone unnoticed in Washington.

X-2, Ultra and the OSS

Following Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, Phillips chose to resign on 6 October 1941, and returned to the USA. However, after America's declaration of war against the Axis powers, he was assigned to London and appropriately made Chief of the emerging spy and unconventional warfare organisation - the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). His daughter, Beatrice, who also had excellent knowledge of Germany, joined the OSS and operated for a time in Paris and London. Unfortunately for her, she was exposed by Russian-born New York-based gossip columnist Igor Cassini before she had even embarked on her mission. Somehow, Cassini learned she had been "doing some work for Bill Donovan's OSS." Donovan was of course the overall head and creator of the OSS.

The London OSS team liaised closely with Britain's Special Operations Executive (SOE), and soon established a directorate known as X-2. Eventually reaching a strength of 650 personnel, its initial primary objective was to assist British Intelligence in the exploitation of intelligence gleaned from the... Ultra decodes!

WORLD EXCLUSIVE

DEATH OF A SPY

THE ASSASSINATION OF ALEXANDER LITVINENKO

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Yuri Felshtinsky on the banks of the River Thames, London. In the background - MI6 headquarters

• INTERVIEW •

PART ONE

WITH YURI FELSHTINSKY

As Marina Litvinenko, the widow of former FSB officer Alexander murdered in London in 2006, wins a High Court battle for a public inquiry into his death, Eye Spy talks exclusively to Russian investigative author and historian Yuri Felshtinsky. He played a pivotal role in the Litvinenko's escape from Russia and together with the agent, wrote the explosive book - *Blowing Up Russia*, which accused the FSB of perpetrating several terrorist attacks that killed 300 people - a false flag operation used as an excuse to invade Chechnya.

In this explosive interview, Felshtinsky provides a unique perspective of the days, weeks, months and years leading up to the assassination of Litvinenko and who he believes ordered his death. Plus the background behind the execution of several associates and the role played by Russian billionaire Boris Berezovsky - Litvinenko's former employer and a sworn enemy of President Putin. He died in suspicious circumstances in 2013...



ES: How and when did you first meet Alexander Litvinenko?

YF: I travelled to Moscow in September 1998, to conduct research into contemporary Russia and met with former FSB officer Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Litvinenko a few weeks later in November. He and a group of colleagues from the Special Service's anti-organised crime unit

were planning to go public with some extraordinary information.

ES: This was?

YF: The group had received instructions to prepare the murder of Boris Berezovsky. At the time, Berezovsky was not only the richest man in Russia, but also a government official. As Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independ-

ent States he was a powerful man who had just entered politics.

ES: By this stage, had Litvinenko discussed the assassination plot with Boris Berezovsky?

YF: Yes, he had already informed him of the plot well before the press conference took place in November 1998. Indeed, it was actually Berezovsky who had organised the

event and gathered the media, including radio and television.

ES: At the time, Vladimir Putin was still an FSB officer, but already plotting his move into politics?

YF: In 1998, Putin, who had been in the KGB for most of his life and had held the same rank as Litvinenko, was in charge of the FSB. In August 1999, he became prime minister. ➤



Happier times. (L-R) Alexander Litvinenko, Boris Berezovsky, Akhmed Zakayev and Yuri Felshtinsky. A carefully planned deception operation resulted in the escape of former FSB officer Alexander Litvinenko, pictured here with the plot's primary organisers. Nevertheless, shadowy elements from Russia's FSB were tasked to eliminate some of the men pictured here - and on at least one occasion they were successful

ES: Whom did Litvinenko and the anti-crime unit claim was behind the assassination plot?

YF: Old KGB-style generals. They were still in command. Nevertheless, Litvinenko's group held their press conference. Not only were details of the Berezovsky plot discussed, but the FSB named as the culprits. At the event, a long list of crimes perpetrated by the FSB was also alleged.

ES: Are you referring to events in Chechnya and the North Caucasus or an even wider area?

YF: The Chechen war started in 1995. Litvinenko and his unit served in Chechnya. But it was over in 1996 and the unit transferred to Moscow. It's likely the unit was involved in extrajudicial activities in both areas. However, it was in Moscow that questions started to be raised. The suspicion was, the FSB's leadership were planning to use or were using the unit for the same type of undercover operations it had been performing against separatists in Chechnya.

ES: What inspired Litvinenko that made him speak to the media?



Chechen War - a mass grave

YF: He hoped that by going public, major reforms would take place in the FSB, especially within its leadership. There was belief that faced with such claims, old KGB generals from the communist era who still ran the Special Service, would be sacked or at the very least, forced to step down and resign.

ES: Quite the opposite happened.

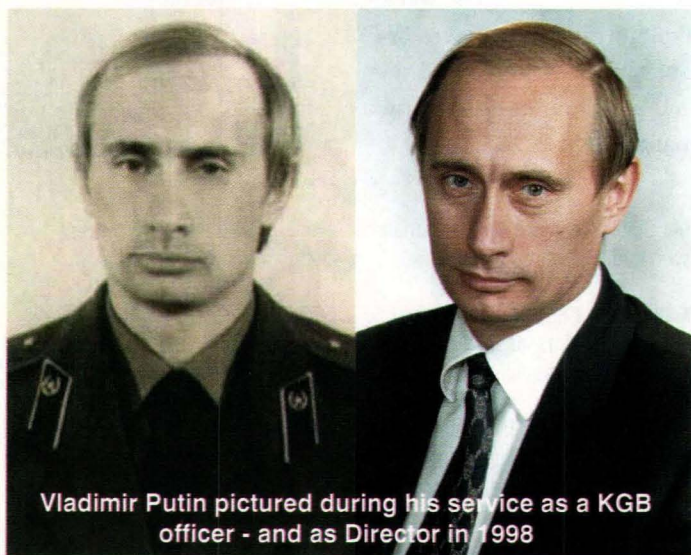
THE ARREST OF LITVINENKO

YF: Yes, Litvinenko's entire group was sacked. And in March 1999, as

the primary source of the allegations, he was arrested. However, it was the Berezovsky story which most upset Moscow, and this was the main reason for Litvinenko's removal and subsequent detention. He spent almost a year in prison before being released.

ES: While he was in jail, several major terrorist attacks occurred in Russia.

YF: In September 1999, several incidents took place in a number of cities, including Moscow. All together 300 people were killed. I



Vladimir Putin pictured during his service as a KGB officer - and as Director in 1998

'The moment the FSB officers were detained Russian war planes were ordered to start bombing Chechnya's capital - Grozny'

THE BLAME GAME AND DECEPTION



On 24 September 1998 - two days after FSB officers were caught in possession of explosives in a Riazan apartment building - FSB Director Nikolai Patrushev said it had been a training exercise.



believe at that time it was the largest loss of life through terrorism. The entire country was shocked.

ES: This provoked a response from Russia. Security officials had no doubt who was behind the attacks?

YF: Moscow blamed Chechen Republic separatists and invaded again. However, in one failed attack on a building in Russia, in the town of Riazan, on 22 of September, two so-called terrorists were arrested by local militia and the Riazan FSB. The suspects presented their identification papers - they were Moscow FSB officers, and they were immediately released.

ES: We understand this was a pivotal moment in the genesis of the second Chechnya invasion.

YF: The moment the FSB officers were detained Russian war planes were ordered to start bombing Chechnya's capital - Grozny. Soon after Russian armed forces were ordered in. The war started. This was because Moscow believed the controversy surrounding the arrest

of the FSB officers might cause widespread suspicion about the terrorist acts. If debate started the opportunity to start the war would be lost.

ES: Do you believe all the terrorist attacks that occurred in September 1999, were actually performed by Russians?

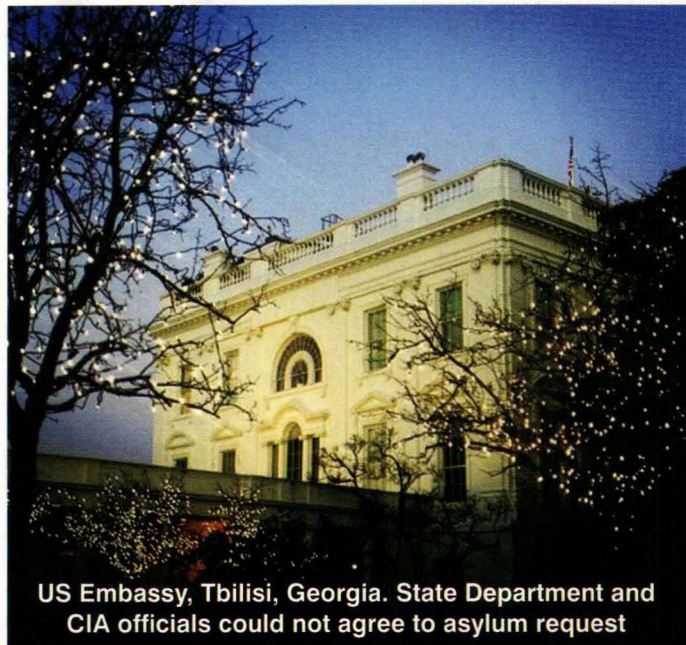
YF: There is no evidence that this was done by Chechens. Even according to the government investigation Chechens were not involved. Yet the Second Chechen war was started by the Russian government as retaliation for those 'Chechen terrorist acts'. It was all Russian provocation.

ES: Did Litvinenko agree with this scenario?

YF: Yes, but this happened later, in September of 2000.

ES: What happened following Litvinenko's release from prison?

YF: He was convinced he would be arrested again, indeed, the moment



US Embassy, Tbilisi, Georgia. State Department and CIA officials could not agree to asylum request

he walked out of prison new criminal charges were brought against him. So, I arranged to meet with his former superior, FSB General Evgeny Khokholkov. I tried to broker a deal - keep Litvinenko out of prison if he agreed to keep his mouth shut. On reflection it was a naive proposition from myself.

ES: How did Litvinenko react?

YF: Alexander was a very tough man. He knew the Russian system and doubted this could be achieved anyway. He understood officials considered he had betrayed his Service and country and for this he would be punished. There was no way he was going to be pardoned.

PLAN TO LEAVE RUSSIA

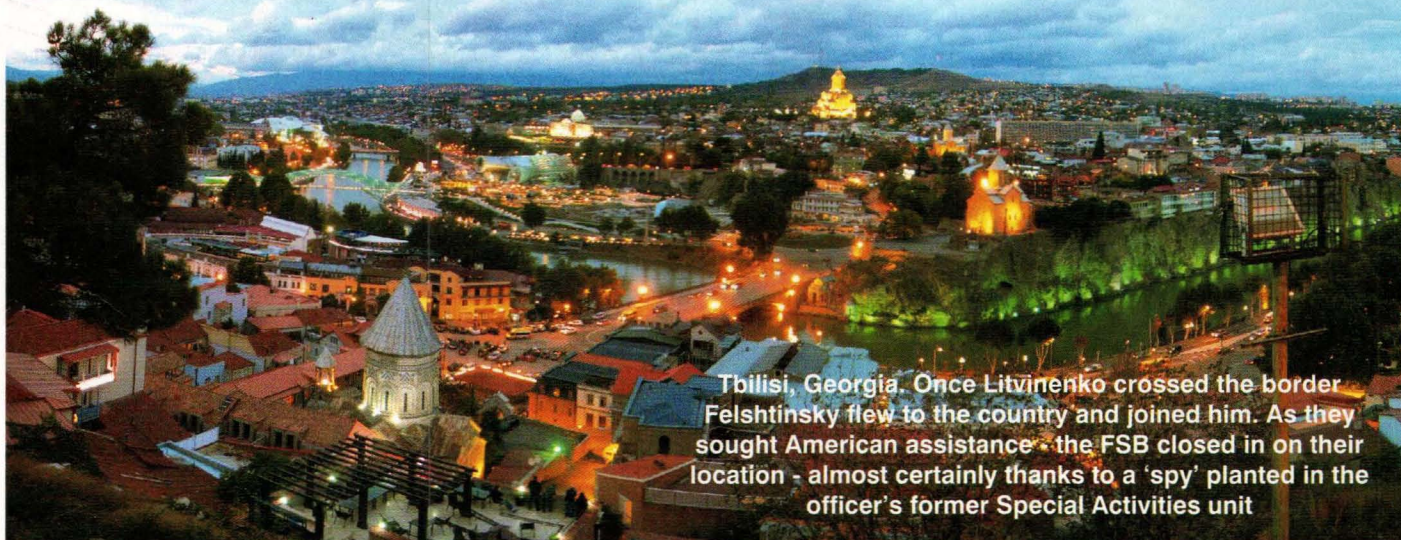
ES: The situation was obviously dire for Litvinenko. When did he and his wife Marina consider leaving Russia? And whose idea was it to flee to the West via Turkey?

YF: We first discussed leaving in May 2000, this followed my meeting with General Khokholkov who was adamant Litvinenko would not be pardoned, nor forgiven. I explained to Litvinenko that he would be arrested again and that he had no future in Russia, plus he had a responsibility to his family.

ES: His reaction?

YF: He said he had been an FSB officer all his life and what would he do if he emigrated? 'There is nothing for me abroad,' he said. 'I will stay here.' But in September 2000, when I travelled to Moscow to talk about the September 1999 explosions, he agreed to escape from Russia.

ES: We understand Litvinenko's preferred destination was the USA, but the CIA was not comfortable, the State Department slow to react. It seems US officials were not prepared to offer assistance?



Tbilisi, Georgia. Once Litvinenko crossed the border Felshtinsky flew to the country and joined him. As they sought American assistance - the FSB closed in on their location - almost certainly thanks to a 'spy' planted in the officer's former Special Activities unit

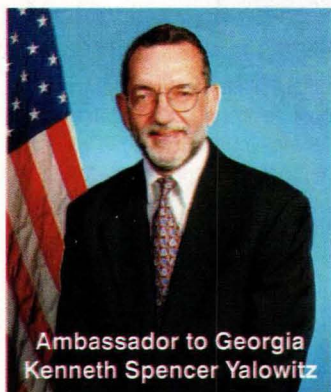


'To remain in Georgia, a former Soviet Republic, was becoming increasingly dangerous. These were anxious times'



Marina Litvinenko flew out of Russia several days after Alexander crossed the border

YF: I will explain this complex situation. By the end of 1999, I had concluded the terrorist attacks in Russia were performed by the FSB. But the country was now a democracy under Boris Yeltsin and it was still very difficult to believe. So, I went to see Litvinenko, my only source within the FSB whom I trusted. I flew from Boston to Moscow and asked him again if it was really the FSB behind the bombings. Litvinenko said it was



Ambassador to Georgia
Kenneth Spencer Yalowitz

very possible that the Russian government started the Second Chechen war with provocations, the same way they started the First Chechen war. 'Find the connection, and you will find your answer,' he said. This was very important for me to hear because the first war was started with the terrorist act organised by operatives of the Special Services. This may sound ridiculous but it is true. In 1995, there was still press freedom in Russia and newspapers published information about this. At the end of my conversation with Litvinenko, I invited him to write a book with me.

ES: His response?

YF: He said you live in Boston, I live here, how can we do this? It was then we discussed his escape from Russia for the second and final time. I explained that the moment he left

Russia I would pick him up and help him. But for security purposes he never told me where he would go. That conversation took place on 22 September 2000. And then on 1 October, he crossed the border into Georgia by sea and headed for Tbilisi. I flew there immediately to confirm he had arrived safely and to help him. Thereafter we visited the US Embassy to explain our situation. I told an American official I was with a Lt. Colonel of the FSB who wanted to claim political asylum in the United States.

ES: The ambassador at the time was Kenneth Spencer Yalowitz, how did his staff respond?

YF: They were not too happy, suspicious, and asked a great many questions. I spent hours talking with them - they were absolutely charming people and we had a very

professional conversation. After several days they told us they were awaiting a decision from the State Department in Washington. But the SD was not in a hurry. We waited and waited - for three weeks for Alexander's visa. To remain in Georgia, a former Soviet Republic, was becoming increasingly dangerous. These were anxious times.

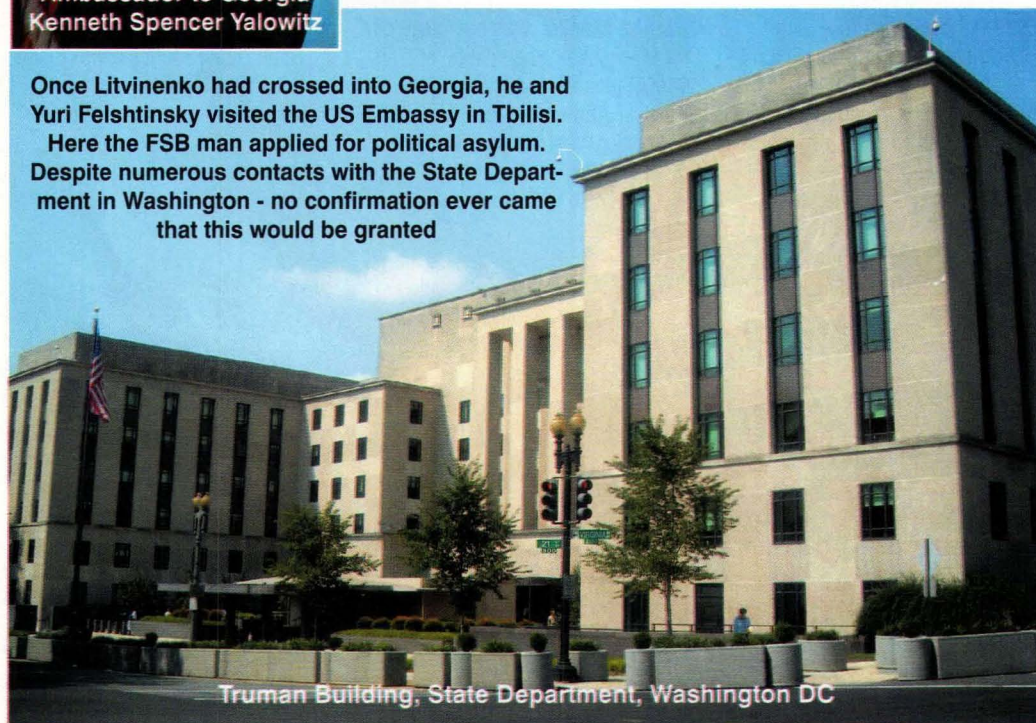
ESCAPE FROM RUSSIA

ES: At the same time as Litvinenko crossed into Georgia, we believe his wife Marina, then 44, and son, Anatoly, 12, also departed Russia?

YF: Yes, I organised a flight for them to Malaga, Spain. Information was released only on a need to know basis - even between the Litvinenkos. I knew that Alexander had planned his escape but I had no idea where and when. All Marina knew was that I would call her using a new cell phone which I had provided - one which she had not used before. Marina was advised to follow my instructions precisely. Alexander explained that she should do this. 'Fine, no problem,' was her response. So, when I arrived in Tbilisi and confirmed Alexander was safe and free, I called Marina. I told her to go to the best travel agency in Moscow and book the next available group trip to any European country. This just happened to be in Spain. The next day she flew out of Russia with Anatoly.

ES: It seems odd that with all the publicity and security concerns surrounding Litvinenko, that his movements were not surveilled by the FSB. And the same could be said for Marina. Litvinenko was already out of the country and she was allowed to buy a foreign holiday?

Once Litvinenko had crossed into Georgia, he and Yuri Felshtinsky visited the US Embassy in Tbilisi. Here the FSB man applied for political asylum. Despite numerous contacts with the State Department in Washington - no confirmation ever came that this would be granted



Truman Building, State Department, Washington DC

'It was obvious by now that the FSB knew Alexander Litvinenko had escaped and I was with him'

THE INFORMANT

YF: It was all done very quickly. He successfully crossed the border into Georgia - I flew to Tbilisi to meet him - Marina departed for Spain. Remember, Marina and Anatoly had travel documents, they did not have to escape. The FSB would eventually learn Marina had disappeared from its radar, and only then did they know something was happening. But by that time Litvinenko and his family were abroad. And it was at this point an associate of Litvinenko, Major Andrei Ponkin of the FSB, started to call my cell phone. I pretended to be in Boston, but it was obvious by now the FSB knew that Litvinenko had escaped and I was with him. I was his only foreign connection. I had arrived in Moscow on 22 September and departed the next day on a 6.00am flight for Switzerland.

ES: It's been suggested Ponkin had been planted inside Litvinenko's assembled team?

YF: Both Alexander and I had suspected he was an informant of the FSB, together with another FSB officer Colonel Viktor Shebalin, despite their presence at the November 1998 press conference. I am sure Ponkin and Shebalin were secretly reporting on our meetings and movements from the very beginning. But, once again, we managed to keep our escape plan secret. When Litvinenko wanted to tell me in advance where and when he planned to cross the border, I

asked him not to do this. If anything had gone wrong, I did not want him think that this was because of me. Do not forget, he had 20 years of experience working for Special Services and I had studied the USSR all my life. We were able to compete against the FSB, we did and we succeeded - at least for a short period of time.

PRIVATE FLIGHTS AND ASYLUM

ES: When were the Litvinenkos reunited?

YF: I flew from Georgia to Spain and met Marina. I explained her husband was safe and that we were trying to secure political asylum in America. I also said she would not be returning to Moscow with the tourist group. Then I left to go to Tbilisi again and returned to Malaga several days later to pick up Marina and Anatoly. There were no direct flights. I used a private aircraft which helped immensely.

ES: A private aircraft?

YF: Yes, it had been provided by Boris Berezovsky who was in London. By now he had started to consider asking Britain for political asylum. This meant, like Litvinenko, he would never see Moscow again, though he kept this thought most private. Just several people knew about this and I happened to be one of them.

ES: Why did Litvinenko change his mind about going to America?



Freedom quest:
Litvinenko and
Felshtinsky during
his escape



Billionaire Boris Berezovsky played a crucial role in the exfiltration of Litvinenko from Russia. First he paid for charter flights and then allowed Felshtinsky to use his private jet. This enabled him to keep the couple informed - as the officer waited in Georgia and Marina in Spain

YF: Major Andrei Ponkin continued to call me - he knew I was with Litvinenko. Both Alexander and I therefore assumed that the FSB, via the cell phone network, must by now know we were in Georgia. The moment we received the first call we realised we would have to leave Georgia as soon as possible. By that time I had managed to obtain a Georgian passport for Litvinenko. This meant he could travel abroad.

ES: You visited the US Embassy one more time in Tbilisi?

YF: Yes, I explained that our situation was now precarious and that a decision must be reached immediately. Our liaison was very polite, but explained that Litvinenko had no documents and that he had crossed the border illegally. He implied that he had no choice but to wait since without a travel document he was stuck in Georgia. I surprised the SD official saying Litvinenko did have a Georgian passport and we could leave the country at any moment. 'Is it a fake?' he enquired. I said it was an authentic passport with a genuine photograph of Litvinenko... but it had a different name! Bemused, he said that was not possible and he did not believe me.

ES: Did you present the document?

YF: Yes, but there were two conditions. Firstly, the passport should not be copied, and secondly, he should not try to

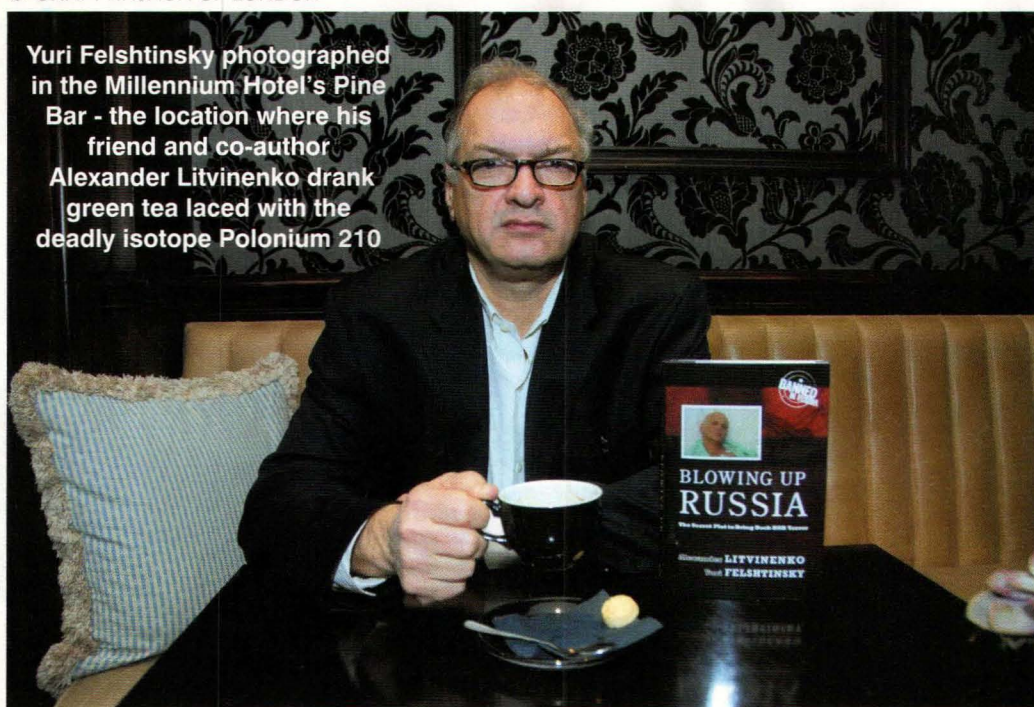
memorise the name. He agreed - looked briefly at the document and confirmed it was real. However, the days continued to pass and still there was no answer. The situation was complicated because in order to travel to the United States, Alexander also needed a visa. And though the passport was real, the name on it was not. So, we had to choose a country which accepted a Georgian passport for travelling without a supporting visa.

FINAL DESTINATION - UK

ES: Did Litvinenko consider going elsewhere?

YF: Yes, we had researched several countries and locations that did not require a visa, including Cyprus. However, as an intelligence officer, Litvinenko recognised this country was an island and had a large Russian ex-pat population. Turkey did not require a visa from visiting Georgian citizens so we opted to go there. Using Berezovsky's aircraft, we flew to Turkey. During the flight, the US embassy in Tbilisi actually called saying Washington had still not made a decision about accepting Litvinenko. While we waited again, Litvinenko pondered about going to Germany where his sister, who had citizenship, resided. But it was at that moment he considered Britain - for Berezovsky was living in London and he had told him he would help to settle him in the country. He had two safe options -

Yuri Felshtinsky photographed in the Millennium Hotel's Pine Bar - the location where his friend and co-author Alexander Litvinenko drank green tea laced with the deadly isotope Polonium 210



London and Berlin. But since we had to leave Georgia for security reasons we flew to Antalya in Turkey to be safe.

ES: And Marina and Anatoly?

YF: As soon as we landed and settled in a hotel I asked the pilot to fly to Malaga with me to pick up Marina. He explained that flying regulations required the crew to have some rest, so we spent a night in Antalya. The next morning we left for Malaga. I called Marina and asked her to wait for me at the airport. She was soon reunited with Alexander. This was the easy part.

ES: How did Litvinenko fly to the UK without a visa, for even occupants of a private charter jet need such papers?

YF: Correct. Without a visa you are not allowed to land in Britain - even travelling on a private jet. But you are allowed, for example, to enter on

a regular commercial flight which goes from Turkey to Moscow. On a British Airways flight the route was Istanbul - London - Moscow. This was an old Soviet trick for people planning to escape from the USSR. The Litvinenkos were allowed into Britain because their final destination - on the ticket - showed Moscow. And when the aircraft landed at Heathrow, Litvinenko approached an immigration official, explained who he was, and requested political asylum. The entire episode from first crossing the border into Georgia and arriving in Britain on 1 November 2000 had taken precisely one month.

CIA REJECTS LITVINENKO

ES: The CIA seemed on the periphery of this affair. One would have thought officials at Langley may have taken a greater interest? After all, the officer would be in possession of a great deal of useful information.

YF: When I returned to Boston a CIA officer called me on my cell phone and asked me where I was. I explained I was at home, to which he replied - 'you are supposed to be in Tbilisi!' I said we had to leave and that his agency was too slow. By now the CIA had made it abundantly clear that Washington had definitely rejected Litvinenko's claim for political asylum.

THE MANUSCRIPT

ES: Did you then start work on your book - *Blowing Up Russia*?

YF: During this whole process I had already started writing the draft. I would fax Alexander my questions, he in turn would answer my questions or make corrections if necessary. Alexander actually wanted me to go to London and write it together, but we did it my way. I wanted to have everything in writing. I still have all his handwritten faxed notes.

ES: How long did the book take to write and was it your primary intention to publish the book in Russia - thus having the desired impact so sought by Litvinenko and perhaps it should be said, Berezovsky?

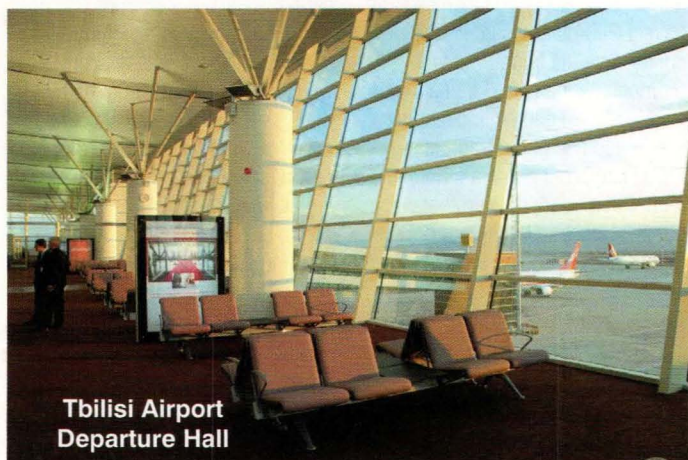
YF: It took about six months - 12 hours a day. Yes it was our desire that the book be published in Russia first - its content was mainly about Russia and we thought the public there should be given the opportunity to read it first.

ES: Though this did not happen, some information from the manuscript, and it must be said of a very controversial nature, did get published by a Russian media house.

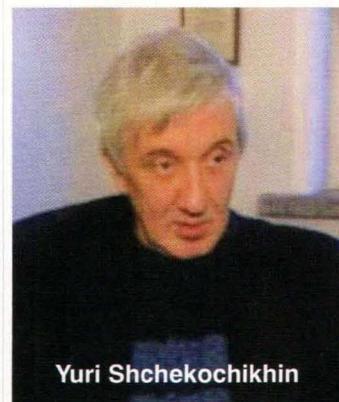
YF: One entire edition of Moscow's *Novaya Gazeta*, a prominent newspaper in Russia, was devoted to the book and contained several chapters. Approximately 50% of the entire book appeared.

ES: We believe that a number of people associated with that publication were assassinated.

YF: A number of people involved with the book's promotion were indeed killed. When I started to discuss the possibility of the publishing in Moscow, everything had been prepared and negotiated in great secrecy. For example, I actually handed the manuscript to veteran journalist Yuri Shchekochikhin, a member of the Russian Parliament and deputy editor-in-chief of *Novaya Gazeta*, in



Tbilisi Airport Departure Hall



Yuri Shchekochikhin



Felshtinsky, Berezovsky and associates pictured on the billionaire's private jet - 19 September 2000



This photograph was actually taken by Alexander Litvinenko on the flight out of Georgia and freedom in Turkey. It shows a very tired and exhausted Felshtinsky asleep

Zagreb, Croatia. After reviewing its content overnight, the newspaper agreed to publish. In August 2001, a the special edition was published - 100,000 copies were printed I believe - they sold out immediately.

ES: And Moscow's response?

YF: The Kremlin was silent - very surprising. Seven days passed by without a word and nobody would confirm or deny the FSB bombing revelations. Other news outlets also found this strange, including a leading communist title. Its editor had an explanation - *Novaya Gazeta* had just 'fired a shell at the Kremlin and it had killed everyone.' When this feature appeared, the Russian

media started to react to the book. Alexander and I felt in a way this was a major victory.

ES: Eventually there was some response politically?

YF: Yes, the Russian Parliament tried to pass a law which would allow an investigation of the FSB's activities in September 1999, but this failed.

ES: In 2001, you also tried to publish elsewhere, but found this problematic.

YF: Publishers were unconvinced by our investigations and writing which pointed the finger of suspicion



'I fired Litvinenko and disbanded his unit. FSB officers should not stage press conferences. They should not make internal scandals public'

President Vladimir Putin

directly at the FSB. Putin was considered a nice man - a democratically elected president, why would he close ranks? And of course, 9/11 happened in America and the focus was very much on events happening there. The idea of publishing *Blowing Up Russia* died.

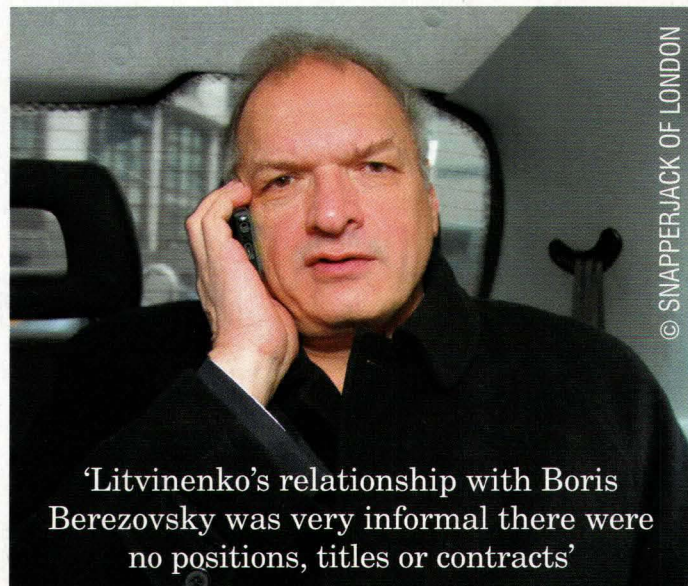
ES: Nevertheless, the manuscript eventually attracted worldwide attention?

YF: Yes, but only after the death of Litvinenko in 2006. Suddenly there

was great interest and many people started to believe its content was true. That year the book was published - everywhere.

ES: Before we examine the circumstances of Litvinenko's death, can you explain his relationship with Boris Berezovsky.

YF: After arriving in London, Alexander started to work for Boris almost immediately as an advisor and consultant. However, the relationship was very informal there were no positions, titles or contracts. ➤



'Litvinenko's relationship with Boris Berezovsky was very informal there were no positions, titles or contracts'

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Sergei Kovalev



FSB Colonel Mikhail Trepashkin

THREATS AND MISTRUST

**Charges Conveniently Changed
- End Result the Same - Jail**

FSB Colonel Mikhail Trepashkin is a former solicitor who was asked by Russian human rights activist and politician Sergei Kovalev to help investigate the September 1999 bombings. Trepashkin, who alleged a great deal of corruption within the FSB, learned of a plot to assassinate Yuri Felshtinsky in Boston. Trepashkin was later jailed for 'revealing state secrets' - this after a dubious charge of possessing a firearm was dropped.

ES: He was being paid, however?

YF: As far as I know Litvinenko received £5,000 per month.

ES: By now, Berezovsky and Putin's relationship had deteriorated to a point that was tantamount to hatred?

YF: When Berezovsky knew there was no way back to Russia for himself, this after applying successfully for political asylum in Britain, his bitter feud with Putin intensified. I would describe this as a life and death fight between the men. He also recognised that the information in the manuscript about Putin's role in the FSB bombings was nothing short of a powerful weapon that could be used against him. And at that moment, I will admit he started to help us.

ES: In what way?

YF: He started to promote the book and in 2001 financially supported an excellent television documentary - *Blowing up Russia* - based on our research. This was first shown at a press conference in London on 5 March 2002. Berezovsky also paid for the manufacture of thousands of video tapes. Thereafter, a member of the Russian Parliament agreed to take some of the forbidden and banned tapes back to Moscow for distribution.

ASSASSINATIONS AND REVENGE

ES: It was at this time a number of disturbing events occurred, can you elaborate?

YF: Vladimir Golovlyov and Sergey Yushenkov - two members of the

Russian Parliament who had helped transport and distribute the video tapes were killed. Golovlyov was shot in the head on 21 August 2002, as he walked his dog in a Moscow park, and Yushenkov died after being gunned down near his Moscow home on 17 April 2003. Yuri Schekochikhin, from *Novaya Gazeta*, who I handed the manuscript to was poisoned in Moscow. After being in a coma for two weeks, he died on 3 July 2003. I believe he was poisoned with the same substance that killed Litvinenko in 2006. All the deaths were connected to our book or film.

ES: During his years working for Berezovsky, did Litvinenko ever receive death threats to his person or family?

YF: Yes of course.



Assassinated - Sergey Yushenkov

ES: And you?

YF: Yes, several, some via the Internet. One in particular I remember. This came from Moscow and followed a conversation between FSB Colonels Viktor Shebalin and Mikhail Trepashkin. Shebalin told Trepashkin in 2002, two men and a woman, were sent to Boston to prepare my assassination. Trepashkin e-mailed this information to Litvinenko who gave it to me. Both e-mails were dated 19 December 2002. Soon after Trepashkin himself was arrested. There were no attempts made on my life in Boston following that e-mail.

PRIME SUSPECTS

ES: Can we now discuss the primary names associated with Litvinenko's death in 2006, including former FSB officers Andrei Lugovoi, Dmitry Kovtun and Vyacheslav Sokolenko. What was their relationship with Litvinenko?

YF: Lugovoi had known Alexander for some time - I too knew him. In Russia, he was in charge of security details for Boris Berezovsky and his

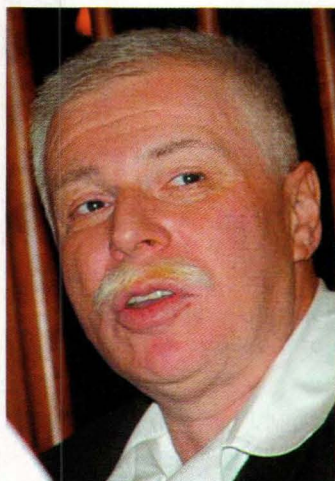


January 1999.
Alexander Litvinenko
travelling from
Moscow to Dombai
close to the Georgian
border where Boris
Berezovsky was
hosting his birthday
party

© YURI FELSHITSKY



Andrei Lugovoi and Dmitry Kovtun



Yegor Gaidar and Badri Patarkatsishvili

partner Badri Patarkatsishvili. Before this he looked after Prime Minister of Russia Yegor Gaidar and even earlier - was a member of Boris Yeltsin's personal Secret Service team. Security of major politicians was his speciality within the FSB. Kovtun too worked for the FSB but was married to a German and lived in Germany. Sokolenko worked for the FSB as well.

ES: These men met Litvinenko in London on the day everyone assumes he was poisoned with Polonium 210.

YF: I do know he was poisoned by the Russian secret service and that all three men were somehow involved. But we still do not know precisely how he was poisoned - we do not know how it was delivered

Lugovoi provided security for many of Russia's most powerful politicians and businessmen, including Boris Berezovsky, his business associate Badri Patarkatsishvili and Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar. He also served with President Yeltsin's personal security detail - pictured here with Yeltsin atop a tank outside the Council of Ministers building in Moscow 1991



© ITAR TASS



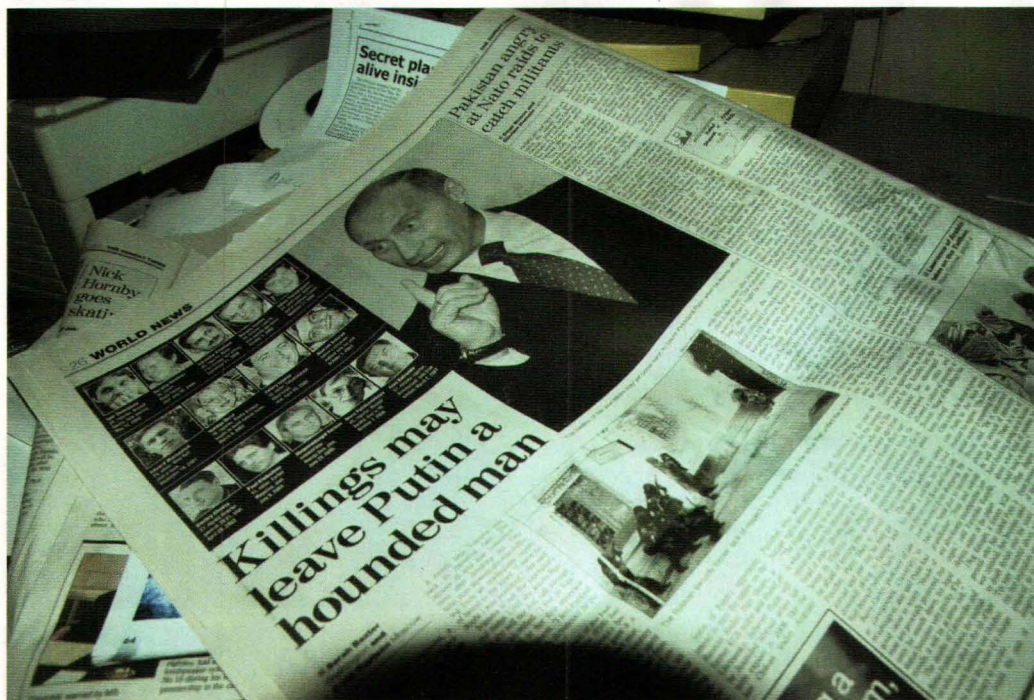
Above: 31 December 1999. Two months after the bombings in Russia President Boris Yeltsin is pictured with Vladimir Putin.

Right: A few hours later Yeltsin announced his resignation on television effectively handing over power to Prime Minister Putin. Yeltsin asked the public to "forgive him" explaining he had made "errors of judgements"



Yuri Felshtinsky revisits the Millennium Hotel, London

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The assassinations and murder of so many prominent Russians, including several investigative journalists, soon attracted the attention of the world's media

into the pot of that green tea at the Millennium Hotel. A capsule, tablet and spray have all been mentioned. However, the Russian secret service have been using radioactive poisons to eliminate people since the 1950s. We of course know about poisons such as cyanide, but the KGB worked on a range of new generation substances, including radioactive ones. To this day I cannot say with any conviction who put the Polonium in his tea - Lugovoi, Kovtun or Sokolenko. There may have been other people involved.

ES: Our sources said a fourth suspect was picked up by CCTV at Heathrow Airport. He has also been linked to the case.

YF: I believe reference to this man was made by Oleg Gordievsky, the MI6 spy and former KGB colonel.

1 NOVEMBER - A RELEVANT DATE

ES: And of course, there is evidence to suggest a genuine attempt to assassinate Gordievsky was made using poison. Litvinenko was poisoned on 1 November 2006, and almost exactly one year later on 2 November 2007, Gordievsky was taken to hospital after falling ill.

Interestingly also, that Litvinenko had arrived in the UK on 1 November. Gordievsky believed rogue elements in Moscow and a Russian business associate were responsible for trying to kill him. It's a case Eye Spy has had little success in investigating, primarily because a wall of silence ensued. However, we understand he was told to stop the allegations. As for the prime suspect, he has never been named. What do you make of this affair?

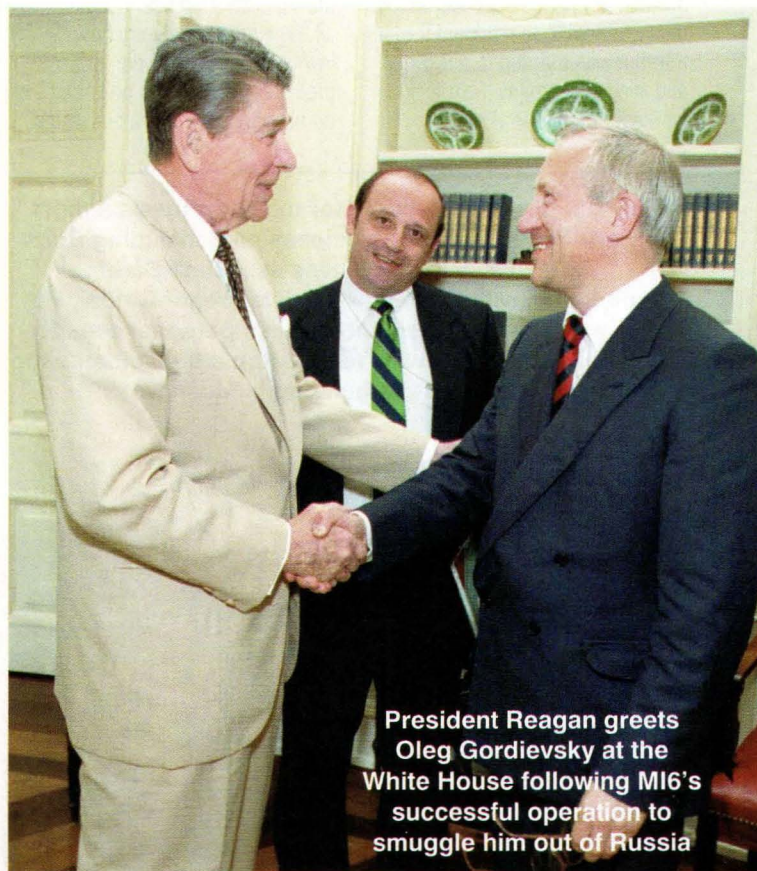
YF: I last spoke with Gordievsky about two years ago, though we are not that close. After the incident he called me and asked advice on how to deal with the situation. He was 100 per cent sure an attempt to kill him had been made and that British Intelligence told him to be quiet. Gordievsky was very upset about the manner in which the case was being dealt with - he could not understand why Special Branch was not investigating the incident.

ES: What did you advise him to do?

YF: Gordievsky worked as a British spy in Russia for MI6 - he was a very experienced man. I have no intelligence service background, I am a historian, a writer and

journalist, but I told him that it was better to go public rather than conceal the incident. Whenever I receive information such as this, I am of the opinion it should be made public as soon as possible because it is more dangerous to withhold information than to release it.

ES: Is it not equally as dangerous to publish and make allegations?



President Reagan greets Oleg Gordievsky at the White House following MI6's successful operation to smuggle him out of Russia

MOST WANTED?



KGB Colonel and MI6 agent Oleg Gordievsky pictured shortly before he was allegedly poisoned in 2007

YF: You may argue that case, for example, *Blowing Up Russia*, but actually, it is far more dangerous to know about such incidents and keep quiet. Some people may disagree, but that's how I see the security issue here. The quicker you release such information, the less dangerous it becomes for you.

DEATH OF LITVINENKO

ES: After Litvinenko fell ill and was hospitalised, you spoke with him on the telephone. Can you discuss

'I've known for many years that I am on the assassination list drawn up by rogue elements in Moscow'

KGB Colonel and MI6 agent - Oleg Gordievsky

COURTESY: WHITE HOUSE MEDIA LIBRARY

'The effect on Alexander was similar to that produced by heavy metals - such poisons have been manufactured and used by the Russian secret service before'



what must have been a particularly difficult time for his family, friends and yourself?

YF: I spoke with him on several occasions, but then he did not pick up the telephone. It was evident to me his health was deteriorating. But remember, no-one knew why he was unwell - no-one knew he had been poisoned with a radioactive substance. Then, when it was determined that he was suffering from Polonium 210 poisoning it was shock. It was the first time many people had even heard of it. The effect on Alexander was similar to that produced by heavy metals - such poisons have been manufactured and used by the Russian secret service before. So, in the

very beginning we thought that he was poisoned by heavy metals and survived the assassination attempt.

ES: Why is that? What did Litvinenko believe was happening?

YF: He was aware of heavy metal poisoning, and that several people who were poisoned had survived. Litvinenko also knew that if a victim survives the first week of exposure/ingestion, then they usually live. He of course had passed the seven day mark and believed he would recover. Indeed, initially he was not even sure he has been poisoned. He thought he had eaten something - for on the day he met his Russian associates he had eaten sashimi at a sushi restaurant. He loved this dish and frequently visited such establishments in London.

ES: This thought process delayed his journey to hospital for a day or so.

YF: Actually, it would not have mattered. Polonium 210 is so deadly that even had he gone straight to hospital and sought treatment immediately, he would die. We had a very extensive and lengthy conversation on 8 November - he genuinely thought he had survived - survived an assassination attempt. He was most optimistic.



Yuri Felshinsky outside the Itsu sushi restaurant in London

DELIBERATE SMOKESCREEN

ES: Did Litvinenko believe the assassin was either Lugovoi, Kovtun or Sokolenko?

YF: Yes - but he kept this most private. The reason why he did not go public caused some confusion. He had a most secret plan. Publicly he released information that suggested an Italian by the name of Mario Scaramella, a lawyer, security

man - call him what you want - may have been involved. He had of course been with him when he ate the sushi. This was quite strange, for at that time no-one really knew of this man, nor what he did. Nevertheless, this was the scenario that was 'fed' to the media.

Death of a Spy: Interview with Yuri Felshinsky concludes next issue



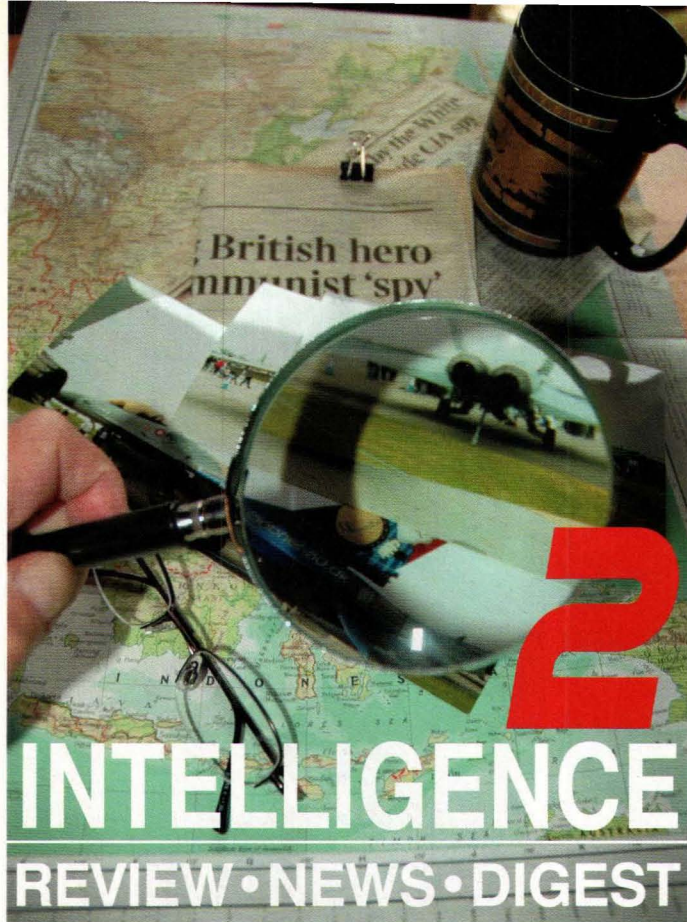
'Man of mystery' - Mario Scaramella



Andrei Lugovoi photographed at Boris Berezovsky's birthday party in London

© YURI FELSHITSKY

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FORMER CIA CHIEF BACKS I

According to US investigative authors Jonathan Allen and Arnie Parnes, former CIA Director David Petraeus, who resigned following personal issues, said Hillary Clinton would "make a tremendous president."

Petraeus said that following the Benghazi debacle in Libya, which cost the lives of four Americans, "she was extraordinarily resolute, determined and controlled." Petraeus headed the Agency at the time of the incident, and befriended Clinton while she served as Secretary of State. Following his extramarital affair with his biographer Paula Broadwell, Clinton contacted Petraeus and offered sympathy, adding she had "experience" in this area - a reference no doubt to her husband's affair several years ago with Monica Lewinsky.



Former CIA Director David Petraeus. Inset: Hillary Clinton

It's also of note that when Petraeus led military operations in Iraq, Hillary Clinton was one of his most outspoken critics.

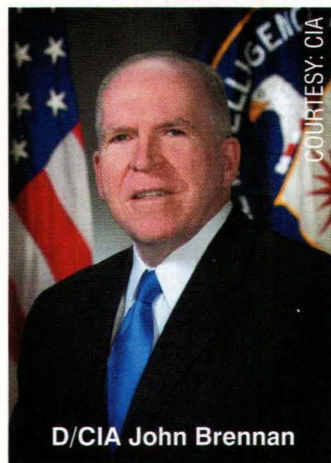
CIA SPYING ON SENATE? Director Refutes Spy Allegations

The CIA is investigating claims some of its officers were actually involved with monitoring members of the Senate Intelligence Committee - the authority which actually oversees the Agency.

It has been alleged that officers accessed a SIC computer to examine which files members had been digesting. These are thought to relate to thousands of pages of notes which were handed over during the committee's investiga-

tion into the CIA's alleged use of torture against al-Qaida suspects during the Bush presidency. Agency Director John Brennan is believed to be highly sceptical of the spying claims.

"I am deeply dismayed that some members of the Senate have decided to make spurious allegations about CIA actions that are wholly unsupported by the facts," he said. "I am very confident that the appropriate authorities reviewing this matter will determine where wrongdoing,



D/CIA John Brennan

if any, occurred. Until then, I would encourage others to refrain from outbursts that do a disservice to the important relationship that needs to be maintained between intelligence officials and congressional overseers."

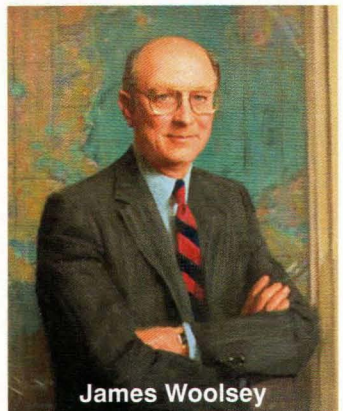
It is not clear if the CIA's Inspector General has put the computer-break-in allegations to the Justice Department to investigate.

Some officials are furious that information searches performed by Senate members may now be in the hands of Langley - a serious action which would constitute a security breach. The matter is further compounded by reports President Obama knew of the alleged CIA operation.

A Hidden Agenda?

ISRAEL SPY POLLARD AND ANTI-SEMITISM

TEL AVIV: James Woolsey, the ex-head of the CIA, has caused controversy by noting that anti-Semitism could be a factor in the case of Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard - and a reason why he remains in prison. Speaking to Israeli journalists, Woolsey notes that several US citizens who spied on behalf of other countries were freed after just a few years. Pollard remains in jail after 25 years. The former naval intelligence analyst was arrested in 1985, and despite pressure from various parties, including Israeli heads of state, he remains behind bars. Asked why, Woolsey said: "...in the case of some American individuals, I think there is anti-Semitism at work here."



James Woolsey



Protesters in Iceland depict waterboarding

LARY CLINTON



Observers believe the two high profile figures may seek an alliance as Clinton is expected to run for the presidency at the next election.

Honour for Traitor

BRADLEY [CHELSEA] MANNING

LONDON: Chelsea Manning, the former US Army intelligence analyst has been honoured for 'integrity to intelligence' and given the 'Sam Adams' award at the Oxford Union. The soldier, recently imprisoned for 35 years, released hundreds of thousands of classified armed forces and diplomatic documents to the Internet web site WikiLeaks. At the event, former NSA contractor Edward Snowden posted a video message and apologised he could not be there: "Over-classification, where the government uses the state's secrets privilege to withhold information from the public that's not related to national security and is otherwise unjustified, has been a serious problem."



INTERNATIONAL EYE SPY

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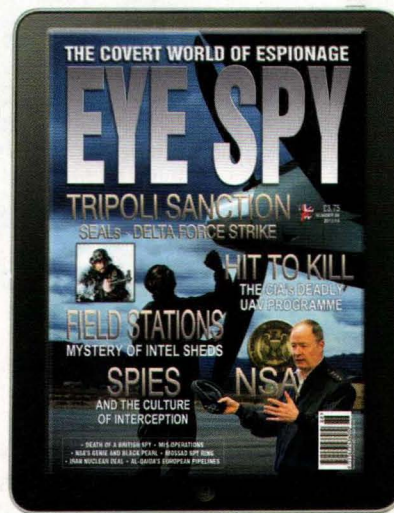
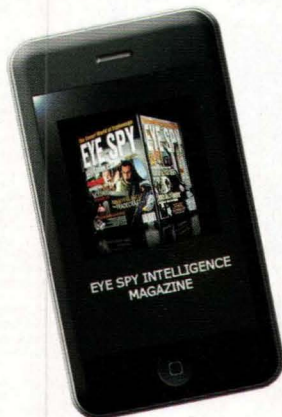
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30-YEARS FOR WOULD-BE RUSSIAN

Intelli

The brutal reality and consequences of seeking reward for privileged government information

Elaborate and complex, that's how a joint FBI and NCIS (Naval Criminal Investigative Service) sting operation using a plethora of spy tradecraft was described - one which ultimately resulted in the jailing of a former US submariner who sought to supply naval intelligence and imagery to the Russians in return for money.

Retired Petty Officer First Class Robert Patrick Hoffman II, 39, was born in 1973 in Buffalo, New York, and served with the United States Navy for twenty years. His training allowed him to pursue a career working as a cryptologic technician to the rank of E6. He retired from active service in November 2011, but a little over a year later, an indictment was drawn up for the United States Court at Norfolk, Virginia, to pursue a prosecution against him for 'Attempted Espionage'.

Eye Spy published a brief report on Hoffman's arrest in issue 83, but since then and following his trial, further details have surfaced. It is quite evident that without the skill of a small team of counter-intelligence officers, and a brilliant deception operation, Hoffman's actions would have had serious consequences for the United States and its allies.

FIRST CONTACT

On 21 September 2012, at 8.10am precisely, Hoffman's front door bell rang. His visitor was a smartly dressed young lady who introduced herself as Olga. In a slightly accented voice, she asked him to confirm his name, which he did. Olga then handed him an envelope declaring "it is a gift from a friend in Minsk." Hoffman replied, "Ira, Kristina, Ana or Olga?" He was surprised when she said, "No, it is a male friend." Hoffman knew he had no male

Sun is shining

Robert Hoffman <tiegod@cox.net>
To: Alexei Voronin <52arkivna@gmail.com>

Dear Vladimir,

It is a pleasure to hear back from you. Please express my gratitude to our friends for giving me such an award.

Because I am in agreement with you that security is paramount, answering all of your questions via this email account would not benefit our situation.

I retired from active duty in November 2011. Which will limit my ability to aid you with certain things.

I do have an active passport. Given my current financial situation, traveling to and from university each day is a difficult task, let alone foreign travel.

Compensation is a question that cannot yet be answered. There are a great many factors to consider, such as type of aid required, risk, time required, and number of people involved. This is something we can discuss at a later date.

Having worked both physical and electronic security for a great many years, I underestimate no one. Which does include my new friends. Please be understanding when I say that I view this situation with suspicion. But in the spirit of friendship, I am willing to develop a mutual trust.

I understand the need for a pseudonym, but again this email is not the proper place to provide such an important piece of information. A physical means would be preferred over electronic, but if your need is immediate, then electronic arrangements can be made.

Thank you for your time.

Regards,

Robert

ENTERING THE WORLD OF SPYING The Sun is Shining - codeword and green light for accepting a new life in espionage

friends in Minsk, the capital of Belarus, but gladly accepted the envelope anyway, telling his enigmatic female visitor that it had been a pleasure meeting her.

Hoffman opened the envelope - inside a jewellery box containing a military medal - 'Order of the Red Banner', with the serial number 308 engraved on the reverse. It's believed to be a fairly rare medal. There was also a letter which read: 'Mr Robert... We convey special greetings from our colleagues in Minsk. You will please accept from us this small gift of respect and recognition of your importance to us. This represents huge honour in our country.'

The entire affair had been designed specifically to make Hoffman believe he was being recruited, and the fact that he did have friends and a connection to Minsk, the capital of Belarus, made the 'agent contact' convincing...

BY PAUL BEAUMONT

ence: SSIAN SPY

Order of
the Red
Banner
medal



The letter then described Hoffman's supposed links to his 'friends' in Minsk, his identification and their apparent knowledge of his service background. It also intimated remuneration for his service and explained how future contact would be made, noting 'colleagues in Washington would satisfy his needs'. It concluded: 'Regards from your new friends.'

This photograph posted on Facebook was used by the FBI as evidence in the trial of Hoffman. It shows the former cryptologic officer with four females - Olga, Ira, Anna and Kristina. The Bureau used these names to draw Hoffman into a carefully constructed plan to test his loyalty to the United States. Unfortunately for him, he believed Russian Intelligence was using them and that he was being recruited

Of significance, the closing paragraph asked Hoffman to send an e-mail with the subject heading 'Hello from Hawaii' to 52arkivna@gmail.com and confirm the date when he had met his friends in Minsk. It further suggested the best way for a secure contact. The e-mail task must be completed within one week and by 28 September, 2012. Hoffman replied immediately: 'Dear Friend, Thank you for the wonderful gift. To own such a prestigious piece of history is an exceptional honour'.

Unable to accurately provide a specific date, he said he was in Minsk from 3-24 August 2011, and gave other options for contact.

Of course the entire affair had been designed specifically to make Hoffman believe he was being recruited, and the fact that he did have friends and a connection to Minsk, made the 'agent contact' convincing. The Belarus connection will become apparent shortly.

THE PLOT DEVELOPS

Two days later he received a reply from a person calling himself 'Vladimir' who claimed he was a representative of the Russian security services in Washington. Vladimir said the information Hoffman provided had matched that held by his superiors and that they would be grateful to use his services.

Despite using an operational log to express what could be perceived as guilt, Hoffman had imparted critical information on US submarines and warship technology





Hoffman used a simple strip of white insulation tape to indicate activity at the dead letter drop site



The dead letter drop sites featured in FBI evidence presented at the trial. Two were located in the First Landing State Park on the Cape Henry Trail

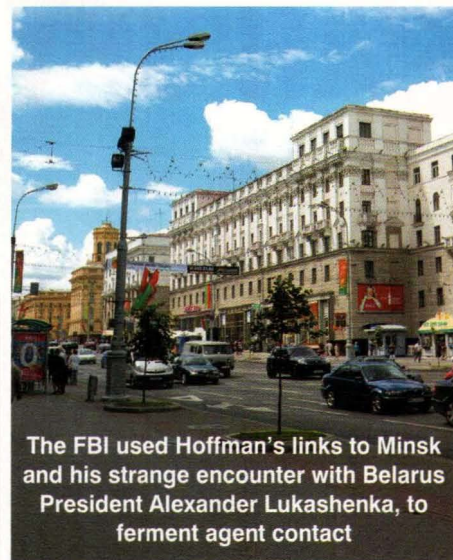
your parcel in waterproof green or black bag in the hollow. Then mark your signal that the site has been filled.



Secret place 2: We call it "junction". This is emergency site only. Do not use secret place 2 unless there is a problem with place 1. Fleet to follow directions to secret place 1. After crossing bridge you will pass over a corrugated culvert that passes under the path. Go to the next one which is about 50-60 meters from the bridge. Secret place 2 is the second dry culvert under the path (red arrow). If you use the site in an emergency check that the path has no people in either direction. Place your parcel inside the western end of the pipe. Don't forget to mark your signal that the site has been filled.



Secret signal. We call it "trigger". When you have left your parcel in the secret place, place a one inch piece of white electrical tape on the covered red sign with a green map on the west side of the parking lot (red arrow on map). Place it to the right of map so we can see it from a distance. Its easy to do, just lean up against sign like you are reading it and place the signal. When we place a parcel for you we will remove your signal and place a one inch piece of yellow electrical tape in the same spot. You will remove our signal when you have cleared our parcel.



The FBI used Hoffman's links to Minsk and his strange encounter with Belarus President Alexander Lukashenko, to ferment agent contact

© PAVEL URUSOV

He was then advised on security and secrecy and a promise that instructions on tradecraft would be sent to him from the *'Directorate in Moscow'*. More direct questions followed: had he still access to military information, classified compartments... could he photograph military installations?

Hoffman was later informed that he should select a pseudonym to work under and that contact be maintained by e-mail until other arrangements could be made. If all was well Hoffman was instructed to reply by e-mail with the subject heading *'Sun is Shining'*, if not, he was to write *'A Rainy Day'* indicating the opposite.

Hoffman e-mailed Vladimir to confirm that he had received his e-mail. But he admitted he was viewing the situation with suspicion and thought communication using a pseudonym might make him vulnerable. He suggested other more secure electronic methods.

Three days later on 26 September 2012, Hoffman received an e-mail with a 504kb

attachment with the extension *nphpByVzyB*. To open it, he needed the serial number on the back of the Order of the Red Banner medal, to which must be added his year of birth, minus six. $[308 + 1973 - 6 = 2275]$.

Once opened he was probably surprised to find a three page document with three images and signed with *'Best regards to you my friend, Vladimir'*.

DEAD LETTER DROPS

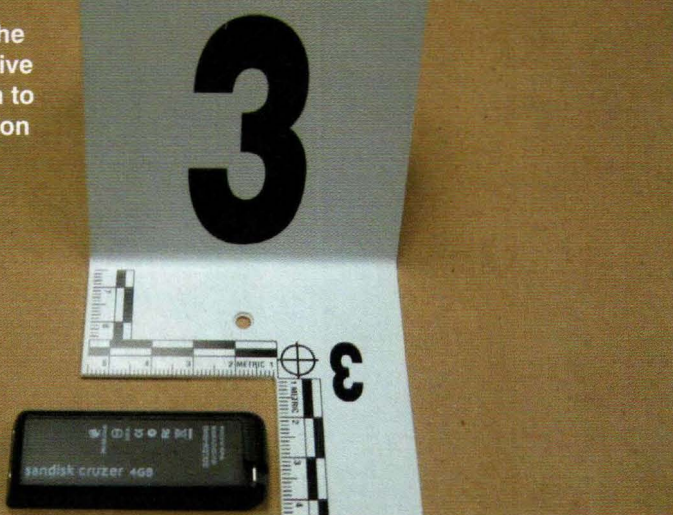
Future methods of communication were included and more e-mail subject lines were suggested: *'Flowers are Blooming'*, *'The Power is Out'* - both had obvious connotations. Specifically intended for an operation later in the month where Hoffman would be expected to answer specific and in-depth questions, the header read: *'This weekend I will visit my brother'*. This related to a dead letter drop. However, if he was unable to perform the task, he should write *'I am not able to visit my brother until [date]'*. Other instructions on when his handler should clear parcels from the

secret locations were also contained in the document.

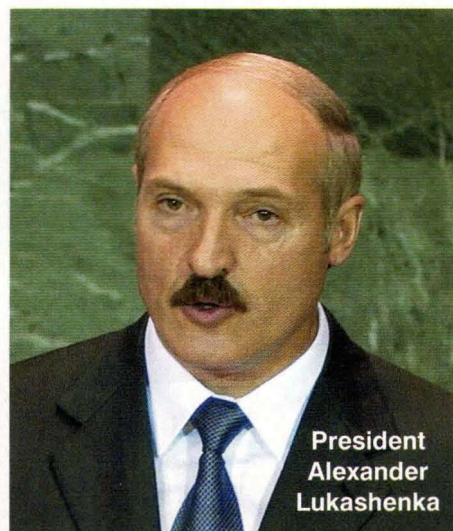
The dead letter drops (DLDs), referred to by Vladimir as *'secret places'* were all situated in the First Landing State Park on the Cape Henry Trail near to the entrance on 64th Street near Atlantic Avenue. Secret place 1 was code-named HILLSIDE and was inside a tree hollow. Secret place 2 was located under a bridge and code-named JUNCTION. This was to be used only in an emergency.

Irrespective of use, Hoffman was expected to signal the servicing of the DLDs by leaving a secret signal, code-named TRIGGER. He was

FBI evidence. The SanDisk flash drive used by Hoffman to deliver information



COURTESY: FBI/DEPT. OF JUSTICE



President Alexander Lukashenko

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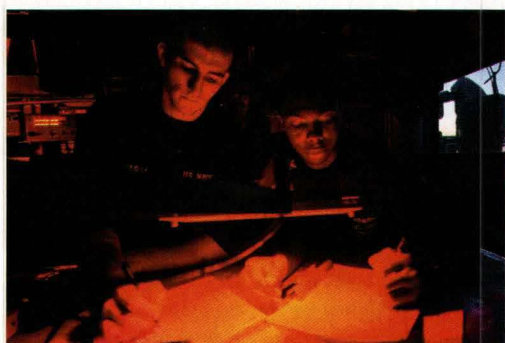


The dead letter drop site code-named HILLSIDE was inside a tree hollow. Note the black bin-liner still inside

instructed to stick a strip of white-coloured insulating tape on a public map of the park located in the car park. If his handler had left something for him, this would be indicated by a piece of yellow tape. Once Hoffman had cleared the drops he should remove the tapes. To protect the packages from the elements, Hoffman used waterproof black and green garbage sacks.

MONEY FOR INFORMATION

His first response to Vladimir confirmed he still had access to all US military installations except those handling nuclear weapons. He



could provide, from memory, details of the classified documents he could no longer access; but more disturbingly there was information on other matters he could disclose. Hoffman discussed a variety of locations he had visited, including the Royal Naval dockyards at Portsmouth and Faslane in the United Kingdom. He also mentioned five other highly classified locations which Eye Spy has been asked not to identify.

To communicate his demands, Hoffman used a Verbatim flash drive because he believed its security software was excellent and could not be hacked - even if it fell into the wrong hands. His password was tiegod@cox.net. In return for supplying the information, he wanted help to secure a job, and an annual remuneration fee of \$45,000 (£27,000). He also expected travel expenses, but for any operation that involved significant risk to himself, he would require 'suitable compensation' especially those tasks involving the 'taking of life'.

Hoffman surveyed and serviced DLD HILLSIDE but was unable to find JUNCTION. The day after his first drop Hoffman received an e-mail from Vladimir who informed him they could not open the flash drive; immediately he offered to drop off another drive if he saw the Russian's TRIGGER on the map board - this would also signify the old drive had been left for him.

In another e-mail, Vladimir addressed Hoffman by his codename - Sasha, or Sasha Andrews in full. This caused Hoffman to conjecture if Vladimir was as experienced as he initially believed. Shortly after, his handler notified him he had been supplied a new SanDisk flash drive which contained just one document - this could be opened using the password S@sh@2563. The document contained intelligence requests which concerned Hoffman, who was now

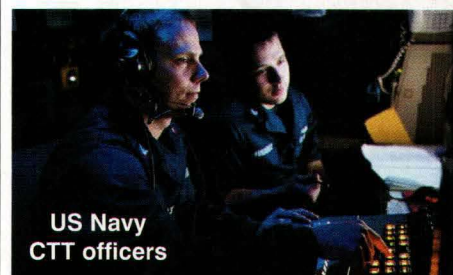
Cryptologic Technicians Technical - Navy CTT

In court, Hoffman was described as an experienced naval CTT officer. Cryptologic Technicians Technical perform a variety of



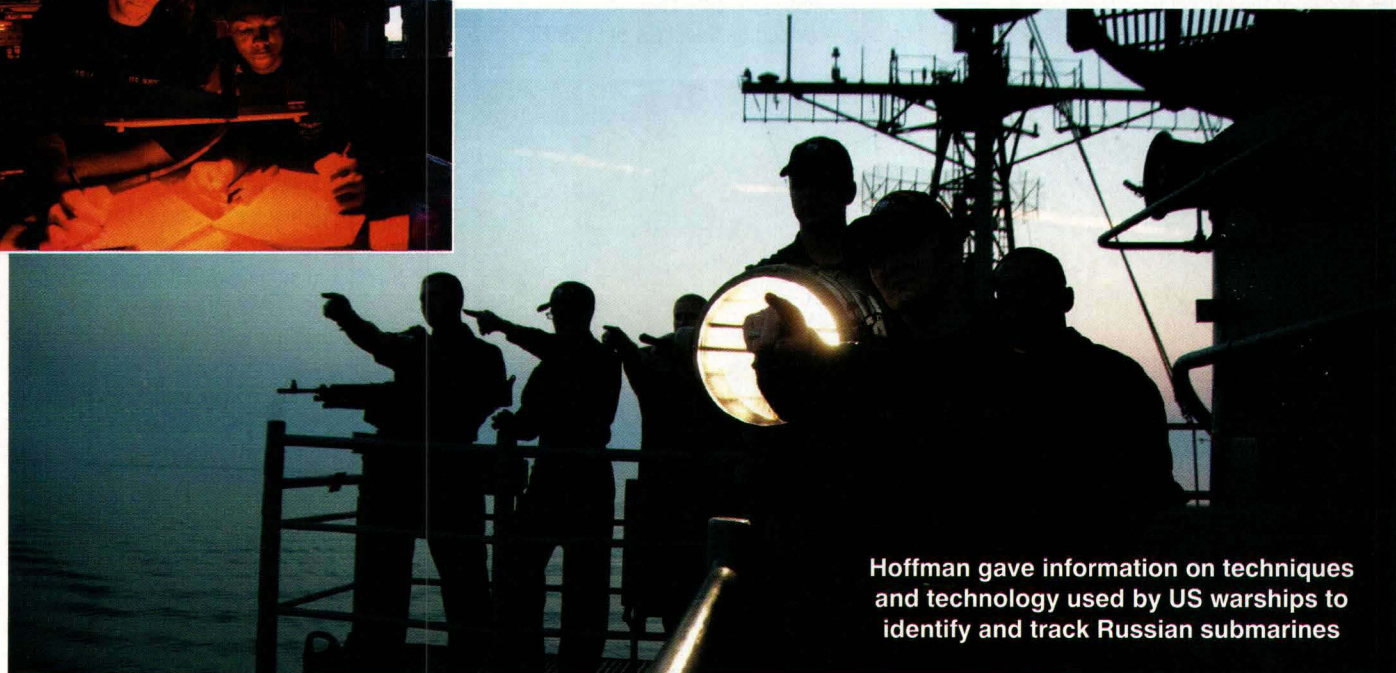
Insignia

-specialised duties associated with the collection and processing of airborne, shipborne, and land-based radar signals. They operate electronic intelligence receiving and direction finding systems, digital recording devices, analysis terminals, and associated computer equipment. Systems they operate produce high-power jamming signals used to deceive electronic sensors and defeat radar guided weapons systems. Additionally, intelligence derived from collection and processing update national databases which are crucial to tactical and strategic units throughout the world.



**US Navy
CTT officers**

starting to believe the information was simply being sold to third parties. The questions related to US military movements, and as Hoffman later wrote, 'Russia should not be very concerned with a possible attack by the US. I know this, I know they know this'. Increasingly suspicious, Hoffman asked for evidence that he really was dealing with the Russian security service. ➤



Hoffman gave information on techniques and technology used by US warships to identify and track Russian submarines



Royal Navy submarines and warships berthed at Rosyth, Scotland. Hoffman provided foreign intelligence - some of which was related to Britain



Hoffman pictured on the day of his arrest

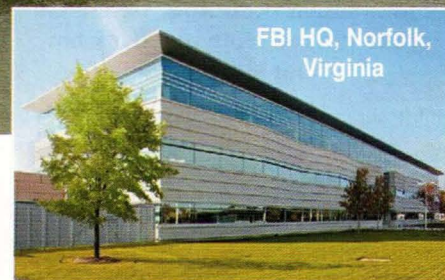
SECOND THOUGHTS?

On 21 October, Hoffman made another drop. It was a single document containing a little classified information, but more importantly, a further demand for proof of intelligence association. A little over a week later, Vladimir provided a little evidence.

However, by now Hoffman was beginning to pursue another mandate - that of notifying the FBI or CIA of the Russian(s). This thought was discovered by the authorities in his operational

log, along with a note which read *'unsure when'*. Other inserts said he didn't want to cause harm to his country and often his responses to the Russians had been truncated - he omitted dates and key information likely to provide a more in-depth intelligence appreciation of what he had handed over.

His final package left in the DLB answered questions concerning his security clearance: Top Secret COMINT/redacted/ELCO/TALENT KEYHOLE as well as his rating of CTT1. In doing so he mentioned certain primary collection suites [signals] and the equipment used with them. Other information relating to submarines he had served on and individual characteristics were side-stepped but information was provided on the class of boat. He



FBI HQ, Norfolk, Virginia

even stated where the personnel for certain special operations, SPECOPS, were drawn, and later described the primary ELINT collection system used by the US Navy. More sensitive information on submarine tracking capabilities and detection avoidance systems from US warships was imparted.

On 31 November, deeply troubled by his delay in notifying the authorities, Hoffman drove to the FBI's field office located in Norfolk Virginia. Here he confessed to Special Agent James Dougherty, explained his actions and asked for assistance in breaking the Russian spy ring.

THE POWER IS OUT

What Hoffman was not told was the hidden hand of the FBI had been running the operation all along. Far from arresting him, he was told to go home but to stop communicating with the Russians; eight days later he sent a coded message to Vladimir with the subject heading *'The Power is Out'*.

Hoffman was subsequently arrested, charged with espionage and appeared in court in August 2013. He was found guilty by a jury that deliberated for just 90 minutes. Returning for sentence on 10 February 2014, Robert P Hoffman II received 30 years for his act of betrayal.



US Navy base, Norfolk, Virginia

NEW US EMBASSY EMERGES ON LONDON SKYLINE

DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Eye Spy examines various diplomatic security issues surrounding the existing and new US Embassy buildings in London, plus the specialist services deployed to provide embassy protection

Following 9/11, the United States increased security at most of its diplomatic missions. Embassies were examined for security vulnerabilities, and in some cases, relocated. One in particular has always been of concern - the US Embassy in Grosvenor Square. Scene of protests, demonstrations, violence and terrorist threats, it's one iconic building that consistently attracts attention.

The embassy has been attacked before, prompting authorities to introduce additional external and internal security measures, including requesting that traffic flow in the narrow surrounding streets be governed. A strong metal fence has also been erected around the building. Threats against staffers and visitors alike are commonplace, and access is not ideal.

As late as 2012, an al-Qaida terrorist plot to place a truck or car bomb outside the embassy was thwarted. Four UK-based



London
Mayor Boris
Johnson

terrorists had travelled to London to perform reconnaissance on the building from various points. However, as they sketched the embassy and made notes on the comings and goings of people, officers from MI5's A4 surveillance branch were already watching them.

Further evidence was gleaned, including tape recordings of an assassination plot targeting London Mayor Boris Johnson. Soon MI5 had



© EYE SPY

The US Embassy was once located in this building in Grosvenor Square - now occupied by the High Commission of Canada

The concrete structures which will carry lifts to each of the new embassy's eleven floors are in place

© PAUL BEAUMONT



A member of the US Diplomatic Security Service watches over this embassy building

Another incident of note happened in September 2002, just a few days away from the first anniversary of 9/11. Reports emerged in intelligence circles of a plot to hijack and then crash a civilian airliner into the embassy. This story followed the arrest of a man attempting to board an airliner flying from Stockholm, Sweden, to Heathrow. He supposedly carried a loaded weapon in his baggage. Sources reported the hijacker would use the building's famous golden eagle monument as a point of reference to identify the embassy. It should be noted the man was



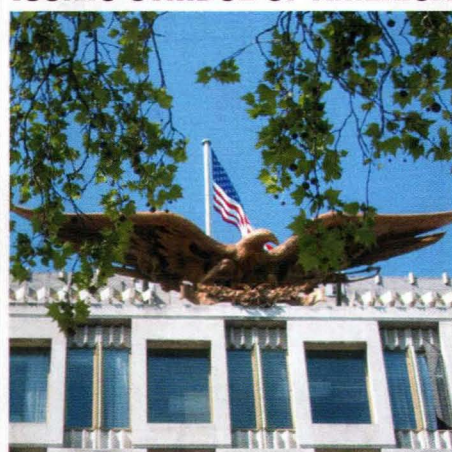
supplied the police with sufficient information to charge the men. All were arrested and subsequently pleaded guilty. US Ambassador Louis Susman (left) was

informed, but the incident was evidence enough the embassy made for a tempting and relatively easy target.

not charged with any terrorism offence. Swedish Intelligence also dismissed the embassy threat as "untrue." By 2008, further incidents around the embassy (linked to national security), though never properly reported, prompted officials in Washington to announce it was seeking a move away from Grosvenor Square. One reason given was due to the "extreme difficulty of maintaining good security for the embassy, staff and visitors."

A number of areas and existing buildings were suggested and surveyed, including a royal palace. However, officials eventually opted for

ICONIC SYMBOL OF AMERICA

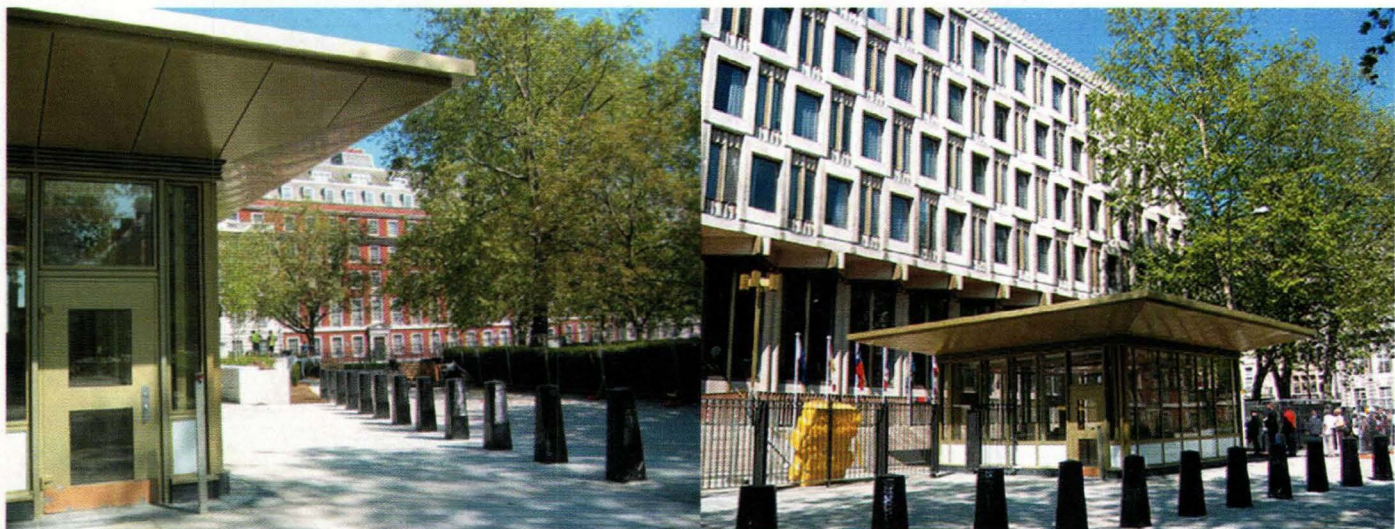


The current US Embassy in Grosvenor Square was granted Grade II Listed status which means the building cannot be demolished. Construction started in the 1950s and the embassy opened officially in 1960. Atop the building sits the iconic golden eagle monument. Eye Spy has learned that officials are considering relocating this famous structure to the new embassy.

a prime site in Battersea (south of the River Thames) and a new building. A busy industrial area, politicians have long called for regeneration here, and the US embassy project will certainly bring that.

NEW EMBASSY DESIGN

In 2009, a competition was announced inviting designers to submit their vision of the building. A year later, officials declared Stephen Kieran and James Timberlake had been victorious. A thoroughly modern design, the Philadelphia-based architects have created what could be described as an eleven storey crystal-cube, though Timberlake called it an "urban building in an urban park."



Entrance to the US Embassy in London. Though the building is protected by various counter-measures, the Department of State recognises that its position in London makes it an inviting target



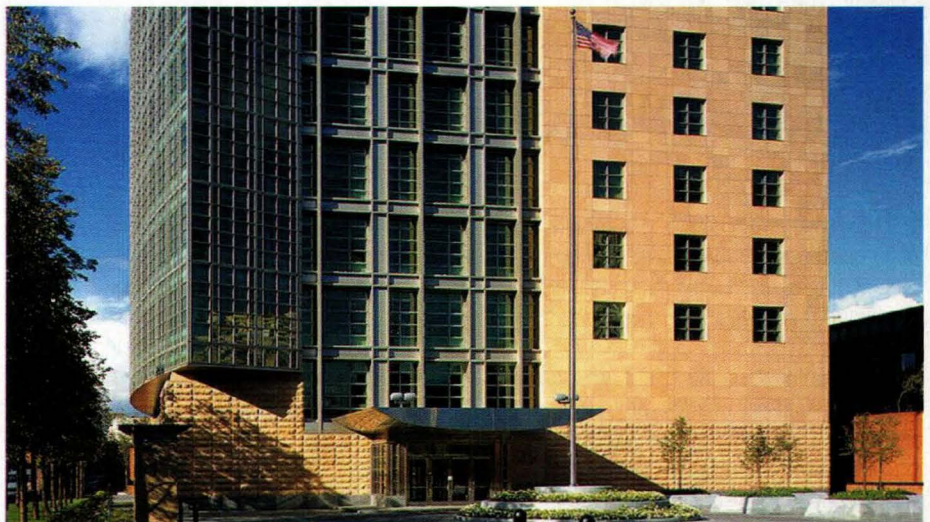
Like most US embassies and diplomatic missions, security will be provided by the US Marine Corp and the Diplomatic Security Service

The windows are made from a complex mix of blast-resistant glass and a polymer skin known as ETFE. Timberlake was naturally reluctant to go into any detail about the security measures, but did say the building's skin is "quite robust."

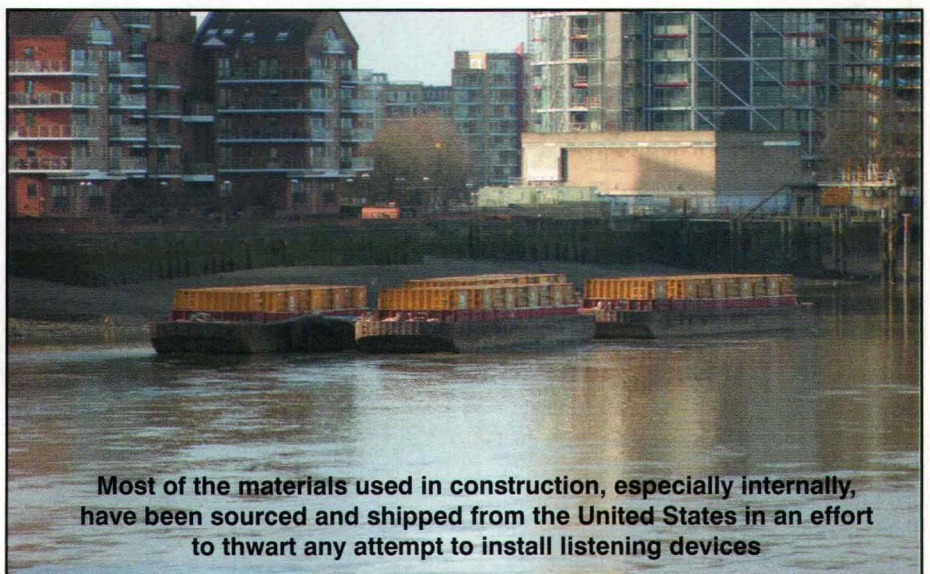
Importantly, the development includes an underground facility serviced by a tunnel. Nearby, an artificial semi-circular lake dubbed 'the moat' will provide additional security counter-measures alongside the River Thames. A 100 yard vehicle exclusion perimeter is planned and its placement on the south bank of the river is both deliberate and calculated. The building itself will sit on a multi-level garden and the landscaping, to quote a security specialist, "will look like an anti-terrorist golf course to prevent car-bombs and attacks." The cost of the new development has been estimated at \$1 billion and work is expected to be complete by 2017.

Locally, this part of Battersea is called Nine Elms and the area has already been transformed by towering cranes and fresh hoardings. A US company - B.L. Harbert International, LLC of Birmingham, Alabama, was selected from a shortlist of six construction firms, and work began in 2013. Even the building materials are being imported from proven US suppliers - this to avoid incidents like that which occurred during the rebuild of the US Embassy in Moscow. Here reports of widespread bugging emerged.

For added security, most builders and contractors have already been screened and



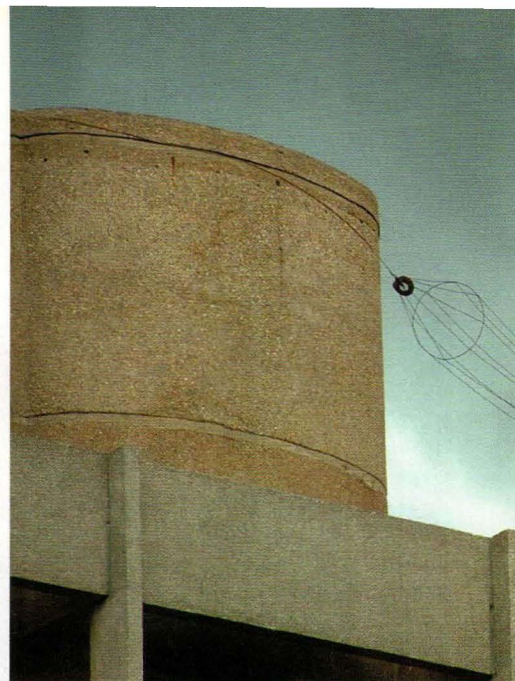
US Embassy, Moscow - concerns of 'bug' planting in construction



Most of the materials used in construction, especially internally, have been sourced and shipped from the United States in an effort to thwart any attempt to install listening devices

Marine Corp Embassy Security Group officers raise the American flag at the newly built US Embassy in Astana, Kazakstan (2006).

Inset: Marine Corp guard explains a new embassy security system



As seen on United States Agency for International Development Building in Georgetown Guyana - feasibly now relocated within the US Embassy

vetted. They were required to complete a 50-page questionnaire that delved into every aspect of their existence which included a credit and criminal history check.

Once operational, nearly 1,000 American and British workers will occupy the 54,000sq metres of office space. And in future, the building's external security will be managed by New Scotland Yard's elite Diplomatic Protection Group (DPG). On the embassy site itself, US Marines will be visible guarding public areas. It is already noteworthy to report, that with completion of the deep pilings on 23 January 2014, a detachment of US Marines took up immediate residence in a completed underground bunker area.

INTERCEPTION SHEDS

Eye Spy's feature on the world of US 'interception sheds' (see issue 88) which are evident on many embassies, prompted much discussion. The artist drawings of the new embassy do not show such a structure on its roof, but then there is no sign of a shed atop the existing US Embassy. Whilst standing on the south side and just west of Carlos Place, communications editor Paul Beaumont

decided to take another look. From this location he noticed a mounting pole supporting a wire antenna called a T2FD. Paul has seen this antenna on several occasions whilst researching overseas and acknowledged they are on buildings predominately owned or managed by the US Government!

This antenna is as common on US overseas buildings as the VGDSH Cage dipole is on

Russian and previous Soviet satellite state embassies. One can still be seen on the Bulgarian Embassy in London; another was removed from the Czech Embassy in London just a few years ago.

T2FD refers to Terminated Tilted Folded Dipole and it is a real American favourite. Originally developed for maritime use, the United States have chosen to use it for government owned



Artist's impression of the new US Embassy

COURTESY: US EMBASSY, LONDON/DEPT. OF STATE MEDIA

VGDSH Caged antenna on the Czech Embassy, London. It has since been dismantled



buildings, probably due to its wide bandwidth. It requires little electrical adjustment when used either for transmitting or listening. On the Grosvenor Square building the installation is mounted North/South and as such does not afford full world coverage and it is here the known omni-directional capabilities of the T2FD antenna will be exploited.

Obviously, whatever the need for the antenna is, it will not be negated by any move to the Battersea development, yet there is no hint of any such construction on the top of this most modern building... yet.



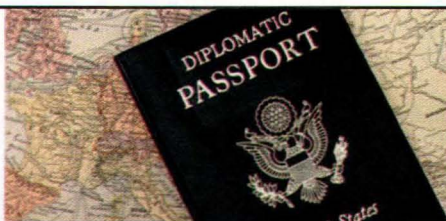
Artist's impression of the new building's interior



COURTESY: US EMBASSY, LONDON/DEPT. OF STATE MEDIA

US EMBASSY PROTECTION

US Marine Corp and the Diplomatic Security Service



An officer of the US Marine Security Guard (MSG), also known as a Marine Embassy Guard is a member of the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group, whose detachments provide security at American embassies, consulates and other official United States Government offices.

The Corps has a long history of cooperation with the US State Department. Over the past few decades, Marines have served many times on special missions as couriers, guards for embassies and legations, and to protect American citizens in unsettled areas.

The formal and permanent use of Marines as security guards began with the Foreign



Nancy McElDowney - Director of the Foreign Service Institute

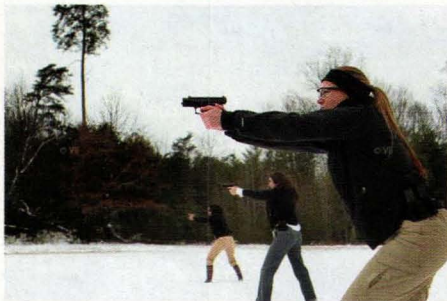


US Diplomatic Security Service agents accompany Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai

Service Act of 1946, which authorised the Secretary of Navy to, upon the request of the Secretary of State, assign Marines to serve as custodians under the supervision of the senior diplomatic officer at a diplomatic post. The first joint Memorandum of Agreement was signed on 15 December 1948, regarding the provisions of assigning Marines overseas.



A Diplomatic Security Service agent (centre) discusses security with police and FBI officers during an operation



DSS agents weapons training and in a diplomatic protection role

Trained at the Foreign Service Institute, whose current Director is Nancy McElDowney, the first Marines arrived at Tangier and Bangkok in early 1949. The Marine Corps assumed the primary training responsibility in November 1954.

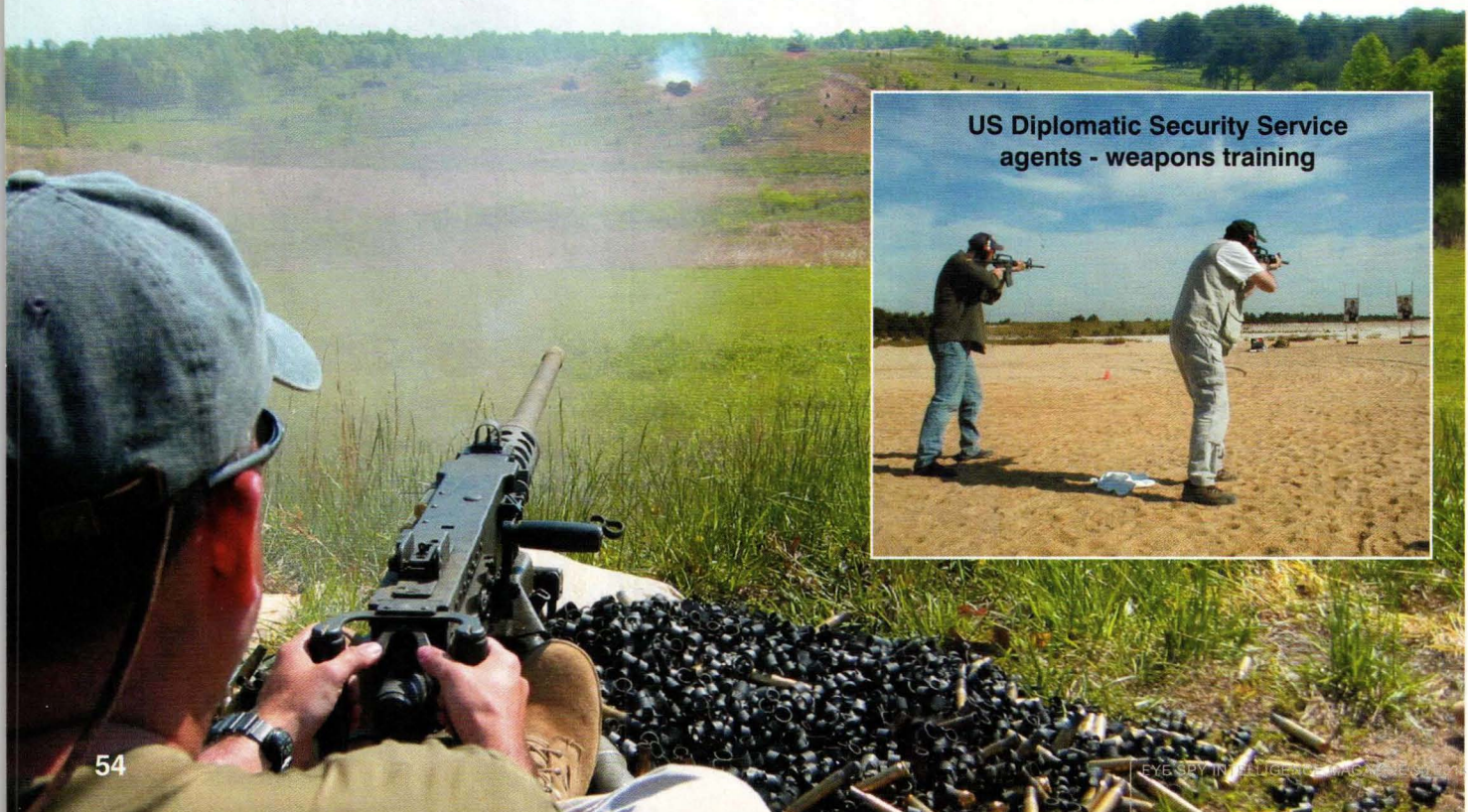
In response to the 2012 Benghazi terrorist attack, Congress ordered a near doubling of

Marine Security Guards to 1,000 - this was in the midst of a post-war draw-down in overall USMC numbers. The USMC has responded by redeploying one company from 1st Battalion 1st Marines while additional guards are trained.

The MSG are also responsible for the protection of classified information and security of

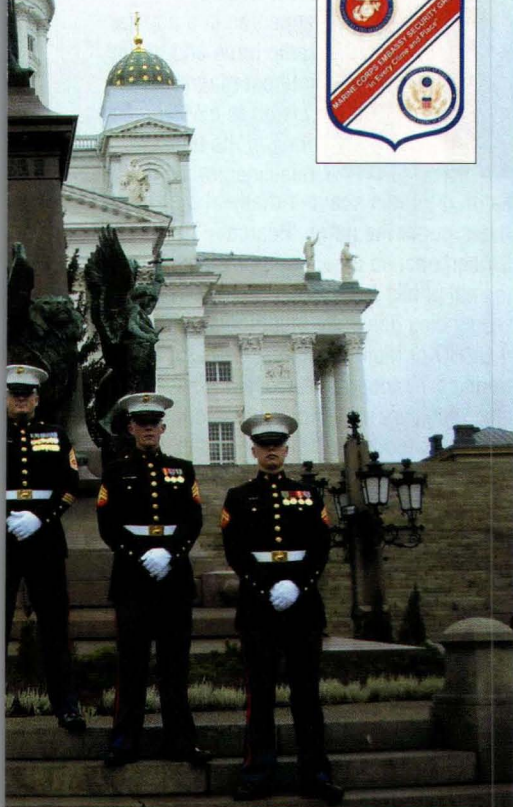
equipment. Units assigned to embassy posts work closely with and often under the direction of a US Diplomatic Security Service agent known as a Regional Security Officer.

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is the security and law enforcement arm of the US Department of State. DS conduct international investigations, threat analysis, cyber security,

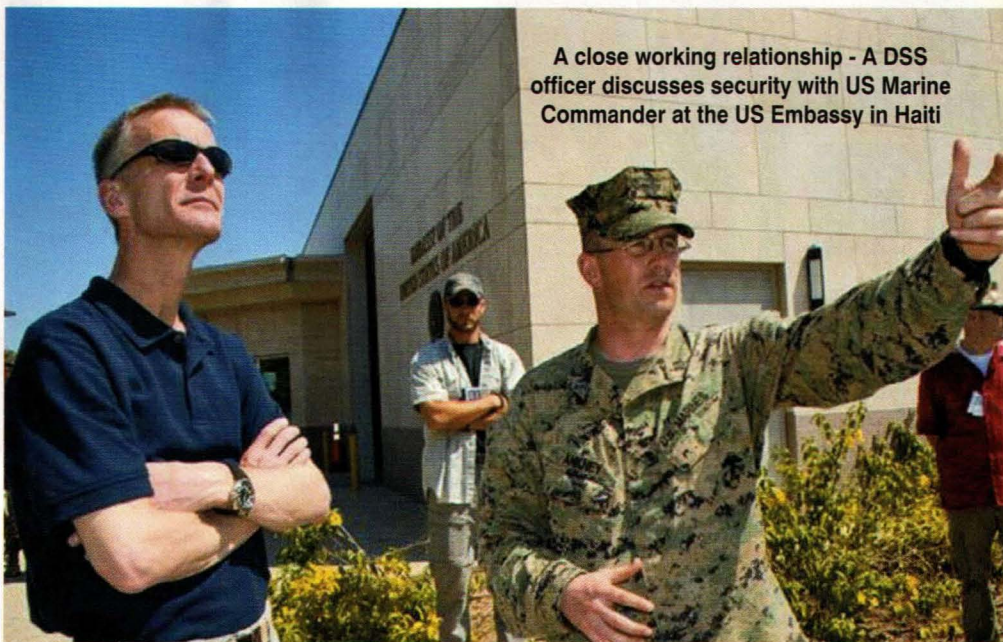
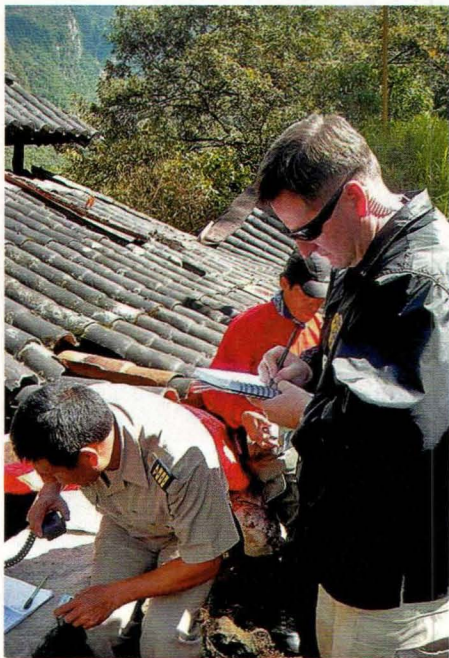


US Diplomatic Security Service agents - weapons training

Uniforms of the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group



Marine Corps Embassy Security Group officers in civilian dress with Hillary Clinton



A close working relationship - A DSS officer discusses security with US Marine Commander at the US Embassy in Haiti



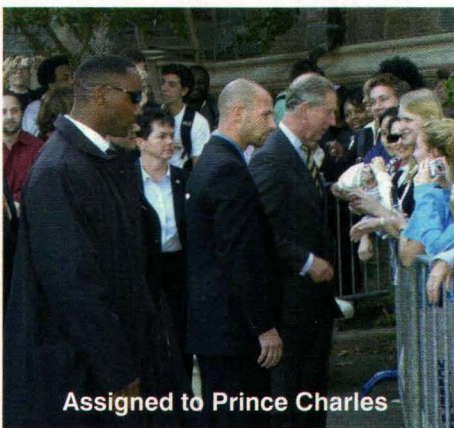
Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) agent badges since its inception in 1917 to present day

counter-terrorism, security technology, and protect people, property, and information.

The Bureau is responsible for providing a safe and secure environment for the conduct of US foreign policy. Every diplomatic mission in the world operates under a security programme designed and maintained by Diplomatic Security. In the United States, Diplomatic

Security personnel protect the Secretary of State and high-ranking foreign dignitaries and officials visiting the United States.

Operating in 31 US cities and in over 150 foreign countries, the DS is responsible for protecting 275 US missions and plays a pivotal counter-espionage and counter-terrorist role.



Assigned to Prince Charles



Operational in Afghanistan

DSS AGENTS PICTURED IN VARIOUS ROLES

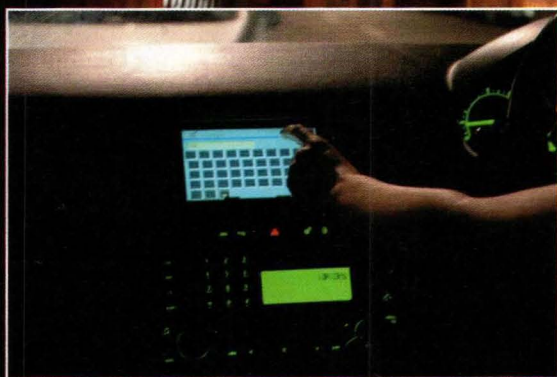


Protecting the Dalai Lama

Assigned to Hillary Clinton

PART FOUR:

BUGS & THE CULTURE OF INTERCEPTION



Paul Beaumont concludes his brief overview on the significant social impact of the introduction of bugs to the public, with particular focus on the interception of secret Royal communications



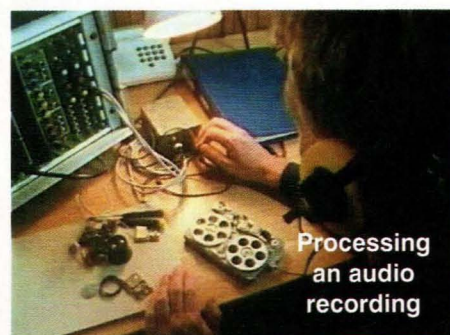
In 1979 an advert appeared in a popular radio trade and hobby interest magazine: *'Listen to a Million Lives Tonight'* its banner headline proclaimed and featured a radio scanner made in the United States under the name 'Bearcat'. These devices opened up a world of listening to the general public and gave easy access to frequencies generally regarded as the domain of GCHQ or radio amateurs, some of whom modified TV tuners for access. A few years later, receivers made for professional users also appeared at the high end of the market; the Yaesu FRG9600 and Icom IC-R7000 (1986) being just two. These also had a TV FM vision adaptor making them useful for the remote interception of computer displays. Though discontinued in 1990, the IC-R7000 was an excellent receiver, and I still retain my own unit to this day!

British media reporting of bugs was becoming frequent. And in August 1989, the *Daily Mail's* headline - *For Your Ears Only? Don't Bet on It* set the tone. It began: *You see them everywhere, one hand on the wheel, the other on a mobile phone. What are they talking about?* The feature discussed the use of scanners to eavesdrop on a relatively new industry - cellphones.

ROYAL INTERCEPT - DELIBERATE BUGGING?

Although able to scan across a very wide range of frequencies, the Icom IC-R7000 meant that the frequencies then used by cellphone base stations that occupied a band just below 1000MHz were well within its range. It was during the night of 4 January 1990, that retired bank manager, Cyril Reenan, who lived in Park Road, Abingdon Oxfordshire, sat at his Icom IC-R7000 radio receiver and recorded what he heard on a commercially available 1960s model reel-to-reel tape recorder.

As it would emerge, Reenan was not the only person intercepting cellular phone calls that



Processing
an audio
recording

THE ROYAL INTERCEPTS

***Diana's intimate telephone conversation with James Gilbey
"was probably taped by British Intelligence..."***

New Scotland Yard Royal bodyguard Inspector Ken Wharfe

© ALEJANDRO GARCIA

night. Jane Norgrove, a 25-year-old typist, also in Oxfordshire, also recorded an "interesting conversation," one she would offer to a newspaper a year or so later. But she had just been pre-empted by Reenan. And yet strangely, Norgrove claimed she had heard the conversation on New Year's Eve 1989. But what was contained on the tape that was of so much interest to the media?

On 31 December 1989, Princess Diana made a telephone call from Sandringham House on the Royal Estate situated in Norfolk, England. She spoke intimately with childhood friend James Gilbey. The call was eventually terminated but unknown to both parties at that time, intercepts had occurred.

Mr Reenan's tapes were given to the *Sun* newspaper which made them available to the public via a special telephone number. An abridged transcript was also printed, but soon

the tape's content was being published in full elsewhere.

It became apparent, for a number of reasons, that the transmitted conversation had been 'lifted' from a phone tap likely to have been inserted between a telephone landline and an exchange serving Sandringham House.

INTERCEPTED NOT TRANSMITTED?

Far from being a live intercept, it later transpired Reenan and Norgrove had intercepted a retransmitted 'doctored' recording to make it sound as though it was being made via the cellular network. The indicators for this analysis were the cellular administration tones - these were faster than usual and out of place along with evidence of remixing and a constant 50Hz tone. The voice on the cell phone was also uncompressed leading to audio of a shoddy quality and not

what you would expect to be heard over the network. The distance of the receiving units from the relevant base station was puzzling; experts suggested that reception would be impossible. Though Norgrove provided the tape for further analysis, it was of such poor quality analysts deemed it "unusable."

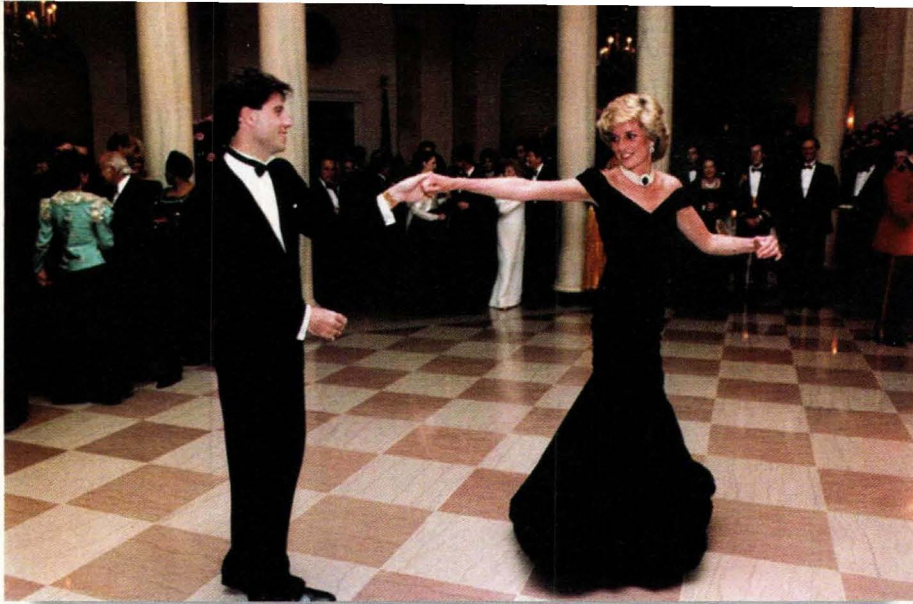
Whilst no details of the equipment used by Norgrove was made available, Reenan's top-of-the-range receiver was also operating at a disadvantage. Any radio receiver, Medium Wave, FM Stereo, DAB, etc., is only as good as its antenna and Reenan had chosen to simply connect a television antenna. The apparatus was also 'fed' by an unmatched lossy coaxial cable.

Cellular base station antenna



The author's Icom IC-R7000

© PAUL BEAUMONT



Diana pictured dancing with American actor John Travolta at the White House



THE DIANA TAPES AND BRITISH INTELLIGENCE

Royal Bodyguard Controversy



Ken Wharfe

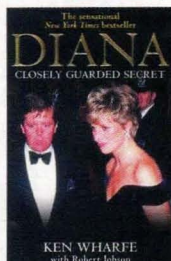
At the 2008 inquest into the death of Princess Diana, former New Scotland Yard Royal bodyguard Inspector Ken Wharfe, said he believed the recording of Diana's intimate telephone conversation with James Gilbey, and intercepted by radio enthusiasts Cyril Reenan and Jane Norgrove, was "probably taped by British Intelligence."

Trained by the SAS, Wharfe, who had provided protection for seven years until he resigned in 1993, said Diana's calls were routinely bugged. However, he also noted that the listening service, GCHQ, "probably had a good reason for doing it." At the time there was an increase in the activities of the terrorist group - IRA (Irish Republican Army), and threat levels were high.

Commenting on how the radio hams had secured the conversation, Wharfe said: "For some unknown reason the conversation is released on a loop that allowed Reenan and Norgrove to pick them up."

Though an internal Royal investigation was demanded by an "unhappy Princess Diana," Wharfe acknowledged he was not privy to its outcome.

His memoirs - *Diana: Closely Guarded Secret*, became a *Sunday Times* and *New York Times* best-seller. It is also available as an audio book read by the author.



Sandringham House

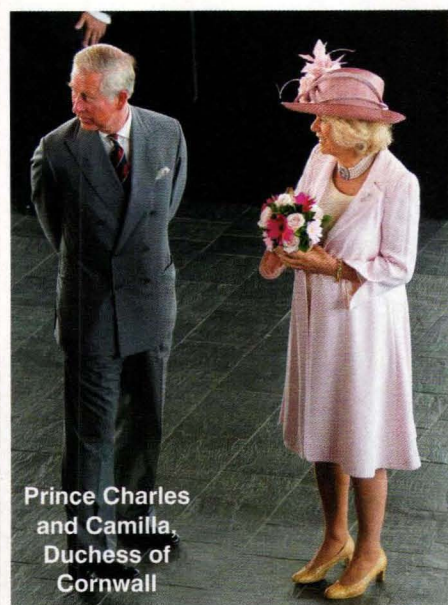
CAMILLAGATE

While the event, dubbed 'Squidgygate' or 'Dianagate' rumbled on, it transpired another Royal intercept had been made much earlier on 18 December 1989. This was between Prince Charles and Camilla Parker-Bowles, details of which would later be printed in Australia, Germany, America, Italy, Switzerland and Ireland. However, it wasn't widely available in Britain until mid-January 1993. Branded 'Camillagate', this call was intercepted by a scanner user and just like the Diana-Gilbey tape, its content led to much embarrassment for the Royal Family. This lesser known

intercept was also believed to have been a retransmission of a previously bugged telephone conversation.

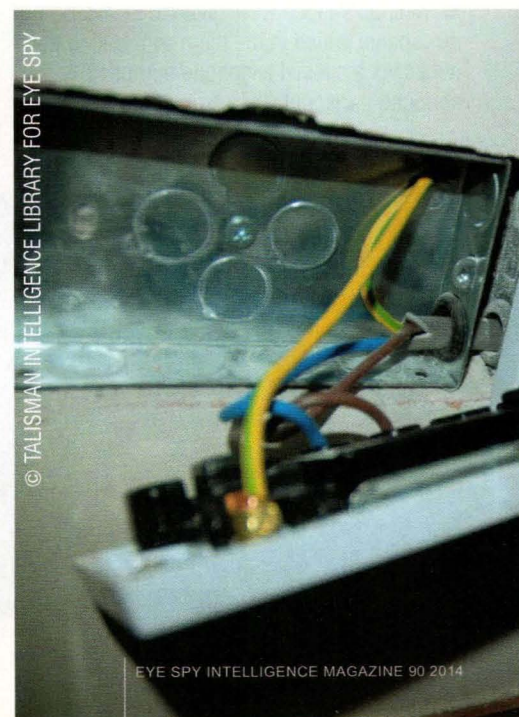
Shortly thereafter, on 25 January 1993, the *Daily Telegraph* proclaimed: 'Sandringham Bugging Link in Princess Tape'. By now the public had become completely absorbed in the subject of bugs and 'Royal intercepts'.

A year or so earlier, in February 1992, the now defunct *News of the World* had announced 'Bugs in your Plugs'. A reporter wrote that 'electronic spies haunt [political] party HQ's and even bedroom walls have ears'. It informed the public what some in the trade already knew, that bugging devices were becoming widely available in the shops - and, with a little imagination, you could even build your own - for an inflated price of course. Glossy catalogues from top suppliers and simple printed sheets from those who cared to advertise in *Exchange and Mart*, offered all to the budding buggist. UHF and FM listening devices concealed inside wall socket plugs cost £150, an adaptor plug £108, a bugged



Prince Charles and Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall

© NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR WALES



© TALISMAN INTELLIGENCE LIBRARY FOR EYE SPY



Smith Square, Westminster - centre of attention for professional interceptors and buggists - note proximity to Parliament

© PRIORYMAN

calculator and eavesdropping fountain pen - a hefty £650. These products are still available though many such devices now conceal cell and digital bugs - allowing them to be called from anywhere in the world.

THE BUGGING OF SMITH SQUARE

Also in 1992, the *Mail on Sunday* produced a four-page special investigation - 'The Bugging of Britain'. A reporter toured the streets of London in a car for four nights with a specialised receiver, in this case the Icom IC-R7100, the successor to the IC-R7000 mentioned earlier. He wrote: '[I was] similarly concerned when another signal was picked up within a hundred yards

of Conservative Party Central Office in Smith Square, Westminster. It was strongest around the corner in Dean Bradley Street, between the offices of the Transport and General Workers Union and ICI'. The implication was obvious.

For those who read the piece with interest, a follow up in July 1992, in the now discontinued *Short Wave Magazine*, also provided background. In his column 'Scanning', Alan Gardner, answered questions asked by those using scanning receivers. 'What frequencies'? was a popular reader demand! Gardner responded: 'In the bands 129.4 to 140MHz and 390 to 450MHz'. There was further information, all of which could be easily

gleaned from adverts seen in *Exchange and Mart*. Indeed in the television programme 'The Buggist'* transmitted five years earlier, intercept specialist David Coghlan was shown using a receiver to catch the audio from a bug he had placed for the programme.

The scanning receiver is the link here and prompted Conservative MP Rupert Allason to say: "I am appalled by these revelations... I shall be raising them with the Home Secretary immediately." Other concerns were raised in 1993 in *Police Review* which highlighted the dangers of the 'Modern Plague of Radio Scanners'. A year later, *Bargain Basement Bugging* accurately stated: 'All you need is



Installing a wired wall socket bug takes a professional just a few minutes



Transport House, Dean Bradley Street, Smith Square - former central office headquarters of the Transport and General Workers Union

© ALEX MULLER

Mail on

Saturday 16 PACKED PAGES

CONFESSIONS OF A CAR PHONE SNOOPER

YOU see them everywhere — one hand on the wheel, the other on a mobile phone. What are they talking about? The Mail on Saturday eavesdrops and discovers a new kind of soap opera, only better written.

EVERYONE has got a dirty little secret, and here's mine: I listen in on other people's phone conversations.

It's a hobby I really should be ashamed of, and I suppose I would, be it if it didn't bring me so much pleasure.

It's a bit like smoking in that regard — a guilty thrill that's utterly addictive. It should be noted, however, that listening in on other people's phone conversations has never been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

I further rationalise my hobby by convincing myself that since I only listen in on conversations conducted over mobile phones (also known as cellphones), the unwitting victims have more or less asked for it.

By choosing to conduct their business by expensive cellphones rather than just waiting until they get to a regular phone box, they have in effect asked these callers have surrendered all claims to privacy.

As compensation, nature has seen to it that mobile-phone owners generally lead more affluent and exciting

For your ears only? Don't bet on it!

says **TOM McNICHOL**



THE WOMAN

Strip cartoon by **SIÂN FRANCES**

is going the same way...

'At last' I thought, 'some real insider information!' I was all ready to sink my life savings into setting short on Barclays when the conversation quickly went in a less promising direction.

Caller 2: Which one is it, the speech or data circuit?

Caller 1: Well, now they're both going the same way...

It turned out that one of Barclays' computer circuits had failed, and two engineers were consulting each other

For Your Ears Only... stories of extensive bugging using phrases drawn from '007' movies and cartoon caricatures mocking Diana and Gilbey



© NICK HIDER

access to your 'victim's' telephone and a little electronic wizardry to tap their conversation'. And how right they were!

Whilst the straight wireless tap still has value for generic throw away bugs, today the cellular telephone network has come into its own.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES - NEW BUGS

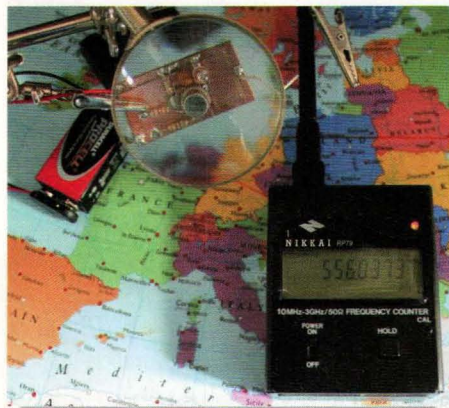
One bug which uses this technology was discovered in the Ecuador Embassy in Hans Place, London in July 2013. The device was discovered during the visit of Ecuador's Minister for Foreign Affairs Ricardo Patino Aroca, who had flown into London to discuss the on-going saga of WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange who to this day remains inside the embassy. A wall socket bug containing the primary elements of a cell phone complete with SIM card allowed conversations in the ambassador's suite to be heard from anywhere in the world. GPS trackers, bugs of all shapes and sizes now use what's termed Surface Mount Technology

to enhance a bug's capability. Devices that can be called up and programmed when to listen and then store and transmit their captured product at another time can be produced using bespoke computer techniques. And of course, such technology makes them difficult to detect. This in turn has pushed the price up for counter-measures - sweeps of a suspected targeted room or building by experts who really do need to be 'experts'.

As a writer in the United States recently stated, you can even spy on your neighbours. He then hints that using certain software - the TEMPEST programme - as apparently started by the NSA, which can be run from your

home, allows you to listen to every key press your neighbour makes on his computer. The writer mentioned that interference can be detected from notebooks and tablets, perhaps allowing the reconstruction of the screen display. And the cost of the receiver for all this? Read on...

Two decades ago Mr Reenan's IC-R7000 receiver cost £899 (\$1500) from new. Today, a receiver is available to enthusiasts and professionals alike and costs as little as £7.99 (\$13.00). Connecting this dongle-built receiver to a PC already loaded with a replacement driver and a particular programme - all freely available if you know where to look - the owner now possesses a software-dependent



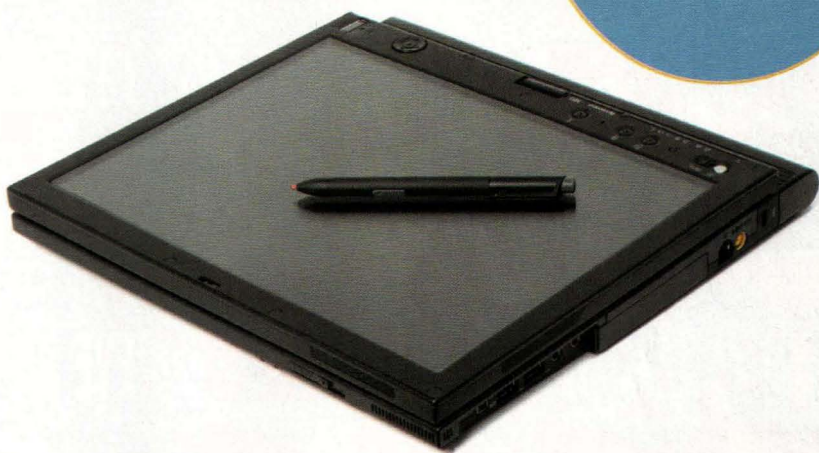
Ecuador Minister for Foreign Affairs **Ricardo Patino Aroca**



Media interest : Outside the Embassy of Ecuador, UK - as Julian Assange prepares to deliver a speech



Emerging technologies allow for the reception of Mode S transponder transmissions - thus the tracking of commercial aircraft



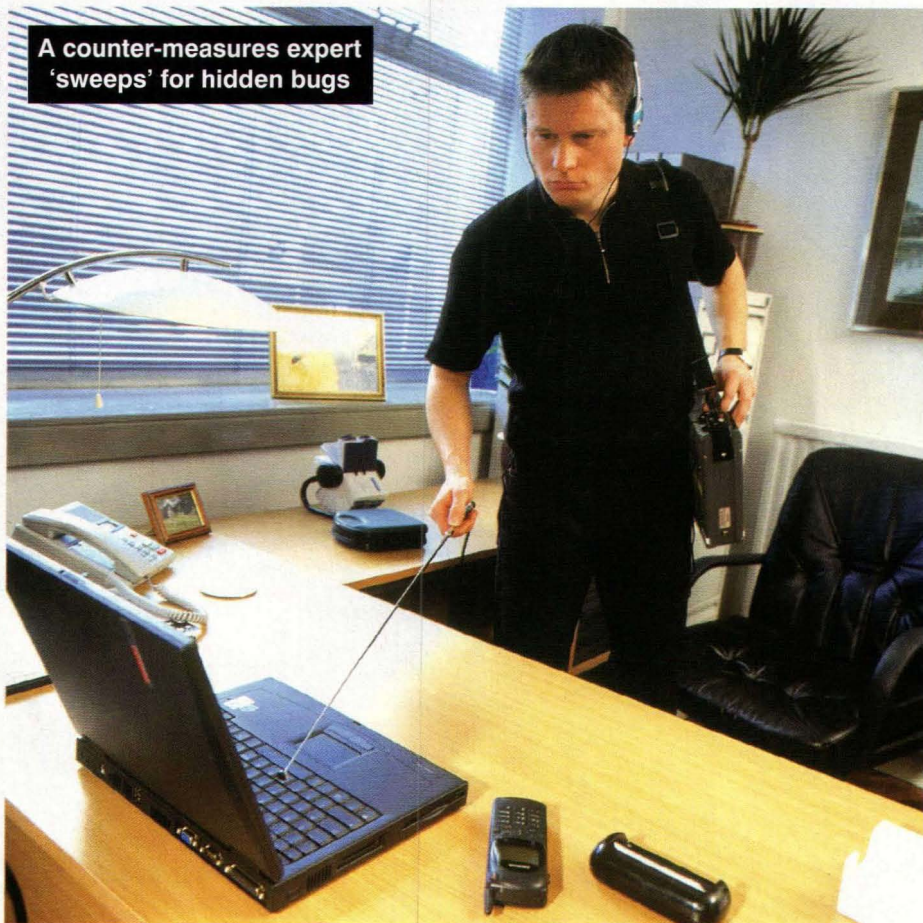
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radio capable of tuning from 25 to 2000MHz to receive transmissions on a number of defined modes that the FRG-9600 and IC-R7000 were simply not capable of.

Whilst the reader should be aware that 'receiving' a bug with any immediacy is unlikely to occur, these units do allow an on-going inspection of the spectral signatures of

A determined and computer literate expert has the ability and tools in hand to utilise 'interference' from notebooks and tablets. This almost certainly provides the potential for reconstructing screen displays

© SCANLOCK



A counter-measures expert 'sweeps' for hidden bugs



signals. Furthermore, for a little outlay, they can run on computers, tablets and android phones and with a useful antenna, they are powerful information gatherers.

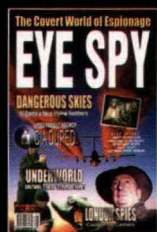
For the intelligence community and those involved in countering terrorism, such low cost technology has a more worrying capability. And interestingly, this was explored in the BBC series 'Spooks' (Series 5 episode 'Gas and Oil'). This device allows reception of the Mode S transponder transmissions and with it - the tracking of aircraft.



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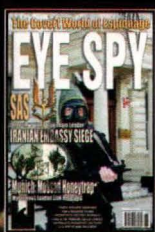
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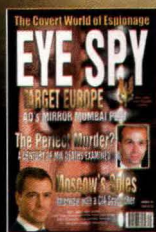
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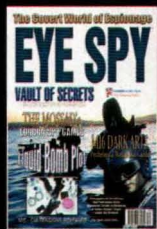
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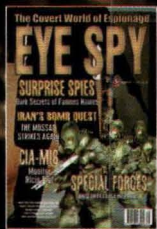
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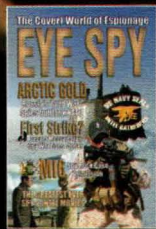
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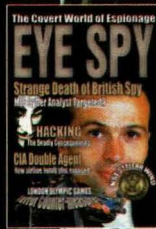
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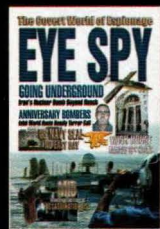
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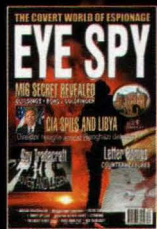
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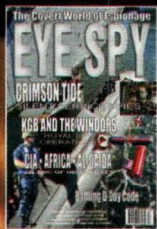
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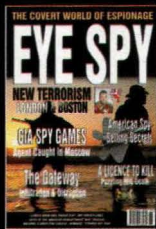
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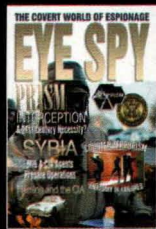
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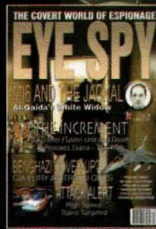
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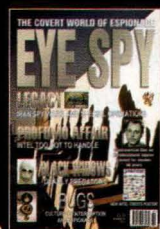
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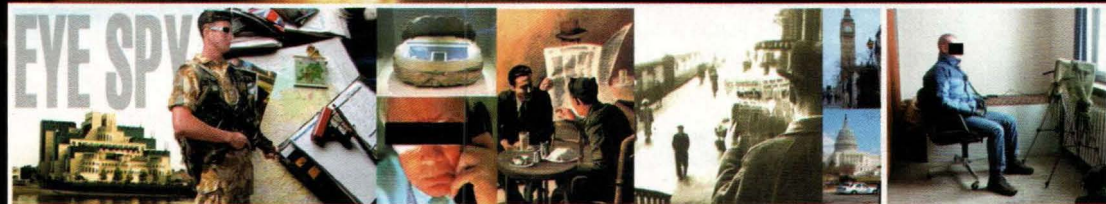
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RUSSIA RISING



Peaceful protests in Kiev as 200,000 people demand closer ties to Western Europe. They would eventually turn violent

A NEW COLD WAR FOR WEST SEEMS POWERLESS AS RUSSIA SEIZES CRIMEA

As events unfold in the Ukraine, the CIA has despatched several experienced officers to assist operations in the region - primarily to monitor Russian military manoeuvres. One early Estimate of the Situation, revealed that a Russian Army force of between 6,000-10,000 men had crossed into the Crimea, a Ukrainian region which historically has extremely close ties to Russia. A further 50,000 troops were placed on standby.



Ousted President Viktor Yanukovich with President Putin

Already US spy satellites have identified warships moving freely in and out of waters near the Crimean port city of Sevastopol. Here a massive Russian base continues to support most of the Russian Black Sea Fleet as part of a previous agreement. Interestingly, in 2009, Ukraine requested that a large FSB element at the port be removed, but another agreement, though initially believed to be temporary, meant the intelligence delegation has remained operational ever since. And it is this element which the CIA fear is managing, reporting on and directing some operations in the Crimea.

INTELLIGENCE FAILURE

However, many leaders in several Western capitals, including London and Washington, have asked intelligence officials to explain why no-one predicted what started as a peaceful protest last year, could lead to invasion and the real possibility of conflict. And there was one obvious happening that should have



Russian Spetsnaz GRU troops in Georgia 2008

provided a clue - the issuing of visas to hundreds of thousands of Russian-speaking Ukrainians - of which a staggering 700,000 have already opted to depart for Russia.

In 2008, faced with anti-Russia sentiment and rhetoric growing in Georgia, Moscow began a programme to issue huge numbers of visas to ethnic Russians in the country. Thereafter - invasion. Georgia also held an aspiration to

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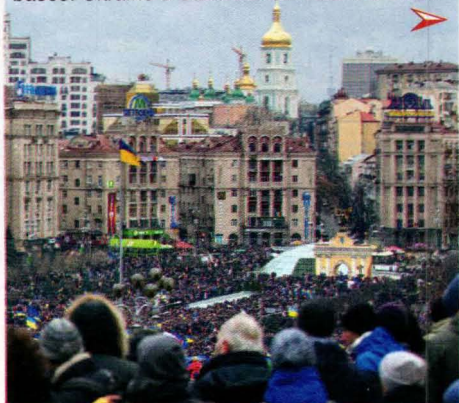
Intelligence analysts failed to predict the UKRAINIAN CRISIS as both West and East blame each other for purposely and covertly igniting troubles



ARMING?

join the West and NATO - and so too does half the population of the Ukraine.

Elsewhere, thousands of Russian soldiers and paramilitary units have confronted Ukrainian troops at several military barracks and operational facilities. In Crimea's capital, Simferopol, unidentified gunmen stormed the parliament building and raised several Russian flags. On 2 March, Russian Special Forces attempted to draw Ukrainian sailors into a firefight in Sevastopol, whilst others entered bases. Ukraine's State Border Guard Service





President Putin arrives at Kirillovsky Test Ground

A WEEK OF WAR GAMES

Amidst the turmoil of Ukraine, it came as little surprise that Russian Western and Central Military District forces held a major military exercise at Kirillovsky Test Ground in the Leningrad Region. It was described as a "snap inspection of combat readiness," by a senior commander. President Vladimir Putin was accompanied by Defence Minister Sergei Shoigu, Commander of the Western Military District Anatoly Sidorov and Head of General Staff Combat Training Directorate Ivan Buvaltsev.

The exercise (above), which began on 26 February 2014, ended a week later



President Viktor Yanukovich



Rear Admiral Denys Berezovsky

headquarters on the Black Sea was seized by Russian troops. And on the same day, Ukraine's newly appointed head of the Navy, Rear Admiral Denys Berezovsky declared his loyalty to Crimea (not Ukraine) and defected to Moscow.

The possibility of political, not military fallout and extreme violence, had been forecast

months ago by Langley's political intelligence analysts - as many Ukrainians sought closer ties with Europe. Traditionally the country has been close to Moscow and half the population speak Russian. Nevertheless, few could have predicted the violent protests which followed when President Viktor Yanukovich decided not to sign an important trade deal with Europe - this after coming under pressure from its neighbour - Russia.

BUGGING OF US EMBASSY

As the turmoil and rioting continued, a private and sensitive telephone call made by Geoffrey Pyatt - US Ambassador to the Ukraine to Victoria Nuland, Assistant Secretary of State and America's most senior European diplomat in Europe, found its way on to YouTube. An extract is contained in a four minute video mocking the USA complete with Russian subtitles. First to comment about the recording were Russian diplomats. The State Department officials were heard discussing the

unrest in the Ukraine regarding its position in Europe, and contains a graphic swear word uttered by Nuland in which she says F*** the EU. Nuland can also be heard saying that the UN could be used to broker a deal - thus bypassing a dithering Europe. Interestingly, Pyatt responded by warning that Russia will be working behind the scenes to scupper any trade deal. And this is exactly what happened.

EUROMAIDAN

The bitter clashes started on 21 November 2013, and followed relatively peaceful protests in the centre of Ukraine's capital Kiev dubbed 'Euromaidan'. However, when five protesters and a policeman died on 17-18 February, it signalled a new phase. Snipers killed civilians, more police and security personnel lost their lives and President Viktor Yanukovich simply lost control. And worse was to follow for him,



A Ukrainian trooper points his weapon at protesters - many of whom succumbed to sniper fire. Remarkably, in a press conference given on 4 March 2014, Russia's President Putin said such shootings were actions performed by 'provocateurs' of the opposition



President Putin with Defence Minister Sergei Shoigu (left) and Head of General Staff Combat Training Directorate Ivan Buvaltsev

he also lost support from the police and the country's armed forces. With calls mounting for his arrest, he was forced to flee to Moscow. Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev said Yanukovych was still head of state even if his power was negligible. Perhaps more worryingly for those intelligence analysts monitoring the situation, he said

Continued on page 71



US Embassy, Kiev, Ukraine



FSB LISTENING IN?

A telephone call between Geoffrey Pyatt - US Ambassador to the Ukraine (right) and Victoria Nuland, Assistant Secretary of State and America's most senior European diplomat in Europe (above) was bugged



Various spent shell and weapons' cases recovered by protesters and displayed for the media



INTEL INSIDE

Focus 'too driven' by intelligence collection rather than analysis and understanding of developing events, history and mindset of leadership



General Michael Hayden

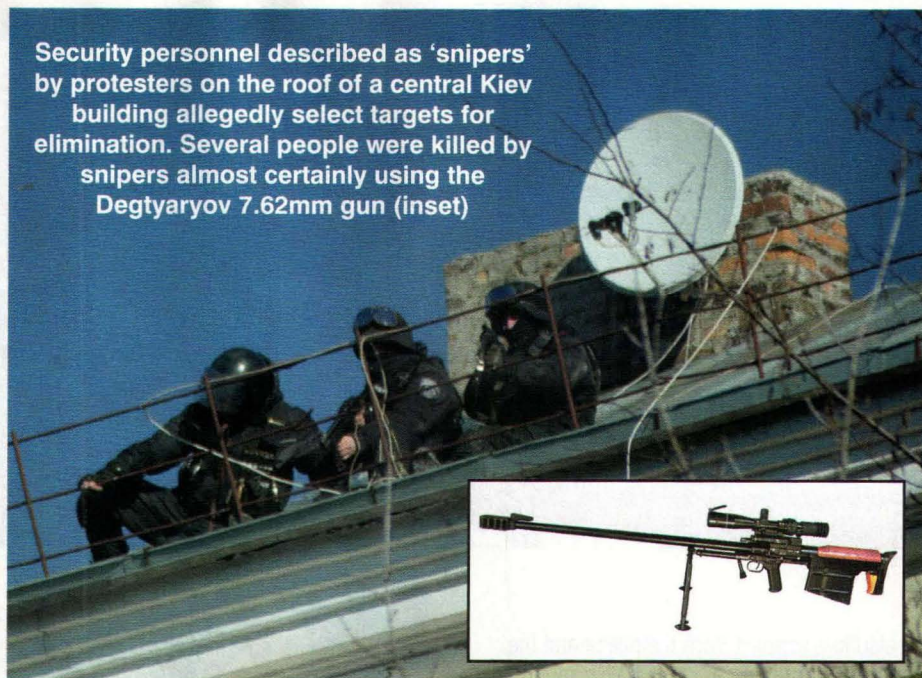
WASHINGTON: Former CIA Director Michael Hayden believes that just like in 2008, when the Agency failed to note several indicators and predict the Russian invasion of Georgia, analysts have again been caught flat-footed.

Hayden said that part of the problem lies with not fully understanding President Putin's mindset. In a sideswipe at Secretary of State John Kerry, Hayden said: "Our Secretary of State is saying this is not the Cold War, it's win-win and it's not zero sum. But for Vladimir Putin it is zero sum. That's what we need to understand."

Hayden believes that it is wrong to simply throw resources and gather information from tension stricken areas - such as lands affected by the Arab Spring in northern Africa and the Middle East. Instead, he believes Langley analysts should try and understand the underlying reasons behind a problem. "This is [now] the challenge... to understand Putin's mindset," he said.



CIA analysts find it difficult to penetrate Putin's mindset



Security personnel described as 'snipers' by protesters on the roof of a central Kiev building allegedly select targets for elimination. Several people were killed by snipers almost certainly using the Degtyaryov 7.62mm gun (inset)



NATO Secretary General Anders Rasmussen speaks to the media about the Crimea. The Security Council met on 4 March to discuss wider security issues following concerns raised by Poland - a border nation of Ukraine which remains fearful of Russia



Britain's Foreign Secretary William Hague speaks to residents of Kiev a few days after the demise of President Yanukovich's government

COURTESY: CIA

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BLACK SEA FLEET

Russian Navy Grisha-V anti-submarine ship of Russia's Black Sea Fleet

A LOCATION TOO IMPORTANT FOR RUSSIA TO DEPART

© GEORGE CHEMILEVSKY



Above: President Putin visits the Black Sea Fleet base in the Crimea. Right: Monument in Sevastopol honouring those who served in the Black Sea Fleet during WWII



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Not all the violence was committed by the security forces of Ukraine. Here an opposition member fires on police ranks



Ousted Ukraine President Viktor Yanukovich speaks with President Obama at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit. Some intelligence commentators believe the president's response to Moscow has been timid

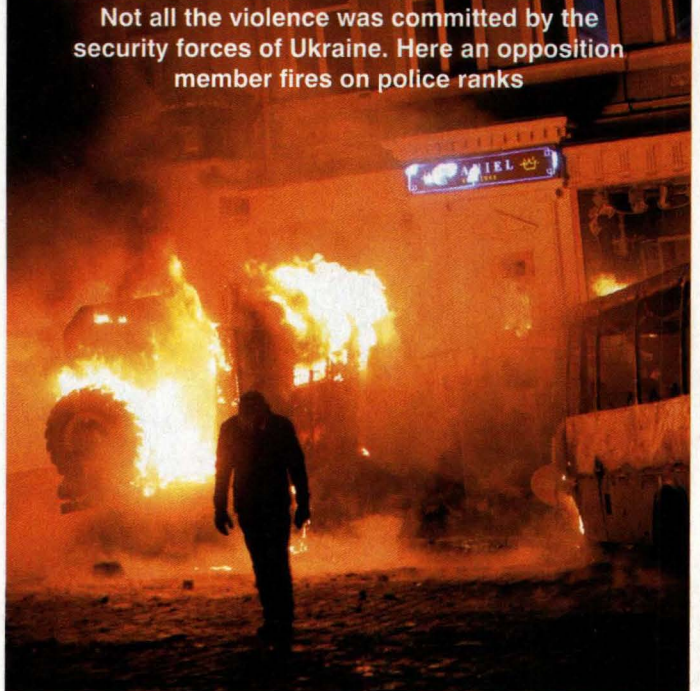
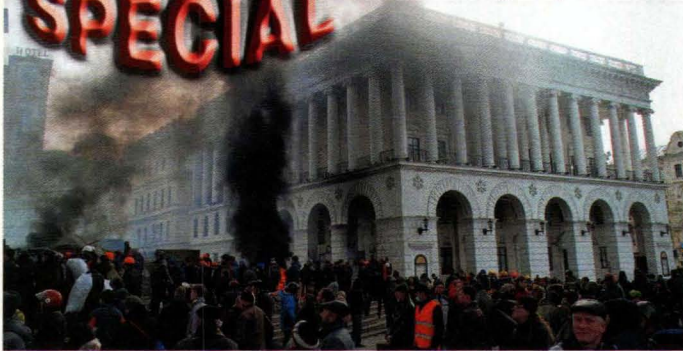


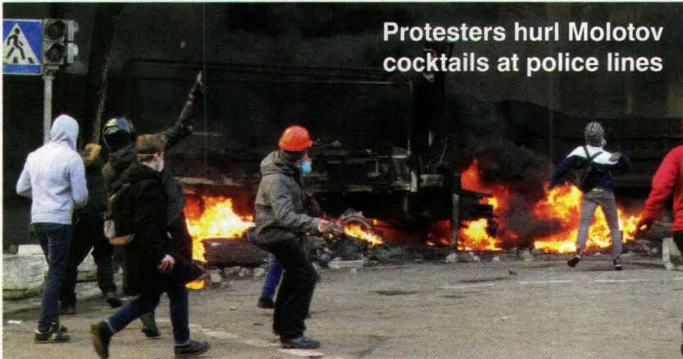
PHOTO SPECIAL

Fires are deliberately started to create smoke near the Kiev Conservatory to thwart snipers firing on protesters



A police line confronts protesters. To the rear, a unit of Berkut special police await instructions

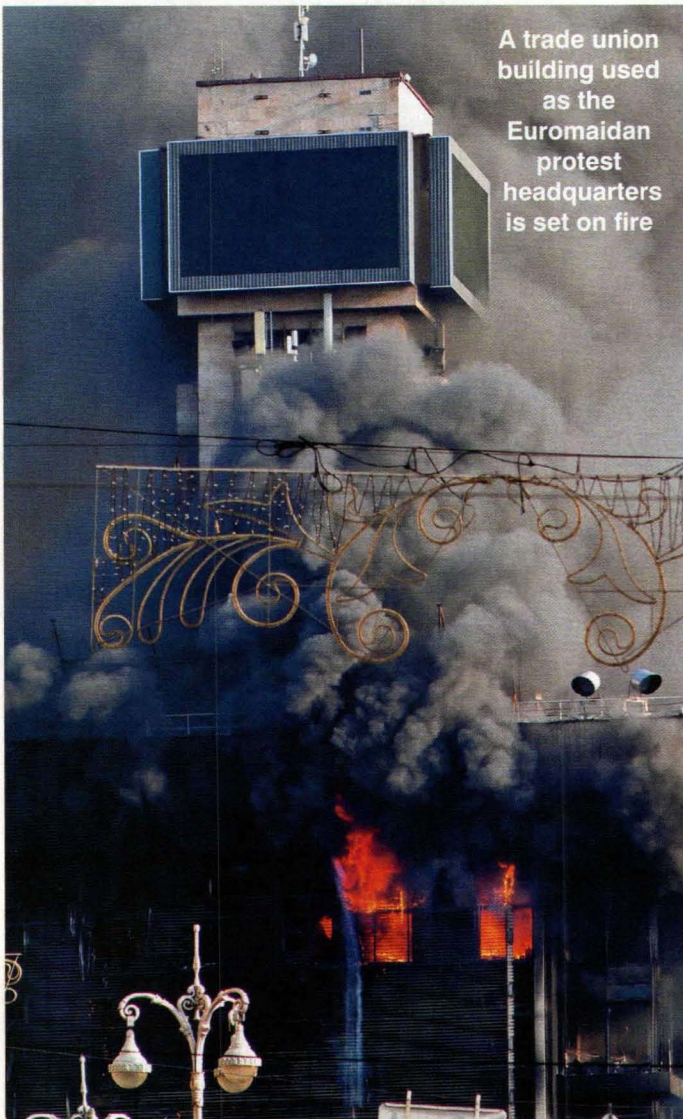
© AMAKUHA



Protesters hurl Molotov cocktails at police lines



A protest march in support of Ukraine held in Munich



A trade union building used as the Euromaidan protest headquarters is set on fire



Wearing military-style fatigues, these protesters wave a Belarusian freedom banner

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A civilian wounded by a bullet receives treatment from the Red Cross

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BERKUT - INTERNAL AFFAIRS



A FEARED POST SOVIET-ERA SPECIAL POLICE FORCE

Many protesters have blamed Ukraine's feared Berkut security force for committing numerous acts of violence, including the shooting dead of civilians. A directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Berkut, which translates to 'Golden Eagle' in English, is the successor to the former Soviet OMON (Special Purpose Service). Russia's OMON still functions today and performs various roles, including riot control.

In Kiev and other Ukrainian cities where demonstrations took place, Berkut forces regularly assisted police and other armed forces units.



A defensive Berkut line holds back protesters trying to enter the Cabinet Ministers Building in Kiev



2011. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev with OMON personnel



Berkut officers clash with protesters in Kiev

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RUSSIA RISING

Continued from page 67

Moscow did not recognise the new authorities in Ukraine and that they had acted illegally.

REACTION

President Putin defended the decision to send Russian troops into the Crimea, saying Moscow retains the right to protect its interests. However, he maintains he will "not go to war with the brotherly Ukrainian people." Statistics show 675,000 pro-Russians have already fled the Ukraine because of the violence. In London, Foreign Secretary William Hague said the turmoil is the "biggest crisis faced by Europe in the 21st century." Hague has already visited Kiev and rejected claims that the European Union and the United States are powerless to intervene. US Secretary of State John Kerry visited Kiev and pledged \$1 billion in aid, adding the Russian intervention in Crimea is illegal.

With the mobilisation of military forces in the Ukraine and a warning by NATO Secretary General Anders Rasmussen that it would stand

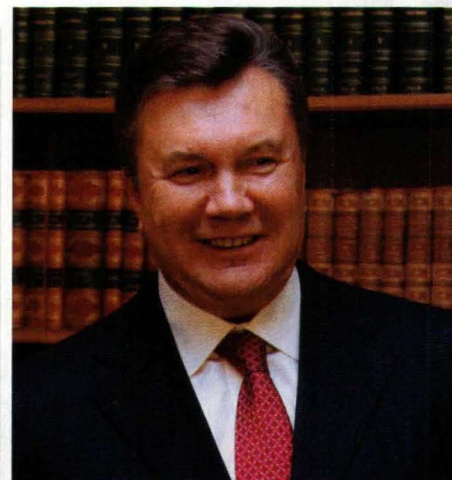
by its ally, intelligence analysts still believe the situation could evolve into a new cold war - perhaps worse if Ukrainian forces decide to oust Russian troops from the Crimea.

At the moment, the response from the West has been vocal - with threats of sanctions and other punitive measures.

LISTENING IN

As for the interception of the US diplomatic telephone call, National Intelligence Director (ODNI) James Clapper believes Russian Intelligence was behind the intercept, or certainly played a part. However, he was more diplomatic in his response to a journalist's question on the bugging: "We don't know... they would certainly be on our list of subjects," he said. He probably meant 'suspects'.

Moscow denied it was responsible and Nuland apologised for her remark. Nevertheless, intelligence watchers note that the incident is evidence enough, Russia's security services have the ability to eavesdrop on the most secure lines - and this might be worrying for those Western diplomatic and military staffers trying to sort the mess out that is Ukraine.



President Putin has already admitted it would be inconceivable for President Viktor Yanukovich to govern again

- An opinion poll taken in January 2014 showed 45% of Ukrainians supported the Euromaidan protests, while 48% opposed them.

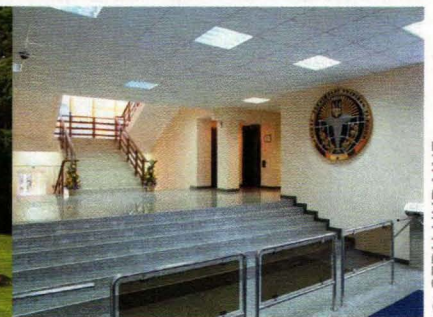
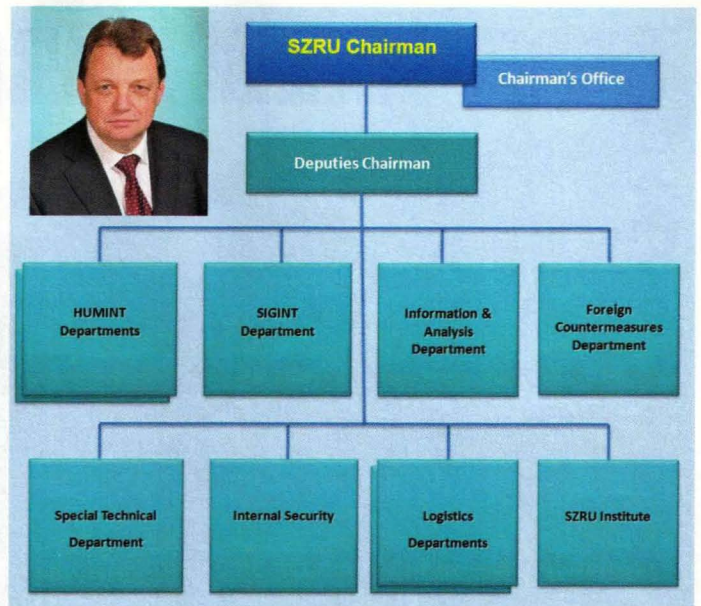
Another poll taken in Russia revealed almost 50% of 1,603 people interviewed, believed the riots had been influenced by the West in an attempt to destabilise the government. ➤

Foreign Intelligence Service SZRU

Ukraine's Foreign Intelligence Service evolved from the country's earlier intelligence directorate which was essentially an arm of Russia's KGB. In 1991, following independence, the Main Department of Intelligence was formed and gradually its KGB elements and associations were removed. In 2001, major legal laws were introduced to strengthen the intelligence collection ability of the organisation and on 14 October 2004, the Foreign Intelligence Service - SZRU came into being.



On 27 February 2014, amidst the turmoil, Ukraine appointed experienced intelligence official Hvozd Viktor Ivanovych (above right) to serve as head of the country's Foreign Intelligence Service - SZRU. He is a former chief of Ukraine's General Directorate of Military Intelligence.



© SZRU UKRAINE

FSB/SVR DECEPTION OPERATION

Objective was to draw Ukraine forces into battle and launch a full scale assault

Ukraine's Foreign and Military Intelligence Services have both accused Russian Intelligence of being behind a careful media programme driven by "untrue stories of mass numbers of Ukrainian troops in the Crimea defecting to Russia." Intelligence sources claim Moscow's intention was to create a catalogue of incidents that it could use to justify invasion. Remarkably, Ukrainian forces

withstood tremendous provocation and a spate of inaccurate, misleading and intel-generated press stories portraying dangerous actions. All of this was to escalate an already vulnerable situation as Russian armed forces gathered at a port on the Kerch Channel - a narrow corridor which separates the two countries. In a simultaneous move, telephone communication systems from numerous strategic points in the Ukraine were disabled.



FALSE FLAG OPERATIONS

One disinformation report emanating from a Russian media house, claimed ten Ukrainian Navy warships had left their base at Sevastopol and were being deployed against ships of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. The Foreign Intelligence Service - SZRU - immediately responded by declaring Moscow deception agents were engaged in a careful plot to further destabilise the situation and draw its armed forces into combat. Eye Spy understands Western Intelligence were notified and confirmed to Moscow that not one Ukrainian ship had in fact left port. Nevertheless, the crews of the warships were surrounded and a number of incidents whereby shots were fired, did arise.



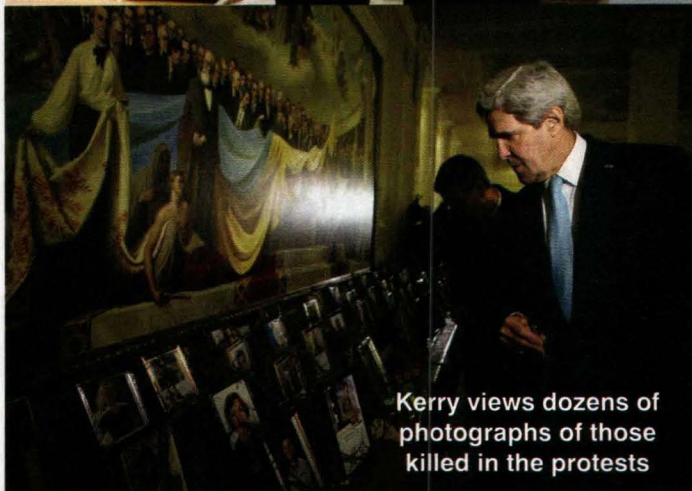
Despite being confronted by armed Russian troops, Colonel Yully Manchur of the Olexander Pokryshkin Sevastopol Brigade led his men into the air base at Belbek



US Secretary of State John Kerry meets Interim Ukraine President Oleksandr Turchynov (right) and Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk



John Kerry is greeted by a well-wisher in central Kiev



Kerry views dozens of photographs of those killed in the protests



Placing a candle at a Kiev shrine for those who died in the protests



Ukraine troops remained in barracks

officials have stated that its military personnel have been subjected to "numerous acts of provocation," and reports that troops have abandoned their posts are also untrue.

A DANGEROUS STAND-OFF

Another incident involving unidentified troops wearing no insignia, though presumably Russia and Ukraine armed forces, was caught on camera by local media. Some 15 unarmed

Air Forces personnel of the Olexander Pokryshkin Sevastopol Brigade led by Colonel Yully Manchur, confronted heavily armed troops outside their air base at Belbek and demanded access. After a furious row and tense stand-off, the Ukrainians were allowed in.

In the skies, Ukraine Air Force officials have said its fighter and patrol aircraft continue to operate "24 hours a day." NATO meanwhile, has confirmed the Russian Air Force is flying more sorties close to Ukrainian air space and has already entered Crimea.

On 4 March, Moscow confirmed it had performed an inter-continental ballistic missile test successfully striking a target in Kazakhstan. Under the START Treaty both the United States and Russia are required to notify each other prior to such events. In this case, Moscow simply went ahead.

Nevertheless, at time of publication, major diplomatic efforts are underway to resolve the situation politically. However, an intelligence source in Ukraine told Eye Spy many people fear Russia will annex the Crimea, or it pro-Russian majority will vote to join the Russian Federation. Other eastern regions whose population remain loyal to Moscow, may also increase demands for separation.



3 March 2014. Ukrainian Air Force crews take a break. The air force remains on full alert and continues to patrol the skies

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

PART 3

**In this feature Finn examines the
importance of understanding body
language - not in itself a guarantee to
assuring a complete picture of events
and circumstances**

EMERGENCY

BODY LANGUAGE AND URBAN MYTHS

ENCOUNTER CONTROL In the Intelligence Cycle

MIKE FINN

If you wanted to learn to drive on our roads, would you take lessons in stock car racing, motor racing, learn to drive a tank, or take more appropriate lessons?

Whilst all of these relate to control of a vehicle they are very different in perspectives. The fact is encounter control is not a one size fits all, but a labyrinth of many interesting facets most people are not even aware of.

In the intelligence world some training begins with environmental awareness (mentioned in the last article), then moves into body language, which we deal with in this issue. To appreciate where we are going in this field, it's important to differentiate fact from urban myth.

Let's compare two sides of the subject. On one side there are units such as the Russian

Spetznas group founded by Ilya Starinov. This squad deals with specific military issues and was initiated during battlefield conditions at the time of the second world war. Not unlike the SAS or American Special Forces, such units often undertake field missions in overt and covert field combat situations. In contrast, organisations such as Special Branch, the FBI, and MI5, perform specific assignments in everyday civilian life, while MI6 and the CIA often play a more covert role internationally. True, the military sometimes go undercover in civilian situations, but the general precepts of training are different with respect to all groups, although many principles remain the same.

Knowing how to defend yourself can be useful, though having the ability to recognise dangerous or developing situations - and if necessary avoiding them - is equally, if not more important



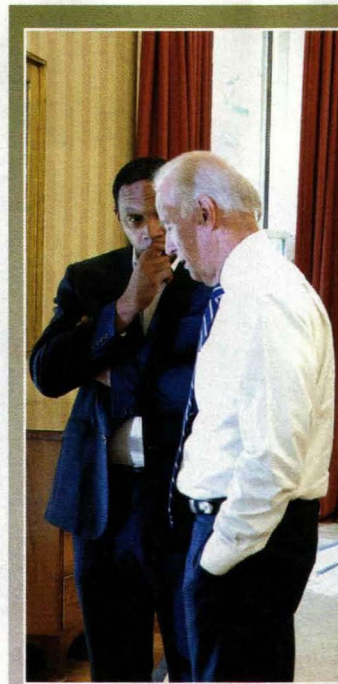


Spetsnaz founder Ilya Starinov

Apart from basic levels of training undertaken when an operative joins, there is specialist tuition that invariably accompanies certain tasks or assignments. In the fundamental levels of training, body language plays an important role. Looking at a person's gesture and so forth can be a good pre-emptive guide to their emotions and intentions. In the last issue we examined environmental dangers; now we focus on the dangers that come from those around us. The study of body language is twofold, (a) it helps us to read another person's, (b) it helps us to understand and control our body language so as not to give an advantage to others. This skill is referred to simply as 'body language' or kinesics and is defined as *'the study of non-verbal communi-*

cation such as body movement and gestures to communicate without speaking'. There are obvious signs to look for in encounter control, such as: (a) change in breathing pattern (b) the direction the eyes are looking (c) tonal changes of the voice (d) hand movement and gestures (e) how the body is positioned (f) facial expression and similar indicators.

Some body language is involuntary, while some is contrived consciously. However, The great thing about understanding this subject is



Thoughtful, planning, listening, decision making, suspicious or simply unconscious and innocent hand movements? Body language should be read in context with the situation, circumstances and environment

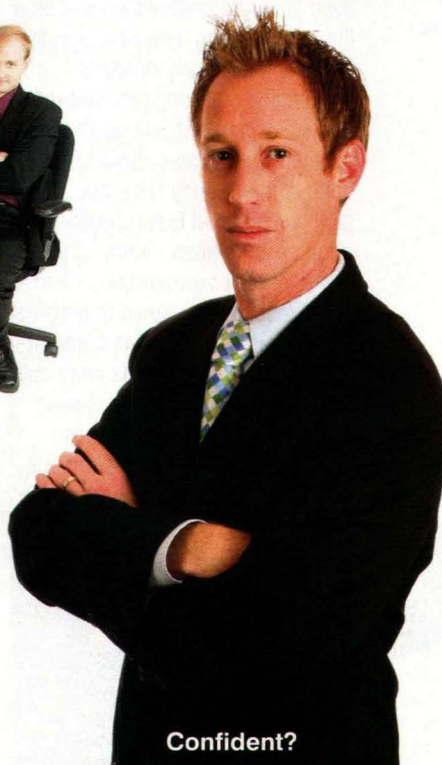
that it can help you detect moods, feelings, and above all attitudes. When we are dealing with encounter control this can give you the advantage, but of course there are considerations. A few years ago the British police taught some aspects of body language to its officers, for example, they showed that a person who opens their hands and perhaps says "honestly I didn't do it" is portraying a sign of openness and frankness, whereas a person who folds their arms across the chest is seen as defensive. The danger here is dogmatism; ➤

MISREADING BODY LANGUAGE



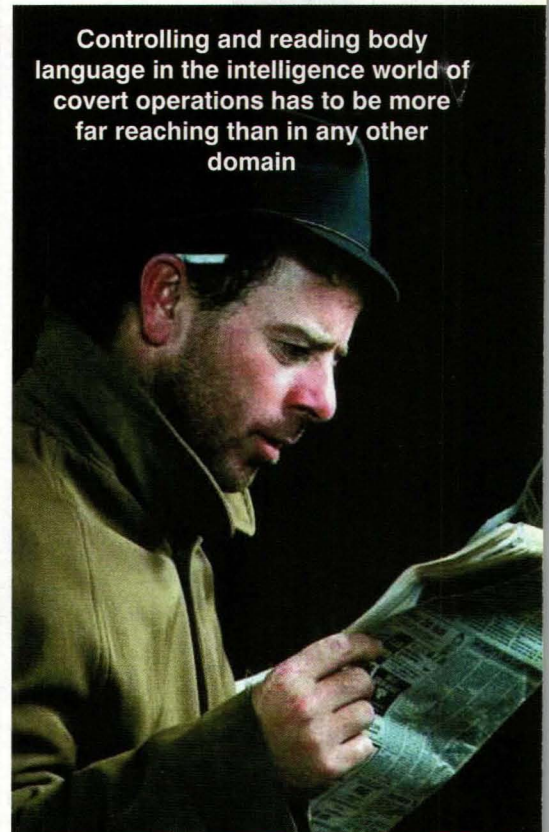
Fed-up, angry, bored or awaiting an excuse from a colleague?

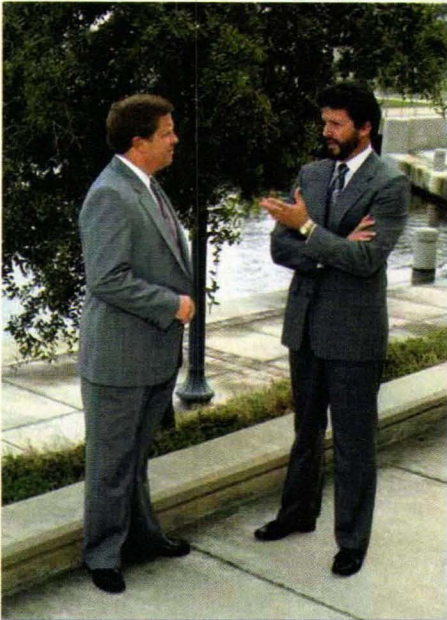
Body language (kinesics) is not a simple process. For example, a person who folds their arms across the chest is often seen as defensive. The danger here is dogmatism; there are many reasons why a person may fold their arms, therefore being misread is a strong possibility...



Confident?

Controlling and reading body language in the intelligence world of covert operations has to be more far reaching than in any other domain





Military and intelligence personnel have different self defence and preservation needs

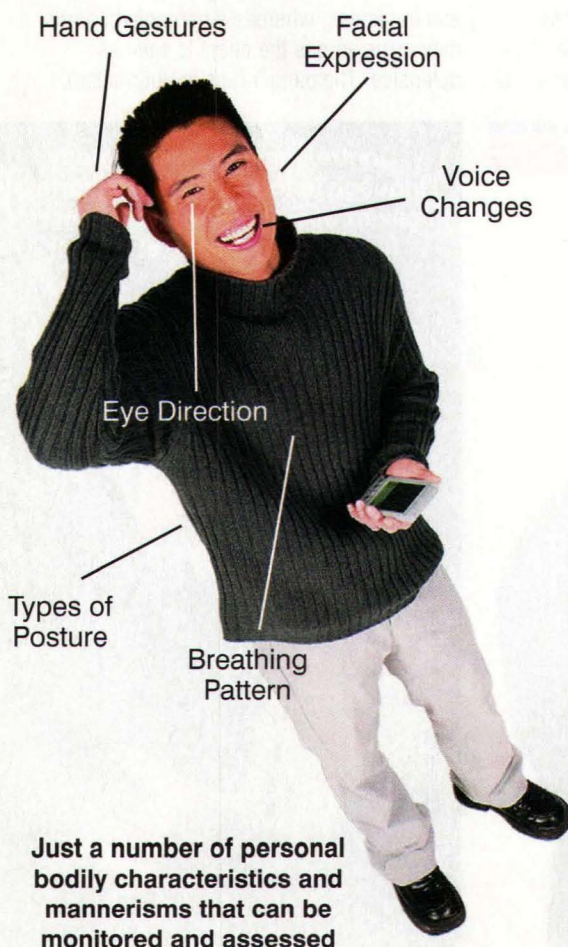
there are many reasons why a person may fold their arms, so being misread is a strong possibility. The real skill is knowledge, accurate observations, and appraising the overall situation using common sense balanced with intuition. This only comes from experience and sensible interpretation.

Body language takes many forms, but is vital to good encounter control study. In fact encounter control principles go much deeper in this field. To give you an idea of its versatil-

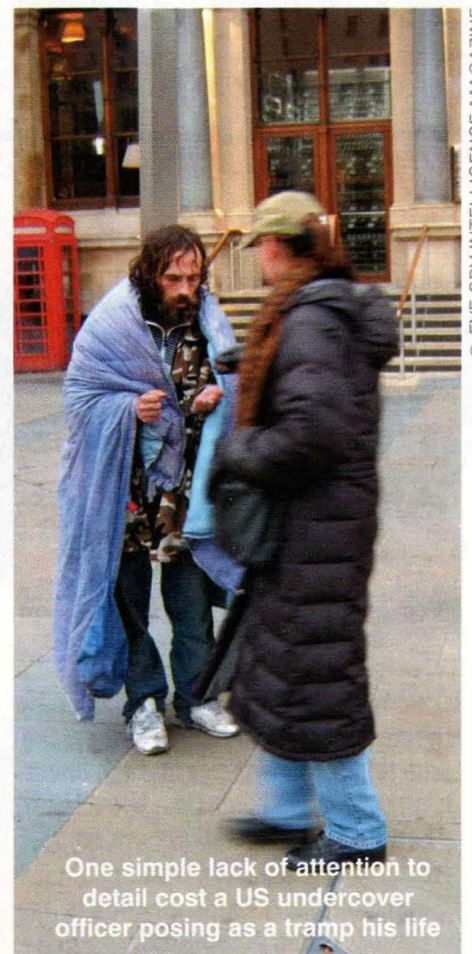
ity and importance I will relate a few experiences from both others and myself. I can recall one case some years ago when a young intelligence recruit went under cover as a vagrant to gather intel on a well known-gang in America. Sadly, members of the gang suspected the agent and he was not only interrogated, but also stripped. Although he was wearing scruffy attire, he had clean underpants on and this sealed his fate. Body language in the intelligence cycle has to be more far reaching than in any other domain.

like fashion, and they appeared magnetised to their target (of course they usually had both hands in their pockets).

In encounter control confrontations, being aware of changes in breathing pattern, hand gestures showing tension, changes in eye direction, unusual movement and so forth will endorse that essential moment to pre-empt and take the initiative. Constant attention is vital. Once I saw five police officers around a woman arguing with a large man. The first



From personal experience I know that the moment you arrest or restrain by taking someone's arm, they transmit masses of information to you about their disposition, intentions, and ability to fight back, even accurate observation can be a life saver. During under cover work I encountered many different individuals, including pick pockets and sadly, persons who were indecently motivated. Both had quite different body language; the pick pockets had fast reactions and good co-ordination - were very aware of their surroundings - and constantly looking down at peoples bags around the stalls. In contrast the other type's reactions were dull, they had a fixed stare and were oblivious to their surroundings. When they latched on to someone they got close in an almost zombie





Understanding body language is a useful surveillance skill - and often assists the operative in determining a target's next move or intention

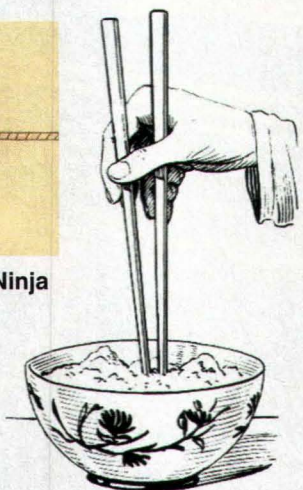


1817 sketch of an archetypical Ninja

thing I noticed was that she had a knife up her sleeve. In a short time she slid it into her hand and I grabbed it and restrained her, but the officers had no idea where the knife had come from. On another occasion I attended an incident whereby a large male pushed his chair back and put his hand behind his back. I read his body language and went straight in for a lock. In the ensuing struggle I noticed he had concealed a large knife behind his back. Had I hesitated it would have been too late. From the basic study of body language there is a labyrinth of opportunities.

The use of body language is not a new art, in feudal Japan the renown Ninja (secret agents) posed in various trades, baker, musician etc. They studied the respective trade thoroughly and were hard to flush out. However, at various frontier posts individuals were vetted before being allowed free passage. If the guards suspected a person of being a Ninja they signalled to two children playing ball. The youngsters would deliberately aim the ball under his feet and the fast spontaneous reaction of a Ninja would give him away as he deftly avoided the ball. More recently, in WWII, less diligent Japanese spies were discovered because they did not hold their chop sticks the Chinese way.

I trust by now you are beginning to see that encounter control in intelligence work is far removed from the kung-fu kicks image of the general public. In the next article I will begin to tackle the actual fallacies that relate to technique.

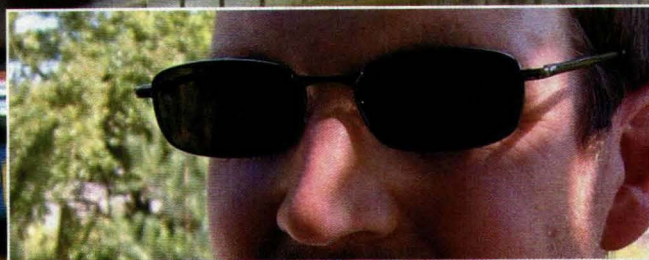


Some Japanese spies in WWII betrayed themselves simply because they did not hold their chopsticks in the Chinese manner

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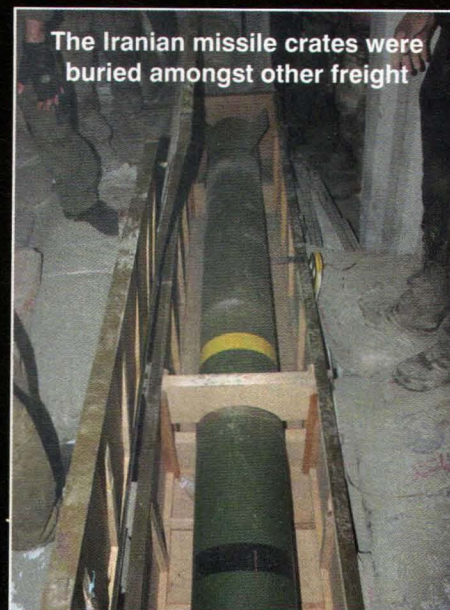


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INTERCEPTION

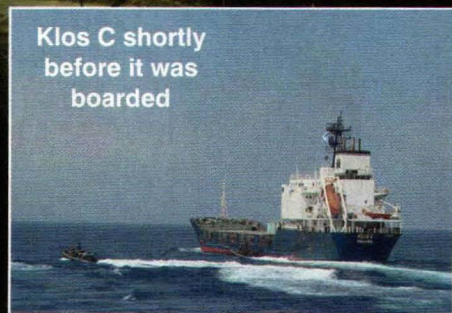
‘Know the Earth -
Show the Way - Understand
the World’



The Iranian missile crates were buried amongst other freight

America's super-secret National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA), which provides and secures imagery from space, and other US intelligence services, worked closely with Israel's Mossad and Shin Bet to help track a cargo ship carrying weapons allegedly destined for Hezbollah and other Palestinian factions. Described as "advanced M-302 rockets" by an Israeli official, the weapons were identified as Iranian, though almost certainly manufactured in Syria.

Mossad agents had been tracking the cargo overland as it was taken from a base in Syria



Klos C shortly before it was boarded

to Iran via Iraq, before being loaded on to the ship - the Panamanian-flagged Klos C - at the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas. Israel Military Intelligence chief General Aviv Kochavi, said Iran's Revolutionary Guards Quds Force had organised the shipment, and hinted that Israeli agents had infiltrated the organisation and discovered the plan.

As soon as the Klos C set sail, the operation to track and ultimately intercept the vessel and its cargo was enabled.

CIA sources believe the Iranians intended the cargo to reach Port Sudan, where the weapons would be driven to Gaza via the Sinai Peninsula. However, on 5 March 2014, in waters off Sudan, a specialist IDF maritime unit led headed by Major General Ram Rothberg boarded the ship.

Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) spokesman Peter Lemer admitted the surveillance operation had begun much earlier. "The intelligence on this mission had been gathered over months," he said. "We are absolutely certain they [the weapons] were destined for Gaza."

Speaking onboard Air Force One, White House spokesman Jay Carney explained to journalists: "Throughout this time our intelligence and military activities were closely coordinated with our Israeli counterparts, who ultimately chose to take the lead in intercepting this shipment of arms." He went on to criticise Iran saying it was supporting destabilising activities and that "these illicit acts are unacceptable to the international community and in gross violation of Iran's Security Council obligations."

Though Carney didn't identify which US agencies helped track the Klos C, Eye Spy sources said the NGA, whose motto is - 'Know the Earth - Show the Way - Understand the World' played a pivotal role. One Israeli official said the task they faced was akin to "looking for a needle in a haystack."

The Klos C was escorted to the port of Eilat, where 150 wooden containers carrying the missiles were removed. Seventeen crew members were released after being questioned.



Major General Ram Rothberg



A spectacular night-time photograph of the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency headquarters



Troops prepare to board the Klos C

Military intelligence experts believe the M-302 missile, which dependent of type, has a range between 50-125 miles, could have had the potential to expose flaws in Israel's Iron Dome missile defence system. Iron Dome will not become fully operational for at least two more years. Other intelligence watchers fear the weapons were being readied for a pre-emptive strike in the event the P5+1 talks on Iran's nuclear programme breakdown (see page 6).

As for Hamas, they deny any involvement and claim the story has been invented as an excuse for Israel to continue its blockade of the Gaza Strip. ➤

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A HISTORY OF ILLEGAL WEAPONS SHIPPING

The Klos C intercept is but one of several performed by the IDF in recent times on ships suspected of arms smuggling. Over a dozen operations have taken place, many targeting vessels carrying weapons provided for by Iran's Revolutionary Guards and destined for terrorist and militant groups.

The merchant vessel Karine-A, was boarded by Israel Navy commandos on 22 January 2002, as it sailed through the Persian Gulf. The ship, carrying 50 tons of weapons, had been purchased by Palestinian owners in order to smuggle the weapons from Iran to the Gaza Strip.

In January 2009, the Cypriot merchant vessel Monchegors, enroute to Syria, was stopped at Limassol by the Cypriot security services - this no doubt after a tip-off from the Mossad. Inspectors uncovered weapons which were duly brought ashore. In 2011, the

seized goods still being held as the authorities continued to investigate, suddenly caught fire and spontaneously combusted.

On 4 November 2009, the Israeli Navy boarded the MV Francop, a merchant vessel enroute to Latakia in Syria. Upon inspection, IDF forces discovered 500 tons of Iranian-made weapons, secreted away in 36 unmarked cargo crates. In total, 9,000 mortar shells, thousands of 107mm Katyusha rockets, 600 122mm rockets and over 100 hundred thousand bullets were recovered - all disguised and covered up by sacks of ordinary

PHOTOGRAPHS © ISRAELI DEFENCE FORCES/US EMBASSY TEL AVIV

supplies, in a similar method to that used on the KLOS-C.

Israel Navy commandos boarded the civilian vessel Victoria on 15 March 2011, as it sailed from Syria to the Egyptian port city Alexandria. The ship was carrying approximately 50 tons of concealed weaponry, including Iranian-made C-704 surface-to-sea missiles, mortars and ammunition. Shin Bet

declared the shipment was intended for terror organisations in the Gaza Strip, including the PIJ (Palestinian Islamic Jihad).

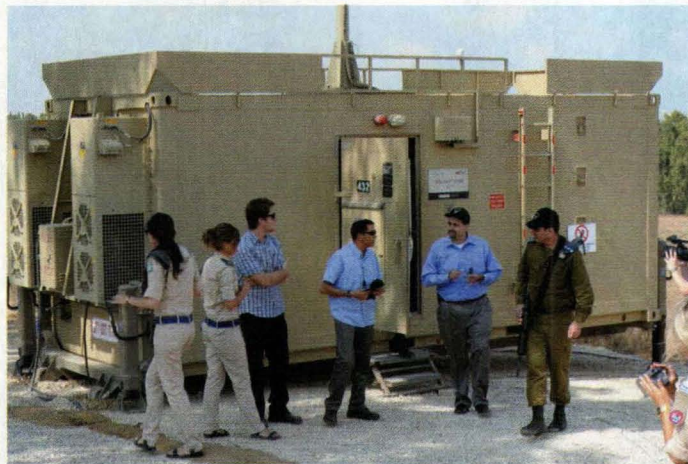
Israel has also accused the Iranians of using air carriers to move weapons. Mossad believes the Quds Force and the Revolutionary Guard have been transporting weapons to Syria, primarily through Iran-Air, Mahan-Air, and state owned



An Israeli patrol vessel carries an inspection team to the MV Francop after it was seized by IDF troops

IRON DOME

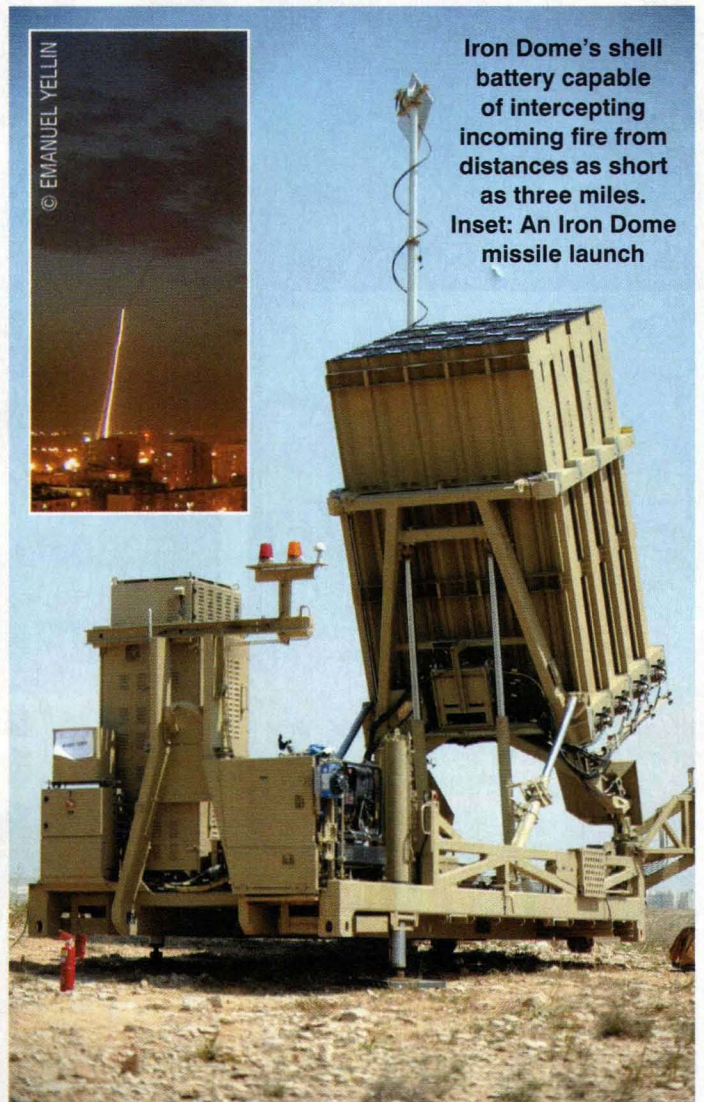
Developed by Rafael Advanced Defense Systems, Iron Dome is a mobile intercept and destroy system designed specifically to shoot down short-range rockets and artillery shells. Though operational today, modifications are on-going



A US diplomatic team inspects an Iron Dome command centre



Iron Dome's radar system



Iron Dome's shell battery capable of intercepting incoming fire from distances as short as three miles. Inset: An Iron Dome missile launch

Maaraj-Air. Since fighting began in Syria, intelligence chiefs in Israel claim almost one shipment of weapons a week leaves for Syria.



Counter-Terrorism Officials Assist Malaysian Intelligence

Photograph shows the actual Malaysian Boeing 777 which crashed in the South China Seas. For reasons that remain unknown, its pilots did not send any distress signal before the aircraft suddenly disappeared from radar screens



Searching: Vietnamese Coast Guard CASA C212-400



Control console in cockpit of a Boeing 777



Searching: Malaysian Navy Lakiu class frigate

© LAURENT ERRARA

MALAYSIAN AIRLINES FLIGHT MH370

Counter-terrorism specialists from several countries were invited to assist Malaysian aviation authorities following a major air incident over the South China Seas. At time of publication, investigators are still trying to determine what happened to Malaysian Airlines Flight MH370, which disappeared from radar screens on 8 March 2014.

An examination of the flight's passenger list revealed two people boarded the aircraft using stolen Austrian and Italian passports. They were named as Iranians Pouria Mehrdad and Delavar

Mohammadreza. The documents were stolen in Thailand a short while ago, but police are sceptical of claims the men were terrorists. Five other people checked-in did not board the aircraft.

MH370 from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing, was carrying 239 people (227 passengers) and flying at a height of 35,000 when it apparently tried to turn around. Moments later air traffic controllers lost contact.

Another reason why the incident aroused counter-terrorist interest, is the on-going unrest in parts of China, where factions said to be loyal to al-Qaida have carried out

Dato' Azharuddin Abdul Raham, Director General of Malaysia's Civil Aviation Authority speaks to the media



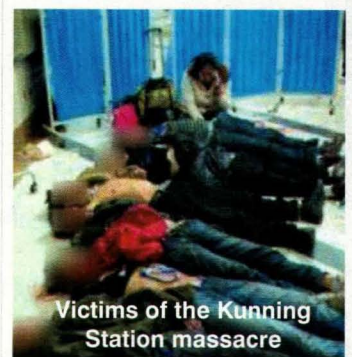
attacks in recent months. The latest, occurred just seven days before the loss of the airliner, and involved a knife-wielding gang which stabbed to death 33 innocent commuters at Kunning Station in Yunnan Province. A further 150 people were stabbed but survived.

Police shot dead five of the ten attackers, said to be Xinjiang separatists, in what the security services called an "organised premeditated, violent terrorist attack."

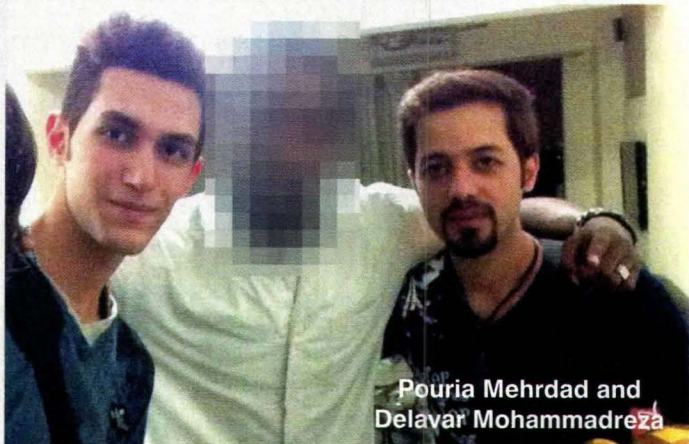
The area is home to China's Uighur Muslim population, many of whom have become disgruntled by their treatment from the government. Eye

Spy understands several Uighurs were deported back to Malaysia in 2011 for carrying false passports.

Following the loss of MH370, security was enhanced at Chinese airports throughout the country.



Victims of the Kunning Station massacre



Pouria Mehrdad and Delavar Mohammadreza

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TRACKING INTELLIGENCE

Patrick Hoffman Spy Case

Continued from Page 48

Since then, many intelligence watchers have asked how Hoffman had become a person of interest for the FBI and NCIS and why the organisations chose to develop a Belarus thread? The answer is simple. He really had taken a vacation to Belarus in August 2011, having previously befriended a number of Belarusian women in Bahrain some years earlier. Whilst in



the country, Hoffman even managed to meet President Alexander Lukashenka who gave

him two of 100 coins he had privately minted showing the new and old designs of the Belarus flag embossed on each face. Several more coins were given to each of the women he had met previously.

Hoffman, a divorcee and feeling lonely, placed an advertisement on the well known 'Craigslist' for company. Being aware of his time and activities in Belarus, of which Hoffman had made no secret, the FBI decided to investigate his activities and obvious willingness to cross the line of sensibility.

Hoffman was contacted by a woman calling herself Tracey - unbeknown to him an accomplished FBI agent. After passing herself off as a single woman they exchanged many e-mails. The pair also met twice for dinner dates in July and August 2012 at the Yard House and Havana



Hoffman isn't the first serving or retired US Navy staffer to have been convicted of espionage - and he won't be the last

Nights restaurants. And whilst Hoffman talked of his top secret clearance and his service, he did not disclose any operations he had participated in.

Nevertheless, counter-espionage officials decided to investigate Hoffman's activities a little more deeply. And of course, on 21 September 2012, there appeared Olga at his front door. In her possession a letter allegedly composed in Moscow and written in cyrillic script. It was, she explained, a "gift." The sting had begun.



Close friends - Lukashenka and Putin

NCIS



US Naval Criminal Investigative Service

The NCIS is the federal law enforcement agency charged with conducting investigations of felony-level offences affecting the Navy and Marine Corps - that is, crimes punishable by

confinement for more than one year. NCIS also performs investigations and operations aimed at identifying and neutralising foreign intelligence, international terrorists, and cyber threats to the Department of the Navy. In addition, it provides warning of threats and specialised defensive force protection support to US naval forces around the world.



NCIS is comprised of some 2,000 personnel in over 40 countries around the globe. The organisation is roughly 90% civilian, and its cadre of federal agents - about half its total personnel - is 98% civilian.

Criminal investigation is at the foundation of virtually all the

organisation does, but the NCIS mission is broad.

Transnational terrorism has been and remains a key focus area for the agency. Following the al-Qaida attack on the USS Cole in Yemen in 2000, and the events of 9/11, NCIS has adopted a proactive model of law enforcement and a new strategy for engaging the threat.

The agency, whose mantra is: 'Prevent Terrorism, Protect Secrets, and Reduce Crime', also has a specialised Directorate of Intelligence.

Its headquarters are in Quantico, Virginia.

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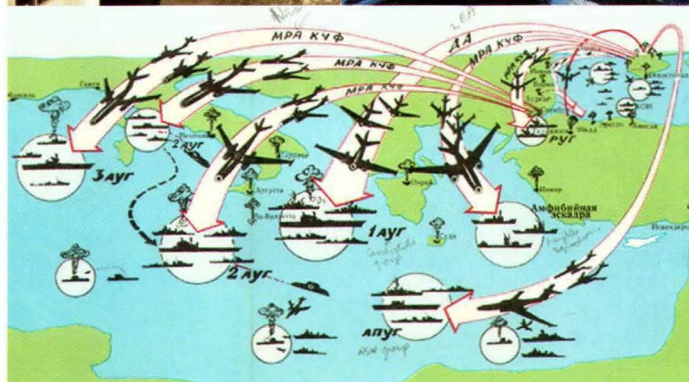
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