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EYE SPY

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WALKING A TERRORISM TIGHTROPE

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Drifting Towards a European Intel Agency?

The Language of Spies

SPY TRADecraft
DECEPTION AND MISDIRECTION

Burning Brussels
ISIS Strike Europe's Achilles Heel

- Pentagon's Cyber Vice • HUMINT • Mossad Spy Games
- MI5 Targets ISIS Cells • ISIS Hunt for Nuclear Materials



£3.95
NUMBER 102
2016

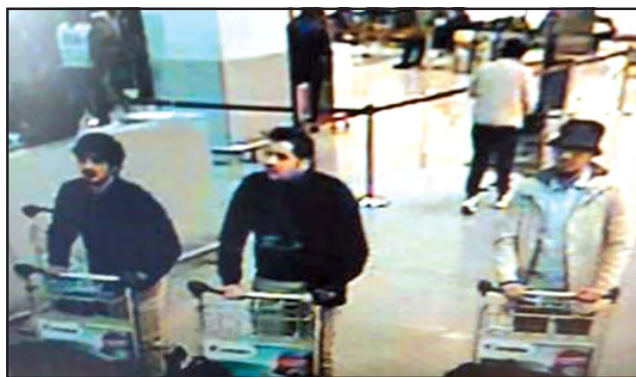


Printed and Published in Great Britain

BURNING BRUSSELS

Vulnerability to attacks by fanatics exposed again as terrorists strike in Belgium

16



INTEL'S CYBER VICE



New initiatives to counter underworld use of the Internet and encrypted electronic platforms

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE ITS USES AND LIMITS

45



Intelligence world confirms ISIS actively seeking a 'nuclear option'

THE DARKEST FEAR



THE DECEPTIVE FACTOR

75



SPIES

UK-USA CORNERSTONE



REMEMBERING THE SINKOV MISSION

EYE SPY 102



VOLUME XIII NUMBER SIX 2016 (ISSUE 102)
ISSN 1364 8446 publication date: APRIL 2016
FRONT COVER MAIN DESIGN:
TALISMAN INTELLIGENCE LIBRARY

MAJOR CONTENT GUIDE

- 4 MOSSAD AND THE NOT SO SILENT SERVICE**
Claims two Israeli agents monitoring the voyage of a newly purchased submarine in Germany were rumbled
- 10 DIPLOMATIC 'SPY GAMES'**
Russia accuses two British diplomatic staffers of 'spying' at a front-line air base used in the campaign against ISIS in Syria
- 12 CORNERSTONE**
Senior US and UK spymasters gather to remember a secret mission to Bletchley Park which provided the cornerstone of today's trans-Atlantic intelligence relationship
- 16 BURNING BRUSSELS PART ONE**
Belgian security services capture the renegade terrorist Salah Abdeslam but celebrations are short lived
- 24 EVOLVING ISIS**
The intelligence world is deeply concerned by the use of modern electronic tradecraft used by ISIS terrorists to circumnavigate tried and trusted interception measures
- 28 SHADOWS AND FRAUDS**
The bizarre case of news pundit and 'CIA' man Wayne Simmons whose fall from grace has made headline news
- 30 THE PENTAGON'S CYBER 'ISIS VICE'**
US defence officials launch a new 'public' cyber initiative which is hoped will help create new counter-measures
- 32 BURNING BRUSSELS PART TWO**
An ISIS terror cell strikes in Brussels killing 35 people - this after operatives feared Abdeslam would betray them
- 44 HUMINT - HUMAN INTELLIGENCE PART TWO**
Dr Chris Northcott concludes his fascinating examination of HUMINT - its limits and uses
- 54 THE QUIET ENGLISHWOMAN**
Actor Hugh Bonneville reveals the intelligence background of his mother who kept her work hidden from the family
- 56 USAF BASE PLOT**
An ISIS supporter controlled by a liaison in Syria plotted to murder US military personnel outside an RAF base
- 58 A-Z LANGUAGE OF SPIES PART FIVE**
Eye Spy reopens its intelligence dictionary once again to select a few more 'spoken gems' used in the spyworld
- 66 ESPIONAGE ELYSEE**
WikiLeaks has released more intelligence files secured by its anonymous sources - identifying various world leaders and a great deal of mistrust
- 69 EU SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE?**
Eye Spy Associate Editor and intelligence authority Peter Matthews examines if Europe is on the verge of creating a continent-wide intelligence agency
- 75 THE DECEPTIVE FACTOR - PART 4**
Deception and misdirection. Mike Finn continues his investigation into deception of a most unusual kind - stage and theatre tradecraft and illusion utilised by the intelligence world.

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"There is no doubt that if these mad men ever got their hands on a nuclear bomb or nuclear material, they would certainly use it to kill as many people as possible"



President Barack Obama speaking on the threat of ISIS

FIRST WORD

INTELLIGENCE 'EYES' ON THE NEW ISIS PLAYGROUND

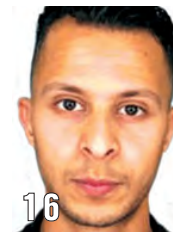


There has been much debate by politicians and security people on how to counter those who follow and actively support the terror group ISIS/Daesh. There isn't a single or easy answer, but within the intelligence community itself, all are agreed that the group should be removed from its strongholds in Iraq and more so Syria. The problem is, political leaders from various countries can't agree on how best to do this. And what happens to Syria's President Assad after the group is dismantled?

Nevertheless, given the ISIS command structure can be destroyed, its followers would have nowhere to go... that at least is the theory. Yet in the corridors and meeting rooms of Langley and Vauxhall Cross, there are many worried glances towards what is happening in Libya. ISIS followers are travelling there in numbers and there is every reason to believe that just like Syria and Iraq, large parts will be consumed and overrun. Our own sources believe that Western troops will soon start making a bee-line to Libya to help several militias and government bodies who are desperate to rid the country of ISIS and other terror groups.

Some intelligence watchers predicted the chaos in Libya after the fall of Colonel Gaddafi. Others said countries which participated in his demise, including Britain and France, did not provide the 'aftercare'. One such man is former Mossad chief Ephraim Halevy. He has now warned that Libya will become the world's biggest terrorism headache. Watch this space.

MARK BIRDSALL, MANAGING EDITOR



HEADLINERS



•8 Meir Dagan •12 Abraham Sinkov •16 Salah Abdeslam
•52 Abd al-Raham Mustafa al-Qaduli •68 Julian Assange •70 Gianni Pittella •78 Michael Hayden •82 Ephraim Halevy

INTELLIGENCE CHOICE

EU SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE?

Peter Matthews submitted his feature several weeks before terrorists struck again on mainland Europe. He discussed various issues all connected with the benefits and obstacles which might face those who want to see the establishment of a super European Intelligence Agency. There are various advantages of course, primarily in the area of security, but there exists much opposition to such an organisation. And how would this affect the UK's intelligence sharing module with America? Interestingly, this feature reveals that Britain already has key personnel in several European agencies attached to the intelligence world. A fascinating piece on a much discussed topic.



•69 DRIFT TOWARDS AN EUSIS...



INTELLIGENCE REVIEW • NEWS • DIGEST

OPEN SOURCE MYSTERY

Discarded KGB Paperwork and Boxes Baffles Intelligence Watchers

There are certain rules most intelligence workers must follow - including the safe disposal of paperwork. And whilst most people support the recycling of paper and cardboard,

one wonders if this environmental initiative applies to the intelligence world. Well, it seems some 'green' Russian intelligence staffers may have taken it upon themselves to back recycling. In



Mossad and the not so Silent Service

Submarine 'Escorts' Caught in the Mud

The media has poked fun at Israel's Mossad following an incident in Quarnbek, Germany, after the local council submitted a bill for 1263 Euros to the Embassy of Israel. The reason? The vehicle of two alleged agents of the organisation got stuck in heavy mud in a field. The council had to send volunteer firemen to the scene and a farmer used his tractor to "extricate" the operatives.

Intelligence watchers linked the incident to the spy world after it

was disclosed at the exact time of the mishap, a submarine purchased by Israel had set sail from the nearby port of Kiel. "The spies ignored a 'no entry' warning sign along the banks of the Kiel Canal," a source said. "They were there to watch its safe passage."

What followed could have been sourced from a comedy novel. Along came an elderly local woman and demanded to know what the two men were doing. "We are preparing the area for a sailing event," one man allegedly replied. This didn't satisfy the

woman who duly called the police and the mayor. When they arrived one Israeli showed his diplomatic papers - hence the council bill. The mayor, Klaus Langer, was not happy that the "Mossad agents had not coordinated with him." There then followed a lengthy delay and news of an "unpaid council bill" reached some media outlets.

Israel's diplomatic corps are similarly unhappy. Embassy officials heard about the affair on television. This prompted a written response from Deputy Ambassa-



Yakov Hadas-Handelsman



Embassy of Israel, Berlin, Germany



Port of Kiel, Germany



an alley off Bolshaya Lubyanka Street occupied by Moscow administrators and government officials, photographer and *Moslenta* correspondent Anton Belitskiy came across a most unusual sight. Hundreds of boxes which, if the translation is correct, seem to be old KGB archive files piled up and ready for collection.

Belitskiy was surprised and quickly took a number of photographs. He was soon confronted by a suspicious FSB security guard. "What do you think you are doing?" he asked and Belitskiy duly told to move on. He later said that despite statements to the contrary, some of the boxes did contain paperwork. *Moslenta* contacted the FSB and mentioned their man's discovery. A spokesman said he knew nothing about the files and refused to comment.

dor Avi Nir-Feldklein to Mayor Langer: *'The operation was coordinated with the German authorities and was conducted in accordance with the law. We are very sorry this has upset you and we didn't want to upset anyone'*. He went on to thank the fireman.

Eye Spy was told the men were "definitely not Mossad agents," but two security officers from its embassy diplomatic section.

As for the submarine purchase, the boat, INS Rahav, was one of six ordered by Tel Aviv and it has since duly arrived at Haifa port.

The affair comes only weeks after new Mossad Director Yossi Cohen



Mossad Director Yossi Cohen

took over the reigns of the organisation.



INS Dolphin class submarine



Usually a hub of intelligence chatter and nameless and faceless visitors, it's not everyday MI6 openly reveals the identity of its guests at Vauxhall Cross. However, on 4 February 2016 things were rather different as staffers greeted His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

The event was even posted on the Service's website - another indication of MI6's emerging openness and willingness to engage with an external audience: *'It was with great pleasure that MI6 today hosted His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, Royal Patron of the Intelligence Services, at our headquarters in Vauxhall Cross, London. During a comprehensive tour of the building The Prince was able to meet staff and see at first hand some of the vital work that MI6 do in helping protect the UK from a range of overseas threats including from terrorism and cyber'*.

Chief of MI6, Alex Younger said: "It was with enormous pride and pleasure that I welcomed His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales to MI6. As Royal Patron of the Intelligence Services The Prince has



long had a keen interest in the work of MI6 and our partner agencies so I was grateful for the opportunity to show him some of the important work that my staff do from all corners of the globe in helping to combat threats to our nation's security."

The Prince of Wales became Royal Patron of the Intelligence Agencies in 2011 following a recommendation from all three heads of MI5, MI6 and GCHQ in recognition of his long standing and close support for their work in this country and overseas.

It's not the first time a Royal has visited Vauxhall Cross. In 2013 Prince Harry was also given a guided tour of the complex and also briefed on various security issues by station staff.



Prince Charles shares a joke with MI6 Chief Alex Younger

INTELLIGENCE HEADACHE

PKK, ISIS and Refugees 'Consume' Turkish Security

On 19 March a suicide bomber struck in a busy shopping district of Turkey's most populace city Istanbul, killing five persons and injuring dozens more. The area is frequented by visitors and supports various government buildings. The incident follows numerous warnings issued by

foreign governments over possible attacks. Whilst Turkey is engaging with Alliance forces to strike ISIS, this attack is almost certainly the work of Kurdish operatives and complicates the fight against ISIS.

The bombing is the fourth major outrage in Turkey since the New Year and follows a predictable

pattern - areas frequented by tourists, troops and police or busy with locals. In January, 12 German tourists died after an ISIS suicide bombing. In February, 28 people, mostly servicemen, perished when a military convoy was attacked in Ankara and a few weeks later in March, a Kurdish terror cell struck again in the capital, killing 37 civilians. The TAK (Kurdistan Freedom Hawks), claimed it was responsible.

For years the Kurdish people of southern Turkey and northern parts of Syria have sought independence. This has led to bitter clashes and in recent months, Turkish warplanes have struck both ISIS targets and YPG (People's Protection Units) fighters. Turkish Intelligence regards the YPG, just like TAK, as an extension of the outlawed PKK



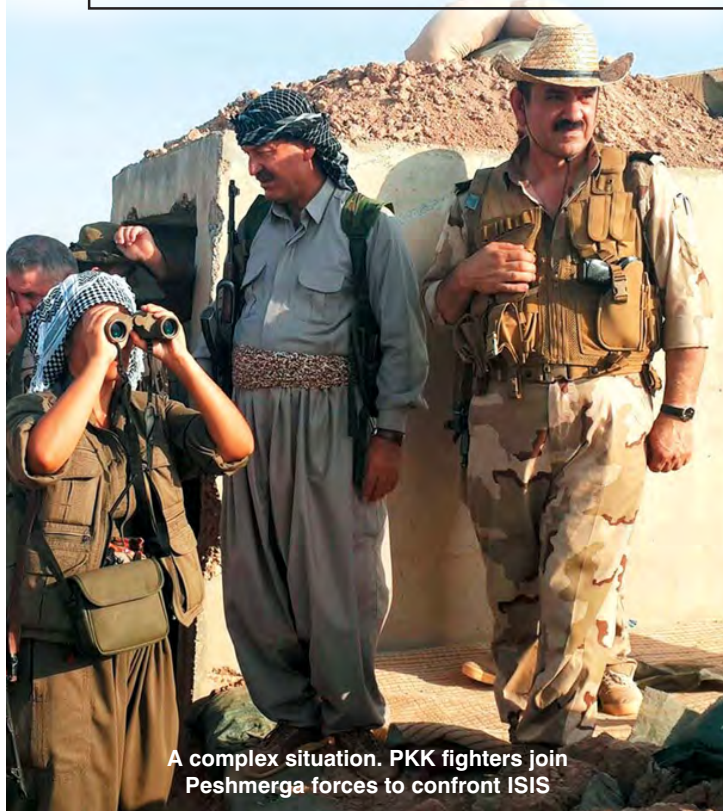
President Recep Tayyip Erdogan

(Kurdistan Workers Party). For decades the PKK has fought Turkish forces, yet in 2013 a cease-fire was brokered. Sadly this faltered last year. And it is here the situation gets complex, for the PKK and Kurdish Peshmerga fighters have been working successfully to defeat ISIS terrorists in several areas and reclaim land.

Turkey President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has vowed to strike back at the attackers. "Such attacks may threaten our integrity and unity, but they also bolster our determination to defeat terrorism," he said.



In July 2015, ISIS responded to Turkey 'ramping up' its fight against the terror group in Syria, by secreting suicide bombers into Suruc killing 33 civilians. Ironically, most were members of the Socialist Party of the Oppressed who had gathered at a cultural centre. They were shortly to set off to help rebuild parts of the city of Kobani



A complex situation. PKK fighters join Peshmerga forces to confront ISIS



YPG fighters destroy an ISIS position in Syria



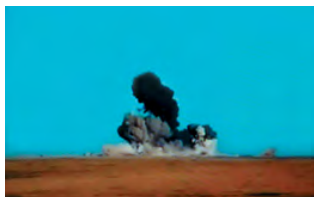
DON'T BE A PUPPET

FBI Initiative to Stop ISIS Recruitment

The FBI has launched a web-based programme that officials hope will help stop people, especially young men and women, from engaging with terrorist recruiters. Described as a CVE (Countering Violent

Extremism) measure, it is widely regarded as an ISIS counter-measure by the intelligence community. The inter-active initiative is called 'Don't be a Puppet: Pull Back the Curtain on Violent Extremism'. Five sections explain and cover the primary reasons why some people fall victim to recruitment, with special attention on media (Internet) releases by groups such as ISIS.

Similar ventures have started to appear in several countries, though the FBI initiative is easily the most visual and thought provoking. It follows recent intelligence reports that the Bureau and police departments in 50 states have now actioned surveillance on suspected supporters of ISIS and others who may have ambitions on travelling to war theatres such as Syria and Libya.



Many new recruits to ISIS soon find themselves being used as suicide bombers



An FBI official said the programme was "designed to help youth recognise extremist content on-line and encourage them to be sceptical of anyone who appears to be propagating extremist violence." Kyle Loven, Bureau spokesperson in Minneapolis added: "The launch of this website is another means by which we hope to thwart the influence of these destructive forces."

Over eighty people have been arrested in the last twelve months in the United States, most, if not all in connection with ISIS activity. The average age is around 26 and the vast majority are male American citizens.



The new initiative has received mixed reviews, but officials insist it is educational and informative.



Dead ISIS fighters in Syria

MASKING THE MOVEMENT

Migration and Refugees used as a Weapon

A secret report filed and redistributed by a European intelligence service over 12 months ago warned that ISIS/Daesh would take advantage of the refugee crisis. Close to five million people have departed the troubled lands of Syria, Iraq, Libya and Afghanistan, with an estimated 1.5 million crossing southern European borders before moving north. ISIS had already established pipelines for its coordinators on the Syria-Turkey border, enabling them to recruit, move weaponry and

fighters and hard currency. In the chaos of many refugee camps, intelligence collection has become virtually impossible.

These circumstances and increasing arms trafficking have enabled the arming of terror cells such as those which struck twice in Paris last year. Eye Spy has learned that Britain, France, Germany and other nations now have dedicated units to 'out' those suspected of having ties to ISIS and/or using bogus documentation (identity papers). One source

said: "It's highly likely that at least ten per cent of those travelling into Europe are using false identities. Managing and checking all background data is impossible." Two thousand people a day have been crossing into Europe from the war-torn regions.

Whilst political eyes are focused on the genuine refugee crisis, the intelligence world believes this important aspect is not being addressed properly. NATO's senior commander in Europe USAF General Philip Breedlove is the latest official to raise concerns about the situation, warning that Russia and Syria are "using migration as a weapon to overwhelm European support structures and break Europe's resolve." Whilst he notes the vast majority of those fleeing are genuine, various parties are using the situation for their own gain, including ISIS and organised crime gangs. On the question of



General Philip Breedlove

infiltration and depositing fighters amongst the flow, Breedlove said: "I think that is what they are doing today." He said support in some areas is "spreading like a cancer."

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg also warned of the situation. "We do not underestimate the complexity of the challenge ahead... we understand the crisis has been years in the making and that there is no quick fix."



DAGAN



Meir Dagan died on 17 February 2016

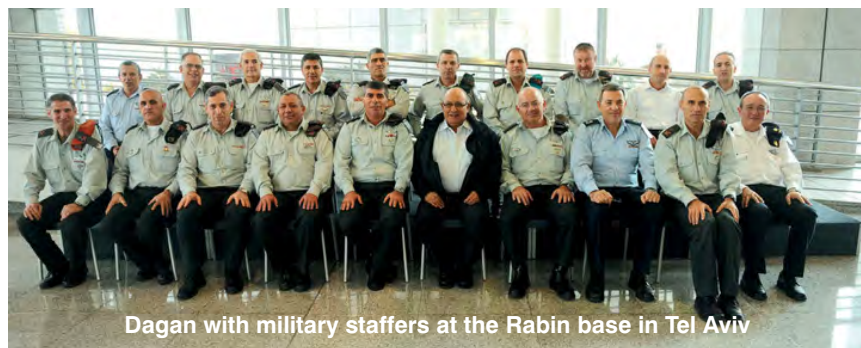
Israel's former spy chief, Meir Dagan, has passed away at the age of 71. Largely credited with leading the covert action to disrupt Iran's nuclear programme, including a search and elimination quest to 'remove' key Iranian scientists, Dagan's views mellowed in recent times regarding Tehran's ambitions.

Dagan, a long-time military intelligence officer who operated in various theatres, rose to become director in 2002 during Ariel Sharon's prime ministership. He was central to numerous operations, some of which have yet

to be understood or even discussed. Michael Bar-Zohar, an historian who wrote *Mossad: The Great Operations*, said: "Dagan took the Mossad back up a level. His running of the organisation was very clear."

During his tenure, the US and Israel worked together on a virus to infect the computers controlling Iran's burgeoning nuclear programme. Called Stuxnet, Dagan said it had helped delay "for many years," the Iranian nuclear bomb. However, he also criticised current Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu for exaggerating the threat for his own political

DEATH OF MOSSAD'S 'GRANDFATHER'



Dagan with military staffers at the Rabin base in Tel Aviv



LONG-TIME NEMESIS. Former Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was involved in a decade-long game of 'cat and mouse' with Dagan as he sought to outfox Israel and arm Iran with a nuclear counter-measure



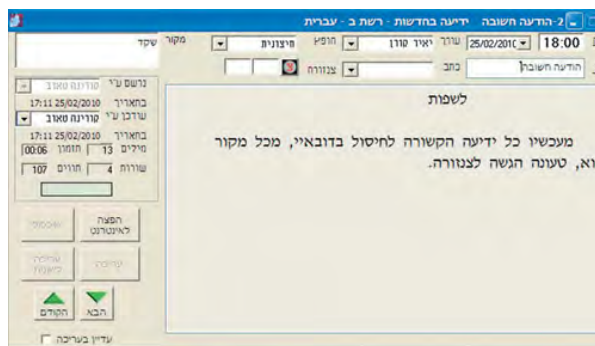
gain and warned against using Israel's first strike option targeting Iran's nuclear sites.

Despite the tension, Netanyahu said he was a "great fighter" and mentioned (without reference), "he had led the organisation in daring, pioneering and ground-breaking operations." One of those was undoubtedly the assassination of Hamas gunrunner Mahmoud al-Mabhouh in 2010. Agent 'Plasma Screen' as he was called by the Mossad presumably for his love of television, was killed in a Dubai hotel by Service operatives. However, UAE security services soon

HIGH STAKES. January 2016. US Secretary of State John Kerry arrives in Vienna for more talks on the nuclear deal which he helped broker with Iran. An Iran Air aeroplane can be seen opposite. This carried Kerry's opposite number to the meeting - Iran's Foreign Minister Javad Zarif.



2011. IDF Chief of General Staff Lt. General Gabi Ashkenazi with Mossad Director Meir Dagan



Mahmoud al-Mabhouh pictured alongside a screen grab dated 25 February (six days after his death), which purports to show a military censorship note requiring local media to remove news items relevant to the demise of the Hamas man



SCENT OF A MOSSAD ASSASSIN? A thought-provoking photograph showing a memorial to five Iranian nuclear scientists which Tehran said had been assassinated by Dagan's Mossad

identified over 20 members of the hit team who used a variety of false passports and disguises. A diplomatic row ensued and several countries opted to eject Israeli officials.

Eye Spy believes Dagan also brokered a number of secret back-channels to various Middle East countries enabling some intelligence sharing.

Towards the end of his life, Dagan, who was born in the Ukraine in 1945, believed Israel could do more to broker a deal involving the Palestinians. Sources say that throughout his life, he always carried a photograph showing his father being humiliated by the Nazis shortly before he was murdered.

PROFESSOR KEITH JEFFREY

The man who accessed MI6's 'crown jewels'

MI6 historian and author of the acclaimed MI6: *The History of the Secret Intelligence Service, 1909-1949*, Professor Keith Jeffrey, has died at the age of 64. Regarded as one of Ireland's most important historians, Jeffrey was a writer on British and Irish military history and various works relevant to both nations, including Sir Henry Wilson, the Ulster Unionist and British Army Field Marshal who was assassinated by the IRA in 1922.

He was invited by MI6, via publisher Bloomsbury to research

and write a part history of the Service in 2005, after he delivered an informative lecture to the Irish Conference of Historians at Trinity College, Dublin. This covered various intelligence operations and their relevance to state matters. Then Chief of MI6, John Scarlett, told him he would be given access to official materials held in the Service's vaults.

In 2010 the work appeared, and though highly praised, it disappointed some intelligence watchers for its 'matter of fact' style and lack of external commentary. Nevertheless, even



though it lacked pace, it was hailed as an informative and at times revealing insight into how the Service developed and engaged with tasks.

Jeffrey had just retired as Professor of British History at Queen's University, Belfast. He passed away on 12 February.





Air Marshal Phil Osborn

Britain's Ministry of Defence has revealed details of a powerful new military intelligence section dedicated entirely to cyber and electromagnetic warfare. The move comes at a time of increasing cyber threats and breaches of government

systems by foreign parties - a number traced to various adversaries including Russia, China and North Korea. Speaking at an event hosted by the Strand Group and part of a series of seminars run by Kings College London's Policy Institute, Chief of Defence Intelligence (DI), Air Marshal Phil

Osborn said the unit will have "24/7 situational awareness capability able to provide global monitoring and analysis across the spectrum."

Mr Osborn emphasised how more money was now necessary to tackle cyber warfare. "It's worth

the investment. The world is becoming more unpredictable, more competitive, more contested, more complex, more high-stakes, and as surprising and as demanding of intelligence as it's ever been."

In a frank discussion he also highlighted recent events which have absorbed the intelligence world, including Syria and the migration crisis. "We probably underplayed the scale and intensity of extremism. We

DIPLOMATIC 'SPY GAMES'

Russian Media Inventing British Espionage Operations

Several pro-Kremlin media platforms in Russia have exploited the stopping of a British diplomatic car in Russia in early March with banner headlines such as 'British Spies Detained', 'Diplomats Caught Red Handed'.

The said diplomats are Defence Attache Air Commodore Carl Scott and Assistant Naval Attache Ryan Coatalen-Hodgson, both based at the British Embassy in Moscow. They were stopped after allegedly filming a Russian military air base in the Caucasus. Russian news agency Rossiya 1 reported Mr Scott and Mr Coatalen-Hodgson entered the region "without appropriate permission" and "illegally watched Mozdok military airport" in North Ossetia. They were accused of "secret observa-

tion using special photo and video recording equipment," according to a Russian secret service source. Essentially Moscow media speak for an FSB official. "This area is included in a list of territories with special regulation for attendance by foreign citizens," a military officer said. The base at Mozdak is close to

Chechnya and used by strategic bombers targeting ISIS in Syria.

A news item widely played about the incident showed the men's vehicle being followed and stopped at a check point. Thereafter the Britons presented their diplomatic staff cards.



According to a Russian reporter, the men refused to show the imagery citing diplomatic immunity and were subsequently "held to be guilty of an administrative crime." They were told to leave territory closed to foreigners. A Russian official claimed: "This is the second offence by Mr Scott, as he was detained by police in North Ossetia after illegal access in 2012."

The incident was played down by the Foreign Office (FO): "It is routine for Defence Attaches to travel around their host countries in the course of their diplomatic duties. This is no different in Russia. The Defence Attaches from the British Embassy in Moscow submitted to all relevant





Intelligence Agency Phone Tapping Not Allowed

BUCHAREST: Romania's most senior spy - Eduard Hellvig, head of the country's SRI (Romanian Intelligence Service), has criticised a court ruling which effectively bans his agency from using covert activities on behalf of other internal security organs such as police. The Constitutional Court said it was "unconstitutional" for the SRI to perform activities such as surveillance and phone tapping. Hellvig said the decision threatens national security and that he has been blocked from monitoring espionage, organised crime, corruption and illegal cyber activities.



Various security offices have used the prowess and surveillance technology of the SRI to collect intelligence and evidence. The country's police force said it would now need another 1,000 officers to perform in areas where the ruling impacts. Hellvig said his agency would "honour the court's decision."

probably underplayed the risk appetite of Russia and while most of us probably got the pressures that led to the Arab Spring correct, we probably didn't accurately predict the scale or velocity of subsequent events."

No details of the location of the new cyber warfare command

section were revealed, but the experienced Osborn said it will "deliver deployable cyber support teams dealing with both offense and defence, helping both operators and planners, commanders and executors." Nearly 4,000 MOD employees work at its London headquarters and other sites.

Eduard Hellvig
Director of
Romania's SRI



Journalists there described Filmer's equipment as a "full spying kit."

- At the height of the Cold War, the movement of Russian embassy staff in the UK was restricted to around 50 miles of their point of residence in London.

checks requested by the Russian authorities." For the record, the FO noted the men had passed through several check points and had not been prevented from travelling.

Russian media also reported that an American citizen has been accused of spying on another airfield. Paul Brian Filmer was detained near Chkalovsky Air Base 20 miles north of Moscow for using a radio scanner logged into the flight centre's frequency and of photographing military and special task aircraft. The American - who arrived in Russia on a tourist visa - was later released but warned of the "inadmissibility of such actions" and a complaint was lodged with the US embassy.

The British diplomats are stopped - followed by a filming security detail



Chkalovsky
Air Base



Right: UK Ambassador to Russia Sir Tim Barrow



CORNERSTONE

REMEMBERING THE SINKOV MISSION

Seventy five years ago a tiny delegation of four American intelligence men headed by Abraham Sinkov, embarked upon a mission to the UK which would provide the basis for today's British intelligence relationship with the United States, or more accurately, between the NSA and GCHQ

Sinkov's ultimate destination was the top secret codebreaking centre at Bletchley Park, where he was to deliver several crates of equipment, including codebreaking equipment. The mission began in Annapolis in January 1941. Crates containing the vital machines, including a Japanese unit, were delivered to Scapa Flow in Scotland. The next stage of the plan was for Sinkov to transport them to Bletchley Park using two flying boats. However, the crates were too big thus the Americans used a small cruiser and sailed down the coast. Enroute the ship was seen by a German reconnaissance aircraft and attacked shortly thereafter by bombers. Despite being hit, the precious cargo remained intact and arrived on 8 February.

The men's arrival was more than significant and a little controversial, for the liaison had begun months earlier - well before the United States had entered the war. Nevertheless, Sinkov's team was welcomed by BP Director Alastair Denniston at midnight and they shared a bottle of sherry. Denniston was under strict orders not to reveal anything about the meeting, or the equipment to his colleagues.

Sinkov's team was eventually shown one of Britain's greatest secrets - the Bombe. Invented by codebreaker Alan Turing, this would play a crucial role in breaking Germany's powerful Enigma, allowing top secret communications to be intercepted and later broken. During their time in England, Sinkov's team soon discovered the



Abraham Sinkov

harsh realities of war. They visited a nightclub one evening, only to learn that it was bombed a few days later and all the musicians they had listened to killed.

SENIOR SERVICE

To celebrate the 75th anniversary of this remarkable moment in history, NSA Director Admiral Mike Rogers and a few of his



Station X - MI6 maintained a communications room inside the tower at Bletchley Park



Keys of a German Enigma machine

associates travelled to the UK and met with GCHQ Director Robert Hannigan at Bletchley Park; here both men reflected on events so long ago, and the important relationship that emerged. "We find ourselves in a world where the simple events of that meeting on 8 February 1941 have led to the basis of the strongest intelligence relationship, I would argue, in the world between our two nations, with respect to Signals (SIGINT) ➤



L-R: BP Chief Executive Officer Iain Standen, NSA Director Admiral Mike Rogers and GCHQ Director Robert Hannigan and Chairman of the BP Trust, former MI6 Chief Sir John Scarlett



WWII overhead views of Bletchley Park showing the mansion house and the important huts where vital codebreaking work was performed

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF A KEY U.S. VISIT TO BLETCHLEY PARK

The world's most important signals-intelligence liaison relationship – between the United States and the United Kingdom – began 75 years ago at Bletchley Park, the central site for Great Britain's codebreakers during World War II. The relationship became a practical reality on Feb. 8, 1941, with a visit by American personnel.

In 1946, the United Kingdom and the United States formally renewed their agreement to share signals intelligence. The agreement became the foundation of the Cold War intelligence alliance.

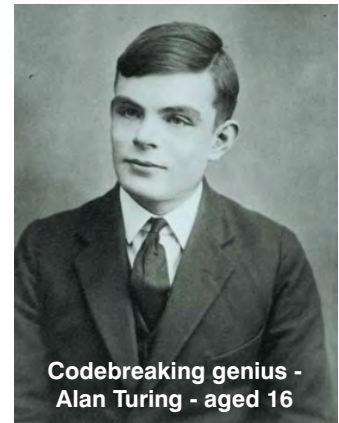
The relationship has continued unbroken to this day, allowing the countries to work together against common national security challenges.



Walking in the footsteps of giants. Mike Rogers and Robert Hannigan are given a tour of BP's grounds

intelligence." Mr Hannigan concurred: "It was the birth of an incredibly close relationship," he said. At the event, both men were given a guided tour of the complex by Chairman of the BP Trust, former MI6 Chief Sir John Scarlett and Chief Executive Officer Iain Standen. Here they were shown Denniston's newly refurbished office and several key bits of information was imparted. Mr Standen said:

"They were, like any visitors, in awe of the place. When they stood watching the introductory film and it says '*it happened here*' they got hairs on the back of the neck feeling like everyone else does. Standing in Alastair Denniston's office where this important event took place... they were moved."



Codebreaking genius - Alan Turing - aged 16



The intelligence chiefs said the UK-USA intel sharing relationship "is as strong as ever"



WWII US Navy Bombe

COURTESY: NSA



HITTING THE RIGHT KEYS

Singer Katherine Jenkins gave GCHQ staffers quite a surprise on 25 February when she performed several songs and thanked the organisation for “keeping Britain safe.” Director Robert Hannigan welcomed the star and said: “We are delighted to welcome Katherine to GCHQ. It is wonderful for our staff and all their efforts to be recognised and thanked, so the concert means a great deal to us all.”

Some 450 of the 4,000 work force were fortunate to win tickets for the event, which was the first time a singer had performed at a codebreaking/communications facility since the WWII days of Bletchley Park.



Alastair Denniston

Following the attack on the US Navy station at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, America’s industrial might helped in the construction of 75 Bombe machines in just six months in 1943 - this was more than Britain produced during six years of war. Of further interest, there was even a reference made of US equipment delivered to BP by the great codebreaker Turing. A diary note said: ‘I think we can make quite a lot of use of their machinery’.

Sinkov’s mission could be described as the genesis for today’s Five Eyes collaboration -

where America and Britain were joined by similar agencies from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. And despite some controversial moments and incidents, not least the Edward Snowden saga, the UK-USA liaison in communications is still highly regarded by today’s codebreakers and SIGINT/COMINT specialists. “Each of us consider the other the strongest partner we have in the world and realise we are facing a global set of challenges... it takes each of us together to generate benefits for each other,” said Admiral Rogers.

and a resurgent Russia in mind, Mr Hannigan agreed: “No one can face this alone. And there is no stronger relationship than we have and it is the rock of our security.”

- In 1946, the UK and USA formally renewed their agreement to share Signals intelligence and became the foundation of the Cold War intelligence alliance. This liaison continues today.

LINKS: www.bletchleypark.org.uk/

Without referencing those challenges, though undoubtedly with Middle East conflicts, events in North Korea, China Seas



Alastair Denniston’s newly refurbished office

BURNING BRUSSELS

Vulnerability to attacks by fanatics exposed again as terrorists strike in Belgium

PART ONE: THE CAPTURE OF SALAH ABDESLAM

THE RUNNING

COUNTDOWN TO BRUSSELS ATTACKS

Security officials believed the arrest of Salah Abdeslam, 26, wanted in connection with the deadly 13 November attacks in Paris, was a significant breakthrough in Europe's fight against international terrorism... And then his friends struck in deadly fashion at transport hubs in Brussels

MONDAY 14 MARCH

On 14 March a joint Belgian-French counter-terrorism operation targeting a flat in the Forest district of Brussels, resulted in a shoot-out where Mohamed Belkaid, a 35-year-old Algerian living illegally in Belgium and known to police for theft, was shot dead by a DSU (counter-terrorism) police marksman. Four police officers were injured. Next to his body was a Kalashnikov, a book on Salafism and an Islamic State flag. Belkaid's name and personal details were quickly cross-referenced with an ISIS document gifted to the intelligence world by a disgruntled former ISIS fighter. He was given the name Abu Abdulaziz

al-Jazairi. The data stick contained the names of thousands of recruits, including would-be suicide bombers. Belkaid's personal details were discovered giving more credence to the authenticity of the file. He was registered by ISIS in Syria in 2014 and had been living in Sweden.



Eye Spy learned a passport in the name of Samir Bouzid was also discovered. Bouzid is one of a number of alleged terrorists who helped the Paris attackers. He received a text message from the Bataclan Theatre attackers, it read simply: 'We have left... we are on the way'. Mohamed Belkaid was using Bouzid's passport and identity as his own, presumably



Mohamed Belkaid was using a passport in the name of Samir Bouzid. He was shot dead in this Brussels building



FRIDAY 18 MARCH

There are numerous stories and theories about how the security services tracked Abdeslam to another flat in Brussels, including watchers noting a rather large pizza delivery. However, it seems evident police had focussed their attention on one street in Molenbeek and established a surveillance post. The comings and goings of many visitors and residents were watched, and particular attention paid to certain people who knew the suspect. Two buildings were then identified. Once senior police officials were satisfied Abdeslam was present in one, events moved quickly. Dozens of heavily armed CT officers cordoned off surrounding streets whilst snipers took up positions on rooftops. This time the 'running man' was trapped. Doors to the rear of the building were accessed, flash grenades detonated and shots exchanged. Within seconds at least two occupants had been captured - but not before an officer had shot Abdeslam in the foot. A calculated round.

MAN



to hide from the authorities. Bouzid is thought to have been the man, who along with Soufiane Kayal, drove Abdeslam out of Paris. A man now identified as Najim Laachraoui was using Kayal's identity.

Whilst the raid was fruitful, much to the disbelief of intelligence watchers, two men in the surrounded apartment managed to flee - one was almost certainly Abdeslam - the other probably Najim Laachraoui. Their occupancy was discovered after his fingerprints were found at the scene. Officials defended the operation saying that officers had not expected to find anyone in the flat as it had been void of any electrical power and water for weeks. Another flat was also searched and a Kalashnikov gun found.



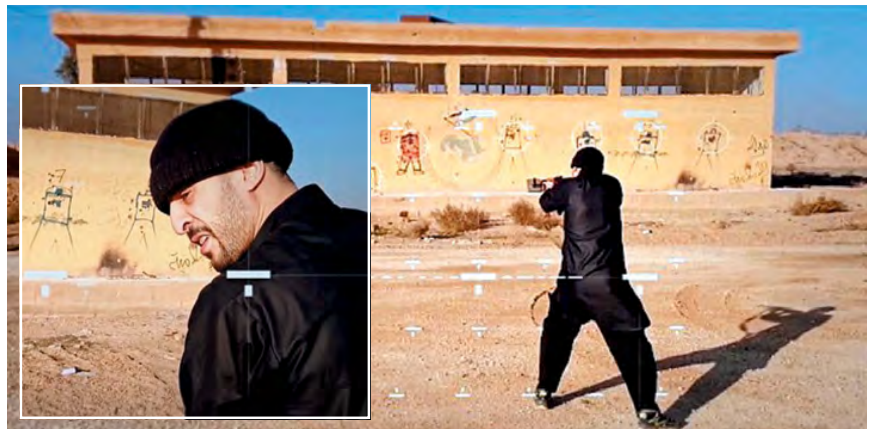
A Belgium Police photo showing damage to an officer's weapon after he was struck by gunfire



18 March. Hours after the arrest of Salah Abdeslam, President Hollande met with senior officials from France's Defence Council

Video shows the terrorist, a slight man head covered, being dragged into a waiting car. The bullet wound evidenced by the dragging of his legs. The flat was but 500 yards from his former home in the district. Another man, Monir Ahmed Alaaj was also arrested at the scene. He has been charged with various terrorist offences.

After news of Abdeslam's arrest, Belgium Prime Minister Charles Michel and France's President Francois Hollande met to discuss the raid. An interesting message in the form of a banner was superimposed on a government photo of the meeting. It read simply: 'Our



Salah Abdeslam's brother Brahim, pictured at an ISIS training camp in Syria before the Paris operation. Salah is not thought to have attended the camp



A Belgian CT officer watches as Abdeslam is captured

If he does talk it will be an 'intelligence treasure trove' providing tremendous insight into current and future jihadist threats. He could guide French and Belgian authorities through every stage of the plot, including any direct communications with ISIS leadership or facilitators. He could

gratitude goes out to the Federal Prosecution Office, Police and Intelligence Services who worked day and night'.

INTELLIGENCE COUP

Captured terrorists are a major intelligence coup, and Abdeslam is no different. He didn't use his suicide vest in Paris or anytime thereafter and kept running and hiding rather than sacrificing his own life. He has been charged with membership of a terrorist group and participation in the activities of such, including assassination.

lay out the logistics and travel networks, operational security measures, and target surveillance he and any other suspected jihadists allegedly utilised to conduct the November attacks. Just as important, identify the weapons pipeline and financing of the operation. To date, he has used his human rights to deflect questions and hide behind laws he was only too happy to break. But Abdeslam holds a wealth of information, and it's hardly likely French and Belgian investigators will simply back away. A deal may be struck if he talks, but either way he will remain behind bars for ever.



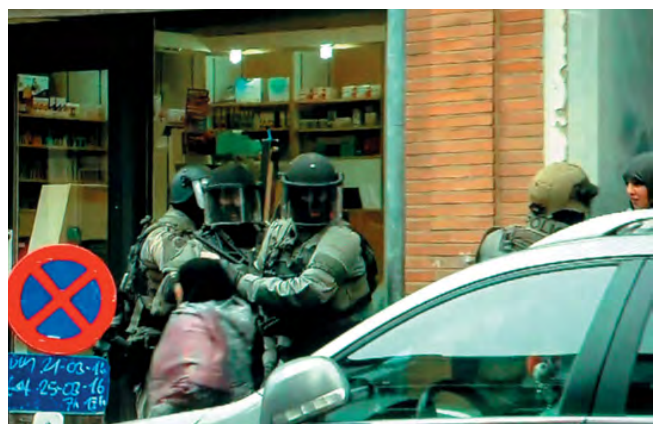
The Molenbeek safe house following the raid



French and Belgian intelligence refer to Abdeslam as the "Paris attack logistics man." He has already acknowledged he drove the three suicide bombers to the Stadt de France,



Residents are moved out of the building where Abdeslam was in hiding before engaging with the terrorists





WAITING FOR ISIS

Intelligence World Prepares For More Urban Attacks

In Britain and elsewhere around the world, special troops are being trained to assist civil organisations in the event of a terrorist attack in an urban (city) environment. Though classified in Britain, it is known a command structure has been established between various bodies, including the Ministry of Defence, New Scotland Yard and all the intelligence services, that can be activated immediately to respond to an attack involving a ground force of terrorists. National units have already trained for various scenarios, including street and building attacks (theatres, shopping centres, sporting arenas) and hostage-type situations. Some exercises have been reported upon by the media and Eye Spy understands the combined active units will include Special Forces, including the SAS - already present in London.

In America, a similar endeavour is underway, though much more visual. One recent exercise in March involved US Marines at the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson in Alaska. Here elite troops conducted Urban Training in the event of a city attack.



purchased 12 detonators for the suicide bomb vests, and rented vehicles and flats for the operation. However, evidence is beginning to emerge that he was supposed to be the fourth bomber. "I wanted to blow myself up," he told Paris prosecutor Francois Molins. "But I just could not do it." That comment was made known by Mr Molins and seized upon by Sven Mary, the terrorist's solicitor. He said he was taking legal action for "breaching the confidentiality of the investigation." A daft act in the opinion of most observers, but Mary added: "The comments made at a news conference were a violation... I can't let it go unchallenged." Nevertheless, Mary himself acknowledged a degree of cooperation: "Salah wants to cooperate and he's done that. Are we going to apply for the status of informer? He's never said he wants to be an informer... I have said



US Marines participate in Urban Training - for events at home



Abdeslam (left) caught on CCTV with an associate at a petrol station close to the Belgium border just hours after the Paris attack

that he can be of invaluable worth for different parties. He can give invaluable information for police as well as judges and lawyers.”

A reason perhaps Abdeslam avoided returning to his ISIS paymasters in Syria? Eye Spy believes he could easily have reached Syria, Iraq or northern Africa and made good his escape. Yet he chose to stay close to home - there was a reason for this. Perhaps France and Belgium put too much emphasis on the logistics angle? Yes, he did hire the vehicles, but many in the intelligence world always believed he was part of the bombing team at the stadium. Once he failed to detonate his bomb, Abdeslam had nowhere to go.

CLOSED DOORS

What if Abdeslam fails to discuss the case? His terrorist brethren won't know if he does or not. Given the nature of terrorist organisations

and the compartmentalisation of information, other ISIS members may not know who and what else Abdeslam knows. Those in both his inner and outer circles will simply have no sense of how much Abdeslam will try to save himself and sacrifice others. The people who helped hide him, fed him, protected him or aided him in the Paris attacks, undoubtedly felt a great sense of unease. An intelligence source in Belgium told Eye Spy: “They might run, they could turn on each other, or they might do something really stupid.” That last comment turned out to be true.

Counter-terrorist officials believed they had been given the perfect opportunity to use



Salah Abdeslam



Armed Belgian police outside Abdeslam's safe house

‘black propaganda’ to sow seeds of distrust and fear. They hoped that the terrorists close to Abdeslam, in response to his capture, would worry so much that they change plans and behave in ways not originally intended and make mistakes. As a result, more terrorists would be caught.

Some of those captured talked, but not all. Nevertheless, each snippet of information helped investigators understand what happened in Paris and what could happen elsewhere. This police said allowed them to put together a better intelligence strategy. Belgian, French and other intelligence services, including those in Britain and America, were anxious to learn of the Paris attackers threads to other cells and ‘friendly’ individuals. But what of the ‘here and now’?



Just hours after learning of the arrest of Abdeslam, Belgium Prime Minister Charles Michel and France's President Francois Hollande discussed the case. The television (above) shows news reports about the demise of the terrorist. But both men were warned to expect some sort of response from ISIS. Tragically, congratulations and relief would soon be displaced by anger and sadness



Najim Laachraoui.
It has since transpired he worked for a few weeks as a cleaner at the European Parliament in 2009/10

Communications and electronic data recovered from various sites has already proved a gold mine in identifying other ISIS supporters.

After being treated in hospital, Abdeslam remained under heavy guard in the high security prison in Bruges. France wants him extradited but Sven Mary has already announced they will fight the move.



MONDAY 21 MARCH

Belgian security officials again reiterated that one of the men who had escaped was Najim Laachraoui, 24. Prosecutors then released two undated photographs showing the suspect, who used the identity and name Soufiane Kayal (see also Eye Spy 101). Intelligence, including DNA collected in Paris and elsewhere (and on several suicide bomb vests), had proven he had driven to France with Abdeslam and participated in various tasks. Like many of his cohorts in the Molenbeek gang, he too visited Syria in 2013.

As for Abdeslam, even if he had started to talk to the police, it was of little use - and failed to

prevent what happened next on the morning of 22 March. As an important footnote to the demise of Abdeslam, Belgium's Foreign Minister Didier Reynders said that it was likely he and others were preparing attacks in Brussels at the time of his arrest. His reasoning is probably linked to various firearms (not yet disclosed) that were recovered from several addresses and communications. Reynders' words would soon echo around the corridors of the headquarters of all the world's intelligence services.

BURNING BRUSSELS
PART TWO - PAGE 32



ANALYSIS



THE OTHER SIDE OF MORE LETTERS FROM

ODNI translated Osama bin-Laden files reveal a very confused, paranoid and fearful figure

US intelligence and Pentagon officials charged with analysing thousands of documents, letters and electronic data files seized from al-Qaida leader Osama bin-Laden's compound in 2011, have released more translations of over 100 papers. They show the terror leader, killed by US Special Forces during a raid in Abbottabad, Pakistan, was on the verge of launching a major new initiative against the United States. Also of interest, the obvious breakdown of leadership and command and control which bin-Laden lost whilst living the life of a recluse.

There are a host of interesting facts including an authentic fear of communication and interception; the increasing use of armed UAVs



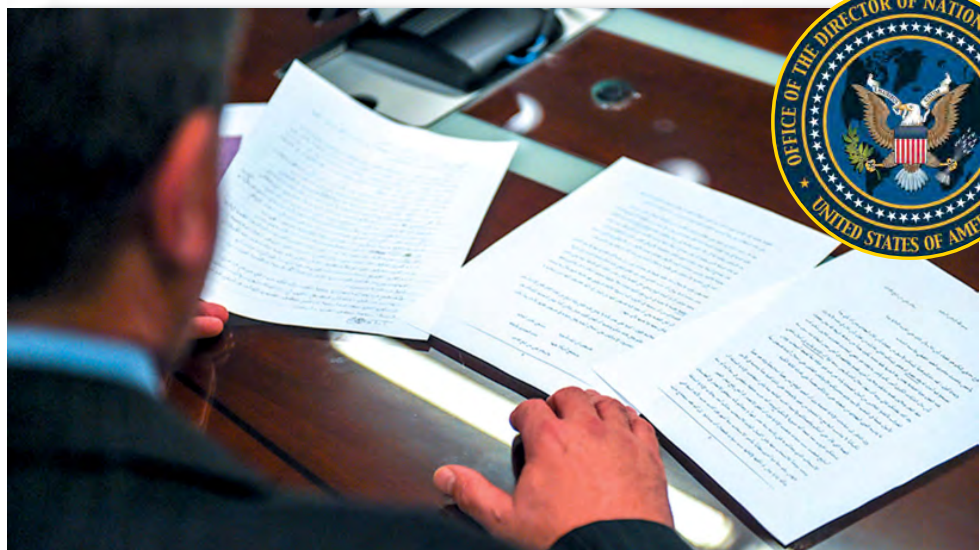
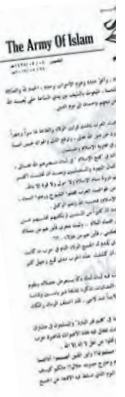
Osama bin-Laden

and the continued loss of his trusted commanders in various countries. And there are lines from one paper in which he objects to the growing number of beheadings being carried out by al-Qaida in Iraq and bordering regions. It was members of this affiliate who would break from the terror group to create ISIS/Daesh. He opposed the creation of a state or caliphate which he believed would not be supported by the

vast majority of peoples in the region. However, some intelligence watchers believe he feared he would be unable to control it directly, and that his position as leader would end.

Numerous documents dubbed the 'Bin-Laden Letters' have been released of course, but this second batch reflect his concern that too much emphasis was being put on large scale plots. The material contains information that al-Qaida was planning to use the tenth anniversary of 9/11 to launch a new media and propaganda campaign, as well as a move towards diplomacy, but one that the terror leader knew only too well would not involve talks.

Bin-Laden also wrote about the emerging Arab Spring just four days before he was killed and



BRIAN MURPHY ODNI PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A US intelligence officer examines a copy of Osama bin-Laden's will along with various papers translated and released by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)

DE MIDNIGHT M ABBOTTABAD



mocked President Obama for his failure to free Afghanistan of several fighting forces (Taliban and al-Qaida): 'They thought that



ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi



President Obama discusses the failed attempt by al-Qaida to bring down Northwest Airlines Flight 253, with National Security Council Chief of Staff Denis McDonough, four days after the incident



the war would be easy and that they would accomplish their objectives in a few days or weeks'.

In another letter to AQAP (Al-Qaida in the Arab Peninsula) commander Nasir al-Wuhayshi in Yemen he wrote: 'We need to extend and develop our operations in America and not to keep it limited to blowing up aeroplanes'. Al-Wuhayshi was the 'brains' behind the Christmas Eve 2009 attempt to blow up Northwest Airlines Flight 253 from Amsterdam to Detroit. The bomber was Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab who concealed explosives in his underwear. Thankfully only the detonator ignited.



Lights, Camera and Action

Bin-laden thought it important that his followers believed he was a wise man and a central player in international affairs and happenings. In this staged photo he sits next to a computer, world maps, books, and of course, a gun - all props to conjure-up an image of an influential wise warrior



Also of note, the financial status of the terror chief. He is said to have banked almost \$30 million, and some letters reference his wishes for its distribution if he died. However, it's likely the accounts were frozen or at best watched by the CIA in the event of transfers or money activity. In one translated file he writes: 'I hope for my brothers, sisters and maternal aunts to obey my will and to spend all the money that I have left in Sudan on jihad'.

One of the US analysts who worked on the new files said: "Bin-Laden was still thinking of some grand schemes and still trying to claim that 9/11 victory. But he was somewhat out of touch with the capabilities of his organisation."

That last comment is all too apparent in several files, so too his deep suspicion and paranoia

of infiltration and 'electronic eyes'. Letters warn of bugs and in one incident involving a hostage payment, he writes: 'It is important to get rid of the suitcase in which the funds are delivered, due to the possibility of it having a tracking chip inside'. There was also reference to a wife who had a tooth filling inserted. He was concerned the cavity may have a tracking device inserted. 'The size of the chip is about the length of a grain of wheat and the width of a fine piece of vermicelli'. He instructed that it [the filling] be destroyed.

Ultimately, what's been released thus far reflect a paranoid and insecure figurehead only, and one who had really no control of tactics, strategy and policy. Yet bin-Laden still believed victory was possible: 'We need to be patient a bit longer... with patience there is victory'.

WATCHING

THE MENACING AND

**“We are in
your states
and cities”**

*communication to
the USA*

**“To our followers
around the world...
stay at home and
attack”**

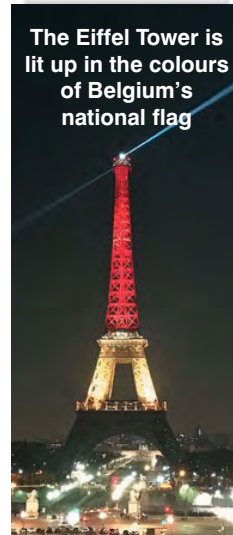
*communication issued by
ISIS in Raqqa*

EVOLVING



New technologies and encryption helped Paris and Brussels attackers evade watching intelligence agencies - senior spies warn of more attacks on the US mainland and in Europe

Over half a century ago MI5's A4 Watchers began experimenting with various telephone interception equipment called Cabman and MOP. New and advanced, it was essential listening and surveillance technology aimed primarily at targets of interest with an affection for the Soviet Union. The Cold War had begun and information was king. Snippets of data were of use to British Intelligence, especially in thwarting operations and 'outing' suspected spies. Today that equipment would grace a museum, but at the time it was 'state of the art' and it served its purpose to a point. There were difficulties and not every operation went to plan; many conversations were missed and the targets soon became suspicious and altered tactics.



The Eiffel Tower is lit up in the colours of Belgium's national flag

Fast forward a generation or two and today's 'listeners' are also discovering that despite incredible advances in communications



ISIS UNDER



technology, there are still instances and situations which bedevil the intelligence services. Examples of this can be found in San Bernardino, California, where the FBI and its partners struggled to open the back door of an iPhone 5C owned by Syed Farook. He of course participated in the recent terror attack which left 14 people dead.

NSA/CIA contractor Edward Snowden who leaked thousands of files on US operations, said theUSIC (US Intelligence Community) does have the means to unlock the phone, and called the Bureau's earlier statement that it could not gain access "bull****."



Telephone bug and receiver. Such devices are useful in some localised situations, but the way in which ISIS communicates - and its output of media and messaging has tripped an electronic war - the scale of which the public don't really understand

No doubt Apple and the Bureau will eventually liaise to find permanent solutions, but the international situation is of even greater concern and Snowden's comments are hardly relevant. "If a third terrorist can be identified by a cooperative measure, then surely it is in the

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RWORLD



Tashfeen Malik and Syed Rizwan Farook - killed over a dozen people in California

interest of all concerned to help," a monitoring source said.

CIA Director John Brennan recently spoke about technology in connection with the November 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris. Citing unidentified sources, though one can safely assume NSA, Mr Brennan revealed Langley had a fairly good idea a major attack was being planned, but specific data which may or may not have thwarted the operation, was simply out of reach.

ISIS communication threads from its central bases in Syria, Iraq and increasingly Libya, are known; so too a plethora of 'numbers of interest' and 'time frames'. Sender and recipient locations are also watched and those monitoring such liaisons report that ISIS and its supporters are now scattered throughout the world, from China to California. Obviously there are hubs and surveillance is often hindered by travelling operators. In Europe one such hub is Brussels. And it is here NSA and GCHQ for the past five years have noticed an increase in 'chatter' connected to terrorism. And besides monitoring 'traffic' and calls, the intelligence world notes periods of silence -



CIA Director John Brennan has warned ISIS is creating a powerful communications platform which is difficult to penetrate. He also warned that it is "very likely" attacks in major Western cities will continue

which could signal a similar harbinger. Either way, the security services were helpless to stop the recent attacks in Brussels.

The data secured by such organisations is sometimes filtered by analysts in order that presentation to agencies such as the CIA, MI6 and counter-intelligence/terrorist services and defence ministries can be actioned quickly. However, the core of the report, its primary content and its likely meaning remain untouched. That data is consumed by analysts and action (if necessary), authorised by the end user. Examples of end user action can be found in the CIA's kinetic UAV kill programme.

Having eyes on specific numbers or watching communications pass through the Internet is useful, but no guarantee that they will reveal the genesis of a planned operation or the movement of weaponry, for example. And sadly, since Edward Snowden's exposure of the way in which global surveillance, with a focus on terrorism, takes place, many of those

engaged in underworld activities have learned quickly. Exchanging cell phones frequently, the use of the 'dark web' and securing freely available encryption technology, has enabled terrorist planners to circumnavigate previously used counter-measures. In simple terms, there are methods available to defeat the watchers and listeners.

This was all too evident in D/CIA's Brennan's recent comments on the possibility or probability of an ISIS attack in America. "We knew in the days just before that ISIS was trying to carry out something - but the individuals involved have been able to take advantage of the newly available means of communication that are walled off from law enforcement officials."

Brennan also said he was aware that ISIS is trying to put "the materials and operatives" in place to carry out attacks. And whilst he said that attacks are "inevitable" he doesn't believe their "successes necessarily are."



Security in cities such as London and Paris has been visibly increased



ISIS is fast losing ground in the Middle East, but continues to prepare strikes outside the Middle East. Its use of both modern and proven communications tradecraft to circumnavigate intelligence watchers is menacing

On the 'out-sourcing' of operations from the Middle East theatre he said: "The intelligence security services have stopped numerous attacks. Operatives that have been moved from the Iraq and Syrian theatres into Europe. They have been stopped and interdicted... arrested, detained and debriefed because of very, very good intelligence."

Mr Brennan declined to identify from whence that intelligence came, but his comments suggest it was a mix of HUMINT and COMINT.

As for encryption, if agencies such as the NSA can't break some 'models', then that is of major concern. Or as one Eye Spy cyber source said, perhaps this is but a very clever media ruse intended for the eyes and ears of ISIS controllers who believe they are safe?

THE DARKEST FEAR

In 2000 Osama bin-Laden sought to obtain nuclear material - the same quest - but by different actors - was also discussed at the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit

The first Nuclear Security Summit was held in Washington DC in 2010, and was followed by additional summits in Seoul in 2012, The Hague in 2014 and the fourth and final Summit was held in Washington DC March 2016. This event brought together leaders from 56 countries and four international organisations to highlight past accomplishments and make new commitments towards reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism. There was one significant country which opted not to attend - Russia.

In 2010 US President Obama decided to take the issue of locking down nuclear materials and strengthening global nuclear security directly to other world leaders. "Nuclear terrorism is one of the greatest threats to our collective security. If any terrorist networks that have been trying to get their hands on a nuclear device succeed, the consequences for the world would be catastrophic", President Obama said. At this year's event he referenced the terror group ISIS/Daesh and the very real possibility the group is seeking nuclear



President Obama confirmed intelligence fears that ISIS is seeking nuclear materials and/or researching how to target reactors and plants

materials. Mr Obama urged world leaders to increase efforts to prevent "madmen" from groups such as ISIS from obtaining nuclear weapons, as he announced that 102 nations have ratified a treaty on the protection of nuclear materials.

Continued on Page 82

The UK and USA have established secret pseudo-military units to counter various terrorist incidents - including those such as Brussels and Paris



THE FOURTH ES Shadows and Fr

Service record of 'long-time CIA staffer' a creation - silence of Langley an equal puzzle

History is littered with case files of persons who invent, manipulate and enhance their intelligence and service records; others brazenly concoct employment - often gilt edged with tales of derring-do. Some pose as MI5 and CIA agents to impress friends, lovers and associates, but let's not fool ourselves, there are real operatives who can 'smell deception'. One such man is Kent Clizbe, 55, a former CIA agent and contractor.

American viewers watched with interest, as no doubt did others, the commentary of media 'pundit' Wayne Simmons, a former CIA operative who claimed nearly 30-years

experience. A contributor to Fox News and other media outlets, to the uniformed, Simmons output on intelligence, military and political matters seemed defined and authentic.

In 2010 Clizbe was introduced to Simmons through a mutual former military friend and the men met face-to-face. Clizbe's specialist areas are information credibility, analysis and vetting. He said the commentator was "smug" and within a few minutes he sensed all was not right with Simmons' commentary. Red flags fluttered.

Clizbe began making enquiries into Simmons, essentially to confirm his background status,



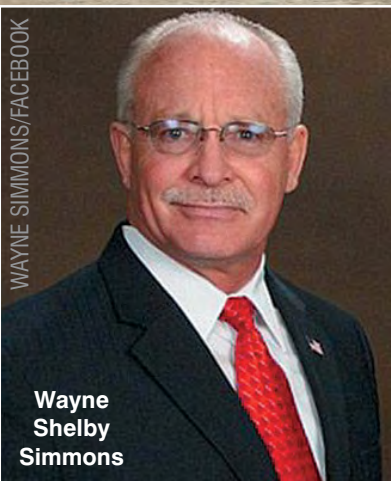
Former CIA officer Kent Clizbe probed media man's Langley claim and found it to be wanting

© KENT CLIZBE

but he grew increasingly suspicious following several Facebook exchanges. He then asked some of his Langley friends, but that failed as



Former Director CIA and defence chief Leon Panetta and US Army General John Allen in Kabul, Afghanistan.



WAYNE SIMMONS/FACEBOOK

Wayne Shelby Simmons

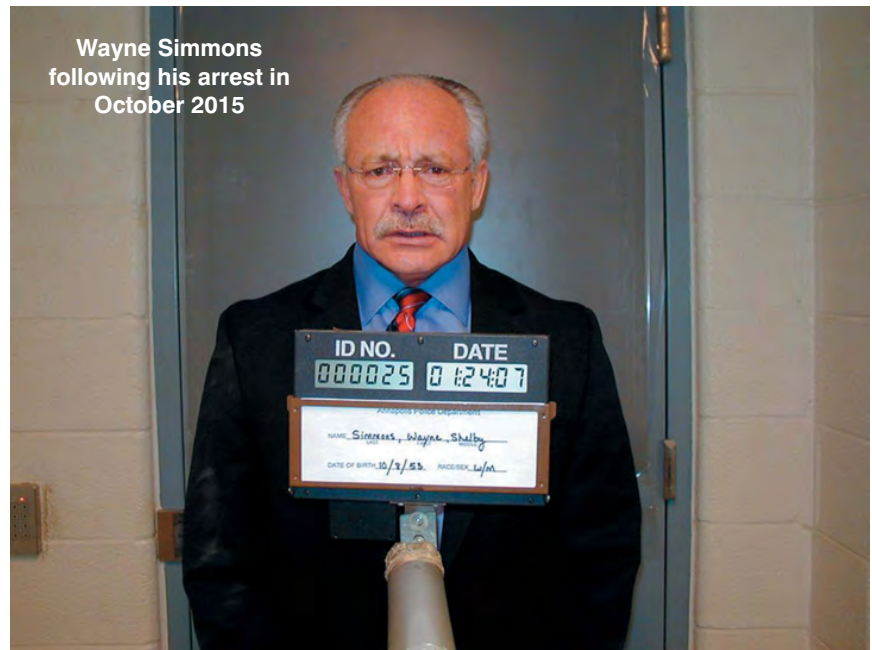
TATE? rauds

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well. His former chief who he called 'M' joined the pursuit. More exchanges, referred to as 'good cop bad cop' followed, and the investigation developed. The two Langley men were now convinced all was not well and requested notes on Simmons' previous operations.

What transpired could be regarded as a conspiracy, for the data Simmons provided seemed flawed and not authentic. Faced with this, Clizbe told Eye Spy Simmons backed away, and though he avoided admitting his guilt, he said he would no longer embed the CIA slant regarding his work record. Amongst the interaction, Simmons service in the US Navy is supported by a photograph of him in a naval uniform - even though a Department of Defense official said they have no record of his military service.



Despite all of this, he tried to maintain his CIA thread by telling Clizbe he was a NOC - an agent with No Official Cover. Also relevant, he told the *Washington Times*: "CIA knows I'm here." He went on to describe his supposed undercover work as an "outside paramilitary operations officer from 1973 to 2000." Firm in his belief, Clizbe then wrote a damning report about his investigation which was cleared by Langley's publications' watchers.

The ex-CIA man submitted his findings to Langley and in October 2015, police arrested Simmons and charged him with various offences, including serious fraud. The suspect denied the accusation, but Clizbe and M believe the two are connected. As for using his supposed CIA background in respect of securing work contracts, Clizbe doesn't know if this allowed him access to classified material. However, he explained that the serious fraud was linked to his security



Wayne Simmons with former US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. In 2012 Rumsfeld's office tweeted: 'My friend Wayne Simmons, a former CIA officer has just published a terrific novel, *The Natanz Directive*'

clearance and pointed out numerous shady deals which Simmons was linked to.

Simmons made numerous appearances on Fox News and even reported from Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay. He has also commented and discussed how ISIS should be confronted. Since his arrest he has remained at home and the news station has apologised. Clizbe, the author of *Willing Accomplices: How KGB Covert Influence Agents Created Political Correctness and Destroyed America*, said the channel had been warned by other parties about Simmons and his fake claims.

Simmons made over 100 appearances on Fox News spanning a decade. Eye Spy asked Clizbe why Langley had not had a 'quiet word' with Fox or Simmons? He said the CIA was faced with a conundrum. "The Agency opt not to comment on such matters, believing it's best to neither confirm or negate." Either way, the Simmons affair is truly bizarre and something is not quite right here.

Kent Clizbe poses with a Predator UAV



THE PENTAGON'S

ISIS

Cyber Vice

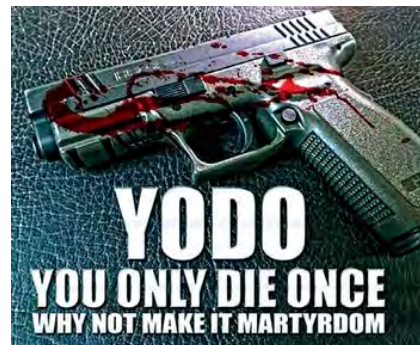
New intelligence and military initiatives reveal focus is on disruption, intel collection and counter propaganda

Following secret meetings at the Pentagon, Langley and Fort Meade, the US Cyber Command has been instructed to “get tough and battle” ISIS/Daesh on the World Wide Web. This follows various classified reports that previous efforts to confront the terror group’s use of the Internet have failed.

Now US Cyber Command, established in 2009 and the NSA, are disrupting known ISIS web sites, its controllers, movement of monies and more specifically, communication with

supporters and all known social, media and propaganda portals. The move, according to senior sources who wish to remain anonymous, follows tense meetings between US Defense Secretary Ash Carter, Marine General Joseph Dunford, Chairman Joint Chief of Staff and senior officials connected to America’s cyber warfare and defence networks.

Mr Carter seemed to confirm the initiative when he referenced “new operations” at a meeting of the House Appropriations sub-committee. Both Cyber Command and ISIS



An ISIS propaganda image. CIA and MI6 watchers have noted that such imagery is being carefully produced for maximum impact



US Defense Secretary Ash Carter has backed various overt and covert programmes to counter ISIS on all fronts - including disrupting its use of the ‘dark web’ and countering its propaganda

were named but detail was not forthcoming. In another meeting of defence officials he said: “Why should they [ISIS] be able to communicate using the Internet? The Internet should not be used for that purpose.”

Eye Spy understands major resources have been provided that will produce over 100 new dedicated cyber attack units in the next two to three years, including several bespoke outfits that may find themselves attached to specific operations involving actual combat. Their theatre is said to be Libya, Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and parts of northern Africa.

In another initiative related to the Pentagon’s cyber effort, the organisation invited friendly



Marine General Joseph Dunford

cyber contract agencies and individuals to try and breach its cyber attack counter-measures (public user sites). The programme, called 'Hack the Pentagon' is aimed at trying to locate loopholes which could be exploited. Mr Carter said: "I am confident that this innovative initiative will strengthen our digital defences and ultimately enhance our national security."

There already exists what's known as 'Red Teams' within the Pentagon who regularly



The US military and intelligence services have numerous cyber elements supporting Cyber Command

check systems, but officials recognise that the scope of hacking (expertise) is wide and a variety of methods exist - some which may not be known to in-house regulators. "The goal is not to compromise any aspect of our critical systems," Mr Ash said, "but to challenge our cyber security in a new and

innovative way." The Pentagon expect thousands of people to apply for the programme.

As for the "cyber vice" programme, as some observers describe it, it is but one part of the war against ISIS.

The Black Hat Academy

Denmark's intelligence and security agency, PET (Politiets Efterretningstjeneste), is creating a new cyber element which has been described as a 'black hat academy'.

On 1 August 2016, a new programme will launch in Copenhagen and involves the training of skilled cyber personnel - or hackers. Set to run for nearly five months, graduates will receive guidance on network, IT infrastructure, advanced security, defensive hacking and offensive hacking techniques. Thereafter



PET Director Lars Findsen



successful operatives will be enrolled in PET's Computer Network Exploitation team.

Only several hackers a year will get as far as the vetting process and it is as strict and formalised as applying for the Royal Danish Navy's commando corps, including a long series of psychological exams.

Far from being secretive about its plans, PET has launched a media campaign that includes website announcements, local newspaper adverts and billboard posters in bus stations. PET Director Lars Findsen said that



'Have you got what it takes to become a member of a secret elite unit?'

"participants don't have to be top-level hackers, but only have basic knowledge on which the agency can build upon."

PET says that its hacker academy will provide qualified personnel so the country could form a cyber-espionage division to spy on other countries and terrorists activating abroad or inside Denmark's borders.

BURNING BRUSSELS

PART TWO

Intelligence inaction and flawed liaisons blamed for another city centre attack

EUROPE'S ACHILLES HEEL

There was much relief in Belgium and France following Salah Abdeslam's capture, though many questioned why it had taken so long to track him down - especially as he had remained in Brussels. Nevertheless, officials would soon be faced with even tougher questions.



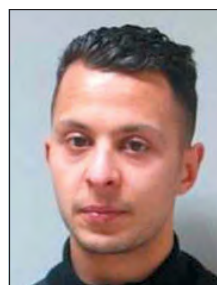
Salah Abdeslam is driven to court in an ambulance

There remains much speculation as to the actual size of the terrorist cell which descended on Paris in November 2015. But events in Brussels on the morning of 22 March, just days after the arrest of Abdeslam, suggest at least 30 operatives played a part.

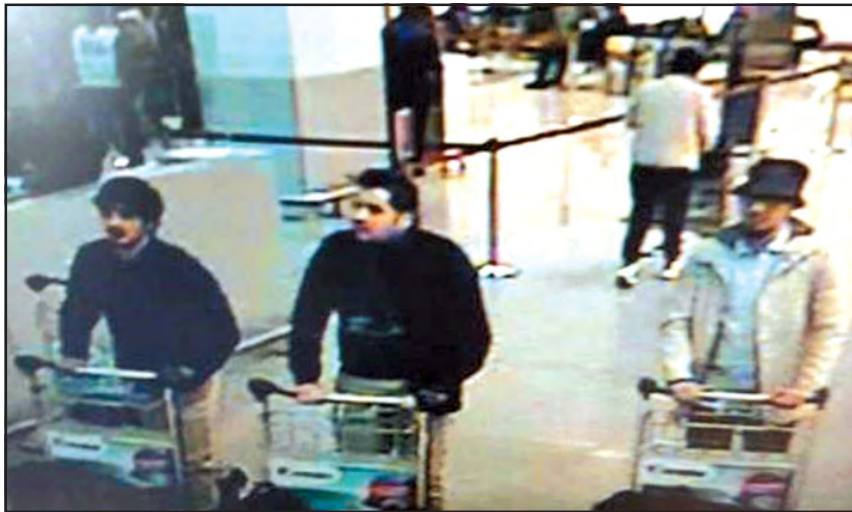
The 'baby face' assassin probably knew most of them, their safe houses, contact numbers, pseudonyms and crucially, support players should the cell implode. If ever there was a time to glean information through quick interrogation, it was now. Sadly for Belgium's over-stretched security and intelligence services, this did not happen. However, senior counter-terrorism officers believed a response from ISIS was likely; they even acknowledged an attack was being prepared. In what form they did not know, but a list was drawn up of obvious targets, including transport points and locations of interest. ISIS' European modus operandi (MO) is mass casualties and impact.

Belgium had by now introduced its highest security alert level, but without intelligence officials could only wait and hope Abdeslam would provide names and clues. He was not forthcoming.

Shortly before 8.00am, two explosions within a few seconds of each other shattered the main terminal check-in at Brussels Zaventem Airport. One bomber had positioned himself at one end of the hall near the entrance, whilst another moved to the central and busiest area which at that time was close



Salah Abdeslam - his arrest and knowledge of the terror cell's members resulted in his associates choosing a cowardly option



The Brussels Airport bombers Ibrahim el-Bakraoui (centre), Najim Laachraoui (left) and an unidentified man walk casually towards their targets



Dawn breaks at Brussels Zaventem Airport. Security at the airport is good - but the manner in which the terrorists struck reveals just how vulnerable busy transport hubs are to determined suicide bombers. Seventeen people died in the airport attack



The terrorists used an everyday luggage trolley to 'hide in plain sight'



The Brussels terror cell creator and 'controller' of the 13 November Paris attacks - Abdelhamid Abaaoud



Ibrahim el-Bakraoui following his detention by Turkish police. He was also on a US terror watch list



to the American Airlines check-in counter. And it was here the first blast occurred. As survivors and the injured fled across the hall, the second bomber lay in wait. As the fleeing crowd surged past, he callously detonated his bomb. Seventeen people were killed and around 80 others suffered injuries.

News of the attacks spread quickly, but the ISIS cell was not finished. A little over an hour later a third explosion occurred on a train leaving the Maelbeek Metro Station in the city. It was a three carriage train packed with commuters and the bomber had strategically placed himself in the busy central section. Fourteen people were killed and well over 100 injured. The compact train had allowed the nail bomb to spread in the confined area.

There was all manner of speculation about further possible target locations: at European



Two explosions shattered the check-in building at Brussels Zaventem Airport



Union buildings and NATO sites security was intense.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Seven hours later police discovered a third bomb had failed to detonate in the airport. This, according to later reports, was even bigger than the two which had exploded. Whilst the emergency services helped the injured, the first task of the security services was to try and identify the perpetrators. Like any major transport hub, Brussels Airport has excellent CCTV coverage and specialists began poring over imagery. It wasn't long before three characters became the focus of their attention. Within hours Belgian police had released an image of the men - two in dark clothing donned heavy jumpers and a man wearing a hat, spectacles and a white jacket.

The centre and left men wore a single black glove which CT experts speculated may have been to conceal a push detonator switch. Eye Spy was told the clothing may have been to mask wiring and possible suicide bomb vests, though surely a coat would have sufficed. Similarly, the act of wearing only one glove would serve only to attract attention. At time of publication authorities have still not confirmed if explosives were secreted in both the luggage cases and/or on the men's person. Nevertheless, it was the gloved bombers who succeeded in detonating their explosives, whilst the man in obvious disguise was seen to depart the airport. It was his bomb that failed to detonate leading to more speculation that the detonating device in this case may have been on a timer or of a different composition to his colleagues.



Ibrahim el-Bakraoui

Police soon identified two of the bombers. The man in the centre of the airport photo is Ibrahim el-Bakraoui, 29. He is known to have rented safe houses in Paris for the 13 November attackers and at least one flat in Brussels. CCTV images, plus papers and other materials found in the debris of the Metro train revealed the identity of another bomber - Khalid el-Bakraoui - Ibrahim's brother. It later transpired Ibrahim had been

THE BLAME GAME

DownSec Belgium



Hackers-Team

Belgium's Prime Minister Charles Michel has been criticised by some media houses for not dismantling the Molenbeek terror cell earlier. On 27 March a hacking group calling itself Down-Sec targeted his official web site causing it to remain off-line for at least two days. The group said because of security lapses and his decision to lower the threat level just days before ISIS struck, he should resign



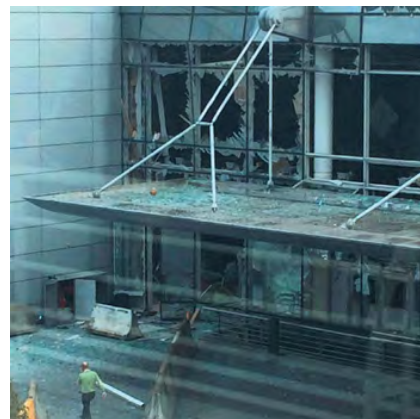
Army trucks positioned outside Brussels Central Station following the attacks



**Under fire.
Belgium's
Prime
Minister
Charles
Michel**



Smoke issues from the airport building. The force of the explosion is evidenced by the damage caused in the terminal. Hundreds of additional troops were soon deployed across the city



flagged as a militant by Turkish authorities and twice deported back to Belgium in 2015. Turkey's President Tayyip Erdogan said the authorities in Belgium had ignored their warnings. The disclosure led to senior officials offering to resign. Police are satisfied that Khalid el-Bakraoui was being aided by another terrorist seen at the train station. It's not clear as yet if this man boarded the train.



Khalid el-Bakraoui

As for the other terrorists, much speculation abounds that the man on the left of the airport photo is Najim Laachraoui. Described as a 'bombmaker', his DNA was recovered on

several suicide vests used in the Paris attacks. He of course has successfully avoided detection unlike his friend and colleague Abdeslam. At time of publication this man has not been identified. As for the disguised character, US Intelligence has passed on the name of a person on one of its watch lists. The CIA is fairly confident they know who he is. Eye Spy sources say that Belgian imagery specialists and analysts first leaned towards the theory that the white-jacketed man was Khalid el-Bakraoui. He of course blew up the Metro train. Investigators note he would have had



A computer generated line drawing of a suspect seen at the Maelbeek Metro Station and linked to bomber Khalid el-Bakraoui



Passengers run towards the platform seconds after the Maelbeek Metro Station explosion. Fourteen people died in the attack



Metro train carriage

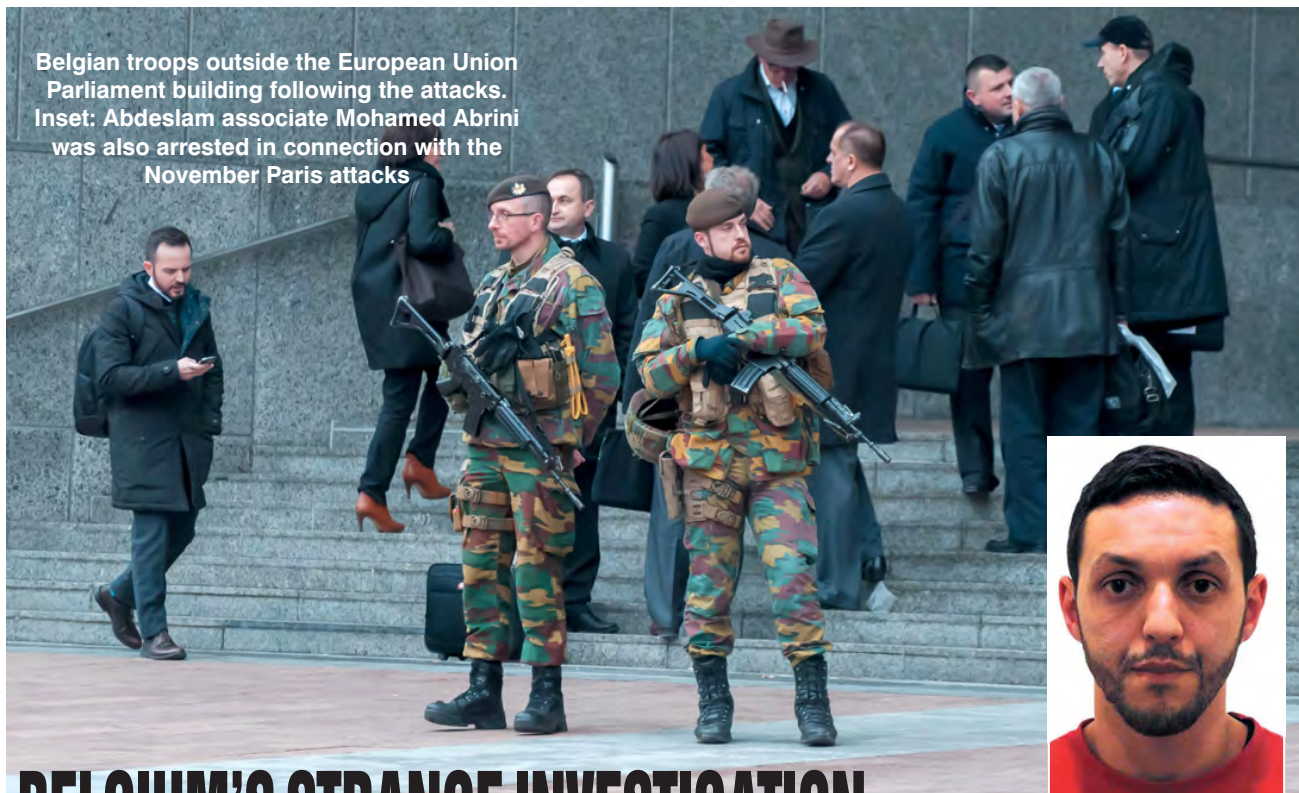
well over an hour after fleeing the airport to reach the train station.

INVESTIGATION

Police were approached by a taxi driver who believed a previous fair may be relevant to the incidents - this after seeing the CCTV image of the airport terrorists. The man said he had driven three men to the airport on the morning of the attack. He recalled their large bags and said he had refused to carry one which would not fit into his car. This was duly returned to the men's flat. He also said his passengers were reluctant to let him handle the cases.

After learning of the address police descended on the apartment. Here they found a large nail bomb, around 25 pounds of TATP high explosive (triacetone triperoxide), various

Belgian troops outside the European Union Parliament building following the attacks. Inset: Abdeslam associate Mohamed Abrini was also arrested in connection with the November Paris attacks



BELGIUM'S STRANGE INVESTIGATION



Faycal 'C' reported in the Belgium press as freelance journalist Faycal Cheffou, was identified by federal prosecutors as the "prime suspect" - the 'man in the hat'. He was released on 28 March after police found no evidence linking him to the attacks. "Our suspicions had not been substantiated," an official said. Just two days earlier he had been charged with participation. The move was a reflection of confusion



Faycal Cheffou

chemicals, detonators and materials associated with ISIS, including a black flag. Just as interesting a letter written by Ibrahim el-Bakraoui which reflected his real fear that he would be caught following Abdeslam's arrest: *'I don't know what to do... I am in a hurry, I am on the run. People are looking for me everywhere and if I give myself up, I will end in a cell'*.

Of relevance Eye Spy understands that the men at the bomb flat had pre-booked a taxi van - large enough for several passengers and a great deal of luggage. Instead of a people-carrier arriving, the taxi was a simple saloon - thus the fourth bag could not be taken. That fourth bag was of course a bomb. Along with

the Metro bomb this means there were five devices - only three detonated properly. And Belgian Interior Ministry officials have said they are seeking at least two other members of the bomb cell.

INTELLIGENCE FAILURES

Analysts note that the man with the hat is not wearing gloves and have considered the possibility his bomb could be detonated remotely - a reason perhaps it failed. Eye Spy sources believe if this is true, the ISIS men may well have waited for hours until the scene was further engaged by emergency and security officials. It is a trait of the group and has been 'played' on numerous occasions.

Other intelligence watchers are puzzled by the wearing only one glove. "Why not two? Airport watchers are trained to spot the unusual - two would attract far less attention," a CT expert said.

Belgium's domestic intelligence - SV (Veiligheids van de Staat), has again named a major player linked to the ISIS recruiting network in the country. He is known as 'Papa Noel' - real name Khalid Zerkani - he was jailed in 2015 for encouraging people in Belgium to go to Syria. As a nation, the country is one of the smallest in Europe, yet proportionally it has provided more fighters for ISIS than any other. The Molenbeek cell (including many involved in the Paris attack)



Police shot and detained one suspect at this Brussels tram stop

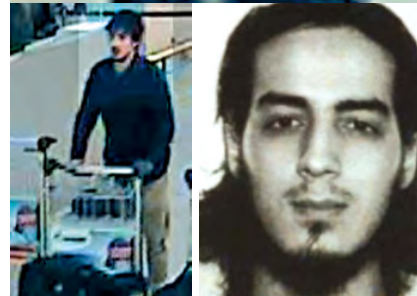
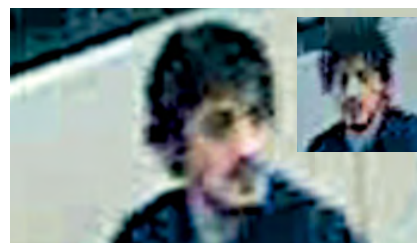


Bernard Cazeneuve

ARRESTS

Thirteen counter-terrorism raids in Belgium followed, including one in the Anderlecht district of Brussels. Six suspects were detained. Other arrests in France and Germany were made - all linked to the Brussels attack.

In Paris, a senior ISIS recruiter in the person of Reda Kriket was arrested following another major operation at a flat in the city. Police said the 34-year-old French national was linked to a terror plot in an "advanced stage of planning." It is understood several heavy weapons and explosives were recovered. It is highly likely according to intelligence sources,



One of the airport bombers is thought to be Najim Laachraoui

was the brainchild of Abdelhamid Abaaoud - as was the Paris operation. Using criminality and circumnavigating Belgium's poor intelligence and detection system, he was able to secure monies and deliver weaponry and explosives from the battlegrounds of Syria and Iraq. One of those he used to run the Brussels gang was appropriately called 'Santa Claus'. It's not too difficult to understand why.

As for Abaaoud, he was killed by French security officers on 18 November in the Saint-Denis district of Paris (See Eye Spy 100).

the attack would coincide with Easter. French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve did not link the operation to events in Brussels. Further afield in southern Italy, security services arrested Algerian-born Djamel Eouali, 40. He is suspected of supplying suicide bomber Najim Laachraoui with bogus documentation.



NATO staffers outside its Brussels headquarters observe a minute's silence in honour of the victims

THE WEAKEST LINK

Belgium's Intelligence Apparatus

I was recently asked why I thought the attacks in Brussels could have taken place when the perpetrators were not 'clean skins' but known to the security and intelligence authorities.

It is a difficult question to answer precisely, but one reason is the poor cooperation between some of the police authorities, security and intelligence agencies. Especially those within Belgium. Since the terrorist attacks in Paris we have seen failures in intelligence sharing between France and Belgium.

But there is a serious problem within Belgium itself. Veiligheid van de Staat (SV), the Federal domestic intelligence and security service and the Algemene Dienst Inlichtingen en Veiligheid (ADIV) Belgian Military Intelligence and Security Service are supposed to work closely with Belgian Police DVS - Directie van

de speciale eenheden. All these efforts are meant to be coordinated through the Coordination Unit for Threat Assessment (CUTA).

Tragically 'turf wars', 'dog-in-the-manger' attitudes and 'Clouseau-like' incompetence make the Belgian counter-terrorist efforts the weakest link in the European security and intelligence cooperation chain. They do not have a good reputation for sharing information with each other.



By Eye Spy
Associate Editor
Glenmore
Trenear-Harvey



It is not helped by the head of Belgium's military intelligence stating: "The main lesson is that the Belgian security apparatus has been neglected too much in the past years."

The European Union's attempt at coordinating

the exchange of all European intelligence - the EU Intelligence and Situation Centre (EU INTCEN) is bureaucratic and regarded with deep suspicion by the main European intelligence services: The United Kingdom, France and to a lesser extent Germany who share high grade material usually on a trusted, two-way basis.

Unless intelligence professionalism triumphs over the cloying Brussels bureaucracy the results will be tragic for Europe and can only benefit Daesh/ISIS.

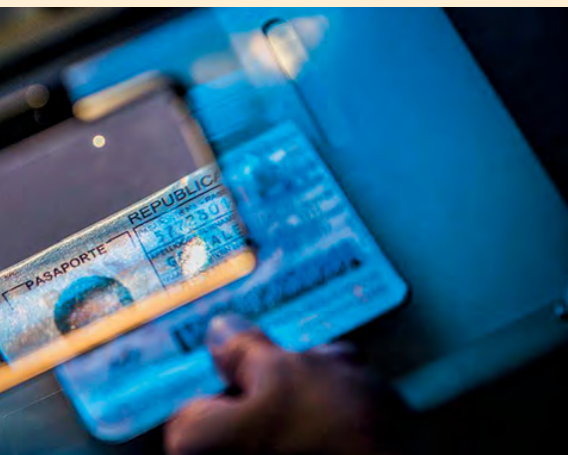


Left: Djamel Eouali - arrested in Italy for supplying bogus documentation. Right: Reda Kriket - arrested in Paris and linked to a terror plot in an 'advanced stage'

FRIDAY 25 MARCH

The SV's response was unrelenting and aided by the FBI, France's DGSE and multiple security agencies - more raids followed. A suspected ISIS operative was shot at a Brussels tram stop in the Schaerbeek district of the city. He carried a ruck sack which was examined by a bomb disposal robot. Named only as Abderamane 'A', he was later charged with terrorism offences. He is being linked to a foiled terror plot in Paris four days before the Brussels attack.

There appeared a more significant breakthrough in the investigation when Belgium's federal prosecutor announced that film maker, Faycal 'C' (Faycal Cheffou), 31, had been charged with "involvement in a terrorist group, terrorist murders and attempted terrorist killings." This led to much media speculation he was the airport bomber in the white jacket. Cheffou had been detained 48 hours earlier in one of the city raids and became the first person to be charged in connection with the Brussels atrocity. Of interest, he had been





detained outside the headquarters of the prosecutor's office in the law courts' building following a surveillance operation. Just what he was doing there remains unclear. He actually lived in a flat close to the Maelbeek Metro Station.



Faycal 'C' was arrested outside the Law courts' building (centre)



A noticeboard in Brussels warns the public: • Stay where you are • Avoid all movement • Prioritise communication by SMS or social networks



Interior Minister Jan Jambon (above) and Justice Minister Koen Geens (left) both offered to resign following the Brussels attack

Yet the complexities and harsh realities of an investigation this size were evidenced 24 hours later. Faycal 'C' was released and cleared of any involvement because there was no evidence to link him to either the Paris or Brussels attacks. This decision was mocked by the media and some questioned why he had been charged so quickly in the first place.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Besides a plethora of bomb-making material, police in Belgium and France had already recovered a vast amount of incriminating evidence following the November Paris attacks last year. Interestingly, it has emerged that ISIS operatives surveilled various locations and



In February a major 'disaster' exercise took place in London involving various services and 2000 volunteers. Emergency teams from around Europe participated



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Over thirty people excluding the terrorists died in the attacks. Pictured here is victim and mother Adelma Ruiz, 36. Her twin girls and husband Christopher survived

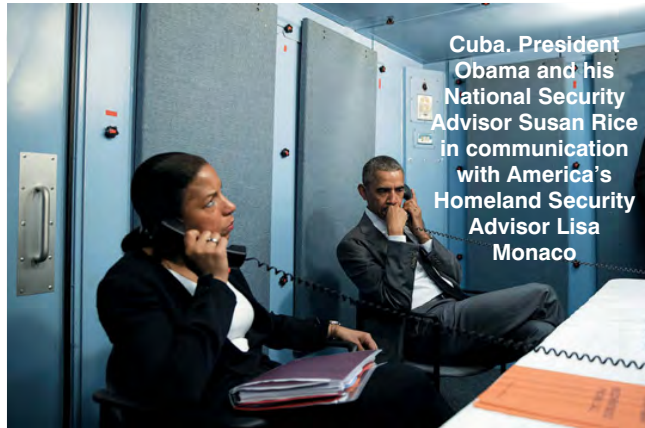
points of interest, including nuclear sites and the residences and offices of senior figures. Hours of film footage has been secured which could indicate future attack locations. What was actually discovered seems relevant to the Brussels attack, for a number of nuclear workers were sent home within hours. Stories of ISIS seeking nuclear materials soon surfaced in the press. Eye Spy was told security at Belgium's nuclear plants is good. However, there are concerns that it is not as good as it should be and incidents have been

SCALE OF THE PROBLEM

BRUSSELS: Belgium Intelligence acknowledge that the case is far from over, and Federal Prosecutor Frederic Van Leeuw (pictured) said the "pieces of the



puzzle are not complete." Of further interest and to put some context to the activities of Belgium's security dilemma, Mr Leeuw said that an astonishing 300 counter-terrorism operations were launched in 2015 and a further 60 in 2016 had already been performed



Cuba. President Obama and his National Security Advisor Susan Rice in communication with America's Homeland Security Advisor Lisa Monaco

reported. The primary fear is the infiltration of a bomb, a hostage situation or the deliberate flying of a bomb into the plant which could slow down or stop entirely the cooling process of used fuel.

BURNING BRUSSELS

END NOTES: AN EVENT WHICH WILL BE REPLICATED AGAIN

Eye Spy intelligence sources say at least eight people remain at large following the Brussels attack. A major security document was circulated to counter-intelligence agencies and national police forces on 23 March. That file contained not only the names of the eight suspects, but others who may have associations and have disappeared. All are said to have threads to Abdeslam leading some intelligence watchers to speculate it was drawn up with the terrorist's help.

Abdeslam has since said through his solicitor Sven Mary, that he wants to be extradited to France as soon as possible. Mary said his client knew nothing about the Brussels attacks.

Interior Minister Jan Jambon and Justice Minister Koen Geens both offered to resign following the Brussels attack - once the Turkish angle had been revealed. They blamed a Belgian official in Ankara



Sven Mary

for not forwarding the intelligence that Ibrahim was a potential terrorist.

Belgium's overly stretched security and intelligence services have been criticised for not acting to defuse terrorist activities, despite having knowledge of certain characters - many living in the Molenbeek district of the city.



INTERPOL'S WARNINGS

Congratulations soon turn to condolences and major border control warnings

Following the arrest of Abdeslam, French security services immediately deployed 5,000 personnel on its borders, this as an official said "we expect some sort of response from ISIS." Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve warned that further attacks are likely and that additional resources are being provided for. He was to be proven correct just four days later.



Interpol General Secretary Jurgén Stock

people provided for by 50 nations.

Interpol reacted when confirmation of Abdeslam's arrest reached its headquarters by issuing a warning to its 190 member states. It asked security at border and transport points to be stepped up, and documentation to be examined more closely. Interestingly, a key fact emerged following the advisory. Interpol holds the details of 250,000 stolen and lost Syrian and Iraq passports alone - of which a staggering 190,000 were categorised as 'blank' (ready for data and photographs etc.). Interpol's global data base on terrorists contains the names of 6,000

Interpol General Secretary Jurgén Stock, commenting on the Brussels operation said: "Belgium is to be congratulated on the arrest of Salah Abdeslam, but this is just one piece in a larger puzzle. Whilst it is too soon to speculate in which direction the investigation will proceed, anyone linked to Abdeslam will be concerned that their location could be revealed and attempt to try and avoid detection." Regardless of Stock's insightful comments, Interpol was helpless as terrorists already living in Belgium struck again in the city.



Belgium's Deputy Minister of Security Jan Jambon with Catherine De Bolle, Commissioner General of Belgium Federal Police visit Interpol

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part 2

HUMINT

ITS USES AND LIMITS

TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE SOURCES

By Chris Northcott

It is instructive to distinguish between recruited sources (whom an intelligence officer, after preparing the approach 'pitches' or asks to become a source), and 'walk-ins' - those who volunteer to assist the intelligence service of a foreign country, sometimes by literally walking into that country's embassy.

Although walk-ins have often been sources of exceptionally useful intelligence, they are inherently suspect. There is always the chance that the volunteer has really been tasked by his own country's intelligence service to pass false or misleading information; to inform his country about the opposing intelligence service's operating methods, and/or to entrap an opposition intelligence officer leading to their expulsion or arrest.

However, an intelligence service that is too suspicious of a walk-in may fail to obtain good intelligence that it easily could have done. Indeed, intelligence history is full of tales of walk-ins who were initially spurned or ignored

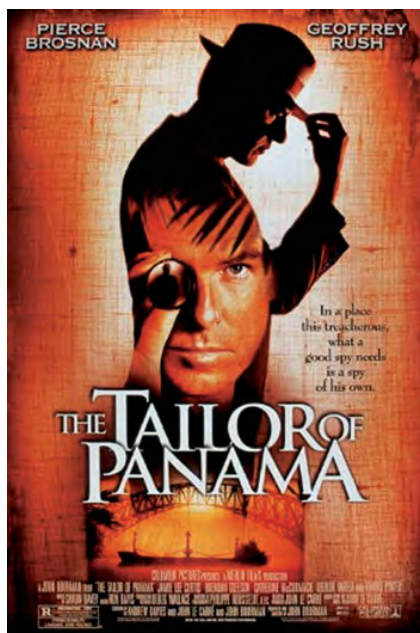
by the country to which they offered their services, but who turned out to be valuable intelligence sources. A notable example is Colonel Oleg Penkovsky, a Soviet military

intelligence (GRU) officer who provided crucial intelligence to the USA and Britain during the Cuban missile crisis. Due to his position as a senior intelligence officer working for the state



CIA man Aldrich Ames can be described as a 'walk-in' after making contact with Soviet Intelligence at their embassy in Washington DC in 1985

TRADECRAFT



An apt tag line from the 2001 movie *The Tailor of Panama* based on John le Carre's 1996 spy novel of the same name

'In a place this treacherous what a good spy needs is a spy of his own...'

committee tasked with obtaining Western technology, plus his close connections to the upper echelons of the Soviet military establishment, Penkovsky has been regarded as one of the most important Western spies of the Cold War. It is surprising to learn that his first attempts to approach the US Embassy in Moscow in 1960 were spurned. It seemed inconceivable to US Intelligence that someone of Penkovsky's high rank and position would volunteer to work for the USA. It appeared



Defectors are sources who don't remain in place, but rather flee their countries, typically illegally and are granted political asylum and provided with a new identity

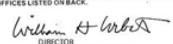


Colonel Oleg Penkovsky - one of the West's most important Cold War HUMINT sources. He was detained by the KGB in 1962, tried and found guilty of treason and executed a year later

more likely that his offer was designed as a provocation by Soviet counterintelligence. The following year Penkovsky explained his desire to work for the West to Greville Wynne, a British businessman with whom he conducted official business in Moscow, and his espionage career began.

In addition to classifying sources, it is also necessary to distinguish between the different reasons *why* sources provide intelligence. Sources may be attracted by the ideology or way of life of a foreign country or repulsed by that of their own. They may be greedy; they could be slightly unbalanced who desire excitement; they

MI6/CIA agent Oleg Penkovsky's Soviet accreditation cards allowed him access to many top secret Russia files

WANTED BY THE FBI	
ESPIONAGE; INTERSTATE FLIGHT - PROBATION VIOLATION	
EDWARD LEE HOWARD	
FBI No. 720 744 CA2	
	
Photograph taken 1963	
Aliases: Patrick Brian, Patrick M. Brian, Patrick M. Bryan, Edward L. Houston, Roger H. Shuman	
DESCRIPTION	
Date of Birth:	October 27, 1904
Place of Birth:	Alhambra, Cal., New Mexico
Height:	5' 11"
Weight:	165 to 180 pounds
Build:	medium
Occupations:	economic analyst, former U.S. Government employee
Remarks:	knowledgeable in the use of firearms
Scars and Marks:	2 each side over right eye, scar on upper lip
Social Security Number (last):	437 92 0276
MOB:	100-647191-1001001419
Fingerprint Classification:	4-8-1-B-20-15
	5-17-10
CRIMINAL RECORD	
HOWARD HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON	
CAUTION	
HOWARD SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS AND SHOULD BE APPROACHED WITH CAUTION INASMUCH AS HE HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON AND IS PROSECUTED BY THE SUPERVISOR PROBATION.	
A federal warrant was issued on September 23, 1965, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, charging Howard with Espionage (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 794 (a)). A federal warrant was also issued on September 27, 1965, at Albuquerque, charging Howard with Interstate Flight to Avoid Criminal Prosecution - Probation Violation (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1073).	
IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.	
	
William F. Webster DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535 TELEPHONE: 202-324-3000	
Entered NCIC Released from file October 4, 1965	

may wish to avenge what they perceive as ill treatment by their government or they may simply be blackmailed. The relative predominance of these motives depends upon the characteristics of the country involved, as well as the tactics of the opposing intelligence services. For example, Soviet intelligence activities against Britain and the USA since the 1930s show a noticeable shift from ideology toward greed and revenge as motivations for Britons or Americans to betray their country. In the 1930s, the Soviets found that the appeal of Communism to some Cambridge University students and lecturers, including those from prominent backgrounds, made the ideological





CIA man Edward Lee Howard was interviewed in this London building by FBI counter-espionage officials in 1984. He later fled to Moscow

atmosphere very favourable. Among the students recruited at Cambridge University, who later became major Soviet agents within the British government, were Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, and Harold 'Kim' Philby. On the other hand, Americans and Britons who had been arrested for spying on behalf of the USSR in the late-1970s and early-1980s seem to have been motivated primarily by money. In other cases, most notably that of Edward Lee Howard, the former CIA officer who gave the Soviets important operational information concerning the CIA's activities in Moscow, the motivation was revenge against the CIA for firing him.



© DAN MULVENNA

Former Canadian intelligence officer and author Dan Mulvenna examines a KGB constructed 'hide' on a Moscow railway bridge. CIA officer Marti Petersen was arrested by police after using a DLD just 15ft away

Popular opinion probably overestimates the prevalence of blackmail as the reason for espionage, although the potential for blackmail may enable an intelligence officer to keep a source who has become a spy for some other reason but who, later on, wants to quit.

DEFECTORS

So far, we have only looked at intelligence sources who remain in place, that is, who report information whilst keeping the official position that provides them with access to it. This is clearly the best situation from the perspective of intelligence collection, since it

YURI NOSENKO: KEY HUMINT SOURCE OR A PENETRATION AGENT?



Former CIA officer and Chief of Station Brussels - Tennent Bagley with Eye Spy editor Mark Birdsall. Mr Bagley was at the heart of CIA counter-espionage operations against the Soviet Union during the height of the Cold War. He remained convinced that early 1960s KGB agent-defector Yuri Nosenko (right) was nothing more than a plant.



Sadly Mr Bagley passed away in February 2014. Just a few weeks earlier he was visited by Agency Director Michael Hayden and presented with a ceremonial flag and a letter of thanks. Eye Spy had the pleasure of meeting Tennent and in 2008 conducted a major interview (see Eye Spy 55). He was still insistent that Nosenko was a penetration agent.

White House, military and senior US Government officials aboard Air Force One. Like any other intelligence user, decisions made here are often based on good secure HUMINT



provides continued access to intelligence; plus the capability to *task* the source to obtain particular documents or pieces of information that are especially useful or necessary. However, this requires that the communications between the handler and his source remain hidden but exposes the source to the risk of detection. These difficulties are magnified in a hard target. Thus, HUMINT

collection against such hard target countries is often heavily dependent upon defectors. Defectors are sources who don't remain in place, but rather flee their countries, typically illegally and are granted political asylum and provided with a new identity. During the Cold War, US HUMINT collection against the USSR was heavily dependent upon defectors.

Despite their importance, defectors pose the same problems as walk-ins. It is hard to be certain that they are genuine defectors rather than loyal citizens sent out by their government to confuse the opposition. Some scepticism is obviously required in dealing with defectors, at least initially. The conflicting revelations of several major Soviet defectors to the USA - in particular, concerning the presence or absence of a highly placed mole in the US government - have never been satisfactorily resolved. They have bedevilled US Intelligence for over twenty-five years.

TRADECRAFT

The methods an intelligence officer uses to operate and communicate with sources without being detected by an adversary are

Left: An armed militia fighter pictured during the recent Ukraine conflict. Assessing the quality of HUMINT gleaned from such sources is difficult, for the data is often tarnished because of hatred for the opposition and loyalty to a non-government faction



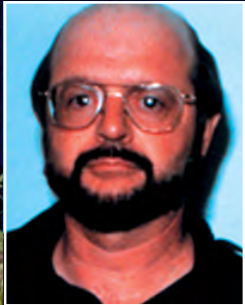
Surveillance is an art which can detect HUMINT sources



collectively labelled Tradecraft. Part of the problem an intelligence officer faces is to defeat the opposing side's surveillance efforts so as to be able to meet with sources or potential sources without revealing their identity. An intelligence officer uses a variety of counter-surveillance ruses to determine if he is under surveillance and to evade it. For example, an intelligence officer may spend several hours travelling to a meeting by a circuitous route, taking several different forms of transport. If he sees that the man who sat

WHEN HUMINT SOURCE ENDS Final Dead Letter Drops

Main: Soviet agent and US Navy man John Anthony Walker was seen dropping off this 'rubbish' next to a post - inside a package for his KGB handler containing 100 US Navy files. Inset: The Arlington mail box used by FBI agent Robert Hanssen to pass materials to his KGB friends for one last time. He was arrested moments later



John Anthony Walker



Robert Hanssen



next to him on the 'westbound bus' also happens to be on the 'eastbound subway', he may sensibly conclude he is under surveillance. The surveillance team may try to avoid being discovered by using a relay system so the same operative is not tailing the intelligence officer all of the time. The game of surveillance and counter-surveillance can be complicated almost indefinitely.

Tradecraft also encompasses methods for communicating with a source without journeying for a direct meeting. For example, an intelligence officer may unobtrusively hand off a piece of paper or a package to a source as he passes him by on the street ('brush pass'). If performed properly, the manoeuvre is difficult to see. Or, the officer may place his briefcase on the floor next to his chair as he sips a drink at a café; the source takes the table next to him and places his own briefcase, identical to his handler's briefcase, on the floor next to it. When the source leaves the café, he *mistakenly* takes the officer's briefcase rather than his own. Similarly, an intelligence officer may leave a note at a pre-arranged location, such as in a hollow tree in the park; some time later, the source retrieves the note. The ruse or location is known as a 'dead letter drop'. Again, if the intelligence officer places the note without being seen, anyone maintaining surveillance on him in order to determine his contacts will simply continue following him, not realising that the meeting or contact has in effect already taken place.

PROBLEMS OF HUMINT COLLECTION

Even at the top of its pyramid HUMINT has distinct limitations compared with technical sources. The identification and recruitment of potential agents can be a lengthy process. Communications with controllers are the most vulnerable point and have to be limited; their reporting is slow, and usually excludes 'real time' intelligence. Agents' observations and recollections are subject to the usual human frailties; they are liable to go off the rails and their reliability cannot be counted upon. The controller can never be completely sure that they are not fabricating or distorting reports or worse, acting as double agents, providing deceptive material and penetrating the intelligence service they claim to be working for. HUMINT has a reputation with its users for



Left: FBI agents search the home of Robert Hanssen who supplied HUMINT and other forms of intelligence to the KGB for over 20 years. The Hanssen case is regarded as one of the most damaging in American intelligence history

PAPER MILLS



Spies may simply fabricate information or cleverly embellish and repackage publicly available material (OSINT - Open Source Intelligence) in order to make it seem that it emanated from highly placed inside sources

unreliable information, and its agencies are always torn between source protection and revealing enough to establish its credibility.

PAPER MILLS

Many problems of HUMINT collection are inherent in the nature of HUMINT, although some are more specific to the nature of the intelligence target. One of the most vexing problems in the former category is quality control (QC) - the difficulty of ensuring that the information provided by an agent or source is genuine. Spies may, for example, simply fabricate information or cleverly embellish and repackage publicly available material (OSINT - Open Source Intelligence) in order to make it seem that it emanated from highly placed inside sources in order to sell it (creating what is commonly referred to as a 'paper mill'). The history of intelligence contains occasional examples of smart paper mill operators who succeeded in bilking their clients of considerable sums of money. Such paper mills flourished in the late 1940s and early 1950s, taking advantage of the Western intelligence service's difficulty in operating behind the Iron Curtain. They were often run by emigres from



President Obama and senior officials in the White House Situation Room receive real-time updates from Secretary of State John Kerry on the Iran nuclear negotiations in Switzerland. Decisions can be made based on Kerry's information and overview of the P5+1 meeting. Not all information is so easy to collect and in many cases involves tradecraft

Eastern Europe who were struggling to survive as refugees in the West. They soon realised that they could make a living from selling to Western intelligence services information that they claimed to be receiving from acquaintances among their former countrymen who had risen to positions of influence in new Communist governments. As many of these emigres were well educated and politically sophisticated, they were able to embellish and interpret publicly available information to concoct convincing intelligence reports.

DOUBLE AGENTS

A potentially much more serious problem of quality control arises from the chance that an agent has 'doubled' - that he is actually

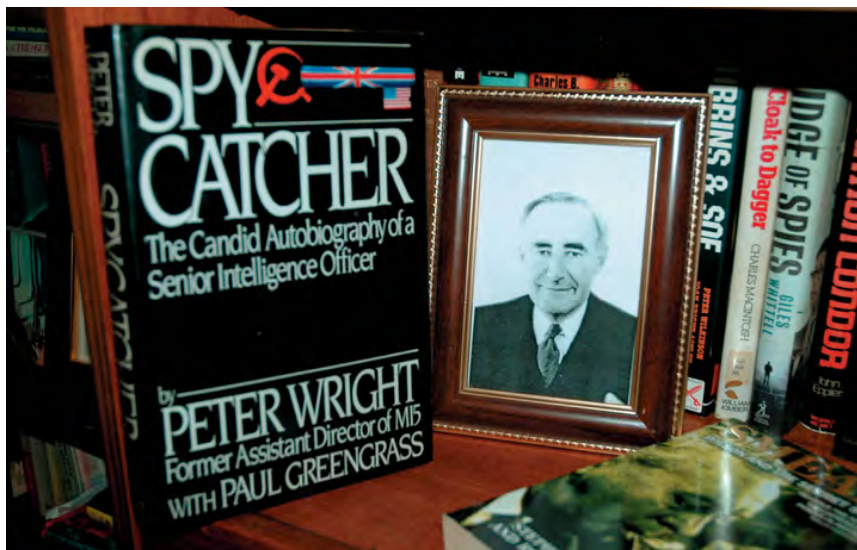
working for his supposed target and that the information he is providing to his supposed employer is intended to deceive. Such doubling can occur when an agent is caught and chooses to cooperate with his captors to avoid punishment. Alternatively, the source could have been a double agent from the very beginning, never intending to serve the interests of his supposed employer.

Some of the most fascinating and remarkable cases in intelligence history concern double agents. For example, in what



D-DAY. Utah Beach 6 June 1944. Right: British D-Day spy Juan Pujol Garcia - Agent Garbo





MI5 officer Peter Wright alleged the KGB had a spy or HUMINT source inside the Service - none other than Director-General Roger Hollis. It is a claim still vigorously contested by MI5 today

was called the Double-Cross System, the British succeeded in gaining control of, and running, the complete Nazi HUMINT gathering effort in Britain during the Second World War. From nearly the beginning of the war, the British controlled all intelligence that flowed to Germany from its supposed sources in Britain. Amongst other achievements, these intelligence reports helped to deceive the Germans about the location and nature of the D-Day landings in Normandy. Even three days after D-Day (9 June 1944), a message from a British-controlled double agent was instrumental in keeping a German armoured division in the Calais area (to repulse the supposedly imminent landing of a non-existent main force), thus helping the real invasion force in Normandy to secure a firm foothold.

Other problems derive from the nature of the target. The more pervasive and effective the internal security apparatus of a target country

is, the greater the difficulties it poses for HUMINT collection in that country. By maintaining close control over international travel and communications, as well as movements, communications, and economic activity of its people generally, the government of a totalitarian country can make it extremely difficult for intelligence officers under non-official cover (NOC), or illegals, to operate. Intelligence officers under official cover can be subjected to intensive surveillance, rendering it difficult for them to meet with any citizen of the target country without being observed. The result is what is called a 'hard target' or a 'denied area' - a country in which intelligence activities can generally only go ahead under official cover and with extreme difficulty.

PENETRATION AND INFILTRATION

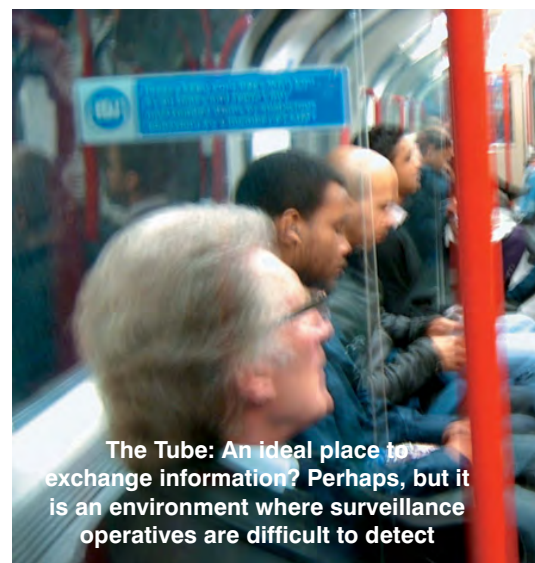
Other targets present particular challenges as well. For example, in trying to collect intelli-



FBI Director James Comey. Like all counter-intelligence agencies the Bureau is a collector of HUMINT

gence about terrorism, intelligence services are hampered by the relatively small, secretive, and tightly knit nature of terrorist groups. To the extent that membership of terrorist groups depends upon long acquaintanceships, family ties, or a history of previous criminal acts, it becomes very difficult to insert an intelligence agent into such a group (penetration). Similarly, the loyalties existing within such a terrorist group (to say nothing of the discipline a terrorist group can impose upon its members) render it extremely difficult to persuade an existing member of the terrorist group to betray it. Even when an agent has been inserted into a terrorist group, serious difficulties continue. In order to remain in good standing with the terrorist group, an agent must participate in, or provide material support for, acts of terrorism. Yet, an intelligence agency must place some limit on the actions its agent can take in order to preserve his bona fides. At the same time, using the information provided by the agent to warn against, or otherwise prevent, a planned act of terrorism, runs the risk of exposing the presence of an agent amongst the terrorists,

In 2009 MI5 was alerted to an audacious plot to land a helicopter inside HM Prison Full Sutton in Yorkshire. HUMINT had been secured that the objective was to free at least one senior al-Qaida terrorist and fly him to safety. Eye Spy sources said the operation involved hiring a helicopter and forcing the pilot to land in the compound.



The Tube: An ideal place to exchange information? Perhaps, but it is an environment where surveillance operatives are difficult to detect

HUMINT is often the trigger for a counter-intelligence operation that invariably leads to a wider investigation, surveillance and if successful, an end game



thus endangering the agent's life. As with organised criminal gangs, it is usually not until a member has been arrested that an intelligence service gets an opportunity to look into the inner workings of the group.

HUMINT AND TECHINT

Despite these limitations HUMINT still has special advantages. A particularly dangerous type of spy in the Cold War era were West German secretaries supplying the East German intelligence service with secret documents; the most dangerous of an agent's weapons is uncontrolled access to a photo-copier. Documents have a comprehensiveness greater even than satellite photographs or deciphered telegrams, and a highly placed

agent can provide additional oral explanations and background. HUMINT agencies can try to recruit agents in secretive states where intelligence otherwise has no access. In the same way informers provide almost the only means of penetrating non-state terrorism; and security intelligence has always needed informers on subversive movements and other internal threats.

Proponents of HUMINT stress that despite technological progress, old-fashioned espionage remains necessary to provide information about the intentions, political activity, and strategic concepts of an adversary's leadership. Indeed, understanding an adversary's intentions, his strategy, and his perception of the situation in which he finds

himself are often the most important intelligence information we could have. Interception of communications among the highest levels of an adversary's political and military leadership (high-level communications - COMINT) can also provide intelligence of this sort; it would be similar to having a human agent with exceptional access to the adversary's leadership. Obtaining this information through COMINT, however, is much more difficult than some of SIGINT's proponents would have us believe. First of all, an adversary may be expected to encrypt most sensitive communications. In this connection, note that HUMINT collection can provide codebooks or other information that facilitates the decrypting of messages.

Continued on page 79



HUMINT concerning security threats has never been more important



LANGLEY'S SPIES AND NIMA'S EYES

The US Department of Defense confirmed a major Special Forces operation to capture ISIS finance man and the terror group's 'number two' - Abd al-Rahman Mustafa al-Qaduli, took place around 24 March. Details remain fragmentary but helicopters carrying the troops tracked a vehicle known to be carrying the terror leader. At some point the mission to land and intercept al-Qaduli was aborted and an order issued to destroy his vehicle. An initial report said it was unclear if al-Qaduli was killed or injured, however, Defense Secretary Ash Carter later confirmed: "It was the second successful targeting of an ISIS leader this month. We've taken out the man who oversees the funding for ISIS operations." Mr Carter refused to say where the attack occurred.



US Defense Secretary Ash Carter

Al-Qaduli had been promoted to serve as Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi's deputy last August, after an operation near Mosul, Iraq, had killed his then number two Fadhil Ahmad al-Hayali. High on the CIA's kinetic strike list, the terror leader had been a close associate of Osama bin-Laden and operated within al-Qaida.

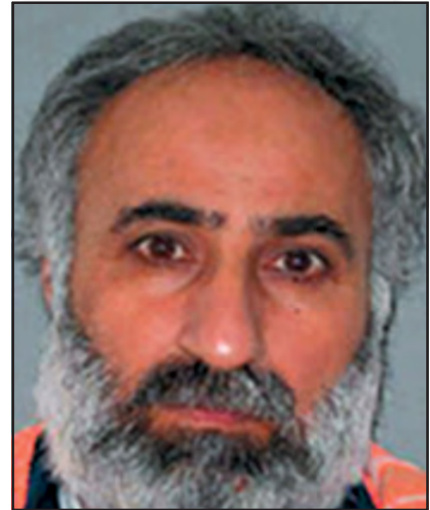


Fadhil Ahmad al-Hayali

News of the demise of al-Qaduli followed a search and destroy operation which completely removed a joint al-Shabaab/al-Qaida terrorist training centre in Somalia.

Intelligence sources report between 150-200 terrorists were killed or injured in a series of air strikes (warplanes and MQ-9 Reaper UAVs) involving US and AMISON (African Union Mission) warplanes based in Somalia. The primary target was a location referred to by Pentagon officials as 'Raso Camp' - about 120 miles from the country's capital Mogadishu. The 5 March offensive involved both war planes and armed and unarmed UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles).

Eye Spy was told that the facility had been monitored by various agencies including the CIA, NGA and NIMA (National Imagery and Mapping Agency). Langley informants and intercepted communications suggested the terror group was in the final stages of planning a major attack. Thus far the Pentagon has not revealed the group's target, other than to say



Abd al-Rahman Mustafa al-Qaduli

CIA and Pentagon operatives provide intelligence leading to destruction of two pivotal terror training camps and elimination of ISIS second-in-command

the force "posed an imminent threat to US and AMISON forces."

The operation was one of the most successful ever deployed by the US against a central terrorist target, and follows numerous attacks by al-Shabaab and al-Qaida on government targets in the country. A highly specialised mobile combat division of US Special Forces troops and intelligence collectors are also thought to have participated in the operation.

Pentagon spokesman Peter Cook said: "The removal of these fighters degrades al-Shabaab's ability to meet its objectives in Somalia, including recruiting new members, establishing bases and planning attacks."

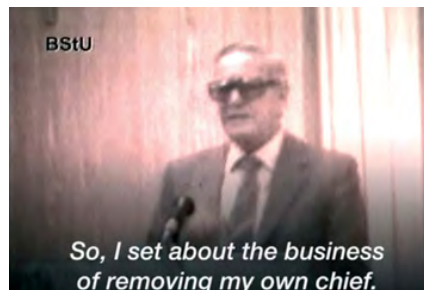
In another operation against AQAP (Al-Qaida in the Arab Peninsula) on 23 March, the US launched major air strikes which Pentagon officials state killed an estimated 40 terrorists. The operation targeted a mountain redoubt in Yemen which supported around 100 operatives.

The Philby File

Rare STASI Film Footage of MI6 Traitor Surfaces



The BBC has unearthed remarkable film footage of one of Britain's most notorious traitors, Kim Philby of MI6, explaining his career to an audience of East German STASI personnel in 1981. In footage dubbed 'The Philby File', the KGB agent makes a plethora of claims; he was able to remain undetected, partially because he was part of the "governing class" - or Establishment. Social and drinking events were mentioned and the spy told delegates that many secret and interesting facts could be learned at such events. He highlighted his



encounters with intelligence archivists, noting that documents could easily be obtained.

The sixty minute film shows Philby begin by saying his life was always one involving secrets and he was not a public speaker. However, his lecture was delivered in a crisp confident tone. And it did not stop him criticising his former paymasters:

"You have probably all heard stories that the SIS is an organisation of mythical efficiency, a very, very dangerous thing indeed. Well, in time of war it honestly was not. Every evening I left the office with a big briefcase full of reports which I had written myself, full of files taken out of the actual documents... out of the archives. I used to hand them to my Soviet contact in the evening. The next day they would be back after being photographed. That I did regularly, year in, year out."

As if to reinforce his belief in Communism, Philby criticised MI6's lack of discipline and inferred it could not happen in Russia. There were other 'little gems' delivered by the spy. He mentions a plot to remove his boss and how he "helped prevent world war three."

The film then closes with the spy telling his youngish audience not to break under interrogation. "If they confront you with a document with



your own handwriting then it is a forgery. Just deny everything." Philby then highlights his own interrogation. "And all I had to do really was keep my nerve."

Kim Philby died in Moscow in 1988.

In November 1955 Philby was cleared of working for the Soviets. "I have never been a Communist," he said. He duly held a party for the media at his mother's home



MI6 officer and KGB agent Kim Philby - codenamed Stanley - lived in this end-of-terrace house



INTELLIGENCE REVIEW • NEWS • DIGEST

The Quiet English

International Actor Speaks of his Mother - the MI6 Staffer

Well known around the world for his role as the Earl of Grantham in the popular *Downton*

Abbey television series, Hugh Bonneville, 52, has spoken about his mother's likely role as an employee of MI6.

Speaking on BBC Radio 4, Bonneville said as a youngster he had always puzzled about just what his mother (Patricia) did, but only discovered decades later she was with Britain's Secret Intelligence Service. "When I was about 10, she once said to me: 'I'm going to go take a job for three days a week.'" At the time the young Bonneville was upset and threatened to leave home!



Hugh Bonneville

Then he recalled: "Spin forward 30 years and she'd retired. We used to drop her off at her office sometimes at Lambeth North (tube station) and I opened the newspaper one day and it said - 'Century

The Drive-by Terrorists

Significant ISIS Plot Derailed by British Intelligence

Two men have been convicted in Britain of attempting the shooting dead of civilians, police and troops. New Scotland Yard said it was the "most significant plot" in a decade.

Highly talented London university students Tarik Hassane, 22, and Suhaid Majeed, 21, pleaded guilty to various terrorism and firearms charges, including directing others

through encrypted social media websites. MI5 and MI6 secured intelligence from the encrypted messaging services Telegram and Pidgin. Parts were written in English, Arabic and slang.

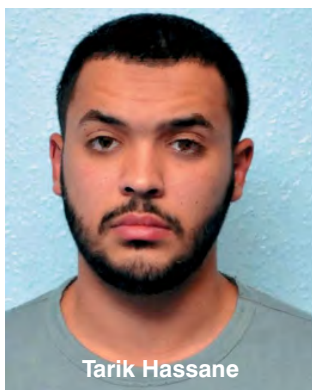
And it is via communications that the security services were able to uncover the plot. Since 2014 Hassane's uploads were watched. He praised people like Osama bin-Laden and Anwar al-Awlaki.

NSY head of counter-terrorism Commander Dean Hayden said: "This is an elevation of complexity. Committing a drive-by shooting, acquiring a firearm,



Tarik Hassane posing with gun

**Shepherd's
Bush Police
Station**



Tarik Hassane



Suhaid Majeed



House, MI6 building to be sold. "I looked at the photograph and said: 'Mum that's your office.'" Bonneville then said to his mother "you are a spy" - and though she admitted the MI6 building was her office she denied being a spy! He also recalled she did some work for the Foreign Office in Singapore - this at the same time his father



was deployed there on national service.

Mrs Bonneville was known to some of her friends as 'the colonel' though it's likely this had more to do with her personality and role at the Service than any proper title. The actor acknowledges that she probably worked in administration and not as a field agent or officer. However, she never discussed her work and Bonneville is not sure just what she did. She died aged 85, and after questioning his father



Lambeth Station

about his mother's work, he simply said "she just went to work."

Commenting on her work Bonneville said he was proud but could not resist mentioning the spy genre. "All I know is she didn't have special umbrellas or knives coming out of her toe caps or anything like that!"

Hugh Bonneville himself played a pseudo-spy in the entertaining picture *The Monuments Men* as Lieutenant Donald Jeffries. As part

of a special WWII unit despatched to Europe, their role was to try and save priceless works of art from the Nazis.

As for Century House, Eye Spy has been told by previous staffers that the Service hated the building. Situated behind Lambeth Station officials entering and leaving were soon under surveillance by the KGB. It was hardly discreet. Nevertheless, the 1500-or so employees used the 22-storey building from 1965 to 1995.

silencer and ammunition, and in broad daylight targeting police, military and the public before making their getaway."

The men are believed to have acquired five weapons from the criminal underworld, including a Richardson American Double Action revolver dating back to the 1880s. And once this was



achieved police acted quickly and they were arrested along with two other associates.

Eye Spy understands the plotters surveilled various locations including Shepherd's Bush Police Station and Woolwich Territorial Army barracks - both situated in West London. Mr Hayden said ISIS commanders in Syria wanted Hassane to perform an attack on the streets of London - before its

followers killed staff and others at the Charlie Hebdo offices in Paris in January 2015. "It does draw parallels with Paris," said Mr Hayden.

Sources say Hassane had associated with the notorious ISIS terrorist Mohammed Emwazi, better known as 'Jihadi John'. In 2014 he visited Syria and pledged his allegiance to the terror group.

Right: Mohammed Emwazi - 'Jihadi John'



Woolwich Territorial Army barracks

The USAF Air Base Plot

ISIS Followers Convicted of USAF Personnel Plot

Two British nationals have been convicted of plotting to murder USAF servicemen outside the gates of some of the UK's most famous RAF bases - Lakenheath and Mildenhall in East Anglia. It is the first known plot to attack US personnel on British soil in an operation likened to that which saw the murder of trooper Lee Rigby in London 2014.

Luton-based pharmaceutical delivery man Junead Khan, 25, an ISIS supporter, had driven past the establishments on numerous occasions - his journey afforded him the opportunity to perform "hostile reconnaissance," according to police. He had planned to stage a car crash outside one base deliberately ramming his van into a US military vehicle. He would then await the appearance of a US security guard or air force staffer and stab the officer to death with a concealed knife.



Junead Khan

MI5 watched the scheme evolve after being alerted via a source. Khan liaised with known ISIS operative Junaid Hussein in Syria - receiving bomb-making instructions (pressure cooker device). He



Shazib Khan

then purchased a large hunting-type knife on-line. The plan was to build a bomb and make an ISIS flag. Following the crash he would thwart police and security attempts to tackle him by threatening to detonate his bomb, leaving his helpless victim[s] to perish. Senior New Scotland Yard commander Dean Haydon said: "If the police had intervened either before, during or after the attack on the US soldier, he would have detonated the bomb and committed suicide.



Shield of the USAF 48th Fighter Wing

Using supposedly encrypted communications programmes, in one conversation between Hussein and Khan, the court was presented with a transcribed file - Hussein to Khan: "That's what the brother done with Lee Rigby... it's best to have at least pipe bombs or a pressure cooker bomb in a backpack in case something happens. So you can do isthishadi (suicide) bomb in case they try



'The plan was to replicate the killing of British Army trooper Lee Rigby in 2013'



F-15E Strike Eagle over RAF Lakenheath. Inset: Junead Khan poses with ISIS flag



US security unit at RAF Lakenheath - 48th Security Forces Squadron response detail

arrest you." Hussein also advised Khan: "Most soldiers live in bases that are protected. I suppose the road in the best idea." [SIC]

When counter-terrorism officers searched Khan's address they discovered an ISIS flag in his attic. A photo of him posing with the flag on a wall was also located via a search of electronic files along with thousands of e-mails. Other items displayed in court were

combat fatigues, knives, balaclavas and rucksacks.

The court also heard that besides referencing RAF Lakenheath, home to the USAF 48th Fighter Wing, Khan had flagged nearby RAF Mildenhall and a number of other bases served by USAF personnel.

Shazib Khan, 23, an associate, who also appeared in court, was

not involved in the plot, but along with Junead Khan had planned to travel to Syria and join ISIS. Both men were detained in July 2015.

Security at the bases (joint RAF/USAF) is already at an extremely high level, this has since been increased further. As for Hussein, who provided the bomb instructions, he was killed by a missile fired by a CIA UAV in Raqqa in August 2015.

EYE SPY NOTE: Some of the evidence used to convict the men in court cannot be reprinted for legal reasons. The trial lasted a little over six weeks and sentencing will follow in May. It also transpired that as early as 2014 police officers attached to the government's PREVENT programme made several attempts to talk to Junead Khan - he ignored the proposed liaison.

CIA-MOSSAD - BUILDING BRIDGES

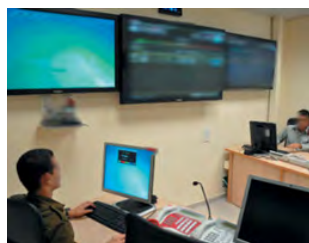
Intel Chiefs Discuss Relations in a Post-Obama World

Just four weeks after assuming his role as Mossad Director, Yossi Cohen, perhaps the organisation's most 'hands on' spymaster, secretly flew into Washington DC (4 February) to engage with his US counterpart - CIA Director John Brennan.

Cohen and Brennan are said to have discussed relations and various on-going situations such as Iran's nuclear programme. A month earlier Cohen warned: "Iran continues to call for the annihilation

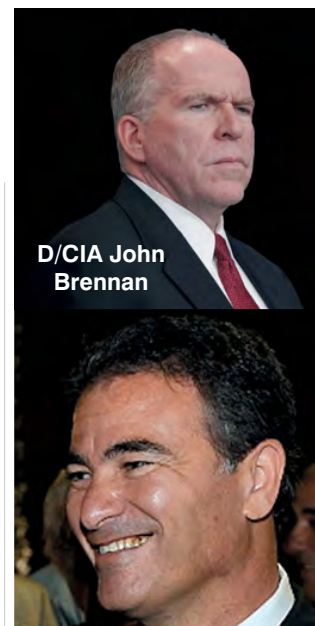
of Israel and is improving its military capabilities, entrenching its positions in our area. Its terrorist arms are a means for attaining these goals." It's not known what Brennan said but sources claim US officials laid out a range of countermeasures which were "ready for implementation" should it become necessary to tackle Iran directly.

Cohen, as a senior intelligence officer, has overseen various Mossad operations and was regarded as an ideal moderator to



help bridge a widening gap between Israeli and American Intelligence. During his stay in Washington he met with his former counterpart - National Security Advisor Susan Rice, and other senior intelligence people from various US agencies.

The US in turn sent one of its most senior spymasters to Israel. In March, the NSA's Admiral



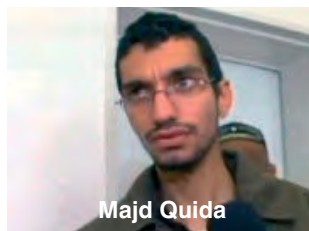
D/CIA John Brennan

Mossad Director Yossi Cohen

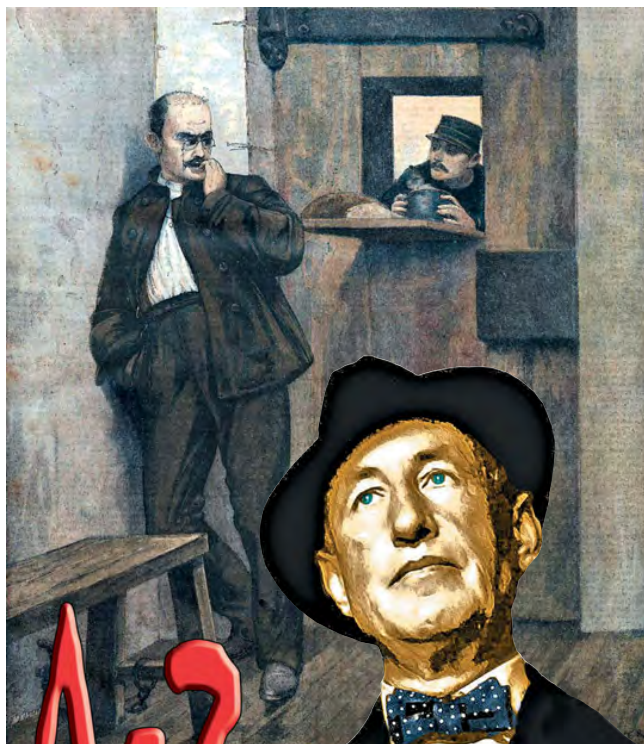
Michael Rogers met with Mossad officials and engaged with member's of Israel's secret Unit 8200 - the country's elite cyber unit. The liaison coincides with a number of cyber attacks targeting Israel's UAV programme. Police recently arrested Majd Quida, 22, a Gazan, for hacking into the live feeds of a number of UAVs and control systems. Mossad blames Iran for the attacks.



NSA Director Admiral Michael Rogers met with Unit 8200 staffers



Majd Quida



BLACK TRAINEE

CIA students and those wanting to work in some of Langley's more 'interesting' directorates (now called Mission Centers) may well find themselves at Camp Peary, Virginia, the training centre better known as 'The Farm'. It is here the Agency's Clandestine Service Trainee Programme is centred.

Another site - Harvey Point in North Carolina is also used occasionally by the CIA for counter-terrorism and special operations training. However, from time to time, a number of people recruited by the CIA from outside the country will also find themselves at these locations. These



Black Trainee - foreign operative in training

A-Z The Language of Spies

Eye Spy once again delves into the 'Spies Dictionary' to explain a peculiar batch of terms and phrases adopted by those who work in the 'grey' areas of intelligence, espionage and security



ASH

A slang term for the end game or demise of an agent or target which sources say actually originated in Russia during the Cold War. It may also be linked to 'burned' when an agent is outed, caught, identified or has simply outlived or served their useful-



Anna Chapman

ness. One such person who falls into this category is Anna Chapman - the SVR spy who was identified by FBI counter-intelligence along with ten colleagues and exchanged for four Western intelligence contact men in 2010/11.

BRIDGE

Performs function similar to a Cut-Out, the US term probably originated from military field work. A bridge agent or officer can also be likened to a courier, though one who operates in hostile or denied areas only.

BUBBLE

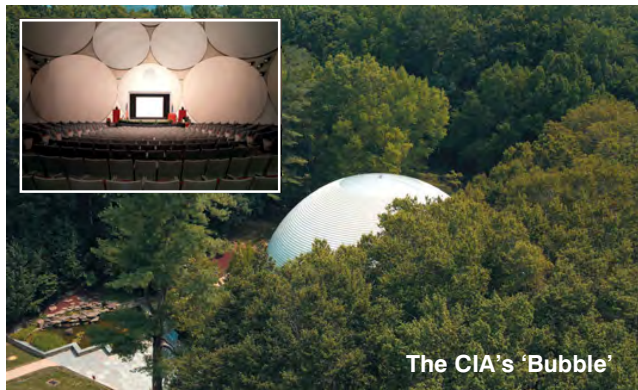
The Central Intelligence Agency's headquarters' auditorium was given the nickname 'Bubble' by staffers because of its shape. And whilst 'Langley' is still used as a

term for the Agency in general, Bubble is increasingly used as a slang word for the headquarters by agents.

CANNON

A puzzling and little used description of a third party who could be described as a professional thief. Often an intelligence officer (IO) will make an induce-

ment (financial, jewelry etc.) to a person they want to perform a task or in return for intelligence they have imparted. It can be described as a 'temporary agent recruitment plan' or a simple thank you gift. That such a gift exists is uncomfortable or problematic in some cases, as it reflects a liaison - an exchange.



The CIA's 'Bubble'

operatives are called 'black trainees'. The name originates from a time when such individuals arrived in the USA not knowing where on earth they had been sent.



Thus to remove evidence of IO involvement, a 'Cannon' is hired to secure whatever gift or money was imparted in the first place. In the case of money, action will always be immediate.

CASTLE

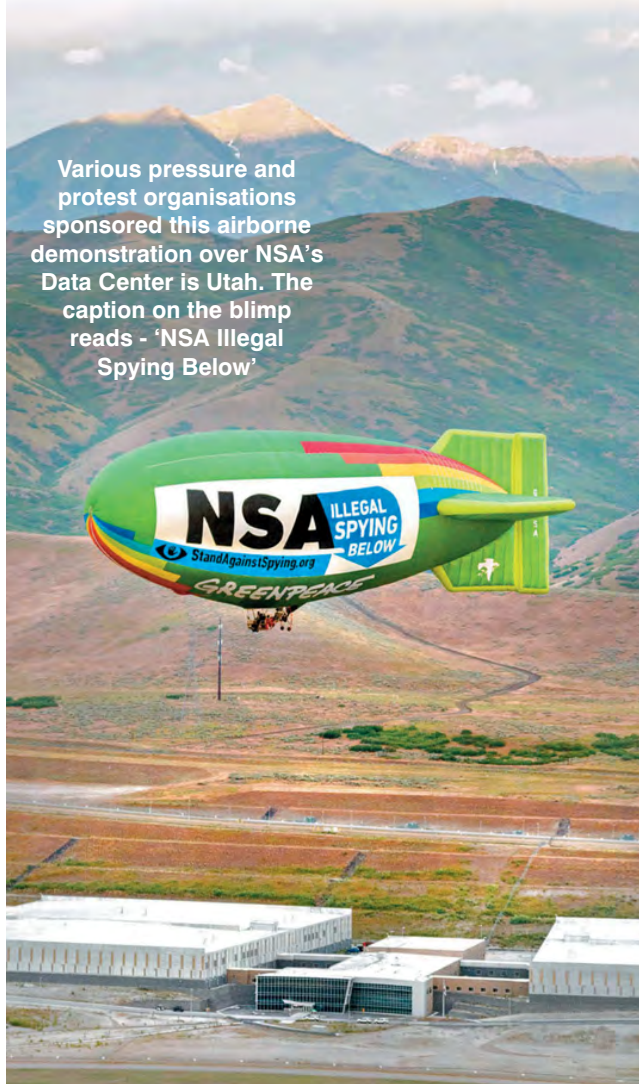
A name sometimes given to a secure base of operations, an outpost or even a headquarters. The phrase also reflects a building that is difficult to penetrate.



CAZAB

The US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand electronic intelligence collaboration is generally known as 'Five Eyes'. The initial liaison and information exchange can be traced back 75 years (see page 12) but only involved Britain and America (GCHQ and NSA). Its creation owed much to CIA man James Angleton who feared KGB penetration. However, by the mid-

Various pressure and protest organisations sponsored this airborne demonstration over NSA's Data Center is Utah. The caption on the blimp reads - 'NSA Illegal Spying Below'



1960s both Washington and London accepted the value of additional partners and senior counter-intelligence officers from Canada, Australia and New Zealand where brought on board. Thereafter representatives of all five nations met around every eighteen months at secret conferences codenamed CAZAB - the initials reflecting participants. The first event was held in Melbourne, Australia in late 1967.

CUT-OUT

A middle man or woman used as an intermediary between an agent or intelligence officer and/or his controller. Spycraft thinkers believe by using what could essentially be described as a 'third party' any materials passed or received will have a little more security and protect at least one operative. Counter-intelligence officers suspicious espionage is taking place using a cut-out, will often attempt to locate that individual with haste. Once this has been achieved surveillance

may 'out' or identify all parties. However, the term 'cut-out' does not necessarily mean a human presence. It could refer simply to a mechanism that is set in place; a dead letter drop, for example whereby direct agent-handler contact is avoided.

DANGLE

Perhaps one of the most dangerous or foolhardy roles in the game of espionage. In this case the subject (usually a willing agent) deliberately creates a situation whereby they will be approached by a foreign intelligence agency. In some cases they will simply offer to work for the agency, whilst in more complex cases, the same agency will be 'tipped-off' about the subject, for example, someone who is willing to defect. A Dangle is all about infiltration and seemingly 'authentic' recruitment, but they must have something to offer. Once this is achieved the operative can now begin their life as a double agent. If the 'entice-ment' is poor the plan will fail.



DECORATOR

An MI5 term which has its genesis in operations that can be traced back 100 years, though entered the language of spies at the height of the Cold War. Britain's Security Service are said to have 'burgled their way across London' seeking the haunts of those it suspected were KGB. It also engaged in operations where all sorts of eavesdropping equipment and bugs were installed in wall cavities, under floorboards, in ceilings etc. Naturally damage occurred and in many time-sensitive operations



HOT WASH - Immediate post-operation debrief

officers needed to work quickly. To avoid any trace of their being at a location, it was imperative that the environment look the same as it was before they arrived. To help in this endeavour MI5 had a specialist team of plasterers and decorators and a store room packed with paints, fillers, electric wiring etc. who would make good any mess. In East Germany, STASI agents engaged in such operations would be a little more thorough. They took dozens of instant photographs to compare everything was just as it had been before they entered a room or building.

DOCTOR

When MI5/MI6 perform a sensitive covert and active operation, and/or surveillance, in most cases they do not inform the police. Thus when a police car or officer just happens upon the area or is in close proximity, they are referred to as 'martians' or 'aliens'. In America, the term used to describe a police officer in this environment is 'Doctor' - don't ask why!



ERK

Meant as a non-offensive term, an Erk was WWII slang for skilled white coated and boiler suited men who supported military scientists. Today we would refer



to them as laboratory technicians. The name seeped into MI5's technical and scientific sections but is no longer used.

EYES

From Private Eyes to phrases in surveillance such as 'we have eyes on' and MI5's famous A4 Watchers who had 'Eyes' everywhere, the word is synonymous with intelligence events and work. However, strange but true, an 'Eye' was actually the name given to an intelligence officer and hails from ancient China and the Middle East. Some 500 years BC the King of Persia (Cyrus the

Great) surrounded himself with a security detail known as 'Eyes of the King'. These men used a network of spies throughout the kingdom to report on events which affected security. Others were used in a communications capacity. Two hundred years ago China reintroduced the name Eye and it can be found in reference to an intelligence officer, and later still, they called British agents despatched to China and other Asian countries to monitor Britain's interests - 'Barbarian



Statue of Cyrus the Great at Olympic Park, Sydney



Doctor - inadvertent police presence



The Eye of Providence on the reverse of a \$1 note

Eyes'. Some intelligence watchers believe there is probably a correlation to the term 'eye' to the Eye of Providence (all seeing eye of God).

GRAND OPERA

Not a reference to a splendid evening at the theatre, nor an operation of importance or a major incident that the media has latched onto. The intelligence term was once applied to people who had become unrecognisable to their friends, family and colleagues after changing their appearance and attire - often as part of a deception. It is also applied to intelligence services that change titles in an attempt to present a 'new image' or modus operandi, especially to their public. A good example is KGB to FSB.



A 'Grand Opera' - British WWII Special Operations Executive man after changing his appearance

HOT WASH

It's interesting to examine how intelligence terminology is changed by operatives. A 'debrief' is self-explanatory but even this word has fallen 'victim' to the language of spies. Increasingly used by US field operatives, a 'hot wash' is an immediate review of an operation that has just taken place in order that nothing is



HUNTING PACK - Surveillance team



forgotten by the passing of time or a secondary plan be implemented post haste.

HUNTING PACK

Primarily an FBI/CIA term for a surveillance team. It is used at all levels of surveillance and interestingly, by US Special Forces. One such example which involved a joint intelligence collaboration or 'hunting pack', was the abduction by CIA-military elements of suspected al-Qaida operative Abu Omar, A.k.a. Osama Mustafe Hassan Nasr, on the streets of Milan in 2003. The UK equivalent is simply 'surveillance team'.

NIGHT-CRAWLER

An unusual US term which probably owes its origin to the darker sides of night-clubbing and entertainment. Eye Spy is aware of individuals in the employ of intelligence services who are

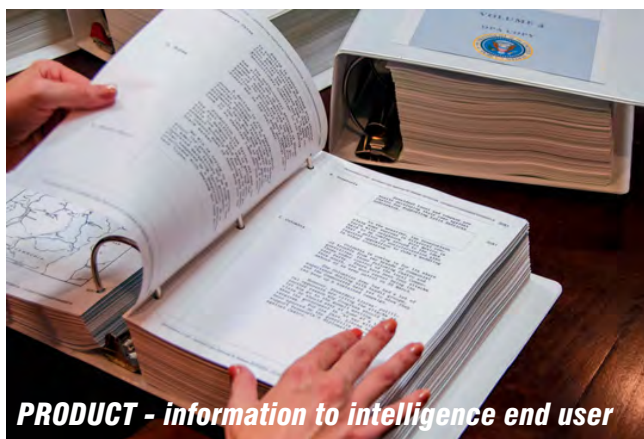


PEEP

CIA/FBI word for a surveillance/ counter-intelligence officer (occasionally a contractor) specialising in photographic work. In this case a Peep is called upon to secure good images in all sorts of terrain, environments, buildings and weather conditions. Similarly they will advise on the type of equipment necessary for covert espionage tasks, including the placement of cameras to secure secret images. With digital cameras overtaking 'wet film' variants, the role of a Peep has changed dramatically in the last 50 years, though most modern intelligence services retain the services of photographic specialists, and all have laboratory access. ➤



PEEP - a photographic advisor



PRODUCT - information to intelligence end user

PRODUCT

The ultimate end name of information after being sourced by an intelligence service through any means, including espionage. The Product can be raw or enhanced by analysis, but usually it is passed on for action. Alternatively it can be stored to support future operations or used to confirm or negate previous findings. Product is entirely unique and can be generated by multiple or specific tasks. It always depends on the type of operation enabled. And like other areas in the world of intelligence, it can be corrupted and manipulated allowing for deception and disinformation. Product is far too complex and important to describe in but a few lines and further reading on the life-blood of any intelligence agency is advised.

RULES

Everyone in employment, from shelf stackers to lorry drivers adhere by rules laid down by their employer. However, the term is viewed very differently in some

areas of the intelligence and military world and in many contexts. There are guidelines and protocols to follow for every intelligence officer (IO), but sometimes Rules have to be broken or bent for no other reason than to get the job done. They are followed until a barricade gets in the way or the highway turns into a grass path and stops suddenly. For line managers and directorate heads this may be the time to look away knowing that his officer did not break the Rules for the simple heck of it.

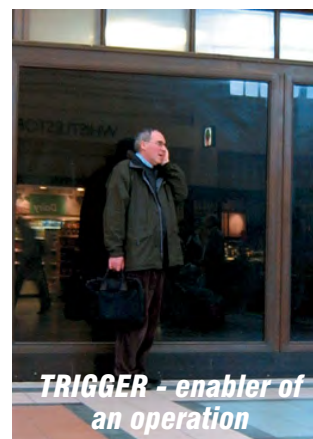
TRIGGER

Usually the key figure who alerts a surveillance team that their target has been identified and is now active. Often the 'trigger' operative will take up a position where the target can't see him or her. In some operations, this may involve hours of watching. Once spotted, the trigger usually relays an 'eyes on' radio message. However, in other environments where communication is impossible, or difficult, a hand message or the simple lighting of a cigarette

watched by a secondary officer might prevail. In a wider context and beyond just surveillance, a 'trigger' is limited only by the imagination of an operational team; an event can be staged that signals the start of an operation. Similarly, the term is also used in military theatres, in that a communication, signal or message to begin or end an operation is imparted to participants.

TROJAN HORSE

Few people are not familiar with the subterfuge played out by the ancient Greeks as they outfoxed their adversaries in the City of Troy by using a gift in the form of a giant wooden horse to secret its troops within. Gifts are viewed with much suspicion by those in intelligence, and for obvious reasons. From an assassin's bomb to a painting containing an eavesdropping device, history is littered with case examples of Trojan Horses. Some of the most famous include 'The Thing' - a clever bug hidden in a carved copy of the American Great Seal which was a gift to US Ambassador Averell Harriman in Moscow. That operated for seven years in his office until discovered. MI5 and MI6 built glass ashtrays which concealed a listening mechanism that operated on



TRIGGER - enabler of an operation



The Great Seal bug - a good example of a 'Trojan Horse'

vibration and sound waves; whilst as late as 2009, MI5 were called to Balmoral Castle to examine a Samovar teapot presented to the Queen by a Russian aerobatic team in 1991. Eye Spy learned this too contained a bug! All gifts or Trojan Horses presented to high-level dignitaries, business people and officials, especially those in government or occupying sensitive jobs, are usually examined today. However, 'less is often best' today and with technology shrinking today's bugs to just mere millimetres in size, concealment is far easier.

WHEEL ARTIST

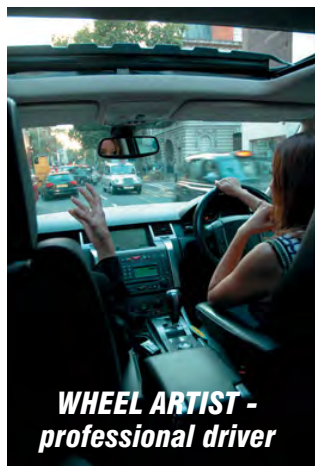
MI5's famous A4 Watchers surveillance branch have specialists the US Intelligence Community would describe as 'wheel artists' - a term however not used in Britain. These are drivers of surveillance vehicles who have the often unnerving task of secretly following vehicles in all environments without being seen. A vehicle surveillance can involve several cars and the drivers must use all their skill to interchange from lead car to rear etc. The



RULES - always followed until...



Russian Samovar

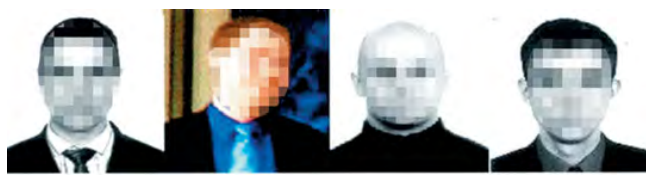


WHEEL ARTIST -
professional driver

nature of their driving is important and must not attract attention, and all the while they must stay in contact with their target and colleagues. In busy cities with traffic lights and jams, from open roads with little traffic, it's not surprising that the FBI chose to describe such drivers as wheel artists.

WOUNDED

A phrase that is applied to both an individual[s] or organisation following an operation gone wrong or the suspected exposing of an agent. In the case of the latter, senior officials will be tasked with assessing the situation and if necessary, withdrawing the person or ending an association. 'Burned' and 'damage limitation' are also relevant as news of an incident often provokes interest with overseers and occasionally the media. Efforts will be made at the highest level to contain an exposed event but this is not always possible. A good example is the 2006 MI6 'spy rock' case.



WOUNDED - MI6 staffers rumbled in Moscow



Rebuilt face of the Neo-Sumerian Great Ziggurat of Ur near Nasiriyah, Iraq



2006. MI6 man filmed by
FSB in Moscow

Here a communications device was uncovered by the FSB in a Moscow park which duly led to the faces of four British staffers being shown on television. The Service suffered embarrassment but in the higher echelons of government, there was silence and eventually a denial. In 2012 the UK admitted the affair.

ZIGGURAT

When an intelligence agency takes control of a building as its headquarters, all manner of nicknames start to appear. This was the case when GCHQ relocated to its futuristic home in Cheltenham. Built in 2003 and circular in shape with an open centre section, staffers were soon calling it the 'doughnut'. The same applied to MI6 when the Service departed Century House and moved to Vauxhall Cross on the banks of the River Thames in the mid-1990s. 'Legoland' was one name which emerged because of its angular brick-like shape.

However, it is actually called the 'Ziggurat' by MI6 staffers. And it's not too difficult to understand why. Ziggurats were huge structures built in the ancient Mesopotamian Valley and elsewhere in the Middle East and had stepped sides. There are also some who say MI6 staffers occasionally refer to the headquarters as Babylon-on-Thames because of its ziggurat appearance. MI5 is insistent its home at Thames House has no nickname, though we have occasionally heard reference to the 'Circus'. This may have more to do with its hierarchy and senior officials than the building itself!



1991. The building
under construction



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WIKILEAKS PUBLISH MORE SENSITIVE FILES STOLEN FROM ESPIONAGE ELYSEE



The 'drip drip' release of stolen intelligence files continues to embarrass Five Eyes communication partners, especially the United States and Britain. Following the uploading of more NSA files, a WikiLeaks operator said the documents, some Top Secret, are the "most highly classified the web site has ever uploaded." This comes at a time the man who created the chaos - Edward Snowden - seeks a gateway back into the United States of America



Edward Snowden

Highly sensitive NSA and other agency documents presumably secured from the 500,000 intelligence files stolen by Edward Snowden, have been uploaded by WikiLeaks. A number relate to Agency partners and expose operations linked to eavesdropping on various political and world leaders, including German chancellor Angela Merkel and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. In a publicity memo, the whistle-

blowing website described some of the papers as "the most highly classified documents ever published by a media organisation." Eye Spy was informed there is no reason to doubt their authenticity.

The documents contain commentary on various issues, including climate change, and redacted areas indicate telephone numbers were obtained. Besides the 'usual suspects', the information suggests French and Italian

officials, including former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and other high level ministers were also targeted.

Commenting on the uploaded files, Assange said: "We showed that UN Secretary General



Protesters in Berlin target NSA, GCHQ and Germany's BND. The banners proclaim a liaison and the mock-up on the right portrays President Obama as 'James Bond' and Chancellor Merkel as his lover - 'it did not work' is the tag line

I FIVE EYES PARTNERS



Despite the eavesdropping, German Chancellor and President Obama remain good friends. However, many Germans believe the BND (Federal Intelligence Service) is 'too close' to the NSA



WIKILEAKS - GATEWAY TO TROUBLE

The international intelligence community is fearful that more people in places to source secrets or sensitive information, such as former US trooper Bradley Manning (left), will perform acts of treason and 'deliver' materials to WikiLeaks. Intel watchers note that disgruntled operators could use personal grievances or beliefs to damage national security



Listening-in: Ban Ki-moon and President Hollande

Ban Ki-moon's private meetings over how to save the planet from climate change were bugged by a country intent on protecting its largest oil companies. The US government has signed agreements with the UN that it will not engage in such conduct against the UN - let alone its secretary-general."

A document of note focuses on Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. His relationship

with President Obama has never been one of trust, and a file contains comments on rebooting Israel's relationship with America. This the intelligence file noted, *'hoped would be achieved through an Italian proxy'*. That 'proxy' was later identified as Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

Another file of an intimate nature concerns former French premier Nicolas Sarkozy who ➤



PRIMARY TARGETS: Former French and Italian Prime Ministers Nicolas Sarkozy and Silvio Berlusconi



Uneasy relationship. President Obama and Israel Prime Minister Netanyahu

Co-founder of WikiLeaks Julian Assange welcomed the latest uploads. Wanted for questioning by Swedish police, he has spent over three years hiding in the Embassy of Ecuador in London



in 2011 warned his Italian counterpart Berlusconi, that Italy's banks could soon '*pop like a champagne cork*'. Berlusconi stepped down shortly thereafter. For the record, the document was titled '*Critical Private Meeting*'.

Of thirteen telephone numbers belonging to officials in five European countries, all but one are still operational. No doubt this changed within hours of the upload. Just as interesting a stamp on one document featuring - REL TO USA FVEY. The 'FVEY' one can take for granted means Five Eyes, an indication the material was distributed on collection.

The material, which dates back to 2011, prompted French President Francois Hollande to summon US diplomats to a meeting. "France will not tolerate actions that threaten its security and the protection of interests," he said. A similar event happened in Rome; Ambassador John Philips was asked to "clarify media reports that Mr Berlusconi and

several close associates were subjected to wiretapping."

Commenting on the new release of files, US State Department Spokesman Mark Toner said: "The US does not eavesdrop on citizens of foreign countries. We do not conduct foreign intelligence surveillance activities unless there is a specific and validated national security purpose." He went on to say that "we will not monitor the communications of heads of state and government of our close friends."



Ambassador John Philips

Material on submarine-launched Trident ballistic missile has surfaced on WikiLeaks - much to the delight of NATO's adversaries



President Putin flanked by Merkel and Hollande. It's known the European leaders referenced in the latest NSA releases have discussed the material

Whilst the European intelligence documents (intercepts) have caused concern to the parties identified within, a greater worry is the number of files being secured by WikiLeaks from various sources. In the last two years documents from the European Union on migration, US China policy, the UK's nuclear Trident missile programme and dated CIA files referencing assassination have all appeared on-line. And in late February, a source close to WikiLeaks confirmed it had secured hundreds of thousands of documents from the Saudi Arabian government. Some of these are undoubtedly secret and cover trade and operations. WikiLeaks said it will begin uploading these later this year.

And what of Edward Snowden? Last year he said he was willing to return to the USA if he was granted a fair trial. In March he admitted that his lawyers, who have tried to broker a deal, have yet to come up with anything. Snowden said he "wants to come home," but a trial, "in the context of legality and morality," must be guaranteed. The comments were made at a time the rumour mill was full of stories about a CIA 'snatch squad' that had been assembled to bring him back to America.

Conference call. Julian Assange appears via video link at the 2015 The WikiLeaks Files - book launch in London



By Peter Matthews

EUSIS?

EUROPEAN UNION SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Is Europe Drifting Towards the Establishment of an Intelligence Organisation?

Intelligence Behind Closed Doors

As several members of the European Union demand the formation of a continent-wide intelligence agency, this after further terrorist attacks in Europe, Peter Matthews examines various issues and existing departments which could provide the building blocks of such an organisation

The Anglo-American intelligence alliance is not universally accepted in Europe as so many states are excluded to one degree or another from its sources and evaluations, a principle one being France. Her history of espionage goes back many years but the sinking of Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior by agents of the Direction General de la Sécurité Extérieure (DGSE) in Auckland, New Zealand in 1985 was a low point for them. The attack involved two charges of explosives which sank the ship resulting in the death of one man - photographer Fernando Pereira. Rainbow Warrior was about to go on a voyage of protest against French nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific. Two agents of the French foreign intelligence



France's President Hollande is supportive of a more integrated intelligence community

service were arrested by the New Zealand police and convicted of the crime in 1985. French Defence Minister Charles Hernu (right) then resigned, but not before the DGSE had planted stories that the perpetrators of the attack were operatives controlled by MI6.



From that time French Intelligence marched out of step with her American and British counterparts and it took a couple of years for DGSE to recover its poise and begin an

French Defence Minister Charles Hernu pictured with US Secretary of State Caspar Weinberger 1983. For decades France has been suspicious of the 'Anglo America' partnership



expansion of its intelligence facilities. A trigger for this development was the Gulf War of 1990 when French armed forces became engaged in action without adequate intelligence that reduced its dependence on others for information about the enemy. As a result

French expenditure during the 1990s escalated while the rest of the world continued to enjoy a 'peace dividend' at the end of the Cold War.

The French built a satellite base with military surveillance capability sharing the cost with Belgium, Spain, Italy, Germany and Greece. It was based near Kourou, French Guiana and had the capability of launching Ariane rockets carrying Helios satellites with high-resolution imaging cameras to monitor crisis points that concerned France such as the Ivory Coast,

INTEL SUPER AGENCY

Many supporters of a European super state have expressed their support for a huge intelligence agency. Gianni Pittella (below), leader of the socialist grouping in the European Parliament is one such person. Following the Brussels attack he said "this showed we need closer integration." He urged that a "European Intelligence Agency" be established to counter terrorism. Pittella seems oblivious to the complexities of such an organ, and Britain's historical intelligence ties and arrangements with the United States.



Iraq etc. A 'situation centre' was built in 2000 by DGSE to handle the increasing flow of images so the French media talked of their intelligence achievements; comparing their 'democratic' recruiting techniques with the 'Oxbridge' (Oxford and Cambridge) ones of Britain's MI6.

A EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

France's cost sharing initiative became the centre of several debates in the European Parliament in 1990 regarding a Europe-wide intelligence service. This would be modelled on similar lines to the CIA but a caveat

The issue of security and intelligence has been somewhat compounded by the possibility of Britain leaving the EU. Some commentators and officials in Spain have already spoken about 'retaking' the British outpost of Gibraltar (below) should the UK leave. However, security relations between Europe's counter-intelligence and security agencies, such as France's GIGN (National Gendarmerie Intervention Group) specialist counter-terrorism troops are very good





France's Guiana Space Centre



Jose Manuel Barroso

"Britain was always the first to ask for global action against terrorism but appears not to be committed as other members of the EU are when it comes to Europe."

Jose Manuel Barroso

Many officials in Europe noted Britain's seemingly twin intelligence agenda. At the Lisbon Summit in 2007, European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso said: "Britain was always the first to ask for global action against terrorism but appears not to be committed as other members of the EU are when it comes to Europe." Some intelligence watchers blamed the drift towards EU intelligence cooperation as a result of what they perceived were poor intelligence practices of the Bush Administration over 9/11 and the Iraq controversies. Others argued the American dominated intelligence system also showed a disregard for civil liberties both at home and abroad that disturbed several European countries and caused some to call

contained in the literature to its actual creation would see it distance itself from the long running Anglo-American intelligence accord. The terrorist train bombings in Madrid in 2004 which killed 191 people intensified the demand for an intelligence capability, particularly from Austria, Belgium and Greece. However, Britain's premier Tony Blair remained committed to the country's special American alliance.

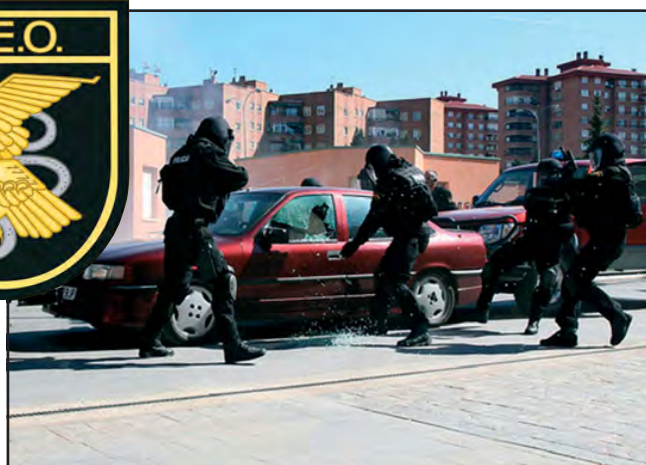
for a code of intelligence ethics in better international arrangements. There was also resentment in the UK at the threat by the Bush administration that the USA would deny anyone (including the UK) intelligence data if they did not toe the American line. In the case of Binyam Mohamed, a former Guantanamo Bay detainee, a request was made to the British Government to withhold intelligence documents that might assist his defence. The issue caused a heated debate and the US Embassy in London to call off an event entitled: 'A Special Relationship: 60 Years of Formal UK/US Defence Intelligence Cooperation'.



Binyam Mohamed

At the same time aspects of intelligence had begun to change with the use of 'data mining' techniques into public domain information platforms such as Facebook or Twitter etc., giving rise to concerns about personal privacy.

The Maastricht Treaty in 1992 took on the responsibility for Justice and Home Affairs enabling the creation of Europol. The establishment of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) opened up the possibility for intelligence independence in Europe. Some doubters had begun to wonder if the



Shared intelligence resulted in a violent counter-terrorist operation against terrorists involved in the 2004 Madrid bombings. This is evidenced by the damage to their safehouse in Leganes, Madrid. Four terrorists and one police officer from Grupo Especial de Operaciones (GEO) died in the raid



Chancellor Merkel

Germany has previously chosen not to embark on the quest for a super European intelligence agency. The terrorism situation on the continent is set to change that policy

free flow of American intelligence could be relied on as the Cold war ended; or would American interests come before any alliance with other countries - with the exception of Britain.

A HELPING WASHINGTON HAND

The Bosnia-Herzegovina war in 1992-5 was a crisis in which the EU gratefully accepted the intelligence capability that America offered. However, it again exposed the lack of Europe's ability to collect intelligence as a single unified entity. An organisation entitled the Western European Union (WEU) that had been in abeyance for some time was now revived and given a "capacity for the analysis of situations,

sources of intelligence and a capability for relevant strategic planning," by Tony Blair.

In 1999 fighting in the Balkans flared up again and a NATO bombing campaign was largely directed by American Intelligence; it led to a reinforcement of EU satellite intelligence capability with the establishment of a European Satellite Centre (SATCEN). It had been set up just outside Madrid using an imaging system called Galileo at a cost of 20 Billion Euros that considerably extended the existing French satellite surveillance system in Guiana. The new 'spy in the sky' cameras freed member states from having to purchase images from the USA, Russia and China which could have shut their image feeds down in time of military crisis. The Galileo service was made available for civilian intelligence and information as well as the military for all EU states; as an independent intelligence facility it is proving to be a prodigious asset.

THE CLUB DE BERNE

SATCEN and its Galileo system are a part of the expanding EU intelligence programme with Norway and Switzerland cooperating in an intelligence exchange forum called the *Club de Berne* along with the EU military EUMS INT organisation in a civilian joint Intelligence and Situation Centre (SITCEN). SITCEN's current head is Gerhard Conrad, former Director of Germany's BND intelligence service. Conrad is currently based in Germany's embassy in London. The three facilities, SATCEN, Galileo and EUMS have come together to gather intelligence and channel it directly into SITCEN for evaluation. Crucially, however, there is as yet no SIGINT or HUMINT capability.

In 2005, British Home Secretary Charles Clark stated that SITCEN monitors and assesses events and situations on a 24-hour basis with



Galileo launch via a Russian Soyuz rocket in October 2011

a focus on potential crisis regions, terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction for its 27 members. At that time the centre had just seven analysts but three years later the number had increased to over 100 devoted to those tasks, of which 40 are working on open source material (OSINT). Europe's relatively small but growing intelligence bureau did not involve itself in covert operations (as far as we know) but monitored such matters as piracy activities around the Horn of Africa largely by Galileo imagery. It was probably involved in the deployment of the European Naval Force that raided dumps of pirate stores in Somalia in May 2012.

Georgia's disputed boundaries are being watched by the EU with 300 people there on

Galileo project headquarters in Prague





ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN

An atmospheric photo of officials in the White House Situation Room discussing the Bosnian conflict. Though a European event and problem, the West and peace keepers relied heavily on US intelligence and weaponry

the ground as evidenced before the House of Lords in 2010 by William Shapcott, the first Director of SITCEN. A senior EU official discussing Galileo's imagery stated that it might be primitive compared with what the Americans could do but as their images are not being easily shared it was "necessary to fall back on our own resources - which are improving with use."

The future shape and function of an EU intelligence centre is currently being fiercely

and often critically debated by intelligence functionaries, many of them British. One school of thought wants to model a new European intelligence bureau on the format of the American Central Intelligence Agency, at least as the agency was in its early days.

QUALITY INTELLIGENCE - NOT QUANTITY

A European agency with 27 partners does however raise the question of cooperation between sovereign states and the United States. Similarly, acceptability of EU intelligence evaluations from inputs coming from so many sources raises the age old problem of intelligence - 'who can one trust'? Are the partners (in any intelligence partnership) holding data back, editing or even purely inventing aspects of their findings for their own purposes?

National sovereignty interests and how they might affect the quality and value of intelligence information is a prickly problem but British reservations may not be what they seem. Another issue that was addressed by the European Parliament in 2002 was how to maintain oversight of a burgeoning EU intelligence Community. A Select Committee of five MEPs (Member European Parliament) was appointed to review secret information including sensitive data from foreign intelligence bureaux to ensure that Top Secret material was not betrayed.



EUROPOL's Robert Wainwright



President Clinton is warmly greeted by the people of Sarajevo. Below: Not all the intelligence provided by the CIA was good. Here an air strike shatters a supposed Bosnian-Serb government intelligence hub in the executive council building in 1992. Most who died were media people





Aled Williams



Robert Wainwright admitted "there is a 'black hole' of intelligence" in respect of agencies working together and sharing information

BRITAIN'S INTELLIGENCE PEOPLE

William Hague who was then Foreign Secretary greeted the launch of the EU's 'External Action Service' with reserve, warning against "competence creep" in its activities but the attitude of the British government seems to be ambivalent. Listening to what politicians say in public is one thing and what they do is another; the fact that London has secured a remarkable number of high level security and intelligence appointments for British people in Brussels is of interest. Jonathan Faull has followed Adrian Fortescue as Director General of Justice Affairs; William Shapcott is heading



Jonathan Faull

SITCEN, Robert Wainwright is Director of EUROPOL and Aled Williams only recently stepped down as President of Eurojust. The slightly surprising appointment at a high political level of Catherine Ashton as

High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy has topped off the British cadre of officials each of whose position is related to the EU security and intelligence portfolio.

Such high-profile appointments would have needed lobbying by London to have gained that much success; it also indicates a certain amount of cooperation from other member states of the EU. In spite of London's expressed distaste for participating in the formation of a Europe-wide intelligence agency it looks as though their 'sub rosa' policy is to be an important part of an emerging European Intelligence Community (EIC). Numerous terrorist events in Europe



Catherine Ashton with John Kerry



Helmut Kohl pictured in 2012

The creation of a domestic European Intelligence Service was first discussed in 1991. Germany's then Chancellor Helmut Kohl demanded that Europe come together and create an FBI-type organisation. Many today believe EUROPOL, born in 1994 as a counter-narcotics unit has evolved into such an agency

over the past year or so have only intensified the debate for an EU intelligence agency, though liaison systems already in place have helped thwart many more.

BRITAIN - A CENTRAL EXCHANGE?

So what does this all mean for the decades old Anglo-American intelligence axis? The intention of the emerging European Intelligence Community is obvious - to move away from Washington's global intelligence policies and become less reliant on its global intelligence network. British policy is less obvious. Would the UK be prepared to lend its expertise (perhaps in a SIGINT and HUMINT capability) to strengthen EU Community intelligence capabilities? If so would Britain's objective be to become a permanent partner in a fast growing intelligence group that would provide a link between America and Europe in establishing a stronger trans-Atlantic intelligence and security bond?



European nations still can't agree on border policy, leaving sceptics asking: "What chance on intelligence sharing?"

The DECEPTIVE FACTOR



MIKE FINN

THE POWER OF MISDIRECTION

Security specialist MIKE FINN reveals how trade secrets drawn from illusionists and others are used in the intelligence world. He also looks at the work of one of the CIA's greatest clandestine officers and a massive deception operation which resulted in one of Langley's most publicised successes

The art of deception cannot be underestimated, Houdini, Mulholland, and Maskelyne were only a few of the conjurers who assisted the CIA, MI5 and other intelligence agencies. Antonio Mendez was another person to add their skills to the CIA repertoire of illusion and deception. Born in 1940 in Nevada, Mendez was originally an artist and graphic designer; he loved the mystery and deception of conjuring. As a child he was inspired by a 1905 book relating to magic called *The Boy Mechanic*, later he



Antonio Mendez

explored the art of disguise and became a master of the skill. On one occasion at high school, he was reputed to have disguised himself as a female to gain entry to an up market social

event; his efforts were more than convincing. Mendez had a unique mind that explored the full potential of deceptive strategy; this is perhaps what led to his unique potential being recognised as an intelligence asset. He was recruited by the CIA in 1965 and gave them access to his inspired knowledge for 25 years. ➤



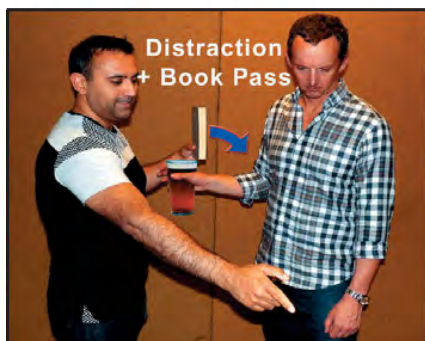
Focus on one card only with deep concentration; keep it in your mind and turn the page quickly



Engage
In
Conversation



Pill
Behind
Thumb



Distraction
+ Book Pass



During The Pass
Pill Is Released



Iranian students backed by an armed militia storm the US Embassy

In 1970 Mendez was instrumental in a CIA operation called the 'Canadian Caper'. He was part of a group posing as a Canadian production company, making a sci-fi movie. As a result of their infiltration and undercover work, a number of diplomats caught up in the US Embassy siege in Iran were recovered and relocated back to the USA. Apart from this Mendez forged documents and implemented disguises for himself and others, this was put



The shiny blade is the distraction;
the sooted blade is the weapon

to good use when he was in Moscow. He developed techniques whereby agents could avoid their KGB tails; even today these principles are still in use. It was however purported, that while in a Russian club a poison or drug was slipped into his drink. His knowledge, vigilance, and fast action saved the day, when he used his discretion and left the country.

It is well known that the slipping of 'something' (poison, sleeping tablet etc..) into a drink is typical of the movie image of a spy.

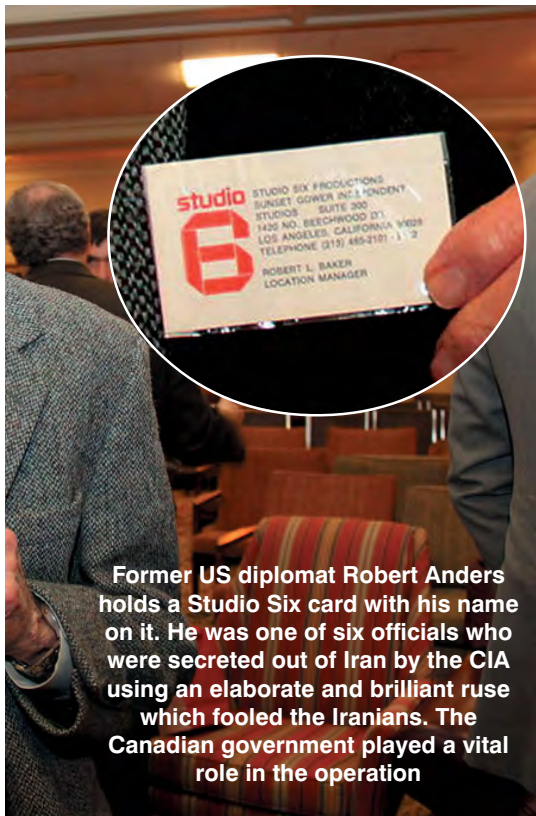
The specific card you selected has been removed; it is no longer in this group. Is this correct?



However, this is actually an art encompassed by the intelligence world. The administration of a substance into a drink or similar edible item is where skills such as misdirection take the stage. In a previous article I wrote about the use of distraction, confusion, and misdirection, the final ingredient is 'Sleight of Hand'. To the conjuror this skill is perhaps one of the most daunting to perfect as it involves 'close up magic'. Luckily the mind can not consciously process simultaneous thoughts; therefore the plausibility of using a ploy for misdirection has a high chance of success. Added to this factor, the concealment of the substance from a target's sight will add to the success ratio.

The eye is quicker than the hand so the first factor is concealment of the item, whatever is used to conceal, must factor in, for example, if the substance is liquid or solid. The intelligence fraternity uses many types of items for this purpose. A flip pack of matches can easily hide pills and powder, and this is fine if your target wants a light for a cigarette or cigar. For the non smokers a wallet, book, diary, notepad, etc. may suffice. A pill can even be hidden under a coin, and then dropped in a drink as it is handed over. If you are looking at liquid, perhaps a pen with a removable top, a pencil of similar design, maybe even an adapted cigarette lighter. The only limit is ingenuity.

Of course if you do not have a good distraction the whole plan falls apart. Should you consider any verbal banter, then you had



Former US diplomat Robert Anders holds a Studio Six card with his name on it. He was one of six officials who were secreted out of Iran by the CIA using an elaborate and brilliant ruse which fooled the Iranians. The Canadian government played a vital role in the operation

better know your target. Chatting to a gymnast about algebraic formula will only get a disinterested yawn. Once you have the target's interest, you can distract by pointing in the opposite directions as the manoeuvre is made, and this could be a sensible part of the ploy. Finally, there is the actual sleight of hand. Even a simple 'pass' can be a disaster if not practiced to perfection. The operative has to also consider that those around them may be aware of possible intent, worst still be drawn to an inept execution of the sleight of hand.

In the sequence I have illustrated you can see the first stage is the congenial conversation to put the target at ease. Note the pill being retained behind the book that is being held in a casual manner. At the right point in the conversation the operative points in the opposite direction to his sleight of hand manoeuvre. At the same time, the book passes casually over the drink and the pill is released. There is of course no chance to miss, pick it up off the floor and try again.

The power of misdirection can be used in many ways; you may remember the article I wrote that spoke of the Victorian 'footpad', who stabbed down with a nice shiny blade, while the sooted blade at his hip did the final deed. Again this is a case of simple misdirection, with deadly results. It is a powerful realisation of human frailty in the face of contrived deception.

The above description of placing the pill simply illustrates the complex pattern of

ARGO

CANADIAN CAPER



In 1979 six US diplomats caught up in the US Embassy Iranian siege evaded capture. To help secure their freedom the CIA created a bogus film company called Studio Six which planned to make a movie in Iran at the time. All manner of elaborate ruses were performed and fake stories appeared in the press. Misdirection and deception combined and the operation, codenamed the Canadian Capter was a resounding success. The photo above shows the CIA's Antonio Mendez thanked by President Carter for his part in the exfiltration operation which remains one of Langley's most ingenious



ventures. In 2012 the incident was made into a film - Argo. Ben Affleck (above) played the part of Antonio Mendez



US embassy staffers meet the press. Inset: Relatives greet their loved ones return from Iran

events that result from such a simple task. Until you can appreciate this, there is no way of comprehending the stark realities of implementation in the face of our limited cognition. To further understand how this type of subject can be used manipulate the mind in a variety of ways, I have a simple task that you may wish to engage in. This is only

practical if you have the power to focus your thoughts intensely, have the ability of visualisation, and believe in what you are attempting.

In the next article I will elucidate a little more on the nature of this research in relation to the intelligence world.

BREXIT?



Intelligence authority Glenmore Trenear-Harvey examines the intelligence implications should Britain vote to leave the European Union

General Mike Hayden is a uniquely qualified intelligence professional. A former Director of the National Security Agency, Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence, and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; when he speaks it is wise to listen. He has spent years in close cooperation and collaboration with MI6, MI5 and GCHQ as part of the UK/USA arrangement. He has also worked, combatting terrorism, with the security and intelligence services of all European nations (and Russia, too).

In a recent interview on BBC Radio 4's Today programme, Mr Hayden talked about the possible effect on UK national security and intelligence should Britain choose to leave the European Union. Interestingly, he does not



**Former 'C' of MI6
- Sir Richard
Dearlove**

think the United Kingdom gains from the EU intelligence bureaucracy, while it does with one-to-one sharing with certain individual professional services such as France's DGSE and Germany's BND.

He agreed with former Chief of MI6 Sir Richard Dearlove (described as "one of the smartest of the modern spy chiefs") who said: "The truth about Brexit from a national security perspective is that the cost to Britain would be low."

General Hayden was followed on the programme by Philippe de Backer a Belgian European Member of Parliament from the Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe. (A biotechnologist and former student activist). He said that these two eminent intelligence professionals with decades of international counter-terrorism experience were completely wrong.

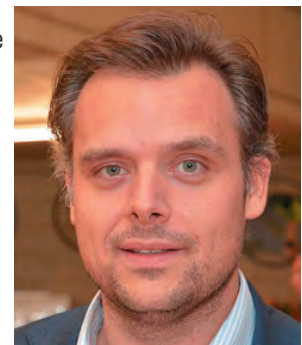


General Mike Hayden

The solution of the Brussels based MEP was to run all European counter-terrorism through a single super-agency (like the EU Intelligence and Situation Centre (EU INTCEN) in Brussels and concentrate all intelligence sharing and operational control through that agency.

He did not accept that some European intelligence agencies were "colanders riddled with holes," as described by Mr Dearlove. One major reason British and American services are so distrustful and reluctant to share their operational secrets. He did not accept that bi and tri-lateral arrangements were effective.

My observation is that he typifies the blinkered approach of the worst kind of 'Eurocrat' who believes that the EU machine knows best.



Philippe de Backer

I believe that de Backer is backing the wrong horse.



**Eye Spy Associate Editor Glenmore
Trenear-Harvey with former CIA
Director Mike Hayden**

**Intel relations between
the US, UK, France and
Germany are good**





Debriefing quickly following an operation aids analysts

ITS USES AND LIMITS

Continued from page 51

For example, in the early 1930s, French Intelligence obtained from an agent in Germany important information about the German coding machine, Enigma, including instructions for its use, some details of its construction, and the keys (or daily settings) indicating the position to which the machine was set on a given day. This information was shared with the Polish intelligence service, which achieved the first major cryptanalytic breakthroughs that formed the basis of the eventual British success during WWII. Second, most COMINT capabilities can be defeated by keeping messages off the air, that is transmitting them via wire instead. Intercepting such messages requires gaining access to the wires, which is likely to be difficult in most cases.

In addition, all types of technological intelligence collection, including COMINT, suffer

from a potential *embarrassment of riches*.

Despite the global reach of technical collection systems, there must be some method by which they are told which targets to observe and those to ignore. Everything depends on the ability to target the sensors appropriately. HUMINT collection can provide the essential first indication that something of interest is occurring or will occur at a given location. Without such clues, the technical systems would be less efficient and might miss important developments either for long periods or altogether.

With respect to some kinds of intelligence information, the problem of correctly targeting the technical sensors may be virtually impossible. For example, HUMINT is likely to be necessary to collect crucial information about non-governmental targets (such as terrorist organisations) that lack the fixed facilities or communication networks that are vulnerable to technical collection. In other

words, the fewer known locations that a group can be associated with, the harder it is to target technical sensors on it. Intelligence collection against such groups is likely to depend heavily on the ability to infiltrate the group or to recruit its members as informants. As groups of this kind become ever more important targets, HUMINT collection will become more important as well.

A HUMINT source can also provide the clues to interpret the raw data gathered by technical collection. Even with a good picture of a building, for example, an intelligence analyst may not be able to determine its function; a human source familiar with it may be able to explain that the presence of a certain detail not otherwise remarkable, in fact indicates that the building was designed for a *specific* purpose connected with a *specific* military programme. Without the human source, it might have been unlikely that the detail would have been noticed or its significance understood. But once this 'signature' is recognised, pictures of similar buildings can be examined to see if the detail is present. ➤



Right: Peace protesters in Ukraine. Above: Anti-war poster. In times of conflict, protest, unrest and many other situations, HUMINT is a valuable resource. There exists numerous case files where pressure groups such as CND, Greenpeace etc., have been infiltrated by spy agencies in order to collect HUMINT and uncover the intentions of activists



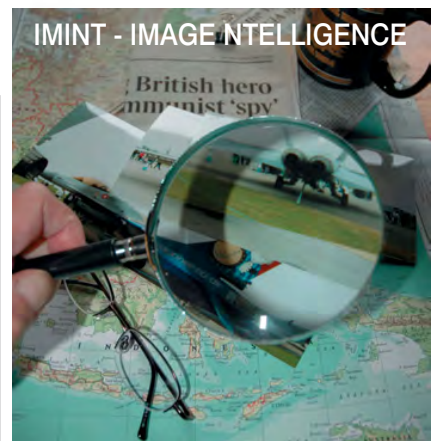


Intelligence history is littered with case studies where agents are infiltrated into active pressure groups such as Greenpeace, CND etc. to secure HUMINT. Similarly, having an informant within is also of much use

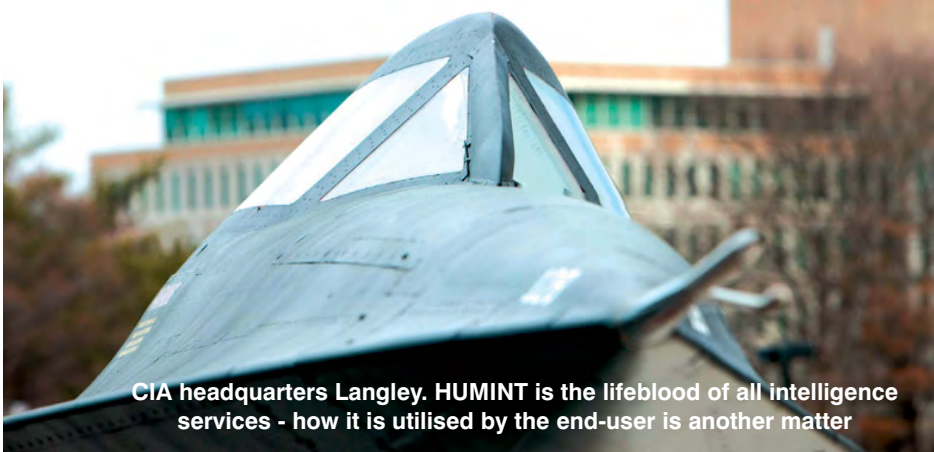
Espionage can also help other collection activities. HUMINT sources are sometimes needed to plant bugging devices. Cipher-breaking has often been assisted by obtaining copies of codes and cipher material through human sources. Acquiring agents with this kind of cryptographic access was always one of the KGB's highest priorities; the Walker family compromised US naval ciphers over many years of the Cold War. Hence intelligence agencies tend to be a flexible all-purpose resource, in peace and war, with a *can do* spirit that suits them for tackling secret overseas jobs that no one else can undertake. They are not limited to cultivating human sources. They may be the only people able to acquire foreign equipment for examination or computer software, as in the Soviet targeting of Western technology or the West's Cold War acquisition of Soviet military equipment for examination. CIA's HUMINT expanded early in the Cold War into its Directorate of Science and Technology and its important work in pioneering new forms of collection, from the U-2 programme and early imagery satellites to the attempts to recover a sunken Soviet

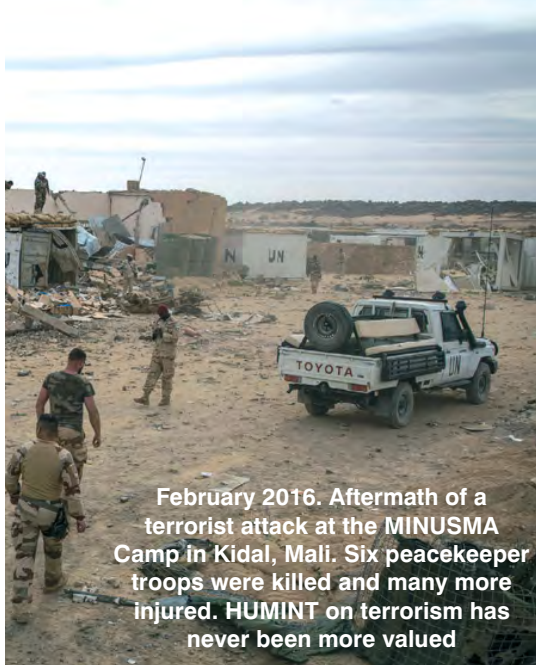
submarine or the warheads of Soviet missiles test-fired into the Pacific. In the Second World War the Polish agent networks even took on the unglamorous job of providing weather reports. There are also roles in covert action and secret back-channel diplomacy.

When all these roles are added to the other parts of its pyramid it is not surprising that the HUMINT agencies have been a twentieth-century growth area, though on a smaller scale than those established purely for technical collection. Soviet and Warsaw Pact espionage gave the USSR good windows into most aspects of Western policy, although it is still not clear how effectively the information was used. Though the main Western response was in technical collection, it also had its major HUMINT successes. Israeli HUMINT has been a key element in its battle against terrorism, and the same applies elsewhere. Even Canada, which does not conduct espionage overseas, uses informers for internal security purposes, and has a relatively overt organisation for interviewing immigrants and travellers with useful knowledge.



As these examples illustrate, HUMINT and technical intelligence collection can serve complementary roles. The intelligence services of a global power will continue to require both. Regardless of any technical intelligence collection capabilities, human intelligence collection will still be necessary. Indeed, advocates of HUMINT point to the fact that the decisive confirmation of the impending Egyptian attack in the Yom Kippur War came from a human agent; the fact that it was not believed until the last moment is not relevant in this context. Similarly, the decisive advance warning of General Jaruzelski's coup





February 2016. Aftermath of a terrorist attack at the MINUSMA Camp in Kidal, Mali. Six peacekeeper troops were killed and many more injured. HUMINT on terrorism has never been more valued



Nearly every occupation allows for some form of HUMINT collection



in Poland in 1981 came from a human source. Human agents can acquire information on political intentions that cannot possibly be provided by photographs, laser beams, and sensors. Human sources can supply economic intelligence, and occasionally they may provide scientific-technological information that has been successfully hidden from surveillance.

CONCLUSION

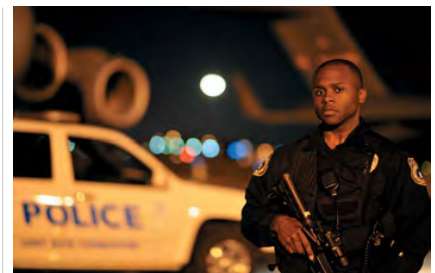
Imagery Intelligence - IMINT inspires most people with greater confidence than SIGINT, probably because they trust their eyes more than their ears. In turn SIGINT will frequently be trusted more than reports by human agents. To put it differently, it is widely believed that deception or error is most difficult in IMINT, and easiest and most frequent in HUMINT. However, it is well known from the Second World War that military installations can be successfully hidden just as phantom tanks, planes, airports, even whole phantom armies can be established - at

NEW EYE SPY ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Dr Chris Northcott has been studying, researching and teaching intelligence and security studies for over twenty years. He wrote his PhD on 'The Development of MI5 from 1909-1918'. His first book, *MI5 at War 1909-1918: How MI5 Foiled the Spies of the Kaiser in the First World War*, was published by the Tattered Flag Press in May 2015. Chris has also been published in academic journals: *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*, *Intelligence and National Security*, and *History: Reviews of New Books*. He has taught BA and MA courses on introduction to intelligence and security studies at the University of Salford, and BA courses on American history and war studies at the University of Luton. Chris' research interest is in the history of MI5, particularly tradecraft. He is currently researching MI5's work in countering international terrorism since 9/11.



Chris is writing a series of articles for Eye Spy that will provide a general overview of intelligence tradecraft - particularly covert collection techniques, all-source analysis and assessment, counterintelligence, and covert action.



In recent times, cooperation has increased between various security, military and intelligence elements, primarily because of a surge in terrorist related incidents and the constant threat of attack



US Defense Secretary Ash Carter receives a debriefing at the Quantico training facility in Virginia

least for a while. Indeed, even though it is often said that technological progress has made deception more difficult, as a distinguished photo interpreter once quipped, "we have never found anything the Soviets have successfully hidden."

The experience of recent years has shown the limits of both IMINT and SIGINT. Neither has been of great help in collecting information about international terrorism and drug traffic. Despite the marvels of modern technology, there still remains an enormous margin of ignorance and doubt, above all with regard to political intelligence.

THE DARKEST FEAR

Continued from page 27



Obama said there was a "persistent and evolving threat of nuclear attacks despite progress in reducing such risks."

Fifteen years ago there was a great deal of intelligence linked to al-Qaida's quest to source spent nuclear material to build a 'dirty bomb'. The terror group liaised with emerging crime gangs in former Soviet satellites, but were consistently thwarted.

President Obama told the meeting: "We cannot be complacent. There is no doubt that if these madmen ever got their hands on a nuclear bomb or nuclear material, they would certainly use it to kill as many innocent people as possible. It would change our world."

'REPEAT PRESCRIPTION'

Twelve months prior to 9/11, Dr Bashir-ud-Din Mahmood, the former nuclear director of

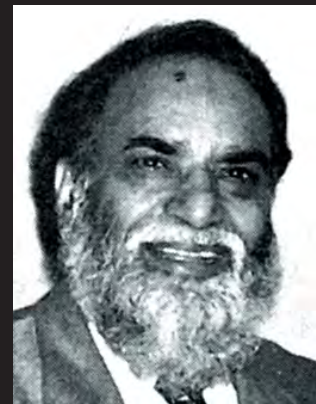
Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission, met with bin-Laden and Taliban leader, Mohammad Mullah Omar. At the time senior intelligence sources referred to Mahmood as bin-Laden's 'nuclear secretary'. Both the CIA and Pakistan's ISI acknowledged that bin-Laden did secure designs for nuclear devices from Mahmood, though were sceptical that he had the ability or knowledge to do anything with them.

The CIA secured further intelligence on al-Qaida scientists and nuclear technology. There was no talk of a 'dirty bomb' at the time, instead references were made to a 'hybrid nuclear gun and implosion device'. CIA analysts said that although AQ had access to radioactive materials, they were not totally convinced bin-Laden had enough to detonate a nuclear bomb. However, at the time, an assessment report revealed that bin-Laden's nuclear programme

was further advanced than first thought. Following 9/11, the term 'dirty bomb' was used frequently.



Dr Mahmood and mock-up of a nuclear suitcase bomb



LAST WORD

LIBYA: OPENING PANDORA'S BOX

LONDON: Former Mossad spy chief Ephraim Halevy launched a blistering attack on Britain and France over their 2011 intervention in Libya. Both countries backed the uprising which resulted in the demise of Colonel Gaddafi but which opened a political and military chasm now occupied by various terrorist outfits, most notably ISIS. "I believe the trouble coming from Libya is going to be immense," he said. "I think the operation originally launched by Britain and France turned out to be the biggest mistake committed by Western Europe in recent years."

Speaking with Sky World News, Halevy, dubbed the 'grandfather of the Mossad', warned that the country is in danger of imploding and has become a natural target of ISIS. Halevy is not alone, a secret CIA Estimate of the Situation included details of several major terrorist training camps and a note that many ISIS fighters and recruits are making a beeline for the troubled north African country. Halevy also believes that if the UK votes to leave the EU, the situation would be very problematic in respect of security.



Ephraim Halevy

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Telephone: 01756 770199 UK
Office hours: 12.00pm - 6.00pm Monday to Friday GMT UK

USA editorial address and head office: Eye Spy Magazine International,
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