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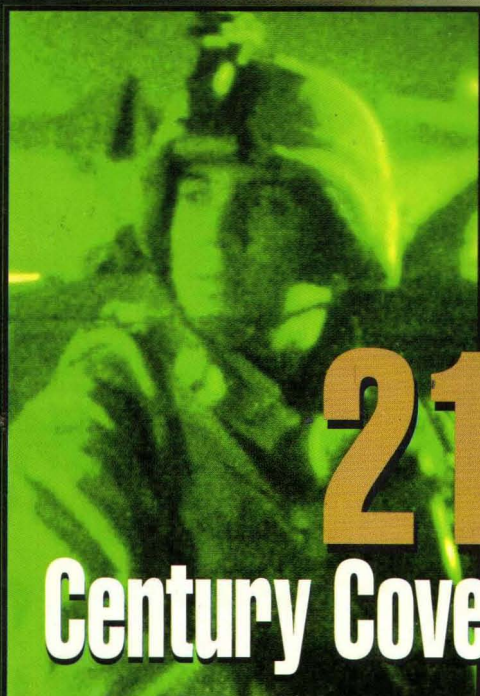
Arrest of Bin-Laden's Codemaker

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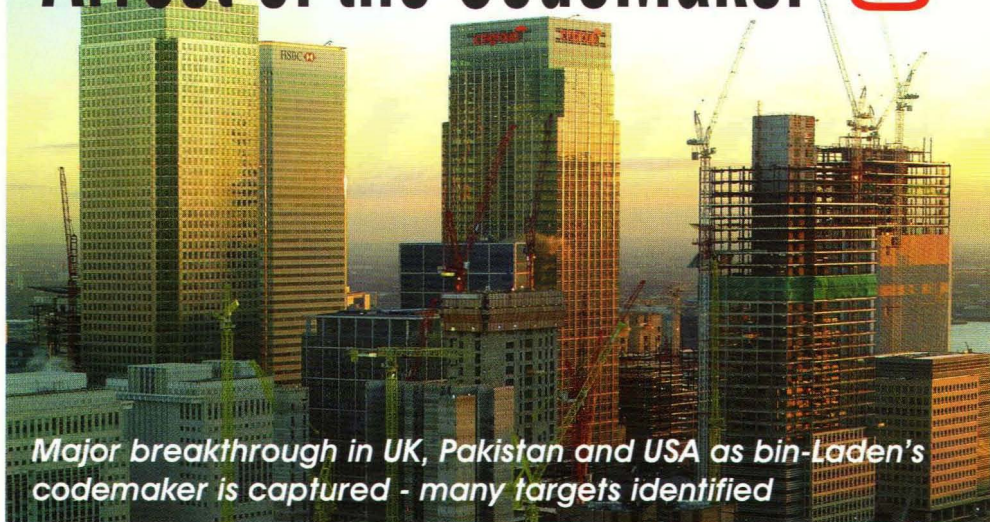
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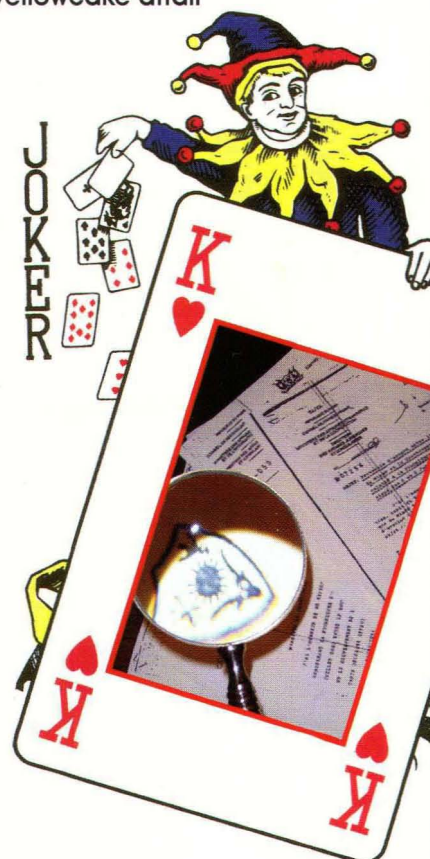
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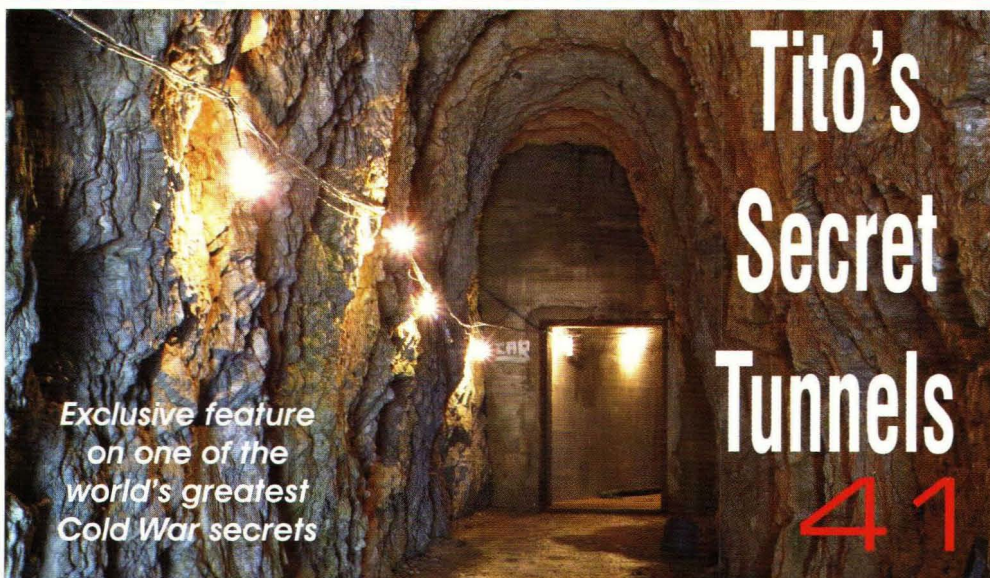
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on one of the
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EYE SPY

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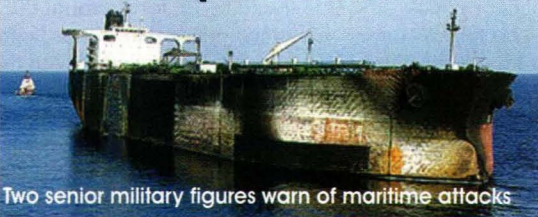
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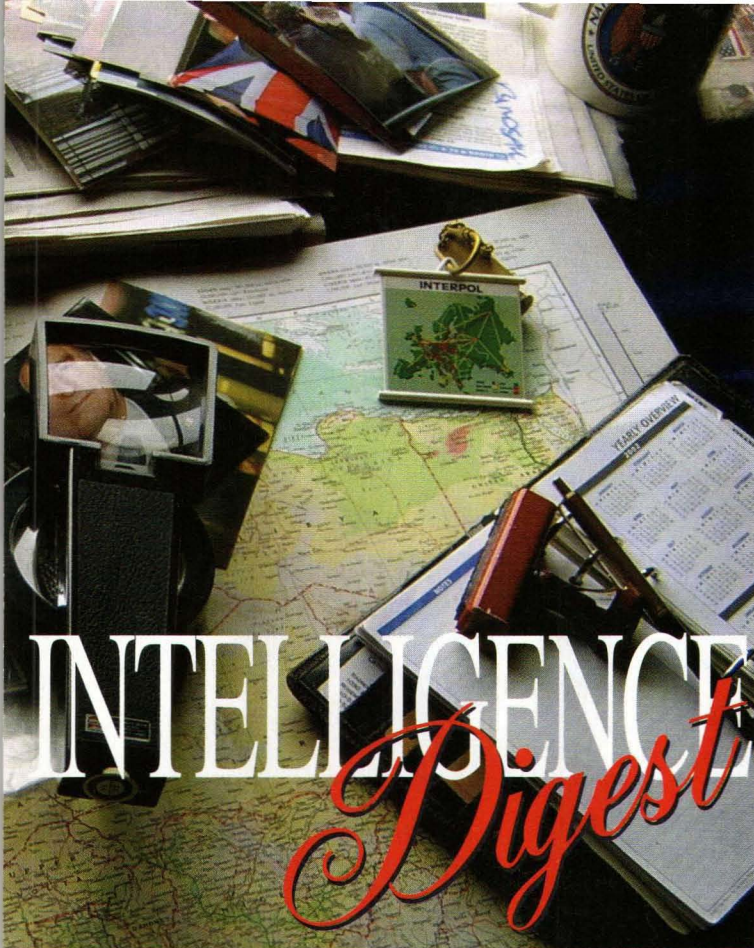


There is no worse crime than the taking of a child's life. The events at Beslan were witnessed by a watching audience of billions. It was the most despicable atrocity. Global terrorism has finally reached rock-bottom. One simply has to look in the eyes of the children to see what darkness they saw.

Chechen folk have lost 100,000 of their own in the conflict with Russia, and many people have quite rightly felt a great deal of empathy towards their plight. But the response by some 40 terrorist thugs against the school kids can't be justified. They did more than kill some 400 innocent civilians, they created huge tension in a region that is fast spiralling out of control, especially for Chechens. It was a deliberate act to generate more conflict between peoples in the region.

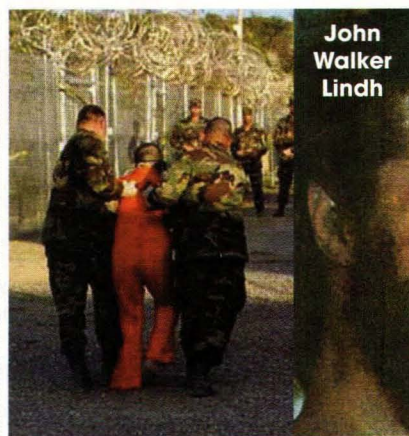
It was heartwarming therefore, to see nations and all religious leaders of all faiths and creeds from Iran to China condemn the terrorists. On page 73, Eye Spy readers, who are probably more knowledgeable than most about such affairs, have an opportunity to help some of the people in the farming town of Beslan. No doubt around the world, peace-loving folk are shedding a tear for the children of Beslan. INDEFENSIBLE

Mark Ian Birdsall - Editor



INTELLIGENCE *Digest*

US TALIBAN FIGHTER - QUEST FOR FREEDOM



John Walker Lindh

The case against American-born Taliban fighter, John Walker Lindh, who was jailed for 20 years, should be reconsidered according to his solicitor James Brosnahan. This follows news that another US citizen, Yasser Hamdi, also captured on the Afghanistan battlefield, may soon be released. Mr Brosnahan has asked the Justice Department to review the case.

In 2002, Lindh pleaded guilty to supplying services to and

carrying explosives for the former Taliban regime. He was seized by US forces about the same time as Hamdi. His lawyers have been negotiating with the government ever since the June 2004 decision by the US Supreme Court which ruled that "enemy combatants may not be indefinitely detained without legal rights." Six hundred people captured in Afghanistan and elsewhere, who are being held in

OPERATION ATLANTIC BLUE

Biggest International Anti-Terrorist Exercise Planned for 2005

Intelligence officials and emergency services from the United States, Great Britain and Canada, will participate in a massive counter-terrorist exercise in 2005. Codenamed Atlantic Blue, the operation will last about seven days and simulate terrorist attacks against each nation.

The exact nature of the attacks remain a closely guarded secret, though it almost certainly involves a dirty bomb or chemical scenario. Another possibility is a simultaneous airliner attack in several countries.

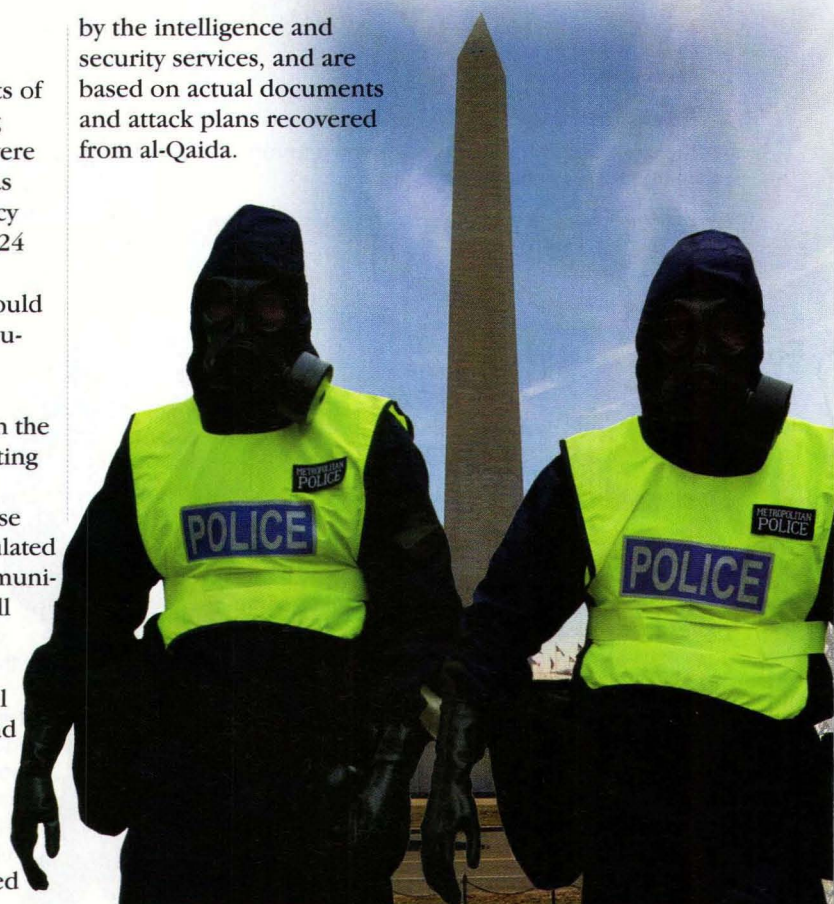
Since 9/11, emergency planners have been working to establish countermeasures to be used in any eventuality. Last year, one simulated major international operation saw the 'deliberate spreading' of the plague by al-Qaida

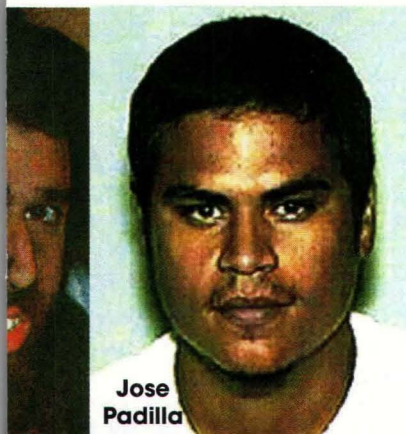
agents. After flying into Canada, the men were dispersed to various parts of the world on connecting flights. The full results were kept secret, though it was recognised the emergency response was not good. 24 hours after landing in Canada, the terrorists would have infected tens of thousands of people.

Atlantic Blue, two years in the planning, will see the testing of new equipment, the insertion of rapid response teams in areas both populated and remote. A new communication network linking all arms of government will also be used for the first time. Hospitals, road, rail and air services, radio and television stations will also participate.

The simulated terrorist attacks have been planned

by the intelligence and security services, and are based on actual documents and attack plans recovered from al-Qaida.





Jose Padilla

prison at Guantanamo Bay, can now challenge their detentions in US Courts.

Lindh's lawyer said: "We hope that the government gives my client the same reconsideration they have extended to Mr Handi."

Yasser Hamdi, was captured by Northern Alliance fighters and handed to US troops. Hamdi,

whose parents are Saudi, was born in Louisiana while his father worked in the oil industry there.

President Bush declared Hamdi and Jose Padilla, another US citizen arrested in Chicago in 2002, as "enemy combatants" who could be held without charges or access to courts as long as the war on terrorism continues - in essence indefinitely.

Any decision to free Lindh and Hamdi probably will need approval from the highest levels of government, including Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and possibly President Bush.

- The Pentagon has ordered the release of more than 150 detainees held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, after US officials determined they no longer had any intelligence value or posed a threat to the United States.

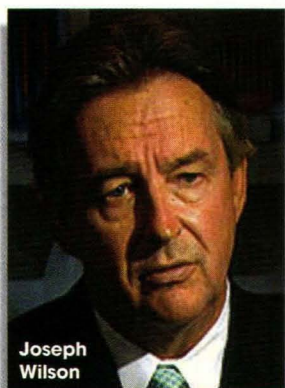
MORE CONTROVERSY

Naming of CIA Officer Plame

The US District Court in Washington DC, held Matthew Cooper, a *Times* magazine reporter, in contempt of court and ordered him to be jailed for refusing to name the government officials who disclosed the identity of a CIA officer to him. The judge suspended both sanctions while *Time* and Cooper pursued an appeal. The judge firmly rejected the contention that the First Amendment entitles journalists to refuse to answer a grand jury's question about confidential sources. The magazine was also held in contempt and ordered to pay a fine of \$1,000 a day. President Bush, Vice president Dick Cheney and White House officials have been questioned in the inquiry.

Judge Hogan ordered Cooper to testify before the grand jury, but he refused, leading to the contempt order.

Subpoenas for Cooper and other journalists were issued by a special counsel Patrick Fitzgerald who is trying to learn who told Robert Novak, the



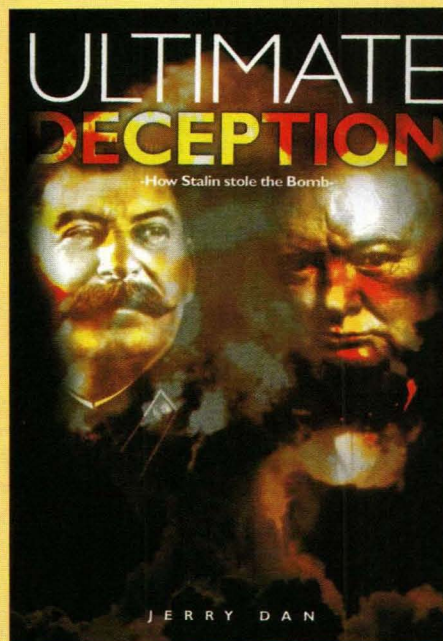
Joseph Wilson

syndicated columnist, the identity of undercover CIA officer Valerie Plame. Plame is married to Joseph Wilson, a former diplomat who said in July 2003, President Bush had relied on "discredited intelligence about Iraq."

On 14 July 2003, Novak wrote in his column: "Two administration officials said that Plame is an agency agent on weapons of mass destruction."

Wilson quietly hinted that the White House might have leaked his wife's name as retribution for his criticism of the President. Disclosing the identity of a covert CIA officer can be a crime.

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Arrest of the

C O D E M

Intel Treasure Trove

He was regarded as 'untouchable' by those around him, and a hugely important cog in the machinery that links al-Qaida commanders around the globe with each other. Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan, 25, was arrested at Lahore airport on 13 July by officers from Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence Agency (ISI), aided by the CIA. Other arrests followed, including the alleged leader of an al-Qaida cell in the UK.

The intelligence coup was made possible through a huge slice of luck. A mobile phone, attached to 18 pounds of

high explosives, failed to detonate on a busy Karachi road. The phone was recovered and examined by ISI and CIA officers. Information, including telephone numbers, led the ISI to a house in Karachi. Inside they found Mussad Aruchi, a nephew of a known senior al-Qaida agent. He then began revealing details of other agents, including Khan, still operating in Pakistan. Details of the arrests were kept secret and a surveillance operation launched on Khan.

He was kept under observance for weeks, but officers decided to act after he arrived at the airport to collect a package. In his right hand, a laptop computer. All eyes were on this one item. The ISI knew that the NSA and GCHQ had been carefully scanning thousands of emails and phonecalls attributed to Khan and his group. The world's most powerful codebreakers had at last come face-to-face with a man they had nicknamed 'The Codemaker'. Following his arrest, police found two more laptop computers at his apartment and over 50 CD-Roms packed with vital information. Khan was a softly spoken man who spoke excellent English. Educated at a leading Pakistan university, he became disillusioned with life and was easy prey for al-Qaida's clever recruiters. By the late 1990s, the young man learned that bin-Laden was seeking operatives skilled in computing. He was then tasked with creating a secret underground communications network that would use scrambled messages and be impossible to decipher. His programmes worked well enough, until GCHQ and NSA began intensifying their hunt for his network in cyber space.

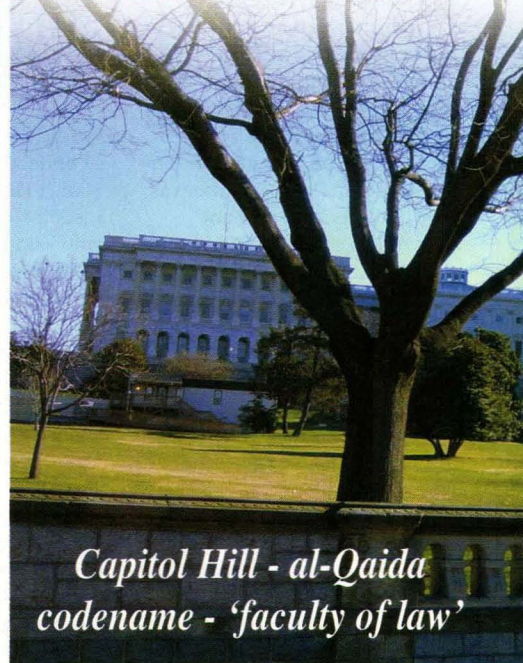
The Karachi-born Khan visited Britain on no fewer than six occasions, a fact not lost to MI5, who were forced to make sweeping arrests in the UK following

details of his arrest being splashed over several US broadsheets. Intricate on-going operations in Britain were compromised, amid stories of US and UK al-Qaida cells being on the point of launching attacks. MI5 and MI6 were none too pleased. Nevertheless, Khan's computers were an 'intelligence treasure trove'.

Codemaking

Even before 9/11, al-Qaida commanders communicated using 'rolling codes' - libraries of words that constantly changed. The ruse was uncovered three years ago after MI6 was tipped off about the '*al-Qaida alphabet*'. Key words such as the naming of cities or countries, attack methods, people and places, are exchanged for innocuous words or even photographs.

Investigators discovered several phrases and words that concealed the 9/11 attack.

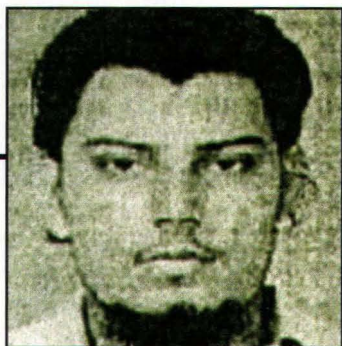


*Capitol Hill - al-Qaida
codename - 'faculty of law'*



*British security forces moved quickly to
detain several suspects in the UK
following the codemaker's arrest*

A K



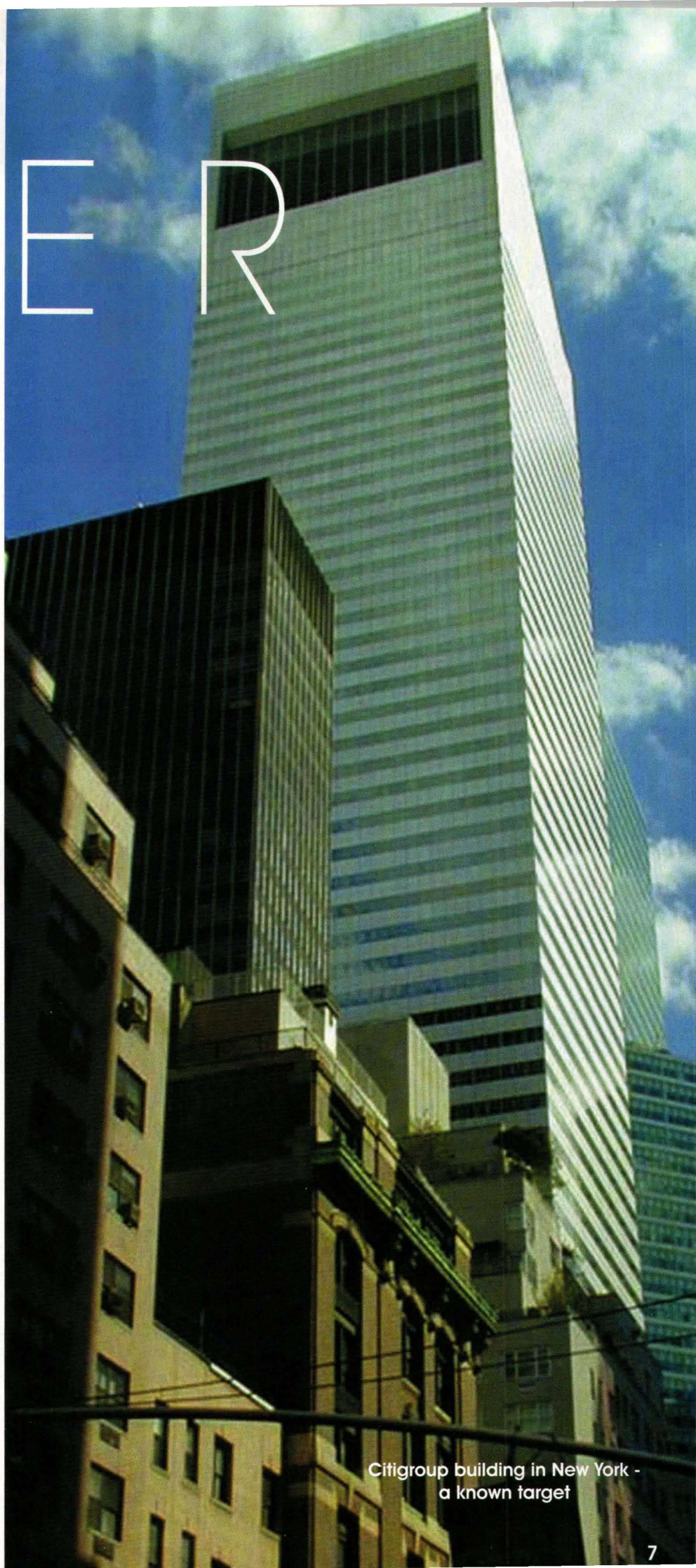
In that operation, the World Trade Center was described as the 'faculty of town planning'. Capitol Hill was the 'faculty of law' and the Pentagon, became the 'faculty of fine arts'. Such terminology easily by-passed the powerful Echelon spy satellite system that intercepts and stores key words.

One problem al-Qaida faced was alerting foreign cells to changes in the 'alphabet'. This often meant that a courier was hired to deliver the new terminology - but couriers are almost impossible to detect.

GCHQ and the NSA are now making huge inroads into intercepting suspicious computer traffic. And it only takes one single tip-off to trigger an operation that could lead to an entire network collapsing.



E R



Citigroup building in New York - a known target



The New York Stock Exchange - another al-Qaida target

Main image: FBI headquarters, Washington D.C.

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Bin-Laden has been hesitant to use electronic communications ever since his mobile satellite phone was tapped in 1998. News of how US intelligence had intercepted some of his calls were leaked to the press, thus alerting the terror leader. Nevertheless, he was almost captured in the mountains of Afghanistan, after a colleague made a phone call in 2001. Mobile phones can, of course, reveal the user's position.

SPEED VERSES CAUTION

Simple emails can traverse thousands of miles in a split second, whereas a courier takes time to deliver a message. By 2002, al-Qaida operatives had begun actively talking on the internet again. Khan's confidence in his homemade computer programme ultimately led to his downfall and a string of arrests followed.

UNITED STATES TARGETS

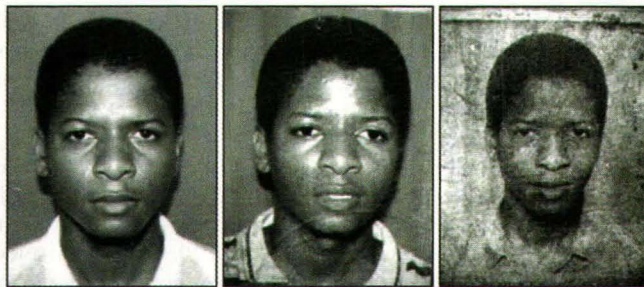
When CIA and ISI officers began examining the CD-Roms and computers recovered from Khan, they discovered a listing of well-known buildings in several US cities that had been identified by al-Qaida surveillance teams, or persons 'friendly' to its cause. And though some of the plans were four years old, Homeland Security felt it necessary to raise the colour-coded alert level in some areas. At the time this baffled some observers.

Following the arrest of Khan, Eye Spy learned that intelligence analysts believed al-Qaida would do one of two things: halt operations against key buildings such as the 59-storey Citigroup tower and New York Stock Exchange, or implement them immediately. CIA officials believed that Khan's computer had shown some files that had been altered or updated as late

as May this year, a clue that meant they could have been advanced. It was simply too great a risk not to raise the alert.

Tom Ridge, Homeland Security Director, also identified the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank buildings in Washington and also the 24-storey Prudential building in Newark, New Jersey, which employs about 1,000 workers. The iconic targets had all been found on Khan's computer, with disturbing plans that show how operatives could topple the buildings, or use truck or car bombs to create the type of effect that killed so many people in the US Embassy blasts in North Africa. "The quality of this intelligence, based on multiple reporting streams in multiple locations, is rarely seen and is alarming in both the amount and the specificity of the information," said Mr Ridge.

AHMED KHALFAN GHAILANI



Ahmad Khalafan Ghilani, Ahmed Khalfan Ahmed, Abubakar K. Ahmed, Abubakary K. Ahmed, Abubakar Ahmed, Abu Bakr Ahmad, A. Ahmed, Ahmed Khalfan, Ahmed Khalfan Ali, Abubakar Khalfan Ahmed, Ahmed Ghailani, Ahmad Al Tanzani, Abu Khabar, Abu Bakr, Abubakary Khalfan Ahmed Ghailani, Mahafudh Abubakar Ahmed Abdallah Hussein, Shariff Omar Mohammed, "Foopie", "Fupi", "Ahmed the Tanzanian"

Taken from the FBI web site - Most Wanted section

Each file had a section on the number of guards inside or outside a building, and even what type of uniform they donned. A sub-section carried specific information on when the guards change shift - including weekends; fire exits, alarm bells, underground garages, management meeting rooms and a host of other data reveal the extent of al-Qaida's operations in the United States. Some of this data, especially that on the architecture of a building, could have been gleaned before 9/11. After this date, many companies removed such information from the internet.

The files were incredibly accurate and exposed al-Qaida's genuine access to credible engineers, scientists and technicians. They also revealed the professionalism of the group's surveillance operators, right down to locating security cameras and traffic flow around targets. Another

file described how 14 people per minute exited one side of a building - or 28 a minute from both sides.

One observer noted that during the week, visitors to a specific building were asked to sign a book at the front desk before gaining entry, but at weekends "there is little security."

Al-Qaida agents were given advice on establishing "excellent surveillance" points. Buildings could be observed without suspicion from a cafe or bar, for example. Information on Khan's computer clearly shows that al-Qaida surveillance teams had entered a number of buildings under the guise of a delivery man or cleaner. Indeed, Eye Spy has learned that cleaning contracts awarded to firms are now under investigation and background checks on personnel are more thorough.

One intelligence source, who has seen some of the files, described them as "chilling and extraordinary."

DOMINO EFFECT

It did not take long for the intelligence coup to lead to arrests. Pakistan ISI officers followed a lead to the city of Gujrat. After several days monitoring an apartment block and tapping into a local phone exchange, they discovered one of the world's most wanted terrorist suspects was hiding inside.

Tanzanian-born Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, codenamed 'Baby Face' by the CIA, is wanted in connection with the 1998 bombings at the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He was also cited on the FBI's 22 most wanted terrorist list and carried a \$25 million dollar reward on his head.



MI5 and MI6 had been aware of the Heathrow plot for some time

THE ELECTRONIC STING

The arrest of Ghailani was regarded as important and came directly from information contained on Khan's computer. As further computer files were analysed, intelligence experts began the arduous task of back-tracking international email addresses and computer locations. Many messages were sent from obscure internet cafes, though this in itself gave clues as to the possible whereabouts of safe houses used by agents. Yet the intelligence services in the USA, Pakistan and UK, decided that it would be interesting to learn if the recipients of the email addresses were still active al-Qaida agents or sympathisers and whether several operations identified on Khan's laptop computer were on-going.

The ISI forced Khan to send out dozens of emails to overseas contacts, including suspected al-Qaida commanders. Khan's message warned operatives to expect new orders from the 'high command'. The ploy worked and emails were returned from the UK and USA, plus other unidentified countries.

Britain's MI5 was then forced to act. It had hoped that news of Khan's and Ghailani's arrest would have been put off for weeks while it concluded surveillance operations. However, the announcement that intelligence found on Khan's and Ghailani's computers linked operations to Britain, made it impossible not to respond.

MI6 were told of a highly elaborate plan relating to Heathrow Airport. On Khan's computer, there were dozens of photographs of Heathrow's terminal buildings, fuel storage units, freight roads around the perimeter and service areas. Information on how long traffic lights stayed at red and the strength of security fences was included. There was also a plan of escape following the attack at the airport, including side roads and places to hide. Whoever prepared the file must have carried out a major surveillance operation in and around Heathrow.

UK OPERATIONS

One of the emails forwarded by Khan was to a London-based man thought to be using the codename Bilal. It was this message that prompted raids on four locations across the UK on 3 August. Scotland Yard anti-terrorist officers arrested eleven men in and around London, and two men in northern England.

One of those men detained is the alleged leader of al-Qaida's British cell. Within hours of the operation, a Pakistan

His arrest followed a 12-hour gun battle in which ISI agents cordoned off all roads around the apartment. Pakistan forces were supported overhead by roving helicopters. Fifteen other people were also arrested in the operation, including Ghailani's wife.

Pakistan Interior Minister Faisal Saleh Hayyat said: "This is a big success. As a result of our investigation, it became clear that he was a major figure wanted for the [embassy] bombings."

Ghailani, thought to be in his early 30s, was indicted on 16 December 1998, in US Federal Court, Southern District of New

York, for his alleged role in the embassy bombings. The FBI believes he purchased the truck used as a bomb carrier in the attack on the US Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in which 12 people lost their lives.

It is believed that at least one computer containing a plethora of al-Qaida intelligence was discovered in his apartment. Indeed, the ISI informed MI6 and CIA that several locations, including advanced attack plans on Heathrow Airport, had been found on the computer. Ghailani, who is being held at a secret facility near Lahore, may now be extradited to the United States.

INTELLIGENCE BOUNTY

ATTENTION TO DETAIL - REMARKABLE

The intelligence gleaned from Khan's computer reveals that al-Qaida is intent on attacking America's financial sector. Using highly skilled surveillance operatives, supported by scientists and engineers, the proposed operations against the New York Stock Exchange and other buildings is worrying. The al-Qaida files are thorough, detailed and ask questions on numerous aspects:

- Is the building occupied by undercover or uniformed security guards.
- What are the daily routines or shift-patterns of the guards.
- Are traffic lights situated near or in front of the building - these offer a stopping point for a truck bomb, for example.
- What explosives are required to generate heat above 2,700F (1,480C).
- Has the building a weak-point or additional protection against explosives.
- How soon could security and emergency forces reach the scene.
- Where are the nearest police and fire stations situated.
- Where are the security cameras fixed - and are there cameras on approach to the area.



- Does the building have an underground car park.
- Where are the exit points.
- Are crash barriers situated around the building.
- Where are the delivery and service points to the building located.



Citigroup building in London
- a known target

official identified the man codenamed Bilal. Bilal had been profiled on Khan's computer as 'head of operations' in Britain. Khan also told the ISI that he had sent "outline plans" to Bilal on a proposed attack on Heathrow Airport. MI5 believes only Bilal knows the identity of other members of the cell who were to be used in the London operation. The Pakistani official believes that the Heathrow operation was fairly advanced.

It didn't take MI5 long to link Khan with the Heathrow plot. He had lived for a number of months in an apartment directly under the western flight path, just 25 miles from the world's busiest airport. He stayed with his grandmother and aunt who believed his story about "often visiting the library." Police believe his 'library time' was spent conducting detailed reconnaissance of the airport.

The ISI are convinced Bilal was plotting to detonate a huge truck bomb in the airport. One ISI official said: "Al-Qaida's immediate and imminent plan was to strike Heathrow Airport or the underpasses running beneath several buildings in London. The way Khan was working is absolutely astonishing... he had located several fragile spots."

In January 2003, Khan met with al-Qaida strategist, Khalid bin-al Attash, who allegedly masterminded the attack on the *USS Cole* off the shores of Yemen. Attash, now under arrest and in American

custody, took Khan under his wing and helped him develop his already notable skills in the art of surveillance. Another colleague was Ali Mohammed, who holds joint American-Egyptian citizenship, and served in the US Army. He played a pivotal part in the 1998 attacks on the US embassies. He explained to Khan that bin-Laden himself had looked-over the plans.

Khan last entered the UK in May 2004. But before that, in November - December 2003, he allegedly spent three weeks creating the plot that he hoped Bilal would carry out.

THE LIMOUSINE PROJECT

A trans-Atlantic link was uncovered after the FBI announced Bilal was the mastermind behind the plot to attack the Prudential Building in Newark. A converted Limousine packed with explosives was to be driven to an underground car park beneath the building. Bilal believed that an expensive car complete with blacked-out windows was more likely to breach security than a truck. A series of

Continued on page 82

THE CODEMAKER

Khan had attended a number of al-Qaida training camps in Afghanistan and is known to have impressed the group's leaders with his knowledge of deciphering messages. At 6ft 2 inches, Khan visited the United States, Germany and the UK on several occasions between 1998 and 2003. MI5 are trying to discover who he made contact with in the UK, though intelligence analysts are fairly certain that data is also on his captured laptop. When ISI security officers finally captured Khan, they discovered a cache of CD-Roms containing dozens of proposed operations and thousands of vital intelligence leads.

Throughout his 'operational' career with al-Qaida, Khan had used disposable email accounts. Like *Hushmail*, the encryption accounts are accessible via a website. Khan first began communicating with al-Qaida cells using such encrypted messages. As his confidence grew, he started leaving messages at different sites. Eventually, coded emails that had been created using his own software were sent to agents. This was his downfall, as GCHQ and NSA's powerful computers eventually tracked him down.

One ISI official reflected on the twisted genius of Khan: "He showed many of the al-Qaida cadres about using cyber and crypto messages. These he later used to communicate with them on behalf of al-Qaida. He is so good at this that he had developed his own encrypted codes by which he was communicating with his cadres without these messages being interrupted."





'Mon
'Pl

Pakistan officials were decidedly not impressed by the tactics used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a sting operation to trap two men suspected of having ties to terrorist organisations. The operation involved creating a seemingly authentic plot to import a shoulder-fired missile and assassinate Pakistan's ambassador to the United Nations in New York. The two suspects would launder money for profit from the sale of a shoulder-fired missile. Pakistan was not informed of the plan and believes it could have backfired. Pakistan's foreign ministry, Masood Khan, said it was "bizarre and dangerous."

The man at the centre of the plot to purchase a shoulder-launched missile was actually an FBI informer, and the missile had been disabled.

A meeting took place on 12 February between the FBI informer and two leaders of an Albany mosque, Mohammed Hossain and Imam Yassim Aref. The men believed the attack would take place the following week.

FBI officials said the men were paid \$50,000 and Hossain was to disguise the source of the money by writing cheques back to the informant from his businesses, which include rental properties.

The undercover operation resulted in the arrest of Mr Hossain and Mr Aref. They were charged with conspiring with a man who claimed to have ties to terrorists in laundering \$50,000 in payments for a foreign missile that he showed them. "It is mind-boggling why they could not use the name of an American functionary," Mr Khan said during a news conference in Islamabad, according to a transcript provided by the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations.

Since 9/11, Pakistan has been a key US partner in the war on terror and its leader, President Pervez Musharraf (right), has survived at least three assassination attempts. During conversations between the FBI informer and Imam Aref and Mr Hossain, President



Surface-to-air missile was used as bait

Laundrerers' Missiles, and the Strange Against Pakistan's UN Ambassador

Musharraf was often discussed, according to excerpts from recordings of the conversations contained in court documents.

One transcript involving the informer and the two suspects reveals that the plot was being created to "teach Musharraf the lesson to not fight with us [United States]." Mr Musharraf is called an "idiot" and a "bastard" and a host of other derogatory terms. These lines were used to induce support for the authenticity of the FBI operation.

On 14 January 2004, the informer told Imam Aref that he was working with a group called Jaish-e-Mohammed, an extremist group based in Pakistan that is on the US State Department's outlawed list of foreign terrorist organisations.

The informer revealed that the operation involved attacking the Pakistani mission in New York City. Imam Aref and Mr Hossain were not asked to participate in the attack, but only launder money necessary to finance the plan.

Mr Khan said: "This technique and methodology is tantamount to autosuggestion and could have endangered the life of our ambassador."

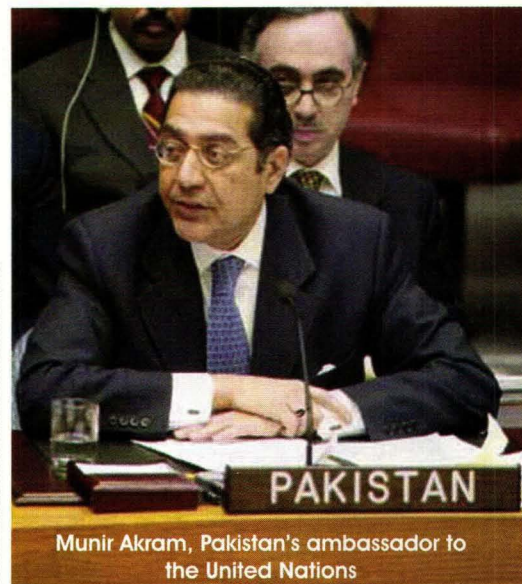
Pakistan had filed a protest with the US Embassy in Islamabad.

The United States Justice Department said the department could not comment on why the FBI chose to use Pakistan's ambassador to the United Nations, Munir Akram, as the target of the fake assassination plot.

US officials said the sting revealed that the men arrested in Albany were indeed terrorists, not innocents entrapped by the government, as their lawyers argued at a detention hearing.

A 19-count indictment, charges Yassin Muhiddin Aref, 34, and Mohammed Mosharref Hossain, 49, with conspiring to launder money and promote terrorism. It did not provide details about allegations they are tied to an extremist group linked to al-Qaida. Prosecutors are likely to rely heavily on evidence that was seized in northern Iraq at an Ansar al-Islam camp in northern Iraq last summer, that referred to Aref as "the commander" and included his address and telephone number in Albany. US soldiers discovered the documents.

CIA and MI6 analysts believe Ansar al-Islam terrorists are linked to Abu Musab al-



Zarqawi, the Jordanian terrorist whose network is blamed for attacks on US forces and their allies in Iraq. Ansar al-Islam members have trained in Afghanistan and provided safe houses to al-Qaida members following the US-led action in Iraq.

Mr Aref's lawyer, Terry Kindlon, said the entire case is based on government fabrication. "The facts of this case exist in the imagination of the government," he said.

Hossain had been under FBI observance since last summer after he approached an FBI informant about fraudulently obtaining a New York driver's permit for a relative, according to an FBI affidavit.



UK's New Elite Unit Drawn to Target Bin-Laden's Operatives

14 INTELLIGENCE COMPANY

Credible intelligence sources in the UK, have acknowledged that former officers and troops from an elite British Army intelligence-gathering unit, have been given a unique role in identifying al-Qaida suspects.

14 Intelligence Company, or the 'Detachment' as it was known in Northern Ireland, had for years operated with much success against the IRA. With a truce holding, and little chance of it disintegrating, members of the unit have been given a new role that will see them operate in the UK and abroad. Indeed, it is believed some members, alongside SAS troops, have already assisted US Special Forces in helping them to understand and dismantle roadside bombs in Baghdad.

Formed in 1970, 14 Intelligence Company was known as the Mobile Reconnaissance Force. Recruits are drawn from all three British armed forces. The group is famed for its infiltration and surveillance methods. Working in civilian attire, the unit often conducted

operations alongside other covert organisations, including MI5 and SAS. They became masters of disguise and provided British intelligence with astonishingly detailed information.

14 Intelligence Company recruit women who give the unit more flexibility and alternative ways in which to observe and infiltrate. Fully armed and trained by the toughest soldiers, members make formidable opponents. The operatives learn many skills associated with espionage, including photography, the picking of locks, entering buildings and performing dead drops. Members never operate without carrying firearms for protection.

It is impossible to distinguish 14 Intelligence Company operatives from everyday folk... henceforth their great success in fighting the IRA.

The group's new targets present a different challenge, but undoubtedly Britain has a powerful new player in the war against al-Qaida: an operative capable of human intelligence (HUMINT) gathering, surveillance and cunning...



PENTA

In late August, US authorities disclosed that a Pentagon analyst was under investigation for possible espionage. Larry Franklin, an Iran specialist working under Douglas J. Feith, a top Pentagon official with close ties to Tel Aviv, may have supplied Israel with critical papers on US policy towards Iran. American officials said that the FBI had spent more than a year investigating the case.

Franklin, a colonel in the USAF reserves had taught himself Farsi and refashioned himself as an expert on Iran. He is regarded as the Pentagon's most senior Iranian policy analyst and a personal confidant of Deputy Defense Secretary Paul D. Wolfowitz and Douglas J. Feith, who, as undersecretary for policy, was the Pentagon's third highest-ranking official. He worked for the Defense Intelligence Agency for several years before joining the Pentagon's Office of Near East and South Asian Affairs in 2001.

Israeli officials says Iran and its nuclear ambitions pose the greatest single threat to Tel Aviv. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon,



Espionage or just a storm in a tea cup?

however, denies that it had illicitly acquired any classified American material and issued a denial, saying, "Israel does not engage in intelligence activities in the United States."

FBI investigators also fear that Franklin, given his influential position and high-level security clearance, may have been in a position to compromise government information about Iraq and the US war effort.

Israeli newspapers and radio point out the close ties between the US and other international intelligence communities. Current and former Israeli intelligence officials said it would be highly unlikely that Israel would have to spy on the US government. They said that the US often shares sensitive data, particularly when one has assets the other lacks.

Israel's diplomatic and intelligence corps has several native Arabic speakers,

many of them whose families emigrated from all over the Middle East. They are far better equipped to carry out analysis of military and political developments in the Middle East than their US counterparts and the analysis is routinely handed over to the US government.

The new spying allegations have caused major tension among American Jews fearing the reports would revive allegations that American Jewish groups may have put Israel's interests above those of the United States.

This current investigation centres on whether the classified material about Iran was passed to the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the influential main Israeli lobbying organisation in Washington, and whether that group in turn passed the material to Israel. Both AIPAC and Israel strenuously deny the allegations.

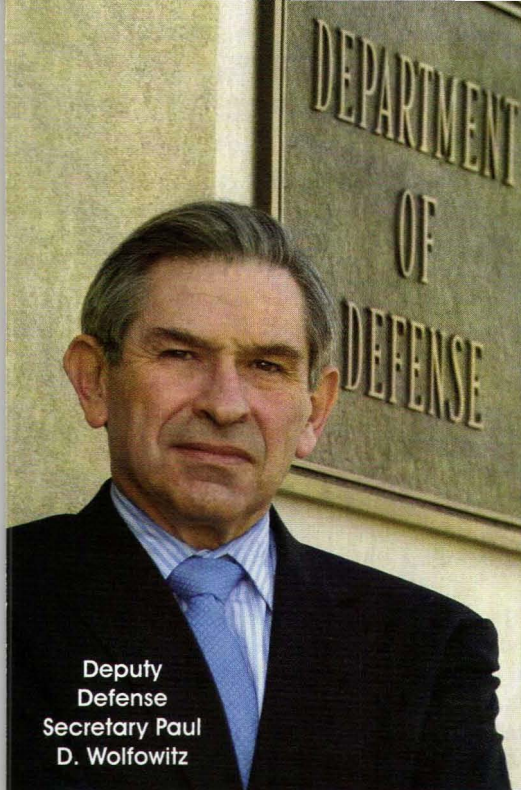


GON SPY CASE?

President Bush and
Secretary of Defense
Donald Rumsfeld at
the Pentagon



COURTESY: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



Deputy
Defense
Secretary Paul
D. Wolfowitz

Eitan Gilboa, professor of political science at Tel Aviv's Bar Ilan University, questioned the timing of the reports. Writing in the *Yediot Achronot* daily, he said the reports could have been an attempt to embarrass President Bush before the Republican convention and presidential election. Uzi Arad, a former senior official in the Mossad intelligence agency, said the allegations were leaked to hurt the pro-Israel lobby in Washington. "The way it was reported, they pointed out in which office (Franklin) worked," Arad told *Israel Radio*. "They pointed at people like Doug Feith or other defence officials who have long been under attack within the American bureaucracy."

Israel states that there had been a strict ban on espionage against American targets since the 1985 arrest of American naval analyst Jonathan Pollard for passing on secrets to Israel. Pollard is serving a life sentence for actions.

In recent years Israel has upset a few friendly nations including Switzerland, Canada, Jordan, Cyprus and New Zealand, either by using their soil for intelligence

activities or by having Mossad agents pass themselves off as these countries' nationals.

The FBI probed an Israeli White House espionage operation during the Clinton term that focused on hacking into supposedly secure telephone networks. The espionage was facilitated by lax telephone-security procedures at the White House, State Department and other high level agencies - resulting in an unwillingness to seek an indictment against the suspect.

Authorities in New Zealand were infuriated last spring when two Israelis were caught trying to fraudulently procure a New Zealand passport. Prosecutors said a disabled New Zealand man was unwittingly used as the phony passport applicant. Israel has not acknowledged that its nationals were spies (see page 76).

"Israel is not spying on American soil, full stop, in the sense that it's not trying to locate potential agents, it's not approaching them, it's not recruiting them, it's not running them, and it's not paying money for information," said Yossi Melman, a specialist in Israel's intelligence community. "And it very much depends on the extent and detail of the information involved," Melman added. "If someone at the Pentagon actually passed a confidential document directly to Israel, it would be very, very serious, but if someone simply tells a third party, 'Well, it seems the American thinking on this subject is such and such,' then it's all much more murky."

MOTIVE?

The current FBI investigation comes at a time of tension between the two allies on an issue vital to Israel's security: Iran's nuclear weapons capabilities. Israel believes that Tehran is much closer to building a nuclear weapon - Washington estimates that Iran is still several years away from building a nuclear bomb. Israel has taken a more alarmist position - clear differences between the allies. However, intelligence sources in the UK believe Iran could have a bomb within three years or sooner and that Tel Aviv has a



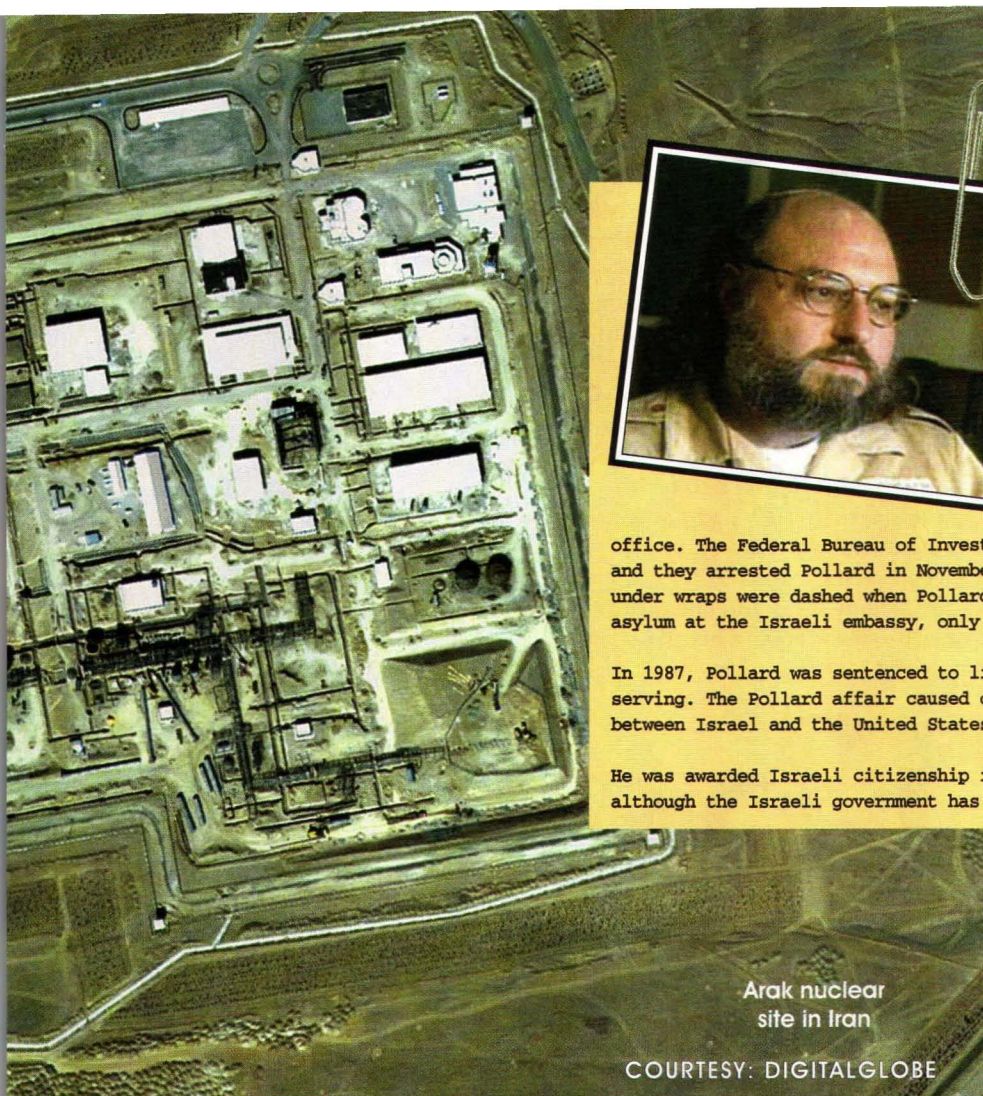
Douglas J. Feith

well rehearsed operation to take out all of Iran's nuclear sites.

The FBI investigation may be complicated by the fact that shortly after 9/11, Franklin



stop... if you really want to know what
is going on in the world of intelligence
and espionage, there is only one
choice... eye spy magazine
see page 54 for further details... end



Arak nuclear site in Iran

COURTESY: DIGITALGLOBE

took a secret trip to Rome with Harold Rhode, another civilian official in the Pentagon, to meet with Iranian dissidents who reportedly promised to provide information to them that would aid America's declared war on terrorism. One of the dissidents they allegedly spoke to was Manucher Ghorbanifar, an arms' dealer and former Iranian spy who was a central figure in the Iran-Contra scandal of the 1980s.

The new investigation is being conducted by the FBI's counterespionage division, and it is possible no espionage charges against Franklin will be brought. Franklin could be

charged with lesser offences such as improper disclosure or mishandling of classified information. Or he could be exonerated. Some intelligence sources close to the incident, believe he passed the documents to Israel without knowing the seriousness of his actions. "From everything I've seen, the guy's not a spy," a US official said. "The guy's an idiot." However, the analyst should have known what information was and was not permissible to be shared, he said. "We knew this guy had the relationship for a while, and he shared some stuff beyond what he should be sharing," the official said.



While physical security at the Pentagon is remarkable, the leaking of information will always happen - even if it is by error - or loose lips

FACT FILE

JONATHAN POLLARD

Jonathan Jay Pollard, born 1954, was a former United States Navy intelligence officer who was convicted of spying for Israel.

In 1985, Pollard's superiors at the Naval Anti-Terrorist Alert Center in Washington, D.C grew suspicious of Pollard's behaviour on the job. Stacks of classified documents unrelated to his work were repeatedly found in his

office. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was soon called in to investigate, and they arrested Pollard in November 1985. Any hopes of keeping the scandal under wraps were dashed when Pollard attempted to flee arrest by requesting asylum at the Israeli embassy, only to be turned over to the FBI.

In 1987, Pollard was sentenced to life in prison, a sentence he is still serving. The Pollard affair caused considerable damage to the relationship between Israel and the United States.

He was awarded Israeli citizenship in 1998. As of 2004, he is still in prison, although the Israeli government has repeatedly asked for his release.

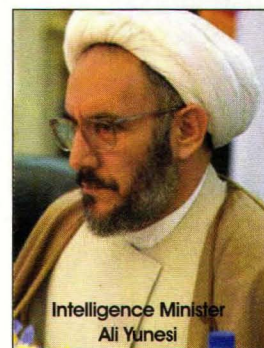
'Western Nuclear Spies' Arrested

IRANIAN OFFICIALS said they had arrested a number of spies, including some who had allegedly passed nuclear secrets to a Western intelligence agency. Intelligence Minister Ali Yunesi said the agents belonged to the Mujahedeen Khalq, an armed opposition group.

"The Intelligence Ministry has arrested several spies who were transferring Iran's nuclear secrets out of the country," Yunesi said. "The hypocrites (Mujahedeen) had the leading role in passing information [on Iran's nuclear programme] and have already admitted they were proud of spying against Iran."

The Mujahedeen Khalq were probably the first group to publicly announce that Iran was secretly developing a uranium enrichment plant in Natanz, central Iran. Tehran said it had already informed the International Atomic Energy Agency, before the Mujahedeen Khalq told the media in August 2003. The IAEA has confirmed Tehran's version of events regarding the timing.

The group is intent on defeating Iran's government by force, but it too is on the US State Department's list of terrorist organisations. Nevertheless, militiamen from the group are under US military guard in neighbouring Iraq, and have been granted protection as noncombatants.



Intelligence Minister Ali Yunesi

Richard Tomlinson, the former MI6 officer once jailed for breaches of the Official Secrets Act, once again faces the prospect of encountering the man whose testimony helped put him in prison.

John Scarlett, the new head of Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, testified at Tomlinson's trial in 1997. This followed details of Tomlinson's effort to circulate a proposal for a book that would include his life in MI6. Unable to publish in the UK, *The Big Breach* was released in Russia and caused quite a stir. Tomlinson was jailed for twelve months, although he only spent half of that time behind bars.

Now it seems he may yet again interact with Scarlett, and though the reasons are somewhat different, intelligence sources say the outcome could be the same.



John Scarlett 'C'

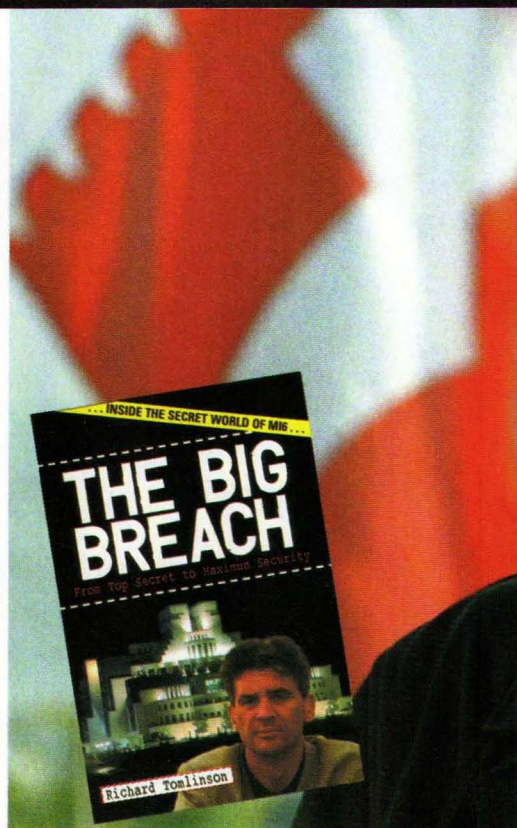
Special Branch officers from Scotland Yard recently flew to Tel Aviv and interviewed three



Nahum Manbar

Israeli journalists. The men, Guy Leshem and Ronen Bergman of Yedioth Ahronoth, and Yossi Melman of Haaretz, told *The Sunday Times* investigative journalist and author Nick Fielding that they had been asked to testify regarding articles they had published relating to Nahum Manbar. In 1998 Manbar was sentenced to 17 years in jail for "selling arms and chemicals to Iran." His trial followed his arrest on 27 March 1997.

The



Fug

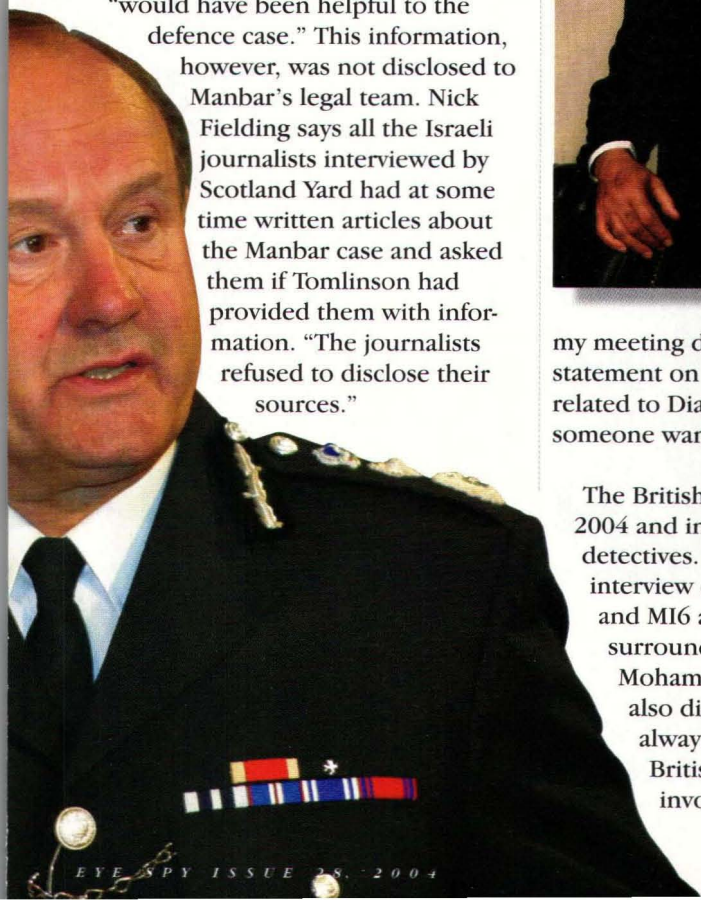
Former MI6 officer involved in new Scotland Yard investigation

Sir John Stevens



tive

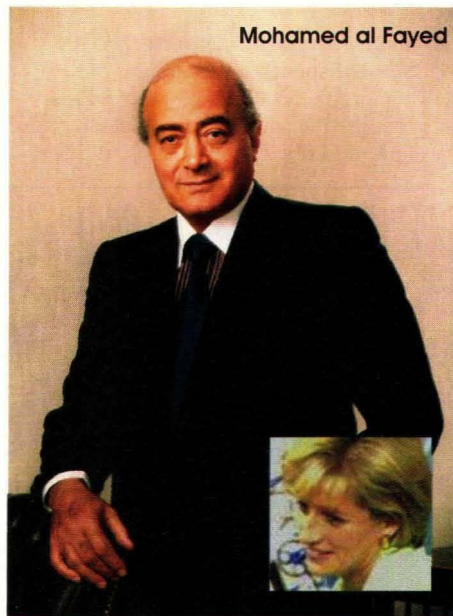
A video made by Tomlinson was shown at Manbar's trial. He revealed that he believed there was information held in secret MI6 documents which "would have been helpful to the defence case." This information, however, was not disclosed to Manbar's legal team. Nick Fielding says all the Israeli journalists interviewed by Scotland Yard had at some time written articles about the Manbar case and asked them if Tomlinson had provided them with information. "The journalists refused to disclose their sources."



A source told Fielding: "They are definitely out to get him. They had 15 prepared questions already translated into Hebrew. They are also interviewing the prosecutor in the Manbar case and others. They made it clear that this is a serious inquiry."

Richard Tomlinson is also due to present information to the Metropolitan Police who are investigating the circumstances into the death of Diana Princess of Wales on 31 August 1997. Police Commissioner Sir John Stevens believes that the inquiry should see an end to the conspiracy theories, though it may not be that simple.

Tomlinson said he was "mystified" by the visit of the Scotland Yard detectives to Israel: "It seems strange that police officers should be flown out to Israel at public expense to question journalists about matters I have covered in my book," he told Fielding. "I can only think that this has something to do with



Mohamed al Fayed

my meeting detectives shortly to give a statement on intelligence matters related to Diana's death. Perhaps someone wants to stop me testifying."

The British inquiry began in April 2004 and involves a team of about 12 detectives. Sir John insists he will interview officers from both MI5 and MI6 about intelligence matters surrounding the case. Mr Mohamed Fayed's son Dodi, 42, also died in the crash. He has always maintained that the British security services were involved in the incident. "The



New Scotland Yard sent detectives to Tel Aviv to interview Israeli journalists about a case Tomlinson had knowledge of



Slobodan Milosevic

allegations regarding MI5 and MI6 I will be dealing with myself," Sir John said.

Tomlinson says that there are similarities in the death crash and an alleged MI6

plan to kill former Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic. Just before Diana's car crash, a witness reported a bright flash of white light. Tomlinson says the MI6 operation against Milosevic also involved a beam of light; in this case a laser burst would "disorientate" the driver, thus causing him to crash. He told Fielding that if Sir John's team given him immunity, he "intends to pass this information" on to the inquiry.

The information could be problematic for MI6's new Director, John Scarlett, especially if it is confirmed the driver of Diana's car, Henri Paul, an a Fayed employee, was a paid MI6 agent.

Sir John's hopes that all the players and parties involved and named in his inquiry, will adhere to its conclusions. However, there are still some interesting and unexpected turns ahead. Mr Fayed has always rejected that the French court were wrong to conclude Henri Paul was intoxicated. Now the French have decided to look again at some "new aspects."

As for Tomlinson and MI6, the story is far from finished.

A Secret Life

Espionage, the Cold War, dead drops and a CIA spy codenamed 'Gull'

In August 1972, Ryszard Kuklinski, a highly respected colonel in the Polish Army, embarked on what would become one of the most extraordinary human intelligence (HUMINT) operations of the Cold War.

Despite extreme risk to himself and his family, he contacted the American Embassy in Bonn, and arranged a secret meeting. He told the Americans that he deplored the Soviet domination of Poland, and that his country was "on the wrong side."

Over the next nine years, Kuklinski rose quickly in the Polish Defence Ministry, acting as a liaison officer to Moscow, and helping

preparations for a possible 'hot war' with NATO countries. At the same time he ran a secret parallel life - a life of subterfuge - of dead drops, messages written in invisible ink, miniature cameras, and secret transmitters. He was a quiet, but impressive spy. In 1980 he tipped off a CIA officer about Moscow's plans to invade Poland and crush the burgeoning Solidarity movement. By 1981, the CIA had been presented with an astonishing 40,265 pages of highly classified Soviet documents by Kuklinski.

New York Times journalist **BENJAMIN WEISER** has spent a huge amount of time delving into the CIA archives to piece together the life and work of Kuklinski, who was once described by the CIA as "the best-

placed source now available to the American Government in the Soviet bloc." The culmination of Weiser's work is *A Secret Life* - a meticulously researched book that evokes chilling memories of the Cold War, and is laced throughout with chapters truly reflecting the work of a spy.

Kuklinski was codenamed 'Gull', after his particular love of the sea. But did Gull betray Poland, or help dismantle Communism and restore freedom to many eastern European countries?

Eye Spy takes a look at one of the best espionage and Cold War works for many a year...



Thursday, December 4,
1980, 10:00pm...

Snow had been falling heavily on Warsaw for hours, and Colonel Ryszard J. Kuklinski drove cautiously, squinting to see beyond the pelting flakes in the reflected glare of his headlights as he struggled to keep his car from veering out of control.

Warsaw dimmed its street lights in winter to conserve energy, but he had committed this route to memory and did not need maps or signs. Still, he had to pay close attention to his driving, because the wipers barely cleared the snow from the windscreen before it was covered again.

He wore a thick woollen cap and a heavy overcoat, which concealed his closely cropped blond hair and his army uniform.

Kuklinski standing between Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov (left), the Warsaw Pact commander, and General Anatoly Gribkov, the chief of staff, at the Defence Ministers Committee meeting in Bucharest in December 1980, shortly before he left a critical message for the CIA about preparations for a Soviet and Warsaw Pact invasion of Poland



As he drove, he encountered few cars or pedestrians, but the snowy calm was deceptive. Poland was in the midst of a revolution. Just five months earlier, factory workers in Polish cities had begun organising wildcat strikes, which spread quickly to hundreds of factories across the country. In August, Lech Walesa, a thirty-six-year-old electrician with a handlebar moustache and a fierce, charismatic personality, climbed over an iron fence at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, and led thousands of workers in a historic strike that inspired the creation of Solidarity, Poland's first independent trade union.

The Communist leadership of Poland, under intense pressure from Moscow, had been trying to crush the workers' movement. The Polish Interior and Defence Ministries had developed plans to impose martial law, to arrest activists across Poland, and to restore order. The secret police, *Sluzba Bezpieczenstwa*, known as the SB, would carry out the assault with support from the army. With tanks and hundreds of thousands of soldiers, the crackdown would be swift and brutal.

The heart of the army's planning for martial law was being conducted in the Polish General Staff, where a small cell of officers worked under tight secrecy in an imposing four-level sandstone building in central Warsaw. They had been entrusted with coordinating the Army's role in crushing Solidarity.

Only two sets of the full plans existed, and each was locked in a General Staff safe. One copy was held by Colonel Kuklinski, a highly respected officer on the General Staff who was part of the select group working on the army's role in martial law. Kuklinski had more than thirty years of experience in army operations, war planning, and military exercises. He had become a valued staff officer for General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the defence minister, and he worked closely with senior members of the Warsaw Pact Supreme Command in Moscow.

Kuklinski appeared to be the embodiment of the loyal officer, but he was privately repulsed by the planned crackdown and the army's involvement. As a Pole, he resented the subservience of Poland's military leaders to Moscow. He admired Walesa's determination and courage and knew that many Solidarity members had served in the Army, along with their sons and brothers. But a confrontation seemed inevitable. For days, Soviet troops had been massing on the Polish border. The only question was whether the suppression of Solidarity would be carried out by the Poles themselves or come from the outside.

Kuklinski gripped the wheel of his blue Opel Rekord and concentrated on the circuitous series of back roads he was following to reach his destination, which was just a few hundreds yards from his house. He had been driving for more than an hour, and wanted to be certain that he was not being followed by the SB.

He turned down the Wislostrada, the broad boulevard that ran parallel to the Vistula, the largest river in Poland, and one of the few thoroughfares where the street lights stayed on in the winter. Kuklinski began to count the lampposts that lined the street. He gradually slowed and then hit the brake forcefully, causing the car to skid into the curb. He switched off the engine and picked up a tightly wrapped cellophane package from the seat beside him. The package contained two sheets of paper on which Kuklinski had outlined, in carefully hand-printed lettering, Moscow's plans to have eighteen Soviet, Czech, and East German divisions ready to cross the border into Poland in four days. These were the deepest secrets of the Warsaw Pact coun-



Kuklinski (foreground) and the Polish Defence Minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski (left), at a Defence Ministers Committee meeting in Budapest in 1977

tries, and Kuklinski, one of only a few men with access to them, was prepared to give them away. Kuklinski trudged to the front of his car and with one hand began brushing snow from his windscreen. With the other, he dropped the small package on the ground beneath the street lamp.

He drove home, parked, and walked behind his house to a wooded area in Traugutt's Park. He hid behind a clump of trees. In the distance, he could see the Wislostrada and the spot where he had left the cellophane package. He knew his footprints would soon disappear in the falling snow, but he prayed that his friends would arrive before the package was completely buried. He waited for some time, shivering as an occasional car drove by. ➤



SOLIDARNOSC

Kuklinski was an admirer of Lech Walesa



Kuklinski in 1947, his first photograph in uniform



Report is of critical importance and due [to] your prompt handling, translated version was in the hands of DDO and DCI [Director of Central Intelligence] by opening of business. It will be disseminated to the President and his closest advisers this morning...



Warsaw, December 1979: Kuklinski presents Soviet Defence Minister Dimitri Ustinov with the so-called wartime statute for signing. The agreement formally placed Polish Armed Forces under Soviet control during wartime

THE SECRET PACKAGE

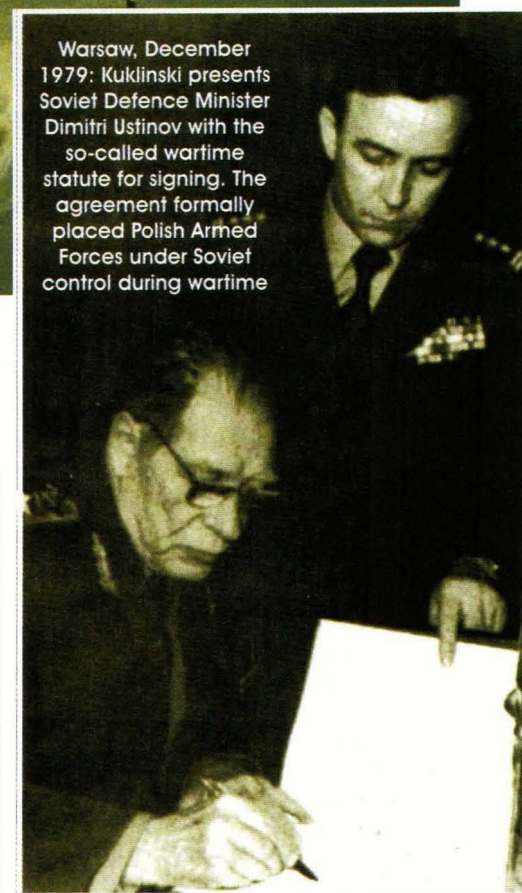
That morning on his way to work, Ted Gilbertson [pseudonym for a Warsaw-based CIA officer] spotted the chalk mark. Knowing that any message from Gull would be critical, he checked the list of 'dead drop' sites in Warsaw Station. He was not pleased to see that the Wislostrada was next on the list. The four-lane highway lacked a shoulder, and there was nowhere to park. With the street lights on and the trees bare, the site was too exposed for a wintertime exchange. The Wislostrada had been envisaged for summer-use, when an officer could park elsewhere and approach on foot. But the CIA had depleted suitable operational sites with Gull faster than expected.

That night, Gilbertson left work at the usual time, around 5:00pm, and headed home. There, he waved courteously to the militiamen who stood nearby, guarding the Iranian Embassy and the American ambassador's residence. Divorced and single,

Gilbertson ate his habitual meagre supper, peanut butter on bread and a beer. Around 8:00pm, he put on a tan parka and went outside again. He drove into the city centre and began his own journey to be certain he was not being followed. Gilbertson had let his hair grow longer so that it would cover a small earpiece he wore to monitor the scratchy sounds of SB officers communicating on their radios. He also listened for SB transmissions on the FM band of his car radio. Despite his precautions, he felt conspicuous. With the snow falling fast, it seemed that only the diplomats and police were out on the empty streets.

As the gleaming lights of the Wislostrada loomed in the distance, Gilbertson drove slowly, passing a boat club, the park, and the monument for fallen heroes. A police car passed in the opposite direction and disappeared. Gilbertson kept his defroster on high to melt the snow on his windscreen. As he made the final turn onto the boulevard, he began counting lampposts, knowing where he had to stop.

He had timed his arrival for about 10:30pm, estimating that the snow would be no more than a few inches deep. But as he approached the site, Gilbertson was dismayed to see a snowplow chugging ahead of him, sweeping mounds of snow off the street and onto the curb, where the package was supposed to be. Gilbertson realised that whatever he was searching for - an old yogurt container, a glove, a piece of



crumpled foil - would be almost impossible to find. As the spot came into view, Gilbertson, as Kuklinski had before him, braked and skidded into the snowbank as if he had lost control. Seeing no cars approaching, he pushed open the door and stepped outside. His boots sank into the snow. He nervously checked his watch: 10:32pm. He walked around to the other side of the car and pretended to fiddle with something on the windscreen. Then he knelt down and began to search under the streetlamp, pushing clumps of snow to the side as he dug. Soon he had made a hole about a foot deep and had found nothing. He plunged his arms deeper into the snow.

Five minutes passed. The snow was soaking through Gilbertson's pants, and his



David Forden, the longtime CIA case officer who developed a close relationship with Kuklinski. This photo was taken around 1984 when Forden was Chief of the Soviet/East European Division

chest was matted with sweat. He scooped up clumps of snow, crushing them between his fingers, while watching for passing cars. *Where is it?* he muttered, swearing under his breath. He continued to dig, beginning to despair. Finally, he felt something crinkle in his grasp and pulled out a snow-covered cellophane package. He got back into his Fiat, skidded out of the snowbank, and began to drive down the Wislostrada. Suddenly he thought, *I'd better make sure.* Steering awkwardly with his knees, he fumbled with the package until he could unwrap it and found the tightly folded sheets inside. He recognised Gull's distinctive handwriting. Exhilarated, he wanted to drive to the embassy and cable Washington immediately, but he returned home and poured a glass of vodka. He turned off the lights and slipped into bed with a Polish-English dictionary and the letter attached to a clipboard. As a sharp wind rattled the windowpane and the snow continued to fall, Gilbertson pulled a large wool blanket over his head, switched on a flashlight, and began to translate the message.

Gilbertson took several hours to prepare a rough summary of the text, then placed the letter under his pillow. The next morning, he arrived at the embassy at about nine o'clock and reported immediately to Station Chief Tom Ryan. Ambassador Francis J.

Meehan would be briefed. Another officer used a Selectric typewriter to type the Polish text of the message, along with a rough translation, onto a special form. A communications officer then scanned the form and cabled it to Langley. It was not yet dawn in Washington. The cable asked that the CIA officer for the Polish desk be summoned from home immediately. Less than two hours later, a cable was sent to Warsaw Station:

Report is of critical importance and due [to] your prompt handling, translated version was in the hands of DDO [Deputy Director of Operations] and DCI [Director of Central Intelligence] by opening of business. It will be disseminated to the President and his closest advisers this morning...

From the book, **A Secret Life: The Polish Officer, His Covert Mission, and the Price He Paid to Save His Country**

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BENJAMIN WEISER has been a metropolitan reporter on the New York Times since 1997, where he has covered legal issues and terrorism. Before joining the Times, he spent eighteen years as a reporter for the Washington Post, where he served on the investigative staff. His journalism has received the George Polk and Livingston awards



BENJAMIN WEISER

A SECRET LIFE

The Polish Officer,
His Covert Mission,
and the Price He Paid
to Save His Country

A SECRET LIFE

"The epic spy story of the Cold War"

Bob Woodward

"A spy story for the ages, one that is not cynical, but uplifting. The anti-le Carré

Evan Thomas

"A superb treatment of one of the most remarkable episodes of the Cold War... reads like a James Bond mystery but, even more amazing, it is not fiction"

Zbigniew Brzezinski

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or via Eye Spy Intelligence Magazine: www.eyespymag.com

Agent April Fool

US Commander General Tommy Franks has finally revealed the secret why US forces rushing to Baghdad from the south of the country faced an enemy confused, stretched and with little support. War correspondents were puzzled why Saddam did not go to meet head-on the columns of US military trucks and soldiers that seemed to reach the capital with relative ease. The answer? Iraq had moved most of its best divisions and specialist fighters to

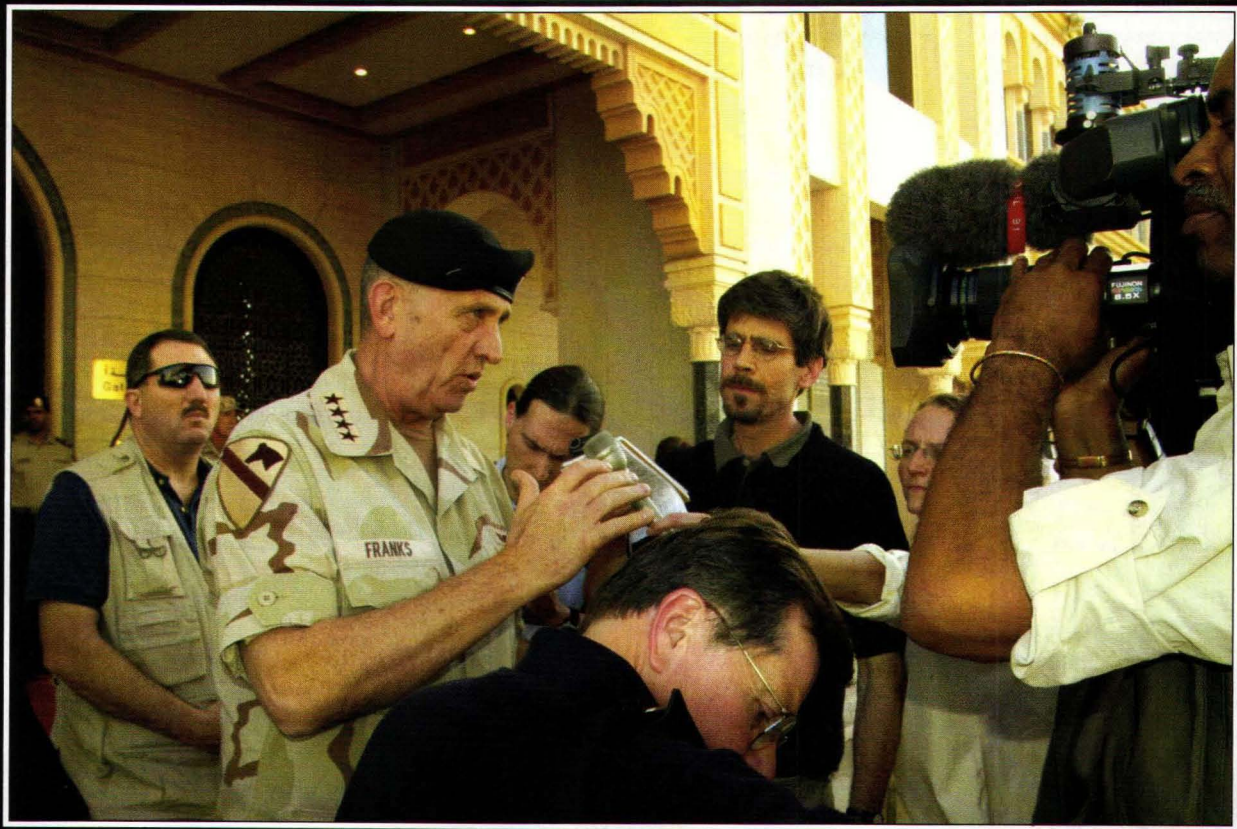
the north and west. The reason? A double agent known as April Fool had convinced Saddam that America would attack from the north.

By the time the truth became apparent, it was simply too late to move the divisions and Baghdad fell just three weeks after the invasion began. Intelligence analysts had predicted the war could last three months, but because the deception had worked so well, Iraq's army had little time to gather itself. "Because of the sensitivity of the deception, only a few people in the US Government were aware of it," said Franks.

April Fool was in fact an American officer who had been approached by an Iraqi diplomat. The Iraqi was actually a senior intelligence officer working undercover. His reports went directly to Baghdad for action. The US agent sold the Iraqi 'top secret' invasion plans complete with codes and a series of seemingly authentic manoeuvres. Unbeknown to Baghdad, they had been created by a special deception unit working inside Central Command.

General Franks said: "The storyline we sold them went as follows: the Coalition was planning to build up only

How US forces
bluffed Saddam by
using a double
agent codenamed
April Fool



a portion of its ground force in Kuwait, while preparing a major airborne assault into northern Iraq from above Tikrit to the oil fields around the city of Kirkuk. Helicopter-borne air assault forces would then reinforce the paratroopers.

"Then, once several airstrips were secured, C-17 transports would deliver tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles to join them. This small armoured force

would then be reinforced by the 4th Infantry Division, which the Turkish Government would permit - at the last possible minute - to pass through Turkey and steamroll its way south to Baghdad.

"If the deception succeeded, Saddam would keep the better part of 13 divisions north of Baghdad to defend against the 4th Infantry until it was too late to use them to counter the main Coalition attack coming out of Kuwait."

The war in Iraq began and intelligence overflights by US spyplanes and satellite reconnaissance images suggested Saddam had fallen for April Fool's trickery. "I knew what our reconnaissance imagery told us," said Franks. "Despite our sizable build-up of forces in Kuwait to the south, Saddam's Republican Guard and regular army divisions had not moved significantly from their northerly positions - no doubt waiting for an assault that would never come."

US military sources say many Iraqi commanders genuinely believed the Coalition attack would come from the north. "The [April Fool deception] was a major, major success," said Franks.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Just before the war, General Franks visited Jordan and Egypt. Both King

Abdullah and President Hosni Mubarak, respectively, told him that Saddam did have weapons of mass destruction and they would be used against US forces. He also maintains that he was "never in doubt," that both President Bush and Prime Minister Blair, were "earnest" about WMD. "Well, if your intel assets are telling you something and all of a sudden you're hearing from heads of state that they have been told the guy has WMD, what are you going to believe?"

Franks, a respected commander in many Middle East countries, admitted he was sympathetic to their issues. "For years, I had told my Arab friends that I had 'no Israeli visa in my passport'. This was an unofficial way of letting them know I understood their side of the story."

General Franks, who retired after the war, remains loyal to President Bush. He is, however, seething towards "armchair generals" who play war on their television sets.

OSAMA BIN-LADEN

As for the world's most wanted terrorist, Franks' says: "He is not just a deadly adversary, but also a worthy commander of dedicated and capable forces."



THE JOKER

Intel Middleman who became pawn in Iraq-Niger yellowcake affair

Sunday Times journalists Nicholas Rufford and Nick Fielding travelled to Europe to secure evidence about the Niger documents that purported to show Iraq had tried to purchase uranium ore. During their investigation, they actually uncovered the identity of a shadowy Italian character known as 'Mr X' who was central in the mystery.

Mr X, also known as 'Giacomo', revealed that he was used by the Italian foreign intelligence service, SISMI, to act as a 'middleman' making sure the hoaxed papers eventually found their way out into the open.

Giacomo had been used as a conduit by SISMI and Italy's domestic security service to pass information and secure leads. He said: "I received a call from a former colleague in SISMI. I was told a woman in the Niger Embassy in Rome had a gift for me. I met her and she gave me documents. SISMI wanted me to pass on the documents but they didn't want anyone to know they had been involved."

The documents, an assortment of papers, faxes, contracts and telexes, were allegedly part of a disinformation operation run by US and Italian intelligence. Giacomo also claims to have taped recordings of personnel at Niger's Embassy. It then appears Giacomo tried to sell the file - without much success.

What is known is that Elisabetta Burba, a journalist with Italy's *Panorama* magazine, was given the documents by Giacomo. Burba had no reason to suspect the authenticity of material, as she had done business with Giacomo before. Parts of some documents were encrypted. She turned to Giacomo again, asking him for help. Called 'Mr X' in the resulting *Panorama* feature, he somehow managed to obtain an authentic 1967 code book from the Niger Embassy.

Giacomo told the magazine that he only wanted payment when the papers had been "verified." Unfortunately for him, Burba became suspicious. In October 2002, the magazine, owned by Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, then handed the documents to an official at the US Embassy in Rome.

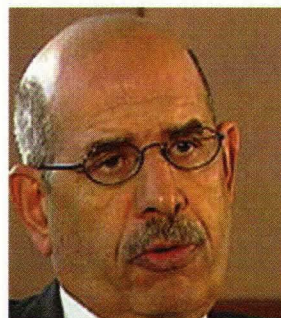
Described as 'white-haired, dapper and tanned', Giacomo says he has "proof" that the Italian Government was behind the plot. He also denies

Italian journalist
Elisabetta Burba



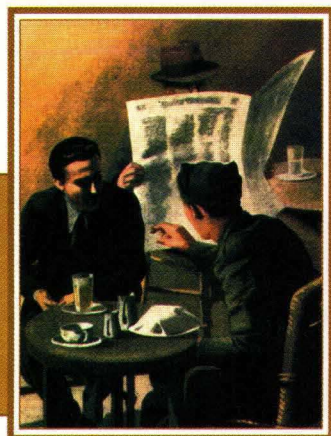
that he was the forger and angrily insists he had no idea they were bogus. "I sell information," he said. "But only good information."

Nick Fielding said: "Through the 1990s he immersed himself in intelligence and espionage. He provided tips and occasionally documents to selected journalists and to foreign intelligence agencies. In the murky world of spies and investigative journalists he was seen as a useful go-between and an occasional provider of scoops."



Mohammed
ElBaradai - IAEA

The CIA dispatched Joseph Wilson, a former US ambassador to Niger. He came back with a report that discredited the intelligence



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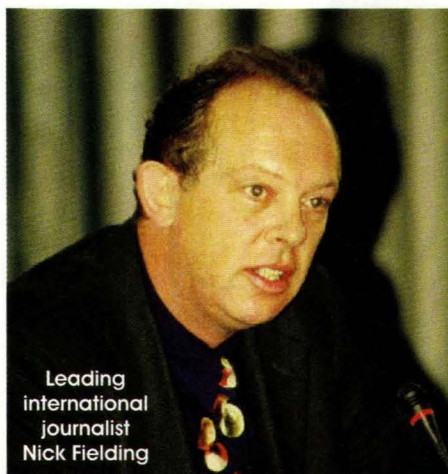
that stated Baghdad had sought 'significant amounts' of uranium. Shortly after, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) denounced the documents as 'bogus'. Unfortunately, President Bush mentioned Iraq's chase for uranium ore in his January 2003 state of the union address.

In the UK, MI6 are known to have at least one other source that says Saddam



British Foreign Minister, Jack Straw insists MI6 based its Iraq assessment not on bogus Niger documents

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Leading international journalist Nick Fielding

did attempt to illegally purchase yellowcake. This was confirmed when Jack Straw, Britain's Foreign Secretary denied MI6 had not been "influenced by forged documents."

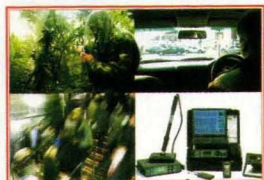
As for Giacomo, he believes he too was fooled and wants to apologise. But he insists the "real culprits" are unidentified persons working in Italian intelligence.

Nick Fielding told Eye Spy that the story is "far from finished."

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The Bogus Airlin

Man in the Middle: Terror accused says his only c

Following his arrest last August, Hemant Lakhani was hailed as the most important terrorist since 9/11 to be detained by US security services. He was captured following a complex joint FBI-NYPD undercover operation that involved the purchase and smuggling of surface-to-air missiles into America.

Lakhani, a 69-year-old businessman from Britain, says he was caught up in an affair that seemed to gather pace. "I am greedy - but not a terrorist," he said.

The US indictment against him says he told an undercover agent that shoulder-launched missiles "could be used most effectively in terrorist attacks against commercial aircraft in the United States if 10-15 aircraft were shot down simultaneously at different locations throughout the country." He allegedly tried to sell the weapons to a US-based Somali group that was intent on waging war against the US. Unfortunately there was no group and the operation was an elaborate FBI sting.

It was just weeks after the attacks on the eastern seaboard of America in 2001 that Lakhani, who lives in London, unwittingly spoke to an FBI informant. The man claimed to be able to obtain finance for an oil company for whom Lakhani was consulting. "I spoke to the man, and he said he had a friend in the United States called Air Haji. He was supposedly a financial adviser to the House of Saud and could get them to invest \$250 million. Haji phoned me several times and then I agreed to meet him," said Lakhani.

Haji, however, was an FBI informant, and the hotel room where both men talked was in fact heavily bugged. Lakhani said Haji was constantly mentioning how Americans were influencing India and that "these people are bastards."

Lakhani had also consulted for a Ukrainian weapons manufacturer and Haji allegedly asked: "Can you get me a Stinger missile for his friends in a Somali group." The group was reportedly called the Ogiden Liberation Front. "I wanted

him to invest, so I said I would try to get what he wanted," said Lakhani.

In April 2002, he got an "unexpected telephone call" from the oil executive in Dubai. Apparently the man said he could get the missiles from a "contact in the Ukraine." The Ukrainian was in fact another undercover agent employed by



Russia's FSB. "I then contacted Haji and said the deal was possible," said Lakhani. "He invited me to travel to New York and discuss the matter in detail."

After a couple of hours discussing the deal, Haji asked to be excused and left the room. Seconds later armed security officers arrested Lakhani.

Lakhani insists he was entrapped and that Haji - a career FBI informant with major financial problems, was under pressure to find terrorists. "Haji planted everything," said Lakhani. "The man in



e Plot

ne was greed

Dubai, the man in the Ukraine. There was never any deal to buy missiles, just this man trying to make an arrest so he could get his money."

Lakhani faces up to 15-years in prison for "providing material support to terrorists." His trial is set to begin on 3 November 2004.



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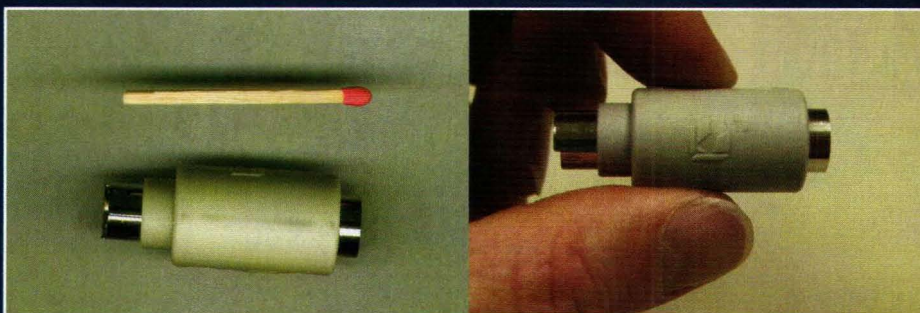
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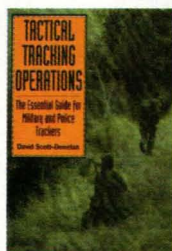
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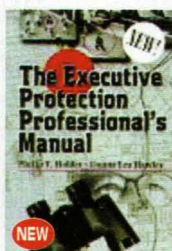
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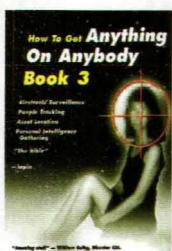
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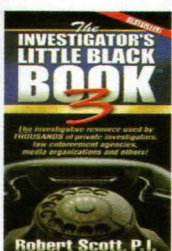
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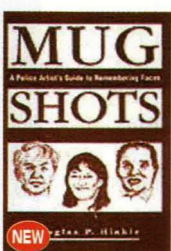
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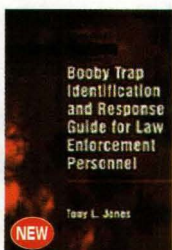
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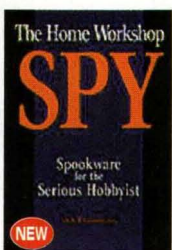
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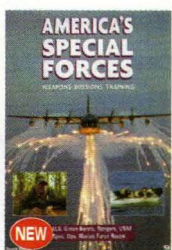
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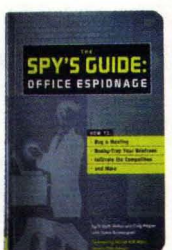
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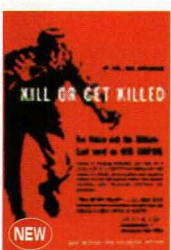
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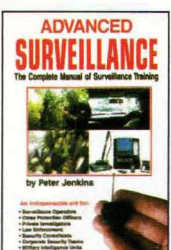
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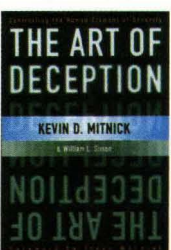
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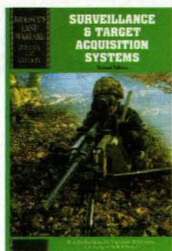
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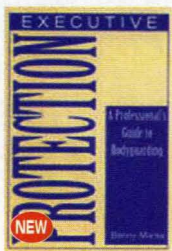
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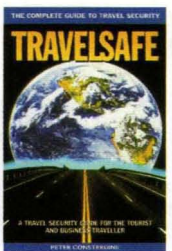
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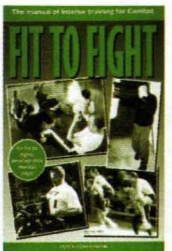
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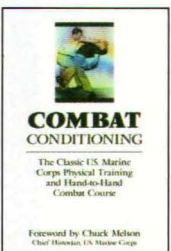
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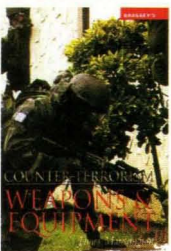
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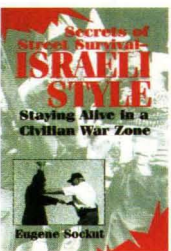
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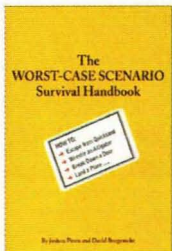
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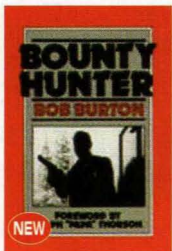
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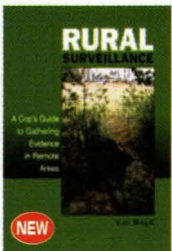
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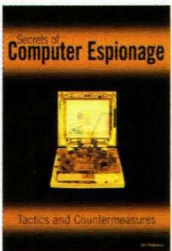
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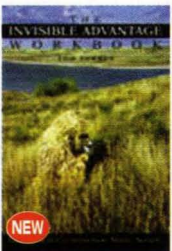
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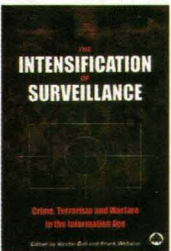
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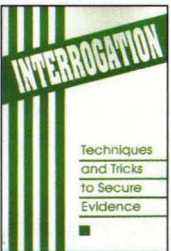
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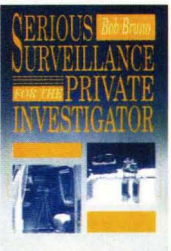
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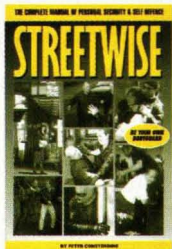
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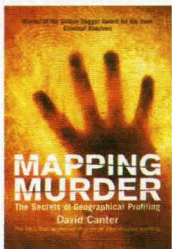
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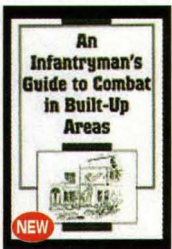
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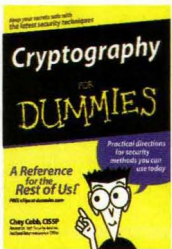
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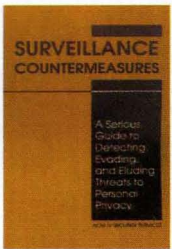
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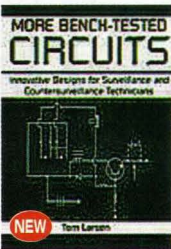
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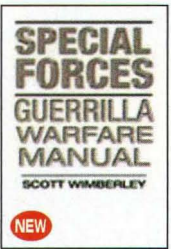
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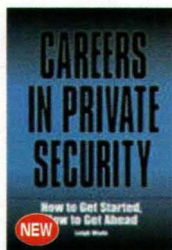
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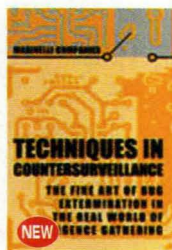
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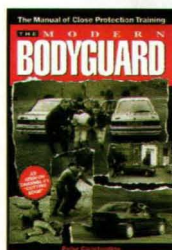
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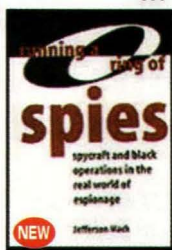
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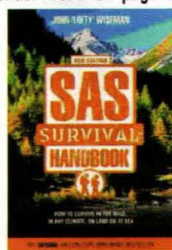
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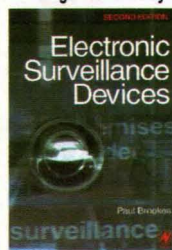
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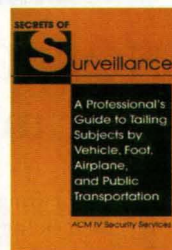
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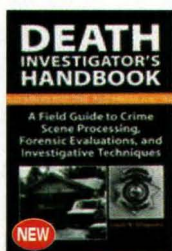
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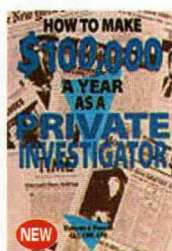
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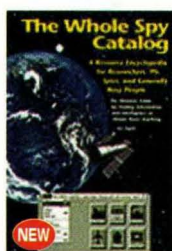
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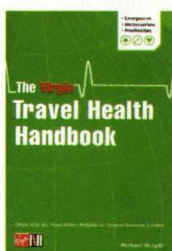
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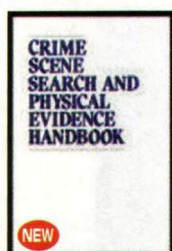
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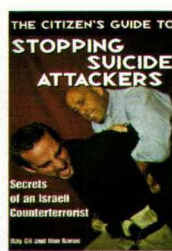
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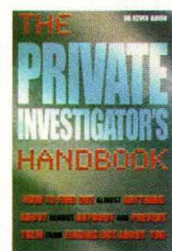
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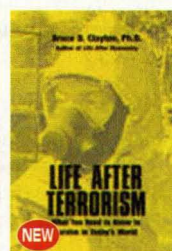
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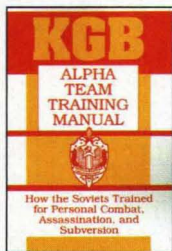
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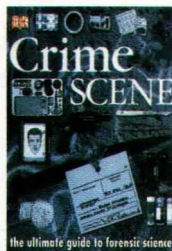
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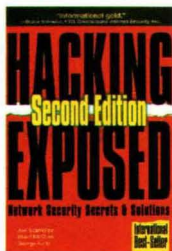
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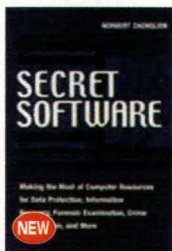
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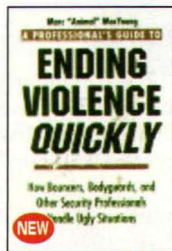
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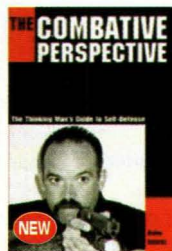
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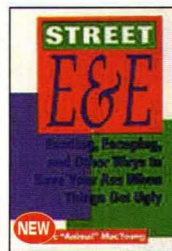
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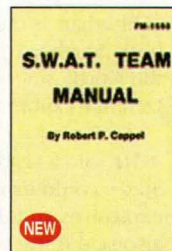
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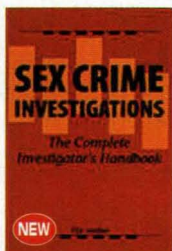
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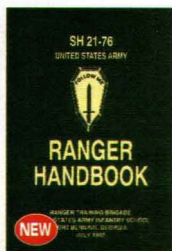
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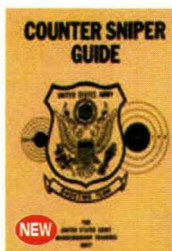
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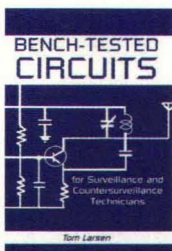
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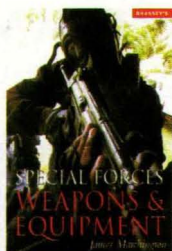
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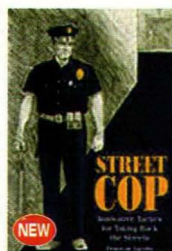
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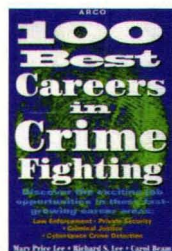
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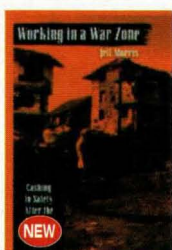
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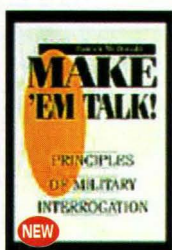
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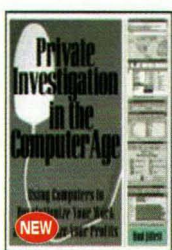
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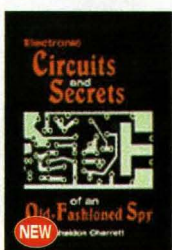
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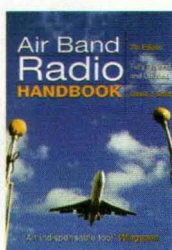
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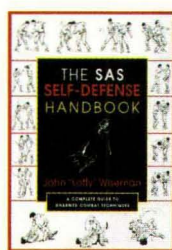
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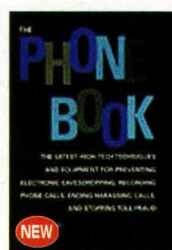
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The Deadly Sea



NORAD Commander voices fears over maritime threat to North America

Retiring NORAD Commander General Ed Eberhart believes that al-Qaida may try to launch a seaborne attack, because security is being tightened in the air. He said that new instructions allowing USAF fighter aircraft to shoot down hijacked airliners, may see terrorists turn to other methods to strike out at America.

"I believe that it is just a matter of time until terrorists try to use a seaborne attack, a maritime attack against us," Eberhart told reporters touring the new headquarters of Northern Command (Northcom), the military unit created after 9/11, to deal with terrorist attacks.

Eberhart is commander of both Northern Command and the North American Aerospace Defence Command, (NORAD).

He said a seaborne attack on the United States could involve ships carrying high explosives and detonating them in ports. He also said it was possible that other terrorists could use weapons of mass destruction, or launch missile attacks from offshore. "I believe terrorists are looking at that avenue

of attack," Eberhart said. "Our maritime domain awareness is not as secure as our monitoring of our airspace." The North American coastline is thousands of miles long and takes in Canada and the USA.

Eberhart told colleagues that if Canada helped monitor ships off the North American coast, it would improve overall security. At present Canada is only a NORAD ally on air defence.



Commander General Ed Eberhart

NORAD officials now have access to Federal Aviation Administration radar from 20 air traffic control centres, and have an FAA representative on duty at all times to coordinate. Poor communication between civil and military air officials was mentioned by the 9/11 commission in its report (see

Eye Spy 27). There was also too much focus on looking out for Russian bombers rather than hijacked airliners.

Commander Eberhart said America must stay alert. "There is no doubt in my mind that terrorist organisations would like to strike a blow before the election. They are just waiting for us to let our guard down."

NORAD North American Aerospace Defense Command

THE NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (NORAD) is a binational military organisation formally established in 1958 by Canada and the United States to monitor and defend North American airspace. Using data from satellites and ground base radar, NORAD monitors, validates and warns of attack against North America by aircraft, missiles or space vehicles. NORAD also provides surveillance and control of the airspace of Canada and the United States.

The NORAD Agreement was first signed by the governments of Canada and the United States on 12 May 1958, and has been renewed for varying periods since that time. Although there have been eight NORAD renewals since 1958, the basic text of the Agreement has been revised substantially only three times - in 1975, 1981 and 1996.

The commander in chief of NORAD is appointed by, and is responsible to, both the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States. Headquarters NORAD is located at Peterson AFB, Colorado Springs, Colorado. NORAD command and control is exercised through the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center, located a short distance away. Cheyenne Mountain serves as a central collection and coordination facility for a worldwide system of sensors designed to provide NORAD with an accurate picture of any aerospace threat.



The New First Sea Maritime

Over eighteen months ago, Eye Spy learned of an al-Qaida operation to take command of a merchant or passenger vessel

and use it as a deadly weapon. Recently, there has also been intelligence leaks on a most ambitious plot to hijack a cruise liner in the Mediterranean - packed with hundreds of holiday-makers. Warnings aplenty also on al-Qaida's use of rogue cargo vessels carrying goods and materials unhindered across the oceans. But perhaps the biggest clue to al-Qaida's burgeoning bag of maritime tricks was an interview given to *Lloyd's List*, the maritime publication, by Admiral Sir Alan West, the head of Britain's Royal Navy, and an electronic file recovered from a computer owned by a senior al-Qaida terrorist.

Intelligence shows al-Qaida may try to target shipping in a bid to disrupt world trade. Sir Alan West said that Western governments had intelligence that terrorists regarded shipping as an attractive target and have plans to destroy ships. "We have got an underlying level of intelligence which shows there is a threat," Sir West told *Lloyd's List*.

He further warned that terrorism could potentially cripple global trade and have grave knock-on effects on developed economies. "What we've noticed is that al-Qaida and other organisations

W Al-Qaida Pirates

Lord Issues Warning

have an awareness about maritime trade," he said. "They've realised how important it is for world trade in general and they understand that significance."

Lloyd's List noted that operations against merchant vessels are nothing new, citing al-Qaida's October 2002 attack against the French tanker *Limburg* off the coast of Yemen.

Admiral Sir Alan West, believes a maritime attack by al-Qaida is almost certain. One location recently mentioned is the Strait of Gibraltar. This dramatic photograph by Flight Images shows the narrow sea channel that separates Europe from Africa



"We've seen other plans from intelligence of attacks on merchant shipping. I can't give you detail on any of that, clearly, but we are aware that they have plans and they've looked at this..."

Admiral West

The warning, by such a senior military figure indicates British intelligence has discovered operational plans or surveillance notes to take over a merchant sea vessel. "We've seen other plans from intelligence of attacks on merchant shipping," Admiral West confirmed. "I can't give you detail on any of that, clearly, but we are aware that they have plans and they've looked at this."

Admiral West said that the biggest risk is when ships are in port, or at "maritime choke points" such as the Strait of Gibraltar or the Suez Canal. Here ships congregate in numbers and wait in turn to sail through narrow waterways. "It is almost impossible for terrorists to attack a ship on open seas," he said. Interestingly, Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence Agency (ISI), disclosed how they found a highly detailed al-Qaida plan to attack or hijack a passenger cruise liner while docked in South Africa.

Admiral West also spoke about the changing role that the Royal Navy and Coalition partners are playing in deterring maritime attacks. Fighting maritime terrorism is forcing navies to adapt to new techniques. This could be benefiting the UK's 'Red Ensign' group

of registers. Such vessels are automatically protected by the Royal Navy. "Ship owners realise that there are vulnerabilities and they realise how important the navy is to actually protect them," he said.

OPERATION ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR

In the Strait of Gibraltar, for example, Western merchant ships are regularly escorted by navy warships operating under the auspices of NATO's Operation Active Endeavour. Such operations started after Moroccan intelligence officials discovered a plot by al-Qaida to attack ships in the strait. Several terrorists were arrested.

Following attacks on the *USS Cole* and the *Limburg*, several navy warships have been fitted with upper-deck armament and adjusting weapon systems so that they can take on targets at closer range.

Admiral West was speaking during an interview on board the British frigate *HMS Grafton*.



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Attack on the Super-tanker Limburg

On 6 October 2002, the French supertanker Limburg was attacked as it prepared to enter Ash-Shir port, 30 kilometres (20 miles) from Al-Mukalla, off the southeastern coast of Yemen, to load a cargo of crude oil.

An explosion occurred on the Limburg. Evidence was soon discovered that pointed to a deliberate attack; explosives residue and fibreglass particles believed to be the remnants of a small boat were discovered. The attack was the first against a major merchant vessel since the Achille Lauro incident in 1985.

Lloyd's List said the investigative photographs "clearly show that the metal at the edges of the eight metre-wide hole is bent inwards in a manner more consistent with



reports from the ship's master that it was subject to a bomb attack, than with the theory put forward by the Yemeni government and the US State Department, that the explosion came from within the ship.

"The location of the hole at the waterline and the absence of any noticeable blast damage to the deck of the ship would also support the bomb theory."

The Limburg, owned by BIMCO members CMB and was enroute to Yemen when it was rammed by a motorboat packed with explosives in an identical attack against the warship USS Cole at Aden on 12 October 2000.

"The Limburg incident," says BIMCO, "illustrates well the dire consequences created by acts of terrorism, placing the lives of seafarers in grave danger with fatal consequences, causing severe

material damage and, not least, causing significant environmental harm. It also raises questions as to which, if any, of the maritime security initiatives now under development at the IMO and elsewhere could have helped to prevent such an attack."

Following the Limburg atrocity, BIMCO advised its members to liaise with their hull and machinery underwriters and P & I Clubs, and to evaluate the vulnerability of their ships based on their trading patterns, in order to safeguard lives and property.

BIMCO regularly issues advice to its members on matters of maritime security, encompassing issues such as the prevention of drug smuggling on ships, stowaway boardings, piracy attacks (particularly off the Somali coast), and armed robbery against ships at ports and anchorages.



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Beyond Belief

Russia Under Siege as Children Slaughtered



COURTESY NTV CHANNEL

Without doubt terrorists plumbed new depths in the siege of a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, and quite rightly the political and religious world was united in its condemnation. Many of the youngsters were shot in the back as they fled the gunmen and women who had barricaded themselves in the building. Forensic experts also found that many of the children had been stabbed to death. It was an appalling end to a dreadful week in Moscow's fight with terrorism. Some of the killers came from Chechnya, though Russia believes a number were from "outside the region."

Many ordinary Chechens, who have themselves suffered during their long quest for total independence from Moscow, were outraged by the horror. It was a nightmare played out to a stunned global audience. Few will forget the scenes of semi-naked children running in confusion. Those were the lucky ones as some 350 of their friends and relatives lay dead in the school gymnasium after bombs were detonated.

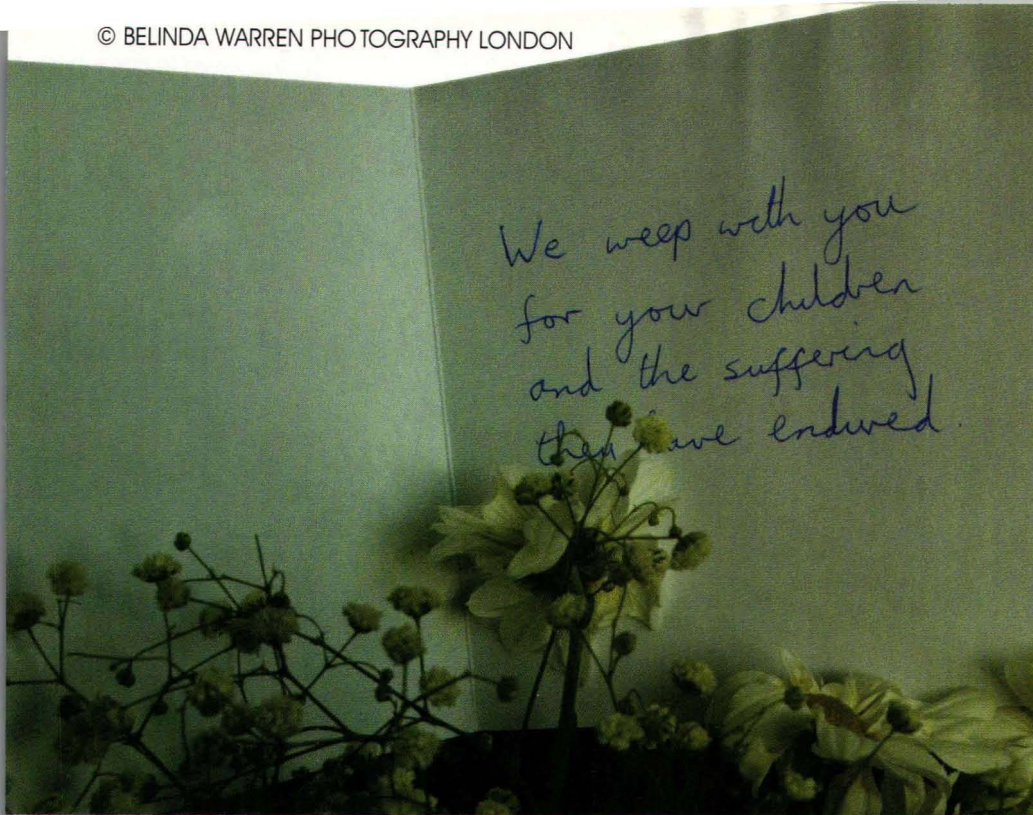
Once rescued, the victims related stories of despicable and inhumane cruelty, most far too graphic in nature to be told here.

The summer of 2004, is already being dubbed 'Russia's 9/11'.

On 24 August, two Russian airliners were blown up almost simultaneously as they carried holidaymakers from Moscow to resorts in the south of the country. Eighty nine lives were lost, as two suicide bombers managed to smuggle explosives aboard. Intelligence sources say the bombs were probably assembled in the airliner toilets by two 'Black Widows', a term used to describe the bombers because the women have lost family members in the conflict with Russia.



The gates of the Russian Embassy in London just moments after the siege ended reflected the mood of the world



The first aircraft to be destroyed was Flight 1303, Volga-Aviaexpress Tu-134, carrying 43 people. The aircraft was enroute from Moscow to Volgograd and came down about 125 miles south of the capital. Eye witnesses reported a huge fireball in the sky. Rescuers found the jet's tail near the village of Buchalki. The other aircraft, Flight 1047, a Sibir Airlines Tu-154, with 46 people on board, crashed close to the city of Rostov-on-Don, some 600 miles from Moscow. It was flying to the Black Sea resort city of Sochi.

Some early reports suggested the downing of the aircraft was a "bizarre coincidence". This was soon dismissed by intelligence watchers. Experienced crash investigators, supported by aviation forensic teams, discovered traces of explosives on debris at both sites. And within hours, it was disclosed that one of the pilots had actually sent out a 'hijack signal' in an attempt to advise Moscow that something was wrong.

The explosive - hexogen was found - the same as that used in the bombing of an apartment block in Moscow 1999.

Three hundred civilians died in that attack, almost certainly carried out by Chechen terrorists.

President Vladimir Putin immediately ordered the FSB to investigate, the service is the successor to the Soviet-era KGB. Intelligence officials said the only people on the airline lists not to have relatives come forward, were two Chechen women. One of those was S. Dzhebirkhanova, a young woman who boarded flight 1047 after changing her ticket for an earlier flight. She was sat in seat 19F towards the rear of the airliner - another clue as to why the tailplane was

blown well away from the rest of the aircraft. No one has come forward for the other suspected bomber, Amanta Nagayeva. She was the last person to purchase a ticket for Flight 1303. Ms Nagayeva hails from Grozny, the Chechen capital.

On 31 August, a bomb packed with bolts exploded near Moscow's Rizhskaya Metro Station. The bomb was approximately equivalent to 300-400 grams of TNT, a source in the Moscow police department said. "The bomb type is still being identified, but it looks similar to the bomb that exploded at a bus stop" ➤



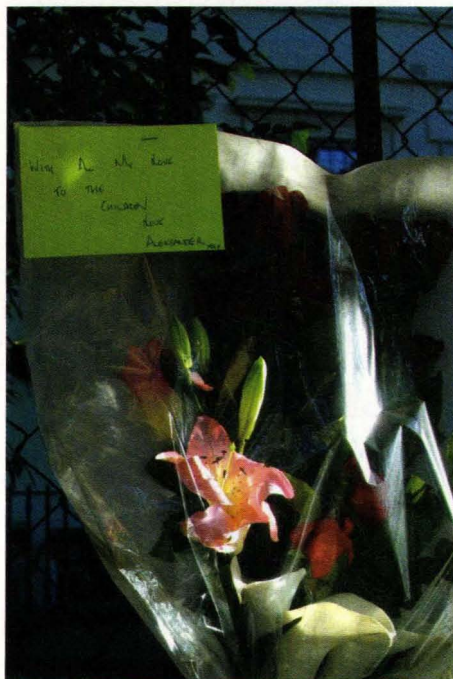
on Kashirskoye Highway," an official source said. Nine people died in the attack and 34 were injured - the result of another female suicide bomber.

Mayor Yuri Luzhkov said: "She [the bomber] was at the door [of the station] when she saw two policeman. She was scared and turned and decided to destroy herself," Luzhkov said.

He said four children and 11 women were among the injured. Seven people died immediately in the blast, including the bomber. Another person died later in hospital. The explosion came on the last day of the summer school holidays when parents and their children were certain to be doing last-minute pre-school shopping.

It was, however, the events in Beslan and the ruthless manner in which terrorists chose children and babies as human shields, that will be inserted in the annals of the darker side of Mankind forever. The youngsters were pawns in a broader conflict that has cost the lives of tens of thousands of Chechens. It is a conflict that has now spiralled out of control. Russian negotiators tried in vain to broker a peaceful solution, but the actions of the terrorists left little room for manoeuvre. Villagers asked to be exchanged for their children, the terrorists refused. The raid was cowardly and condemned by leaders of all nations, religions and creeds.

There can simply be no justification whatsoever for what happened in a small farming town of 30,000, situated just a few miles from the border with Chechnya.

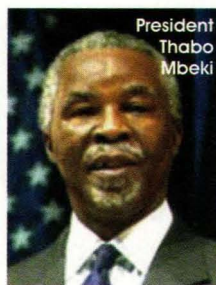


© BELINDA WARREN PHOTOGRAPHY

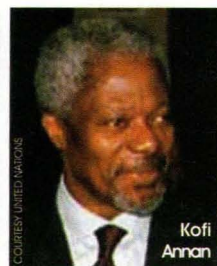


BESLAN - REFLECTIONS, COMMENT AND REACTION

President Thabo Mbeki - South Africa: "It is with great shock and sadness that we have learnt of the loss of lives in the incident in Beslan. We join the international community in extending our deepest condolences to the government (and) people of Russia, and we wish those injured a speedy recovery. We condemn acts of hostage taking, and the indiscriminate use of violence unequivocally."



President Thabo Mbeki

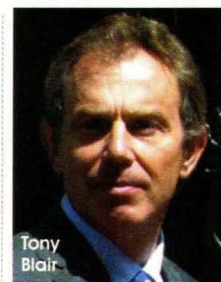


United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan said he was appalled. His spokesman said: "The secretary condemns in the strongest terms this criminal act directed against the most vulnerable members of society. I condemn in the strongest terms the callous hostage taking of children, parents and teachers."

Heads of state from Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Iraq and Kuwait

offered their sympathy to families of people caught up in the hostage drama. A prominent Muslim cleric also denounced it. "What is the guilt of those children? Why should they be responsible for your conflict with the government?" Egypt's top Muslim cleric, **Grand Sheik Mohammed Sayed Tantawi**, was quoted as saying during a Friday sermon in Banha, 30 miles north of Cairo.

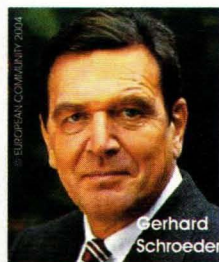
British Prime Minister Tony Blair expressed "revulsion at the inhumanity of terrorists prepared to put children through such suffering. No cause can justify such wicked acts of terrorism," he said in a message to Mr Putin.



"My thoughts, and the thoughts of the British people, are with you and the Russian people at this difficult time." HM Queen Elizabeth voiced her "profound shock at the events," asking Russian President Vladimir Putin to convey her "deepest sympathy to the bereaved and injured."

Swedish Foreign Minister Laila Freivalds said though Moscow could be

that "the Chechens, with the choice of their targets, had put themselves in a position where no one would shed tears when the punishment came. They reached a new low when they chose toddlers as bargaining chips."

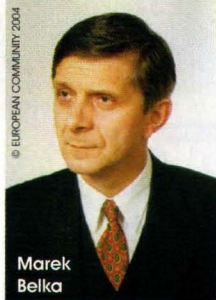


German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder said "terrorism must be fought wherever it presents itself. Terrorists with no conscience have tried to achieve political objectives by killing people."

Islam on Line

reported that: "Muslim leaders in Russia have sharply condemned holding hundreds of children hostage by an armed group in the north of the country." The Russian Fatwa Council denounced the abduction, saying "it is a terrorist act that Islam totally refuses and forbids. The council condemns the act of taking hostages and the metro blast in northern Moscow," Ramil Bilayev, the council's spokesman told IslamOnline.net. He went on: "The council's chairman Ravil Gainutdin had described what happened as a terrorist act that Islam totally refuses and forbids and urged for a swift release of the hostages. It was a heinous crime."

Polish Prime Minister Marek Belka said he was "shocked and outraged" by the assault on the school by the Russian forces. "I never imagined that an anti-terrorist unit



could go so far. All the limits have been overstepped. It's impossible to go any further," he said. But he also condemned the hostage-takers saying: "Terrorism is terrorism, and there is no justification for it."

US President George W. Bush, speaking just days before the third anniversary of 9/11, said the large-scale hostage taking in Russia was "another grim reminder of terrorist tactics." He mourned the loss of life in the raid to end the standoff. "We stand with the people of Russia, we send them our thoughts and prayers in this terrible situation," he said.



Norwegian Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik called the hostage-taking "a senseless and nauseating terrorist act."



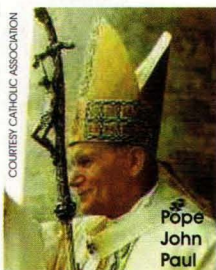
Former President Nelson Mandela said: "In no way can the victimisation and

killing of innocent children be justified in any circumstances, and especially not for political reasons, said Mandela: our thoughts are with the Russian people. There can be no possible justification for such a deed, which has ended in such a tragedy."



In Brussels, the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation** expressed its support for the Russian government. "NATO condemns in the strongest possible terms both the bombing in Moscow and the hostage-taking in North Ossetia," said NATO spokesman James Appathurai. "The alliance does combat and will continue to combat this scourge and will continue to do so," he added.

Pope John Paul lamented the "astonishing ferocity" with which the hostage crisis ended.



Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini's office said he had called his Russian counterpart Sergei Lavrov to express his support. "Such acts are, if at all possible, even more odious when they concern innocent young people."

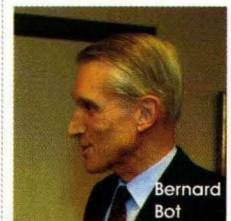


The Greek government said it supported Moscow's fight against terrorism. "Greece categorically condemns the suicide attack in Moscow and offers its condolences to the families and stresses its support to Russia in all actions aimed at fighting terrorism," **foreign ministry spokesman Georges Koumoutzakos** said.

In Ankara, a **foreign ministry statement** said: "Turkey vehemently condemns any terrorist action, whatever the motive, and is convinced that such action will lead nowhere."

The most ridiculous comment which was

furiously attacked by Russia, amazingly came from **Dutch Foreign Minister Bernard Bot**. In a statement on behalf of all EU foreign ministers, Mr Bot had said the EU would like to know from the [Russian] authorities how the tragedy could have happened. Russian called the comments "insolent, odious and deeply offensive," the EU quickly deleted it from the official text. Mr Bot later phoned his Russian counterpart Sergei Lavrov to explain he just did not have enough information about what exactly had happened in the school in Beslan... *astonishing - editor*



BESLAN: EVENTS SICKENED HARDENED JOURNALISTS

I thought I had become hardened to the barbarity of terrorism. But events at Beslan proved me wrong. There are no rules in the world of terrorism, but some are taken for granted... you do not target children.

One can only imagine at the terror the children suffered in their imprisonment, unable to reach out for their parents, denied food and water and even fresh air as they fought for breath in a stifling gymnasium, used as human shields and threatened with death. Such a situation would be difficult enough for an adult to endure, but for these children their last moments would have been one of abject terror.

How an adult could subject a child to that kind of abuse is beyond any form of reason, and to then shoot them in their backs as they ran for their lives is an act of pure evil. Anyone with a shred of humanity cannot justify such acts. The siege went beyond any political, ideological or religious justification.

The heart wrenching sights of the lifeless bodies laid out under sheets is one that will haunt the world for decades. The image that for me most captured the horror of the situation was a hardened Russian soldier crying as he cradled the lifeless body of a young child, he did not want to let her go, he wanted to make everything right for her, which is what adults should do for children, *they are all our responsibility.*

Steve McManus Law Enforcement Picture Library

'Kill the boys...tis expressly against the law of arms: tis as arrant a piece of knavery, mark you now as can be offered, in your conscience now is it not?'

Henry V William Shakespeare

Laila Freivalds



criticised for its handling of the Chechen crisis nothing could justify taking children hostages. "I am afraid that this was a means to attract the most attention," she said. "We have gone beyond all the limits of cruelty."

An editorial in the Saudi English-language *Arab News* put some blame for the bloody end to the school siege on Vladimir Putin, saying the Russian president couldn't afford to lose his "tough-man image." But it added

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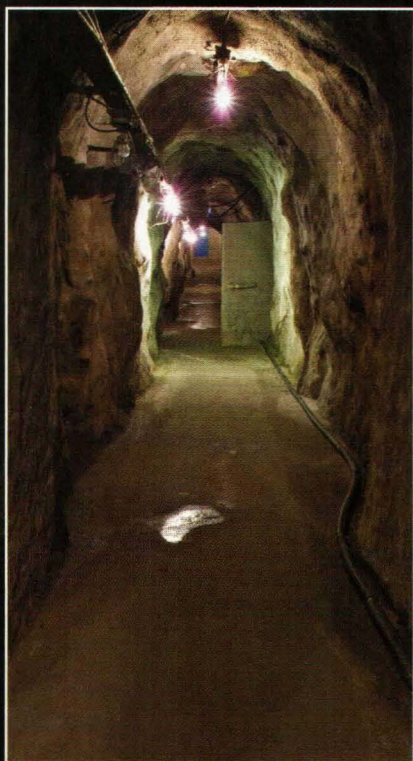
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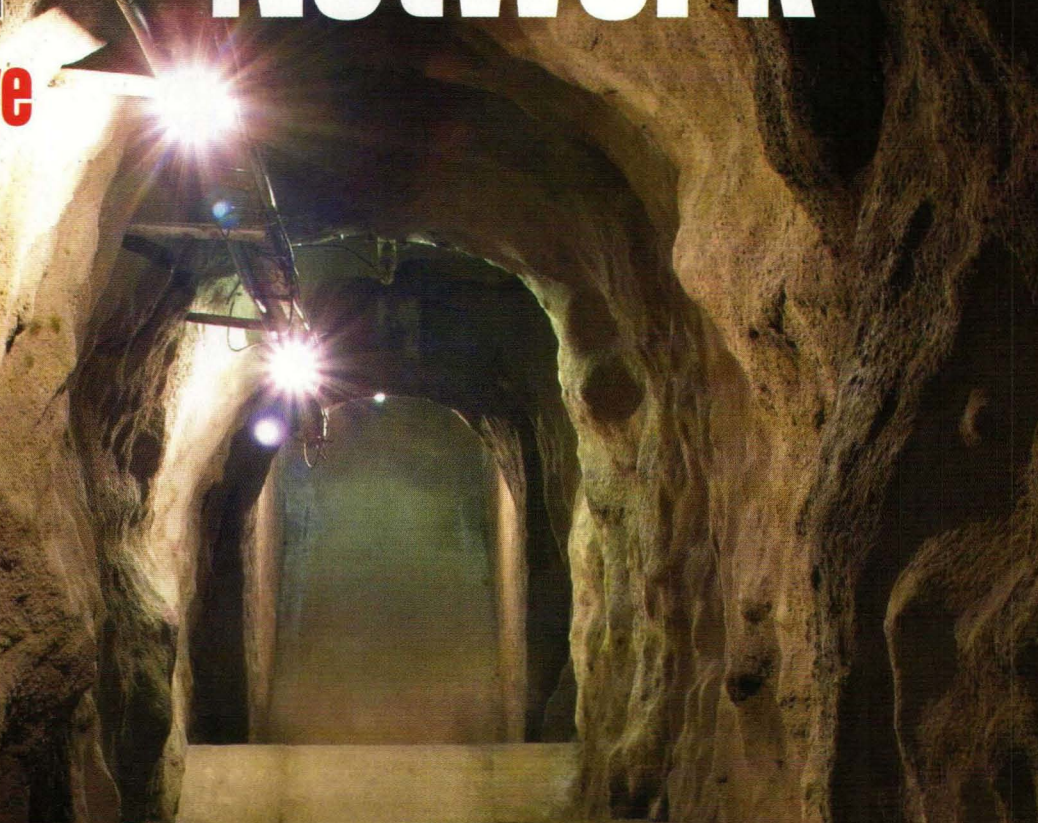
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SPECIAL READER OFFER



Inside Tito's Secret Tunnel Network

World Exclusive



From miles around, the Pljesevica Mountain looks like any other in the Balkans, but within its very core it hides a subterranean military complex that once provided Tito's Yugoslavia with a key defense capability. It now serves as a NATO communications base.

Photographer and author Simon Belcher takes an exclusive look at one of the great secrets of the Cold War ➤



Entrance into a secret tunnel network and bunker system built inside of the Pljesevica mountain by Tito to defend Yugoslavia from invasion



Close-up of the bullet ridden remains of some of the radar equipment; the technical apparatus that once resided behind these screens has been stripped long ago. Inset: Tito

In 1947 Marshal Tito recognised a need to secure his recently formed Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRJ) from the threat of being subjugated into the USSR by Stalin. With the Cold War underway relations between the West and Europe's only Communist country independent of Moscow were at times edgy. In this difficult political environment Tito began construction of a vast military complex inside the Pljesevica Mountain on the border between Croatia and Bosnia.

Workers were bought in from all areas of Yugoslavia. Working in small teams, once a team had completed a section of the complex they were sent home. This method of managing the labour force ensured that not even the people who constructed the base knew the full extent or enormity of what lay within the mountain.

At its completion, some ten years later, the workforce had created some 1828 metres of tunnels linking a vast complex of bunkers deep within slopes of Pljesevica. The top of the

mountain housed a radar and communications system linked by elevator to an airbase 2000 metres below in the base of the mountain.

The airbase, consisting of four large tunnels going right into the belly of Pljesevica, contained all facilities necessary for the maintenance and combat activity of some one hundred jet aircraft, as well as underground personnel quarters for one of the most strongly fortified air bases in Europe. Five runways (2,500-3,500 metres long) in the Bihac valley at the foot of



In the Bihac valley
at the foot of the
mountain are the
runways for the
airport, they have
been built in this
pattern to appear
like a road system
from the air



The corridor of the communications centre inside Pljesevica, once a secret Yugoslav base now a NATO restricted area, no photography is allowed beyond this point

the mountain coupled with the tunnels internal configuration enabled planes to fly out on assignments and to fly in for refuelling and re-arming without delay. The runways were built to look like a road system from the air, making it difficult for enemy pilots to locate and destroy them.

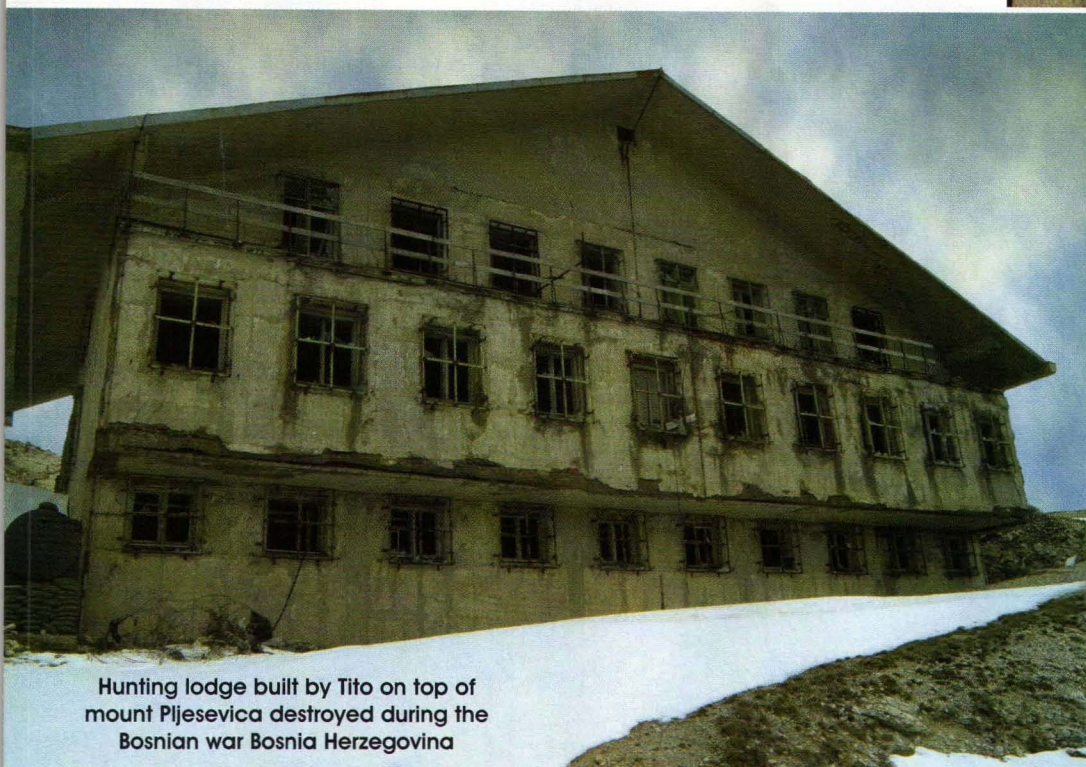
The radar system at the top of the mountain covered half of the Balkans. With communications linked not only to the rest of Yugoslavia but to the outside world, the base could provide and receive intelligence from around

the globe. Advanced anti-aircraft weapons technology concealed on the summit of Pljesevica provided local protection and ensured that communications could be maintained even in the event of a direct attack.

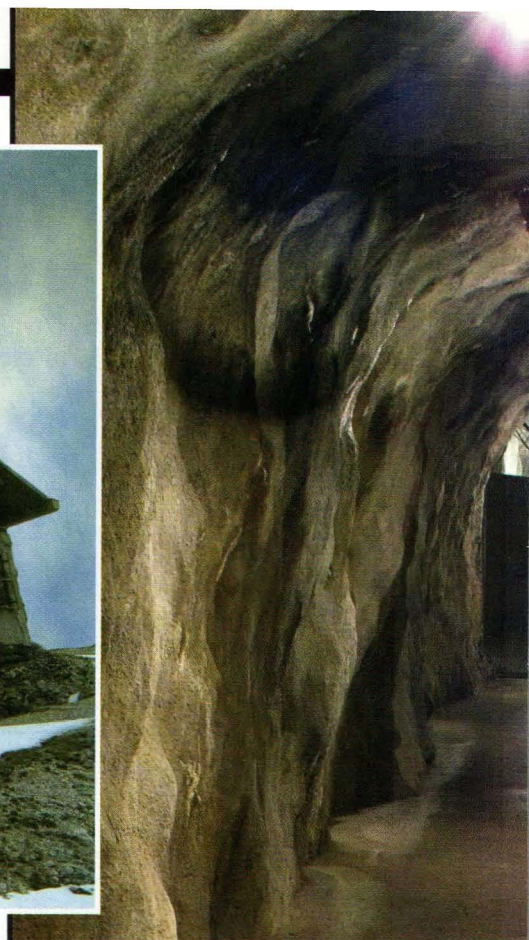
This base not only provided Yugoslavia with one of its key defence capabilities, it also served as a safe haven and command centre for senior members of the Yugoslav communist party in the event of war. The natural protection afforded by the mountain rock was reinforced

with insulation materials imported from Switzerland. The tunnel network contains large armoured doors some 40cm thick and placed every 30 metres, each door when closed creates a sealed chamber.

At the core of the mountain the communication centre has its own filtered air supply. Bulk fuel storage tanks ensured the generators and airport could function without re-supply for protracted periods. The complex even has its own integral water supply and storage capabilities.



Hunting lodge built by Tito on top of mount Pljesevica destroyed during the Bosnian war Bosnia Herzegovina



On the very top of the mountain a large hunting lodge commands an impressive view across the border lands of Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina. Built as retreat for Tito and other senior members of Yugoslavia's ruling elite, it could easily explain away the presence of key personalities in such an isolated area and provided the official reason for most of the mountain being out of bounds to the public. If Yugoslavia came under attack Tito and his government would seek refuge in bunkers across the Federation where they could command their military,

even if an installation was destroyed the command and control could be maintained from another location. As one of these locations the security around the Pljesevica Mountain was high. The activities in the mountain were shrouded in mystery, prompting all manner of rumours amongst the people of Yugoslavia.

By the early 90s, with Tito gone and Yugoslavia rapidly falling apart, the control of such a key military installation became an important concern for the leaders of that time. Its location on the border between



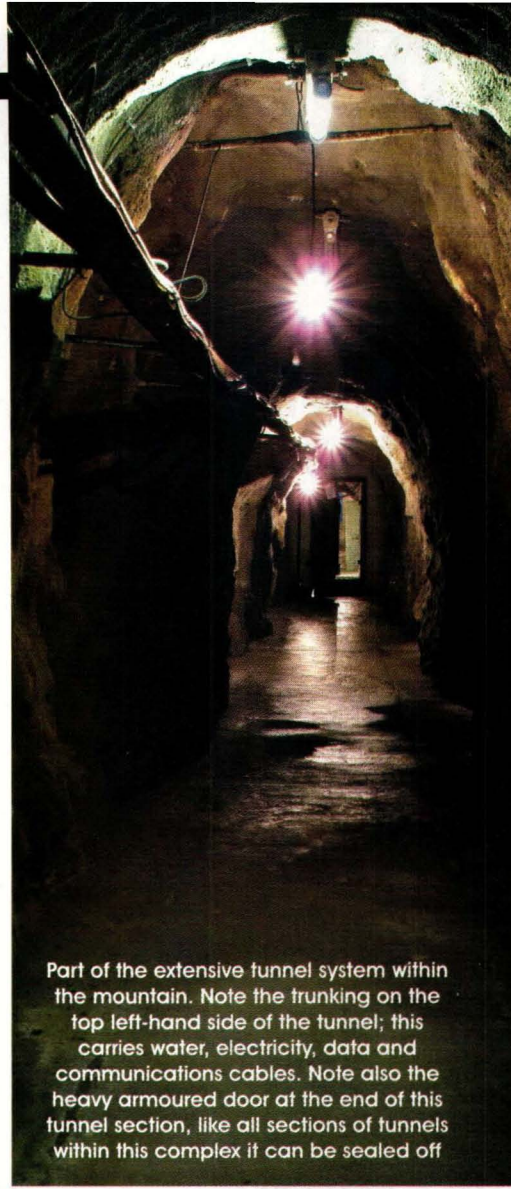
One of the entrances into the tunnel complex. The doorway is recessed and would have originally have been concealed from view from the air and the ground

This long tunnel is still maintained and lit because it leads to a door opening out onto the road on the outside of the mountain, at about halfway up the mountain slopes the route is used for re-supply during the winter when the summit of Pljesevica is snowed in.

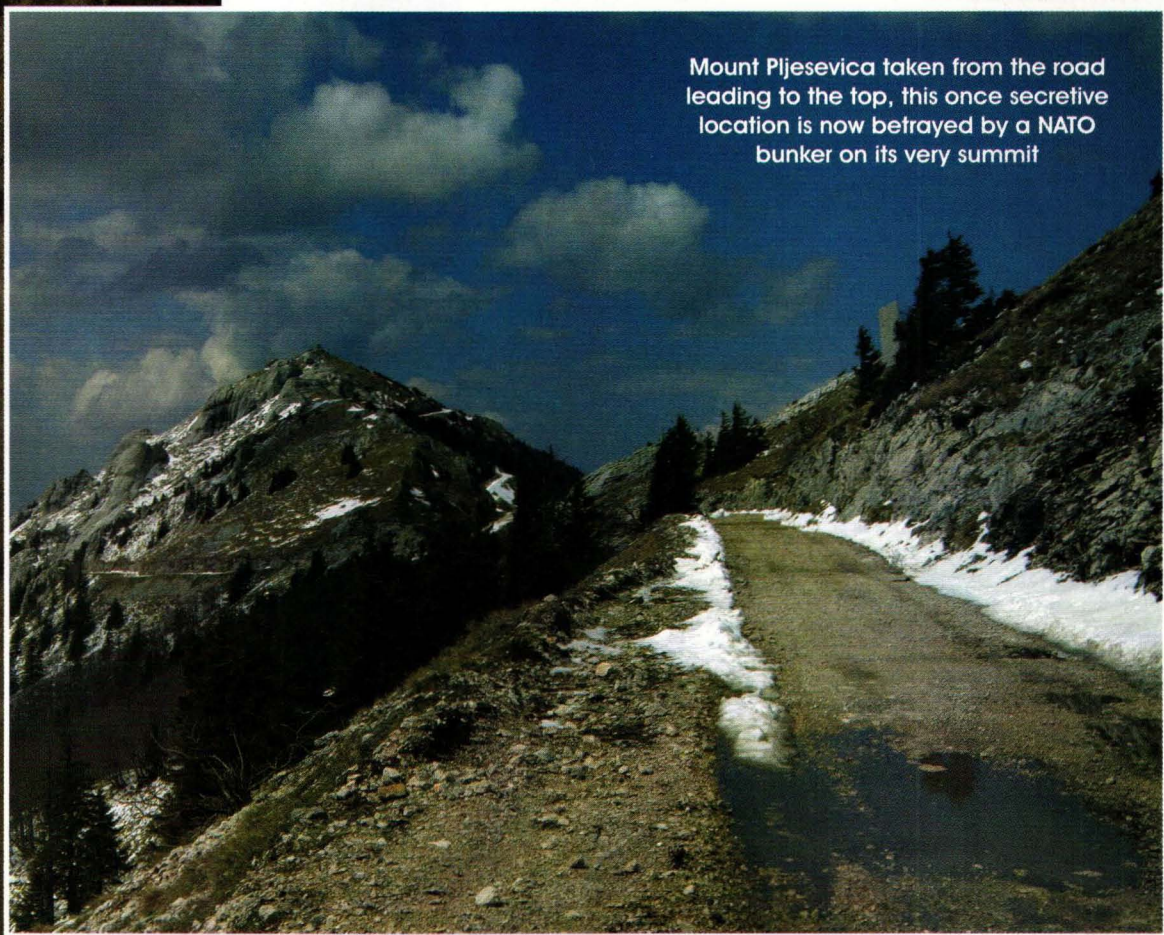


Croatia and Bosnia was of considerable cause for concern for the Croatian authorities. On 16 May 1992, the base was due to be handed over to the predominantly Serbian Yugoslavian National Army (JNA) from Bosnia. With civil war brewing in Bosnia the Croats who occupied it at the time, were un-easy about handing the Base over to their Bosnian Serb neighbours. Croatian forces stripped Pljesevica of all its sophisticated military and communications equipment. Then in a final act of defiance they placed deep-layed explosive charges every 50 metres inside the airport at the base of the mountain. When the Serbian forces arrived they detonated the charges bringing much of the airbase crashing down. The explosion caused an estimated six billion dollars worth of damage. However as testament to the strength of the tunnel system, everything asides the airbase remained unscathed.

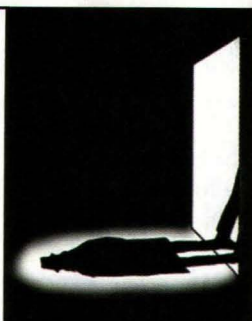
The Serb forces immediately occupied the top of the mountain, systematically laying mines and booby traps both inside the tunnel complex



Part of the extensive tunnel system within the mountain. Note the trunking on the top left-hand side of the tunnel; this carries water, electricity, data and communications cables. Note also the heavy armoured door at the end of this tunnel section, like all sections of tunnels within this complex it can be sealed off

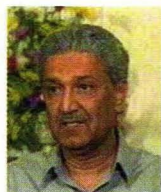


Mount Pljesevica taken from the road leading to the top, this once secretive location is now betrayed by a NATO bunker on its very summit



NUCLEAR TRAFFICKING - MAN CHARGED

SOUTH AFRICA: The head of a South African engineering company has been charged with trafficking in nuclear-related materials that could be used to make weapons of mass destruction. Johan Meyer, 53, made a brief appearance at Vanderbilpark Magistrates Court on charges of violating South Africa's Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act. He was not asked to plead and was remanded into custody pending a bail hearing.



Abdul Khan

A US Embassy official in Pretoria said Meyers arrest was linked to international investigations into the network of Abdul Qader Khan, the founder of Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme who admitted in February to passing nuclear technology to other countries. "At this stage, we deny it," Meyer's lawyer Heinrich Badenhorst said.

AL-QAIDA COMMANDER LINKED TO BESLAN

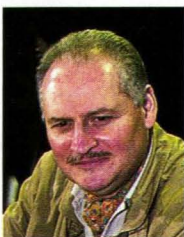
MOSCOW: Intelligence officials in Russia are examining information that indicates the Beslan school assault was financed by Abu Omar As-Seyf, an Arab who allegedly represents al-Qaida in Chechnya, and directed by Chechen rebel leader Shamil Basayev (right).



Intelligence sources in the UK have also learned that Basayev is intent on committing a major atrocity in Britain. It is emerging that the warlord targeted Prime Minister Tony Blair for assassination during the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002. Since the plot was uncovered, MI5 have a major ongoing surveillance operation against a number of targets in several major cities. Basayev is regarded by the security world as one of the most dangerous and violent figures in world terrorism.

JACKAL ACCOMPLICE ACQUITTED

BERLIN: A German court has acquitted Johannes Weinrich of murder and attempted murder charges for allegedly aiding terrorist Carlos the Jackal in several 1980s bombings in France. The court said there was insufficient evidence to convict Weinrich, who is already serving a life sentence for a 1983 Berlin bombing linked to the Jackal, whose real name is Ilich Ramirez Sanchez. Prosecutors failed to get Sanchez to testify in the case against Weinrich.



Ilich Sanchez -
The Jackal

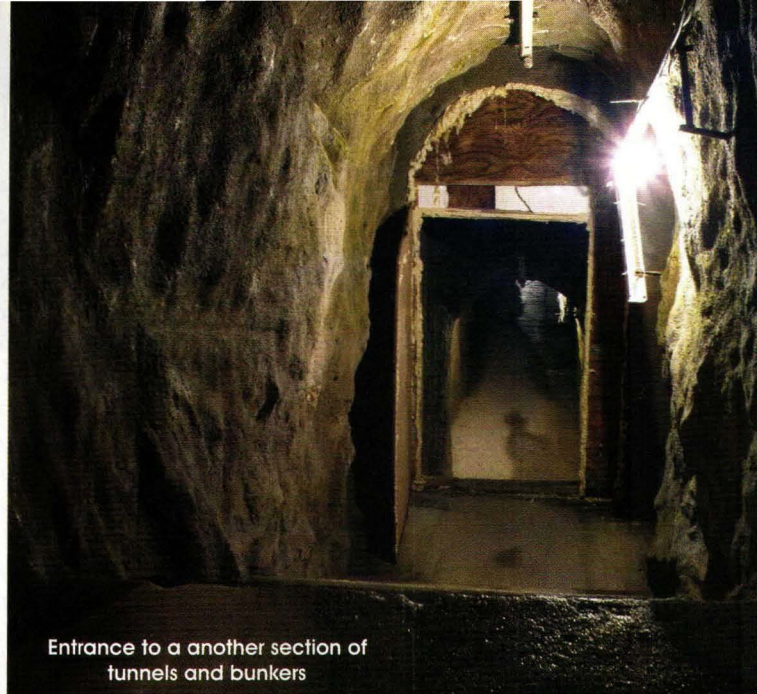
NORTH KOREA 'MANUFACTURED' SPIES

WASHINGTON: An American soldier who spent 40 years in North Korea has told officials that the communist state operated a system that involved "breeding spies" who could then infiltrate the West.

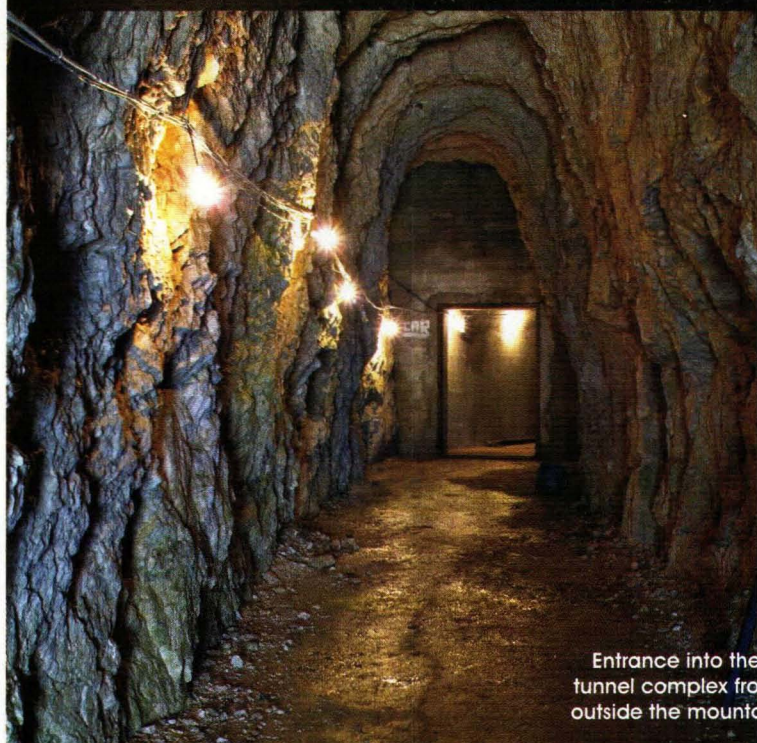


As part of a plea-bargain with US military officials, who want him court-martialled, Charles Jenkins (right) said that former American soldiers were used to father children who to this day, are still operating in the West as spies.

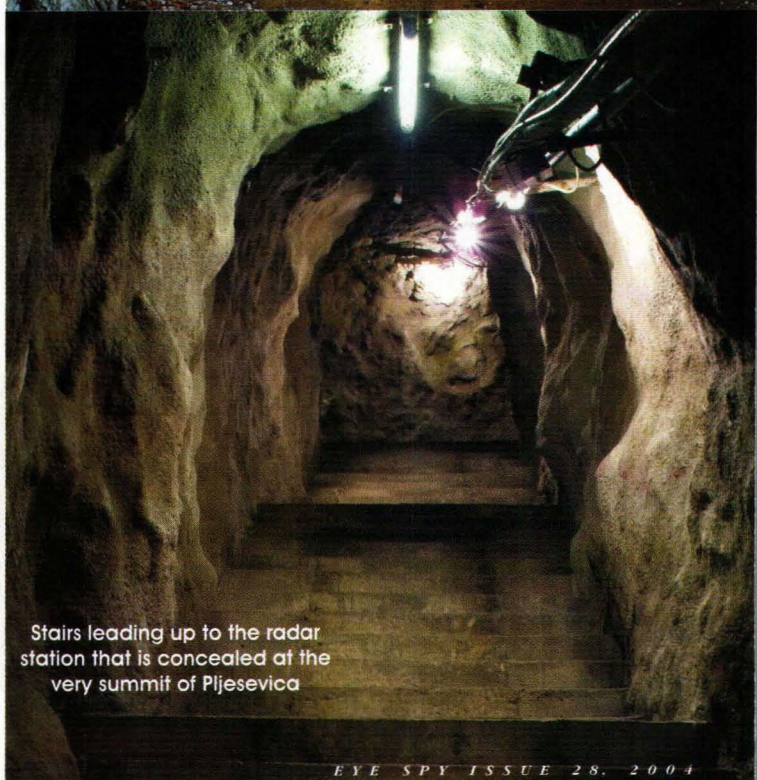
Jenkins, 64, disappeared 40 years ago while working as a guard in the Demilitarised Zone dividing the Koreans. In a statement read by his military lawyer he said: "In two cases, the Americans had multiple children who are now young adults who appear to be American or European." Mr Jenkins said that the Americans were only allowed to marry so they could produce spies and target American interests in South Korea and beyond.



Entrance to a another section of
tunnels and bunkers



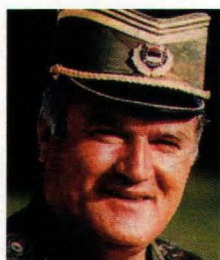
Entrance into the
tunnel complex from
outside the mountain



Stairs leading up to the radar
station that is concealed at the
very summit of Pljesevica



Close-up of the bullet ridden remains of some of the radar equipment; the technical apparatus that once resided behind these screens has been stripped long ago



Ratko Mladic

and on the mountainside around. They remained on top of the mountain throughout the war in Bosnia, fending off repeated attacks. The complex was used during this period for its intended purpose as a communications station, maintaining the flow of information in Gen. Ratko Mladic's Bosnian Serb Army.

When the war ended in Bosnia, NATO peace keepers took control of Pljesevica using it as the satellite communications station between NATO forces in Bosnia and elsewhere. Once in the hands of the Western world, security officials from NATO countries wasted no time in viewing and surveying all the areas of this complex that were still accessible. One can only speculate as to the disparity of what the West's intelligence believed lay within the mountain and what they actually found.

NATO peace keepers in their current guise as SFOR (Stabilization Force) still

occupy the base today. Despite living in the tunnels within Pljesevica for nearly ten years, much of this vast complex remains unexplored by NATO or anyone outside of the former Yugoslavia. The mined and booby trapped sections have been classed by demining engineers as 'impossible to clear'.

Tito's tunnel network is about to embark on a new chapter of its life. As the scaling down of NATO operations in Bosnia continues, Pljesevica is due to be handed over to the government of Bosnia Herzegovina (BiH). When NATO leaves so will the electricity supply, and much of the infrastructure. Considered too dangerous to leave open and unattended, and with mined sections that can't be cleared, the Bosnian authorities intend to seal up the site.

So it seems many of the secrets of the tunnel system Tito built inside a mountain will never be revealed to the world.

With the West in the grip of global terrorism and the doomsayers of the security world predicting that it's only a

matter of time before a major terrorist organisation gets their hands on a nuclear weapon, it's hardly surprising that outside interest in Tito's bunkers has increased. American entrepreneurs are exceptionally interested in the underground facilities built during Tito's regime. The general press has already reported that a number of wealthy American families have purchased underground missile silos in the US, left over from the Cold War. Ed Peden a stuntman in the movie *'Day After'* built a home for his family in an abandoned missile silo and founded a company called *20th Century Castles* offering this service to others.

Ironically it's not just the United States that has expressed an interest in the subterranean military complexes built in Bosnia. Saddam Hussein used Tito's blueprints for his own shelter in Iraq.

Maybe there is still life in the tunnels yet?

© Simon Belcher 2004

A MOST SECRET WORLD

An Intelligence Corp Officer Reveals

When as an infantry officer in 1970 I was invited to join the Intelligence Corps, my own astonishment at being selected for such a remarkable

Corps was only matched by the incredulity of my brother officers. I, with them, wondered precisely what (acting) Captain Hughes-Wilson of the Sherwood Foresters had to offer what was reputed to be the cleverest unit in the Army. "Who knows?" said my CO (Commanding Officer) at my final interview. "You might even catch a spy one day!"

"You'll start at the bottom, of course," announced my first boss, introducing me to his sceptical Security Section.

A grizzled ex-Field Security Intelligence Corps sergeant major (fluent in Polish, German and French: active service in Cyprus and Aden) sized me up. He knew exactly what I was capable of. "I'd like you to do the security survey, Sir. Of the local NAAFI (US = PX)."

Thus began my glittering career as an intelligence officer. Sgt. Pinchard (fluent German and Welsh, undercover intelligence operator) carefully helped me to assess the security risk from the dreaded KGB to the NAAFI's secret evacuation plan to flee to Dunkirk should the Red hordes invade. Any ideas of becoming another Harry Palmer disappeared under piles of protective security reports. Glumly I asked whether anyone had ever caught a spy? Heads were shaken. Even if one had been, I was told, it was always kept quiet. I went back to my reports.

After three months I was allowed out on my own, moving from one security section to another in Germany, learning the basics of my new trade.

Within a year I was commanding a security section, dealing with the local army units and working with the German police special branch. In the early 1970s, the apparent tranquillity of provincial Germany masked a constant threat from espionage, sabotage and subversion. Although the Cold War seemed calm, below the surface a secret struggle went on relentlessly, now complicated by the threat from a revived IRA.

In this undercover intelligence war there were few rules. Success was everything. So, one day when one particular and very special source presented itself, I exploited it with "great drive and enthusiasm".

At least that's what the delighted visiting mandarin from HQ said. My reports were apparently of great interest: to London itself, no less. There were cosy little lunches and talk of great things to come.

My new security company commander, a wily Scot who (like so many Intelligence Corps officers) had risen from the ranks, was less impressed. "You do realise that what you are doing is highly illegal?" he said on his first visit. "Has London given you written authorisation to do this? Because if they haven't, you could go to jail." He beamed.

Thoughtfully, I raised the matter with the agency concerned on their next visit. "Ah," they nodded. "That's a bit tricky," London said, disappearing more quickly than usual I felt. I sat on my very special source and waited for new instructions. I am still waiting.

Two years later, after a spell at the Intelligence Centre, I found myself based in Cyprus. A key brief was to support the SAS in their forgotten war in Dhofar, at the southernmost tip of the Arabian peninsular.

Author of the



Pupils
Mas

John Hughes

embers...

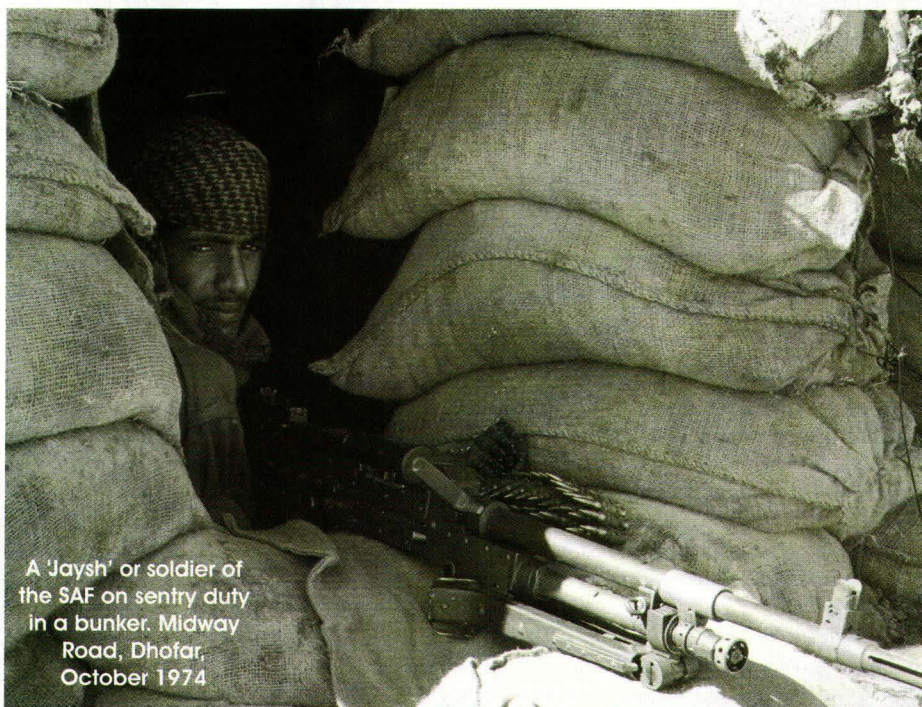


General Prem Chand, India, Commander UNFICYP, presents UN medal to Colonel John Hughes-Wilson 1976

This time there was no disguising the enemy. The communist insurgents from South Yemen swarmed across the Omani frontier, terrorising the local bedou, mining the roads, and mortaring the RAF base at Salalah. The SAS were regularly in action, taking on - and beating - the guerrillas at their own game. Key to victory in the campaign were the firqua, ex-insurgents who had defected to the Sultan to form irregular platoons under eagle eye of the SAS. While firqua were excellent sources of intelligence, occasionally they re-defected.

were happy to oblige. The grinning firqua climbed into the back to subject us to a lively inquisition as we rattled for hours over the empty desert. He cheerfully admitted that he had 'been a god-less communist but had now seen the light, praise be to Allah' and was happy to "share the kindness of the two British intelligence officers with such a fine vehicle, nice rifles and such an expensive radio". Gradually an uneasy suspicion began to dawn on us that our contribution to the Sultan's hearts and minds campaign might have been unwise.

One day, deep in the desert a bare-foot lonely figure waving a rifle thumbed a lift. We



A 'Jaysh' or soldier of the SAF on sentry duty in a bunker. Midway Road, Dhofar, October 1974

et ers lson

"That's an unusual rifle," I said. "May I see it?" Reluctantly the firqua passed his ancient German Mannlicher to me. I unloaded it and it sat on my lap all the way to Salalah, while my companion began animated conversation on the radio to HQ about our hitch hiker.

At Salalah our passenger swiftly disappeared into the bazaar with many salutations. "Who was he?" I enquired of my fellow intelligence officer, an old desert hand. He shrugged. "I don't know. The radio wasn't working. But if he had been able to nip over the border with two British intelligence officers, a brand new Land Rover and that haul of kit on board he would have been set up for life. Clever to get his rifle..."

My return to Cyprus was thoughtful.

It became even more so when I was met with the news that I must move at one day's notice to become the 'Information Officer' for the UN Force in Cyprus. My predecessor had been sacked at short notice from his UN post. I swiftly found out why.

The Greeks had mounted a coup in 1974 and attacked the Turkish Cypriots. While the British government did nothing, Turkey had intervened to protect the Turkish population. A serious war had broken out with planes, tanks and serious bloodshed on all sides. A harassed UN tried to keep an uneasy piece on the divided island.

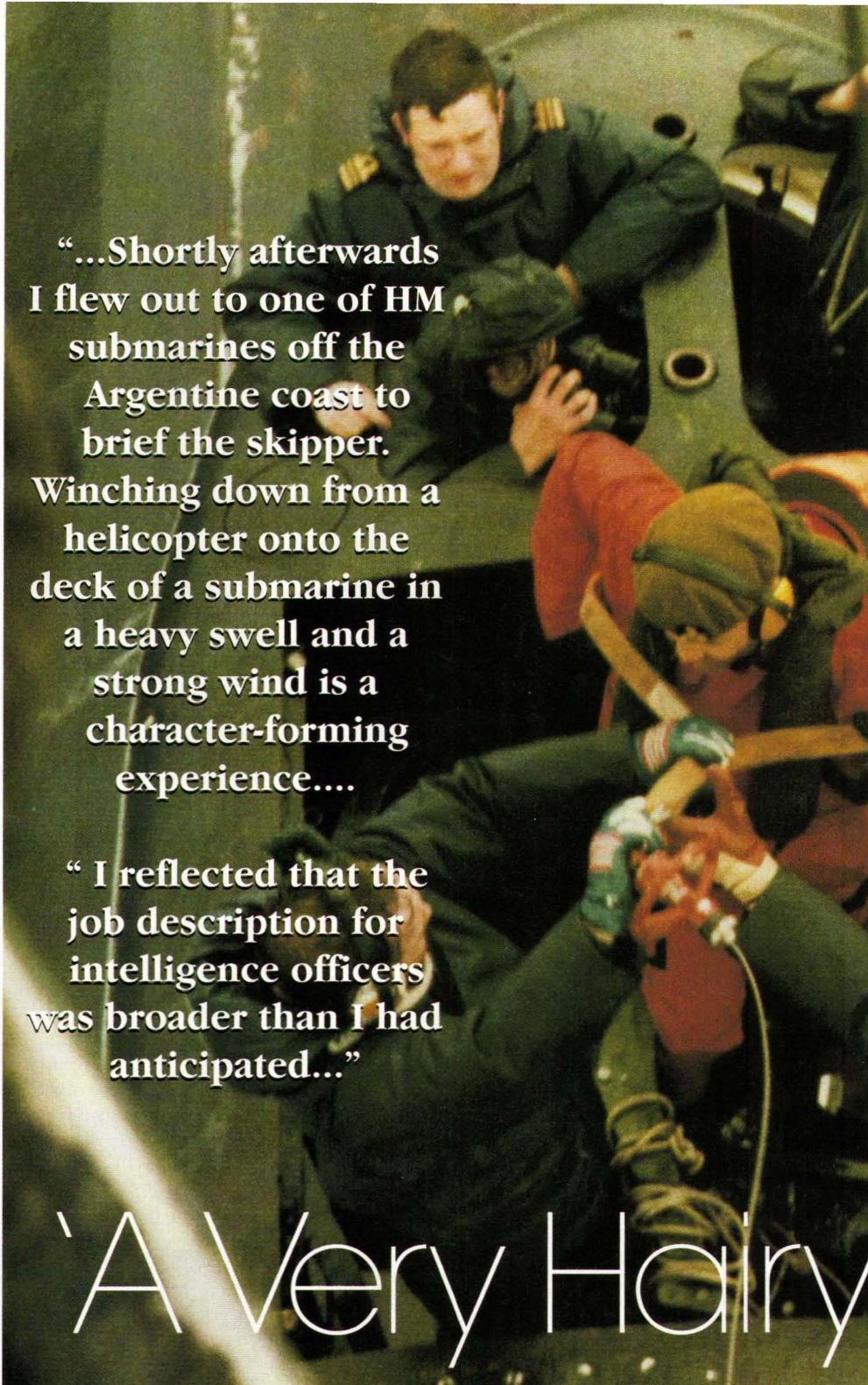
One day my phone rang. "Would the major," a polite Greek voice enquired, "be requiring the Mercedes this afternoon?"

Puzzled questioning revealed that my predecessor had regularly, 'done little jobs' for an organisation, 'on the quiet'. Shaken, I discovered that I too was expected to do 'little jobs around the island'.

I called the individual I suspected was responsible. "What's all this about a Mercedes? And who's paying for it? Are these little jaunts you're asking me to do authorised by the Foreign Secretary?" I asked. "After all, spying within the UN risks serious embarrassment to HMG?" A long pause followed.

"We never bother with that kind of thing..." the voice said quietly. "That's probably why my predecessor got sacked," I riposted. "Well, if you're scared of a bit of bother, old boy..." said the voice and rang off.

The voice need not have worried. There was quite enough excitement as the UN Information Officer without doing 'little jobs on the side', as my three arrests by the Greeks and three arrests by the Turks proved. "At least," said the Indian UN Force Com-



**"...Shortly afterwards
I flew out to one of HM
submarines off the
Argentine coast to
brief the skipper.
Winching down from a
helicopter onto the
deck of a submarine in
a heavy swell and a
strong wind is a
character-forming
experience....**

**"I reflected that the
job description for
intelligence officers
was broader than I had
anticipated..."**

'A Very Haïry

mander - who had in his day been the Indian Army's Director of Military Intelligence and knew exactly what I was up to on his behalf - at my farewell medal ceremony, "It proves that you have been completely impartial..."

Impartiality was the very last quality needed in my next assignment: interrogator.

Interrogation is much misunderstood, as recent headlines prove. A good interrogation always ends as a truthful dialogue. The skilled interrogator is after intelligence. However, training 'prone to capture' troops to resist enemy interrogation is entirely different. A captured SAS operator or

downed aircrew cannot always expect to be treated under the Geneva Convention. Those most at risk need to be tested to see if they are really fit to resist the brutalities of being held by those with little interest in human rights.

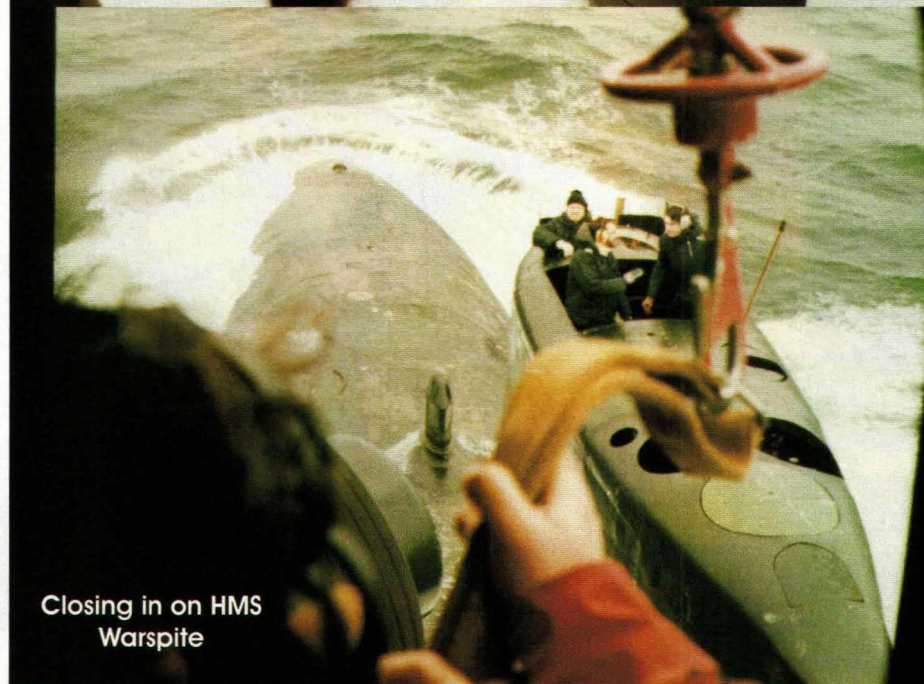
My very first training exercise was against the toughest targets of all: the SAS selection course. No love was lost on either side of the table. The SAS candidates had to hold out: the interrogation team had to get them to talk. Hooding, stress positions, lack of sleep and food, all carefully controlled by psychiatrists and checked by alert civil servants, reduced both sides to exhausted zombies. However, I can honestly say that in the two

A British general is
lowered into HMS
Warspite

13 December 1982



Royal Navy Sea King



Closing in on HMS
Warspite

years I checked out the SAS's final training exercise, only one candidate ever cracked.

On the other hand, the 'real life' security detainees we occasionally had to deal with usually sang like canaries under questioning, and without any threat of stress or violence either. In fact, sometimes it was hard to stop them talking....

THE FALKLANDS

In 1982 General Galtieri arranged a new posting; this time to the South Atlantic. I took over from a battle-scarred friend. He had fought the war: all I had to do was help clear it up. ➤



This turned out to be difficult. The Force's top secret minefield map had "disappeared" along with much else. In their enthusiasm for souvenirs it seemed that the victorious Paras and Marines had 'liberated' every piece of useful Argentine documentation. Terse signals were exchanged with UK, which expressed surprise that such things had gone missing but otherwise offered little help. They had a victory parade to organise. My own suggestion that the really sensible and fastest way to get intelligence on the final Argie locations and maps might be to offer to buy them back from the pubs and clubs around Aldershot (British Army town) was met with raised eyebrows at the Commander's conference and a hard stare from the Royal Military Policeman.

We would have to do it the hard way.

Accordingly we set out to collect what intelligence we could find. Unfortunately,

most of it seemed to be in the most heavily mined locations where even the nosiest Para was reluctant to take his chance. Led by an imperturbable Royal Engineers lance corporal from bomb disposal we moved in to see what we could find.

We found more than we bargained for.

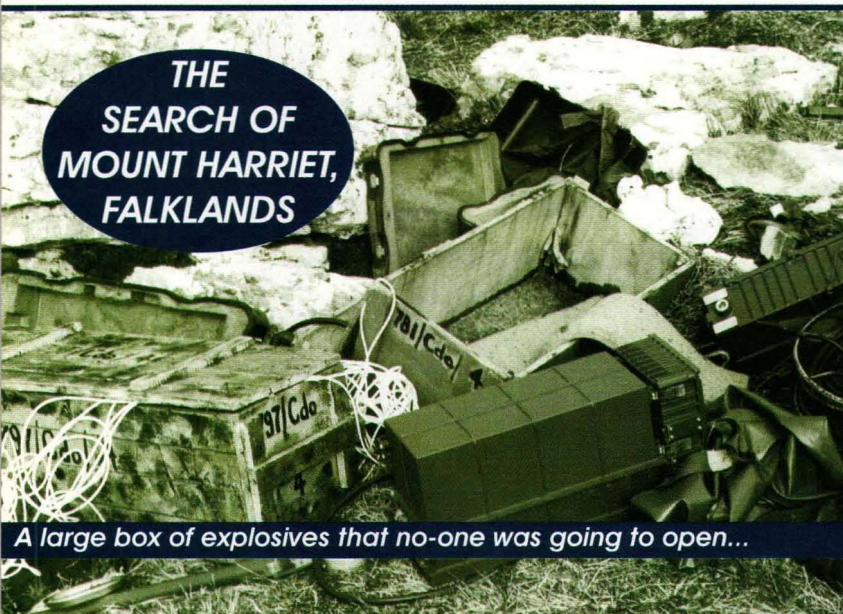
Among the debris of the battlefields the retreating Argentines had left little 'calling cards'. Some were just disgusting: faeces and the occasional rotting corpse. Others were more deadly: mines and booby traps. On my second outing, crawling into a bunker, I put my hand on a small metal object. It was a bright green airbed pump. I showed it to the Royal Engineer in charge. Corporal Tony was impressed. "Coo," he said. "I've not seen one of those before. That's an Italian anti personnel mine," he observed with professional interest. "Gutty stuff, boss!"

Shortly afterwards I flew out to one of HM submarines off the Argentine coast to brief the skipper. Winching down from a helicopter onto the deck of a submarine in a heavy swell and a strong wind is a character-forming experience. A large South Atlantic roller gently deposited me into the sea. Bobbing up and down in my survival suit, while worried matelots tried to haul me back on board, I reflected that the job description for intelligence officers was broader than I had anticipated.

Rumours of my alleged imperturbability - or idiocy - spread. I was offered the task of taking photographs hanging on a strop beneath a helicopter, because: "We heard



THE SEARCH OF MOUNT HARRIET, FALKLANDS



A large box of explosives that no-one was going to open...

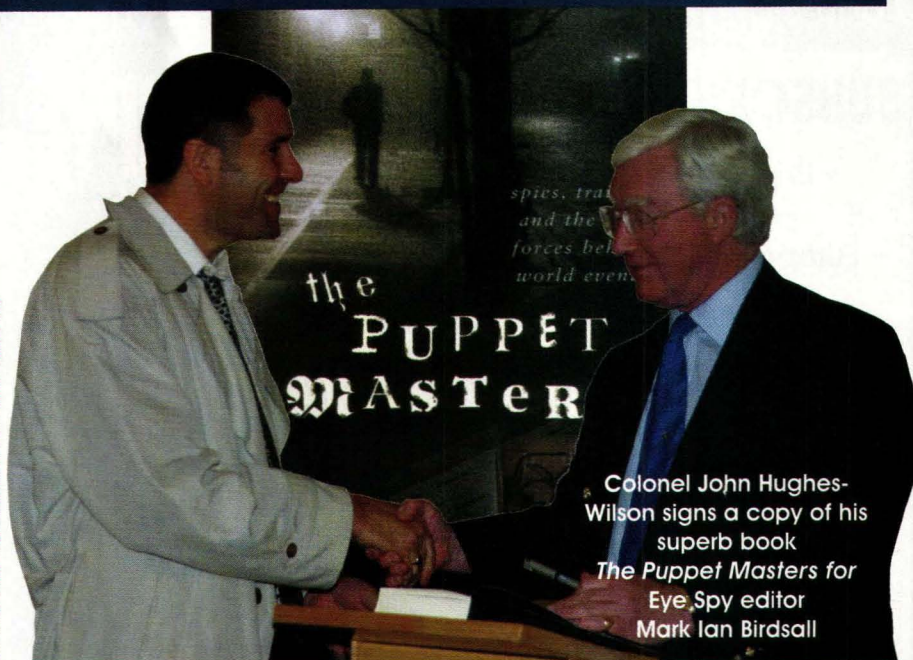


A simple abandoned Argentinean rifle....?

that you rather liked doing that sort of thing..."

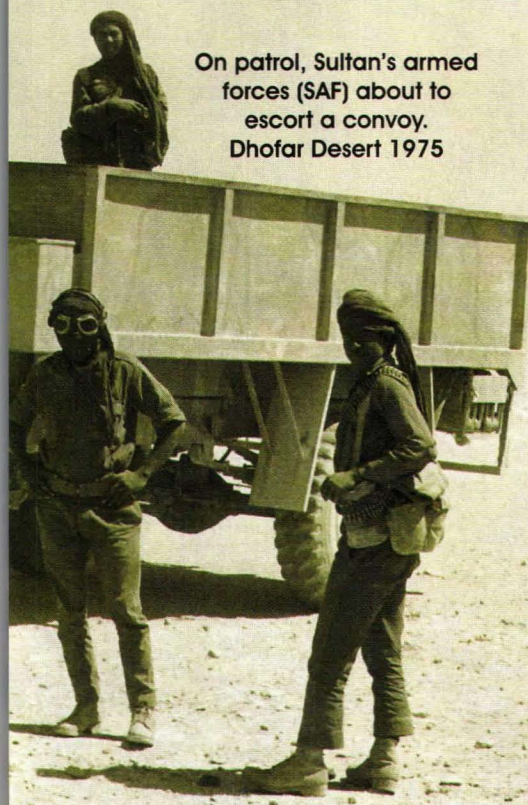
I protested that the rumours were unfounded. I knew only too well that the real intelligence heroes - and heroines - are the agent handlers. Undercover, at desperate risk and unsung, the Intelligence Corps' HUMINT operators are the people who uncover the hardest intelligence targets of all: enemy intentions, direct from the enemy. Whether taking their instructions from the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Belfast or the Foreign Commonwealth Office in Basra, it is the agent runners who take the real risks. Their gallantry awards make the case without any further comment

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Colonel John Hughes-Wilson signs a copy of his superb book *The Puppet Masters* for Eye Spy editor Mark Ian Birdsall

On patrol, Sultan's armed forces (SAF) about to escort a convoy. Dhofar Desert 1975



and provide the rare but invaluable seam of HUMINT against which a deadly enemy's intentions can be weighed by calm civil servants sitting in comfortable offices a long way from the front line.

Fortunately my skills in this area were never tested and I began to reflect that sadly, the more senior one gets, the less real drama there is in life. However one last excitement awaited me. In my final posting, I achieved a career goal and a real first. Moreover it was a coup that would have gladdened the heart of my Sherwood Foresters' Commanding Officer all those years before. Through a combination of bad tradecraft and lack of care on his part, plus careful security investigation on our part, we discovered a spy was working inside SHAPE headquarters trying to steal NATO secrets. A trap was laid in the Intelligence Division: foolishly he fell for it and was arrested by his own national authorities.

To everyone's surprise, after his release the Dutch officer concerned fled to Tel Aviv with his beautiful Israeli wife. She was the real spy. It turned out that she was a MOSSAD officer, working for Israel, not the KGB.

After thirty years, I could truthfully claim that I had caught a spy.

• Colonel John Hughes-Wilson is author of the recently published *THE PUPPET MASTERS* regarded as one of the finest books ever written on the subject of intelligence. A must for the professional or enthusiast alike.

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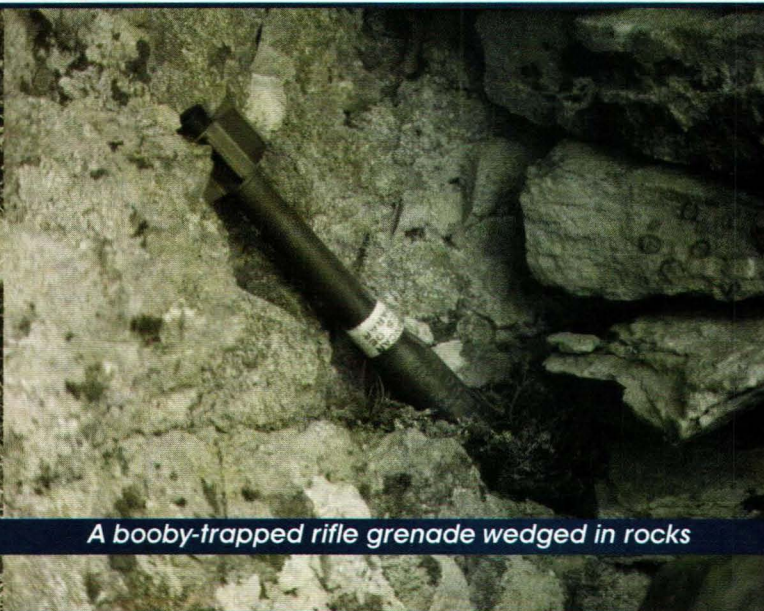
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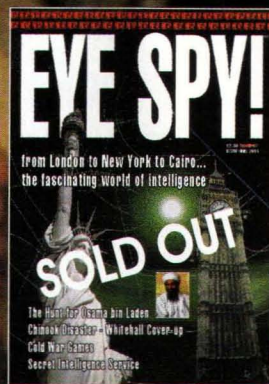
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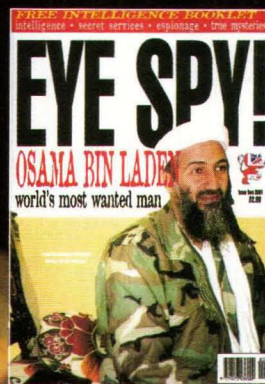
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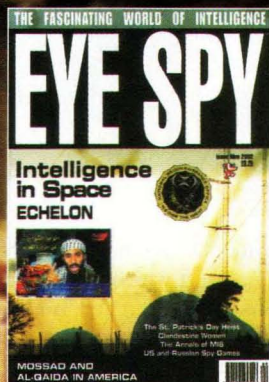


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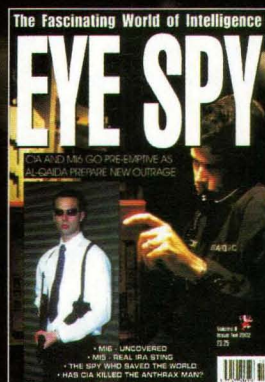


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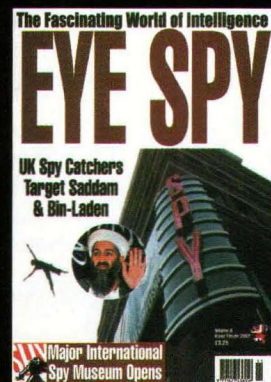
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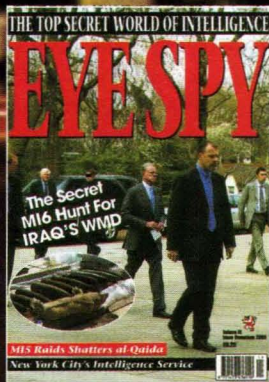


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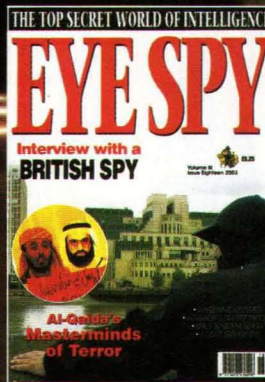


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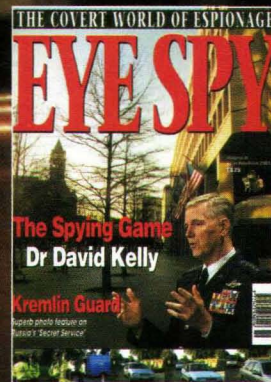
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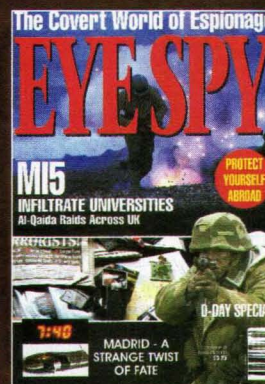
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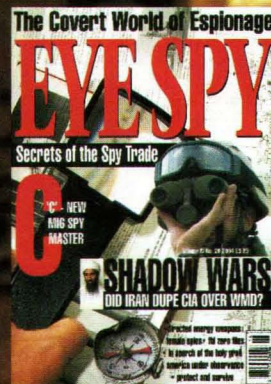
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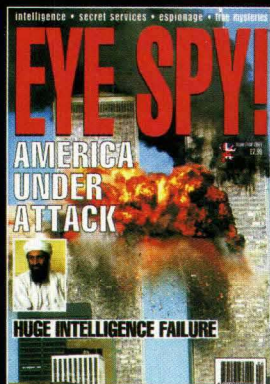


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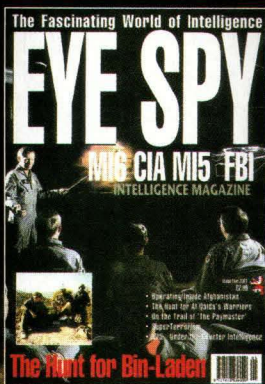


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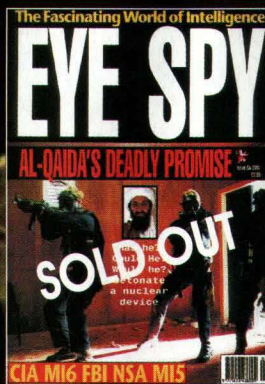
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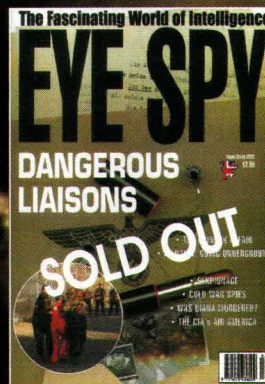
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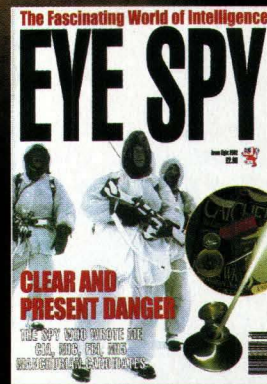
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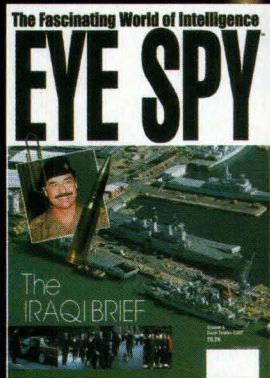
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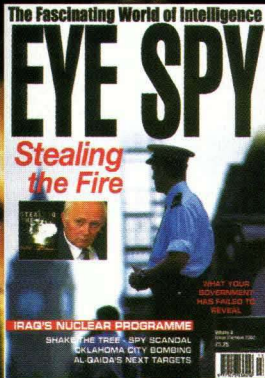
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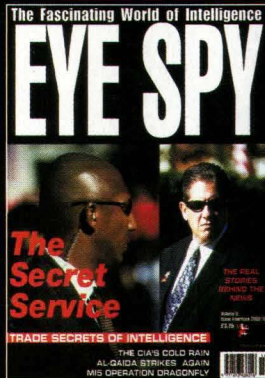
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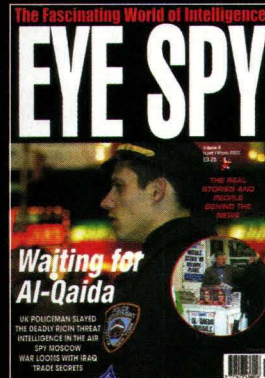
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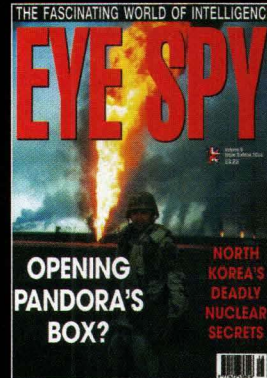
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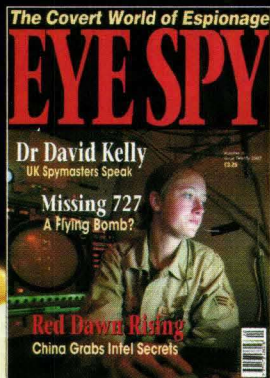
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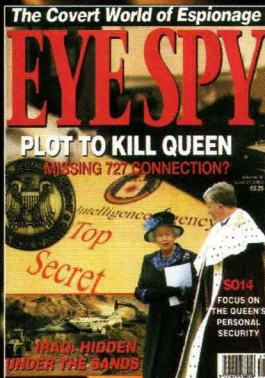
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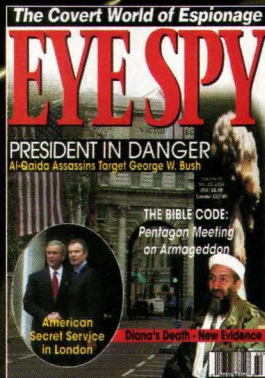
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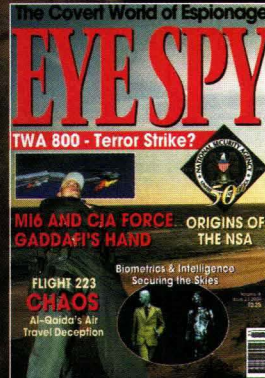
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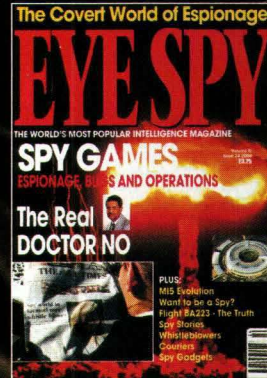
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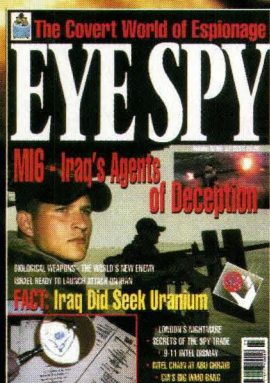
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Training the Century Cov Operative

INTEL

As the stability of the operational environment declines and the advancement of technology delivers new tools, the requirement for training intelligence operatives, both officers and agents, increases

KEVIN COLEMAN lifts the cloak of secrecy surrounding the training for the 21st century covert-operative

21st ert



We live in a very dynamic world. The process for social, political, economic and cultural change is quite complex and not well understood. This evolutionary change may involve many different factors and multiple processes operating concurrently. Many scholars are questioning much of the population's ability to cope with such a high degree of change.

The accelerated rate of technological, political and social change has increased the complexity of the work done by the global intelligence community. In addition, the proliferation of terrorism and extremism globally has created a new challenge with unique characteristics that require the intelligence community to retool and rethink their operational modalities.

Ever consider what it would take to train a new recruit to become a valuable asset in the world of covert operations? That is a question that intelligence organisations around the world are looking to answer. As you can imagine, the task of training agents is enormous. If recruitment started today, it would take years, rather than months, to develop a highly skilled agent. However, a larger challenge exists. The dynamics of all aspects of international intelligence is such that continuous updates to training are now the most critical factor in the success equation.

For many years the commercial sector has recognised the positive impact continuous training of the work-force has on their enterprise. Since the early 1990s, business investment in work-force training in the United States has increased to a record \$35 billion with nearly 60% of organisations reporting a growing investment in training. The global intelligence community should take heed of what the commercial sector has already learned. On average, US businesses spend about 1.5% of revenues on training and education of their work-force. Applied to the US intelligence sector's operating budget that would equate to over \$1 billion of annual investment in training.

The technology explosion, changing nature of governments worldwide, increasing organisational (adversary) complexity, remaining competitive on the intelligence front, political demand for better service and accountability, and changes in governmental regulations are some of the reasons for believing

Need for Continuous Training

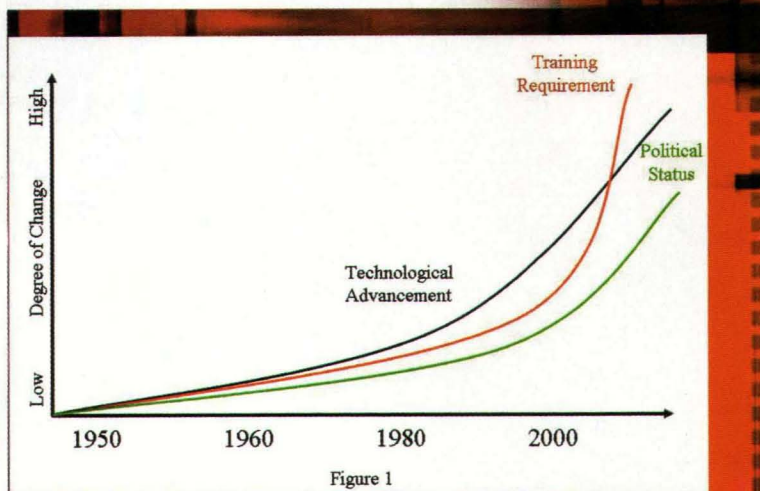


Fig. 1 indicates the inverse trend lines for technology, political change and training.



In the world of clandestine operations, the training required to be successful seems daunting. The 21st century operative must understand all the tools of the trade and these tools continue to change as technology advances. Even more concerning is that technology is only one of twelve categories of training required. When you look at the dynamic threats of the enemies we face and their specific characteristics, you can see why continuous training is required. If the areas of training were to be categorised, all the training fits into twelve specific categories.

TWELVE CATEGORIES OF TRAINING

- **General** - knowledge and skills used to perform investigations.
- **Physical** - conditioning the operative for the stresses of the work environment.
- **Environmental** - specific information about the location where they will be operating.
- **Technological** - sophisticated tools for information collection, analysis and use.
- **Cultural** - understanding of the socio-ethnic aspects of their specific operational area.
- **Political** - understanding the current biases, philosophies and opinions of governments within their operational area.
- **Operational** - procedures for conducting operations within the intelligence organisation.
- **Tactical** - practices used by the intelligence organisation to achieve their objectives.
- **Weapons** - special devices - offensive and defensive - used in the execution of their duties.

• **Organisational** - specific knowledge about how to work within the specific intelligence entity.

• **Regulatory** - detailed knowledge of domestic and international conventions and laws related to a specific area of operational context.

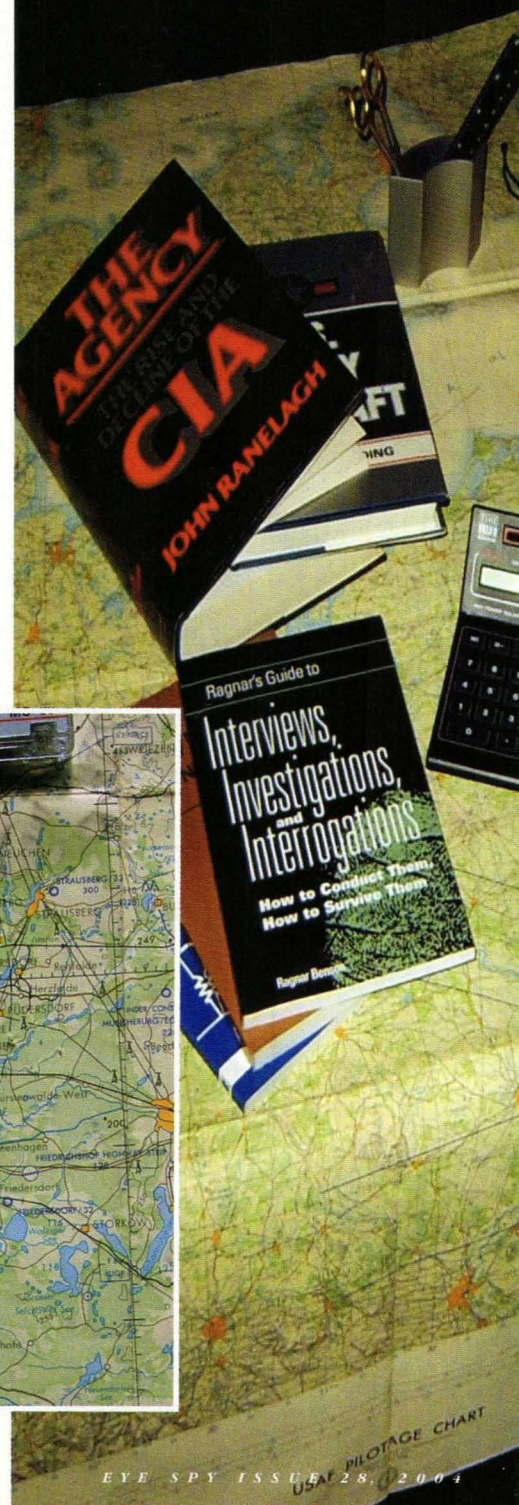
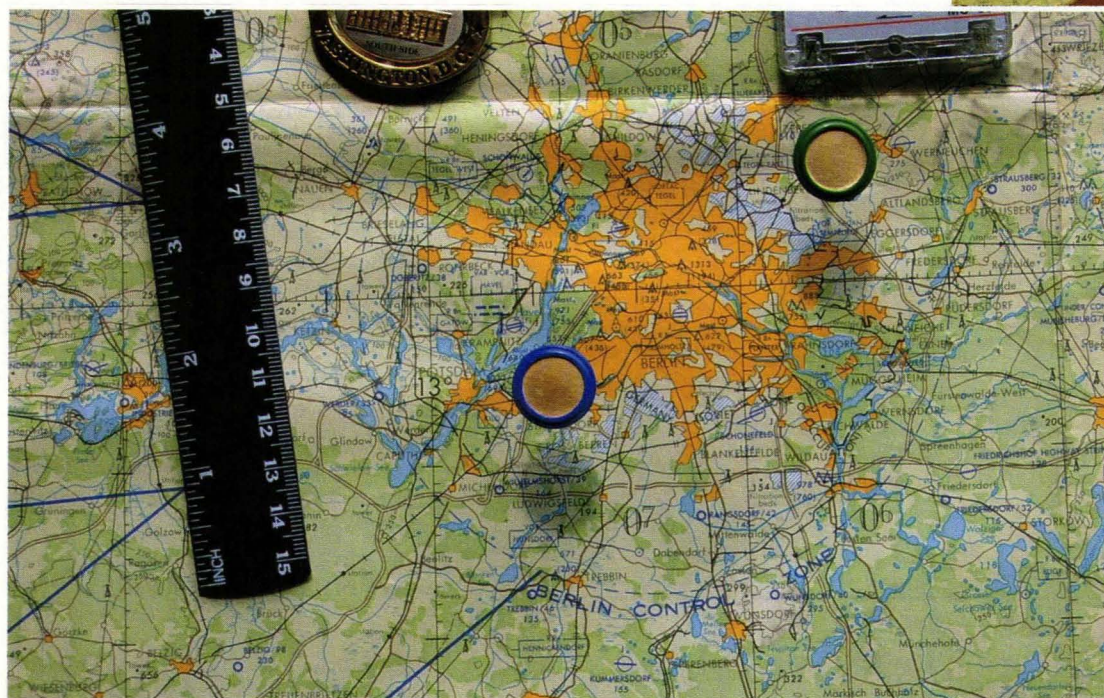
• **Social** - specific knowledge and information related to characteristics of specific groups or areas

CURRICULUM DESIGN

A complete set of courses that aim at helping agents and operatives acquire and retain knowledge and skills related to intelligence operations must be developed. In addition, a scenario based simulation environment must also accompany the set of courses providing trainees with hands on experience using tools and technology that have become cornerstone in intelligence gathering worldwide. There are six specific scenario simulation segments that must be addressed - see graph opposite (page 61).

Developing such a set of courses will take a significant amount of time and effort. The course work must be designed to be modular, included simulations (tools and techniques) based on real-world scenarios, delivered through distance learning technology and each lesson take no more than 1/2 hour to complete. The course work should include an abstract, no more than three learning objectives, the course materials, a glossary of new terms, references and links to additional information and a short, five question multiple choice exam.

In the world of clandestine operations, the training required to be successful seems daunting.





Delivery of this training must be done electronically. Online interactive is the first choice; given the operational aspects of the intelligence community, delivery via email is a second option. The individual must be able to access the courses as time permits and progress at his or her own pace. In examining the areas of technology that have advanced rapidly - see the partial list of course modules on page 62.

CONCLUSION

The world of intelligence has changed since the collapse of the Soviet Union. We no longer face a single, massive threat. In

its place we now face a new enemy. An enemy that has many faces in many locations and substantially different tactics and motives. This substantive change in threat demands the global intelligence community to adapt and retool.

The future success of the global intelligence community will be greatly influenced by the quality of the work force available within these organisations. An effective intelligence work-force must embrace three fundamental concepts: promoting continuous growth and development programmes for all employees, using simulated operational settings purposefully as learning environments and building partnerships with curriculum developers. Continuous training of that work force is the cornerstone to creating the high-performance intelligence operatives who are so essential to success in today's global arena. This issue is not isolated to the intelligence community but the entire defence, security and law enforcement entities as well.

While many intelligence organisations talk about investing in the work-force, few have really made the required commitment. Management must encourage the intelligence officer and operative to develop skills, knowledge and flexibility through continuous learning. Failure to address the continuous training needs of agents will compromise the intelligence community's ability to meet the challenges we currently face and the ones to come...

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Six Areas of Simulation

Percentage of suggested training simulations

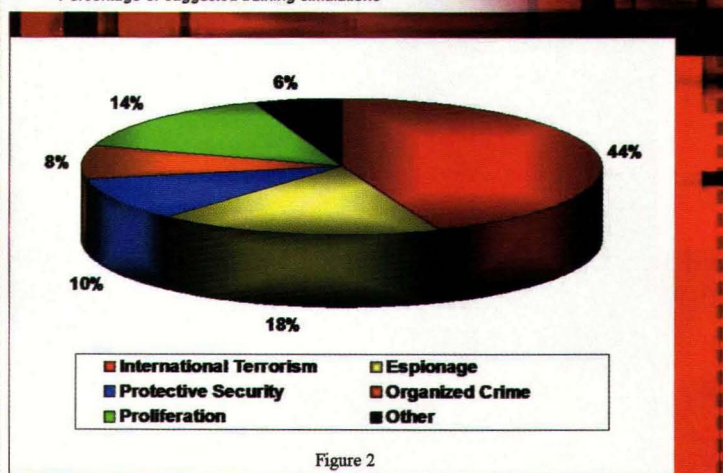


Figure 2

Fig. 2 shows the six areas for operational simulation and the amount of attentions that should be given as a percentage of overall training.

INTELLIGENCE



Disinformation



Digital Photography



Concealment

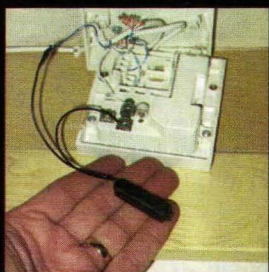


Invisible Ink & Messages



Evasion Techniques

TRAINING THE 21ST



Electronic Bugging Devices



Covert Electronic Tracking



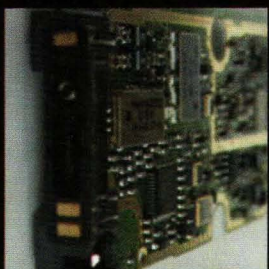
Covert Video



Computer Bugs/Software



Satellite Imagery



Electronic Footprints



Special Weapons



Online Sluthing



Improvised Explosives



Acting



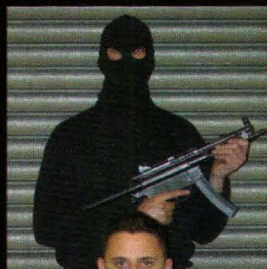
Personal Style Male



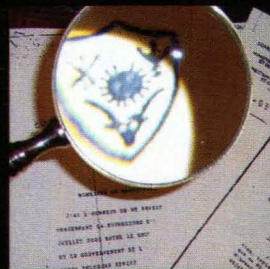
Personal Style Female



Social Graces



Self Defence



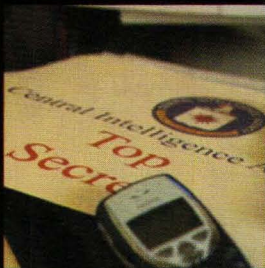
Language of Intelligence



Profiling



Physical Fitness



Making copies of
classified documents



Footprints - What banks
know about you



Offshore Banking



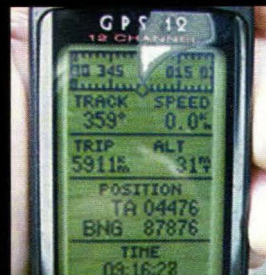
Biometric Fingerprint Security Devices



Poisons & Biological Weapons



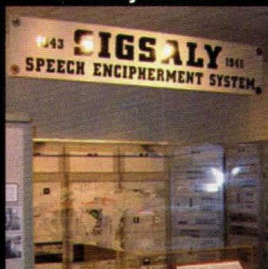
Biometric Voiceprint Security Devices



Global Positioning Systems



Night Vision Systems



Encryption, Codes & Ciphers



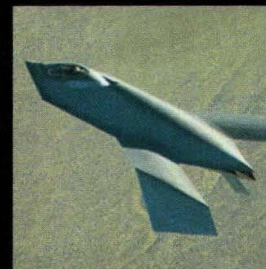
Nuclear Weapons



Information Warfare



Computer Hacking



Stealth Technology

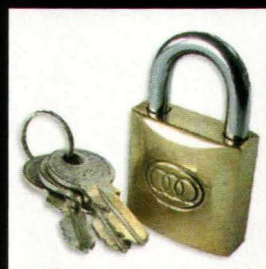
CENTURY COVERT OPERATIVE



Detecting Lies



Intelligence Analysis



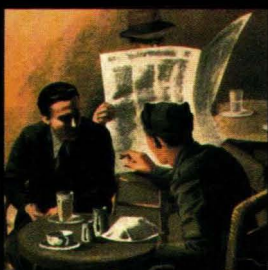
Locks



Disguise



Surveillance



Information Protection



Residential Security



Personal Security



Conducting Investigations



Arson



Money Laundering



Security Systems



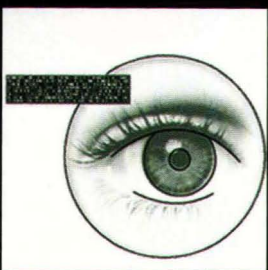
Chemical Weapons



Directed Energy Weapons



DNA Identification



Biometric Retina Scan Security Devices



Biometric Facial Recognition Security Devices



Dirty Bombs



Dead Drops (Document Exchange)



Terrorism & Extremism

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM LONDON

Great Escapes Exhibition

14 October 2004 - 31 July 2005

Celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the Great Escape

- The first public display of unique items recently excavated from the original Great Escape tunnels
- War crime documents from the National Archives relating to the shooting of 50 of the 76 Great Escape prisoners who escaped in the mass break-out in 1944
- The identity tag and forged papers carried by Eric Williams, one of three men who famously escaped from Stalag Luft III in 1943 through a tunnel concealed by a wooden vaulting horse
- A full size replica of the famous Colditz glider and the home made tools and original plans used to build the glider
- Silk maps, compasses and other escape aids issued to RAF crews
- Red Cross parcels which contained tins that could be converted into shovels and other tools
- A wartime monopoly game of the type that concealed hacksaw blades and German currency sent by British intelligence to Colditz prisoners
- False documents, fake rubber stamps, and equipment used by would-be escapers from Colditz
- An exact replica of the wooden horse, made when the 1950 film about the escape was released



GREAT

ESCAPES

Imperial War
Museum
Lambeth Road
London
SE1 6HZ

www.iwm.org.uk



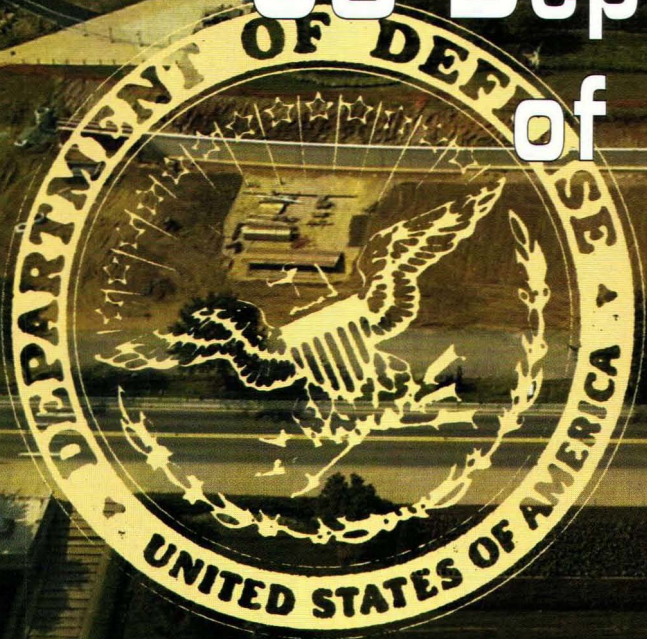
This fascinating and historically important exhibition also shows how such escape stories have entered into popular mythology through their portrayal in books, on television and in hugely successful films ranging from the 1960s classic *The Great Escape* to the more contemporary *Chicken Run*

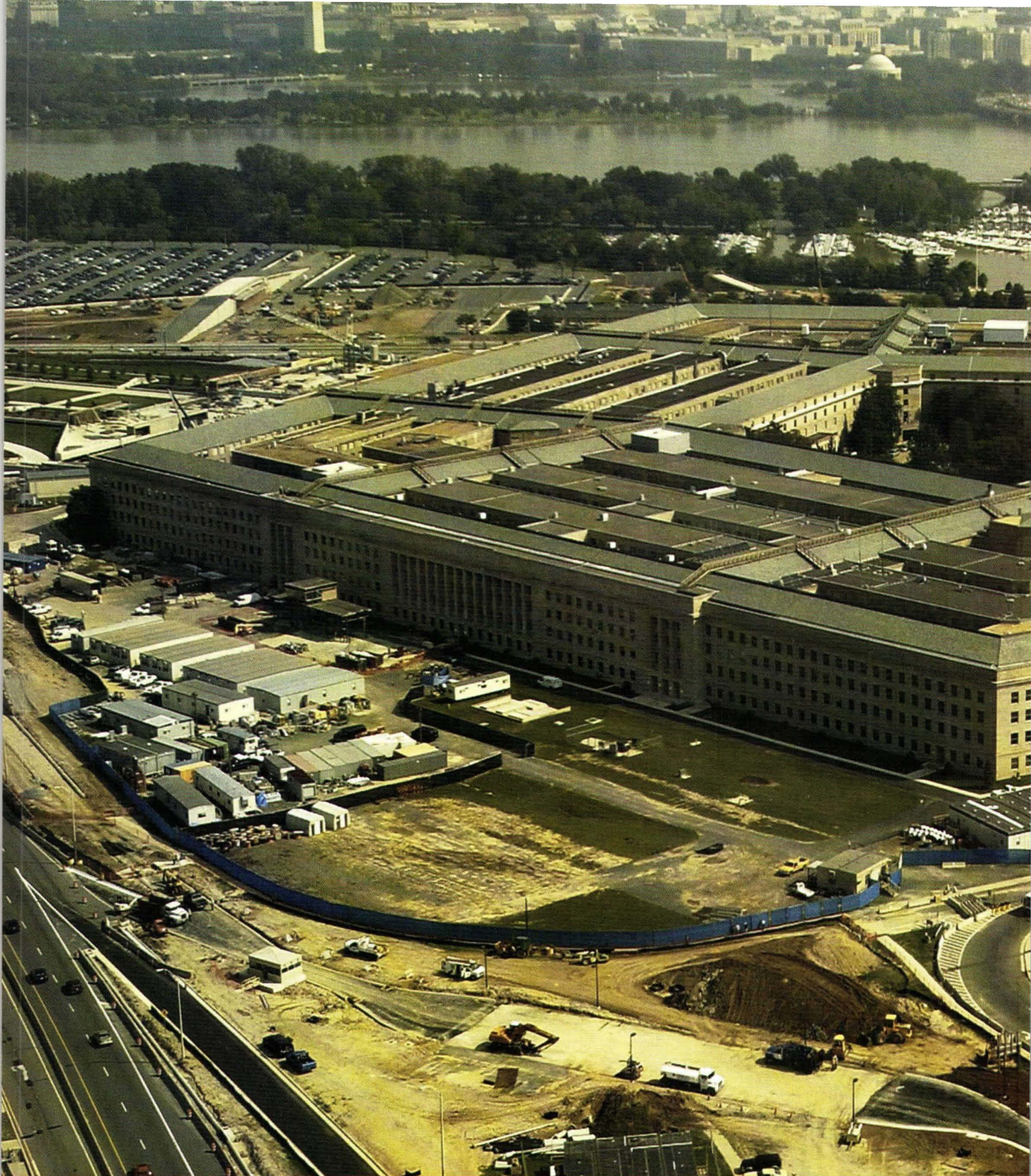


THE PENTAGON BUILDING

Home of the US Department of Defense

It is one of the most important and dramatic buildings in the world. Most people are aware of the type of business conducted inside the Pentagon, but what about the building itself? Eye Spy presents some interesting facts about the home of the US Department of Defense





When terrorists crashed a fuel-laden airliner into the Pentagon building, many analysts were impressed at the way the structure survived. And though over 150 people died in the atrocity, the building and the materials used in its unique construction, surely saved the lives of many more. A short while ago,

the DoD released some aerial shots showing how the building is slowly recovering.

Undoubtedly it is one of the most famous buildings in the world, and easily recognisable by its distinct shape and size. It is headquarters of the Department of Defense (DoD), which is managed by a civilian Secretary of Defense who is appointed by his

Commander-in-Chief of the US Armed Forces, President George Bush. The highest ranking military position in the DoD, is that of Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff. Some 25,000 staff work in the building, of which around 50% serve in the US military.

On 11 August 1941, construction work started. The original site was wasteland, swamps and a garbage



dump. Over five million cubic yards of earth, and 41,492 concrete piles were used to complete its foundation. 680,000 tons of sand and gravel were dredged from the nearby Potomac River. This was then processed into 435,000 cubic yards of concrete and moulded into the pentagon shape. Remarkably, the first occupants moved in on 29 April 1942, and just nine months later, on 15 January 1943, work

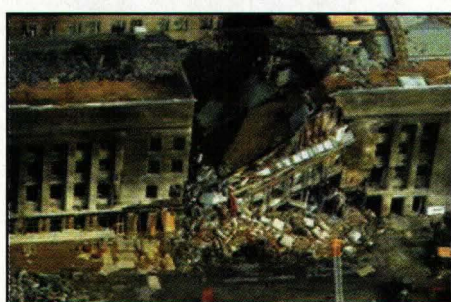
was completed. Housing 17 buildings of the US War Department, the overall cost of the Pentagon construction was just \$83 million.

The United States has five armed services based at the Pentagon: Dept. of the Army, Dept. of the Navy, Dept. of the Navy (US Marine Corps), Dept. of the Air Force, and the US Coast Guard. All but the latter are members of the DoD.

The sheer size of the Pentagon is awesome. Most people who work there reside in Washington D.C. and its suburbs. Over 30 miles of access roads, express bus lanes and a subway move its enormous workforce through an already bustling city. Surrounding the building is 200 acres of lawn. 16 car parks house around 10,000 vehicles daily. The interior floor space totals 3,705,793 square feet - three times that



The Pentagon building was conceived at the request of Brigadier General Brehon B. Sommervell, Chief of the Construction Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, on a weekend in mid-July 1941. The purpose was to provide a temporary solution to the War Department's critical shortage of space. The groundbreaking ceremony took place on 11 September 1941. The building was dedicated on 15 January 1943



These aerial photos shows the damage caused to the Penatgon by the 9/11 attack

of New York's most famous structure - the Empire State Building. One has no excuse for not arriving on time, as 4,200 clocks can be found pinned to just about every wall. Employees daily consume 30,000 cups of coffee, 1,700 pints of milk, 6,800 soft drinks and have use of 691 water fountains. And just in case their important work drags on into the night - 284 rest rooms. 230 people service one restaurant, two cafeterias, six snack bars and an outdoor cafe.

Security personnel patrol over 17 miles of corridors, yet interestingly, one can walk between any two points of the building in just seven minutes. Every week, the total number of telephone calls made by staff exceeds 1.5 million. It's just as well that over 100,000 miles of telephone cable was laid!

Whilst it is impossible to calculate the number of communiques sent or received by the DoD, officials have acknowledged that it is well over 1.2 million a month. Army personnel alone have access to 300,000 publications and books, and 1,700 periodicals in several languages.

Official press briefings and televised broadcasts from the Pentagon are frequent. Each day, tour parties are led through a variety of corridors and rooms and given basic details about the DoD's operation, its history and of course, the building. And whilst much work has been done to destroy the many myths surrounding the role of the Pentagon, its very name is enough to guarantee worldwide attention and stimulate the imagination.



FACT FILE

THE PENTAGON

NUMBER OF:

Stairways 131
Escalators 19
Lifts 13
Windows 7,754
Rest rooms 284
Fire hose cabinets 672
Electric clocks 7,000
Light fixtures 16,250
Light replacements (daily) 250



BUILDING

Cost of building \$49,000,000
Gross floor area 6,636,360 (square feet)
Length of each outer wall 921 feet
Height of building 77 feet 3 inches
Number of floors, plus mezzanine & basement 5
Total length of corridors 17.5 miles
Area of Pentagon Building 29 acres
Area of centre court 5 acres
Glass area 7.1 acres
Total land area 583 acres
Parking space area 67 acres

CHRONOLOGY

Prime contract awarded 11 August 1941
Construction started 11 August 1941
First occupants 24 September 1941
Construction completed 15 January 1943

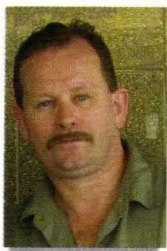


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FIVE MILLION HITS A MONTH



JIM SHORTT, Eye Spy consultant and one of the world's leading authorities on security issues, presents a fascinating series of articles that provides an insight into the chilling world of the professional bodyguard - the *real grey men*. Over the coming issues, the skills and traits necessary to be able to be called a bodyguard are covered... exclusive to Eye Spy

Two types of bodyguard have developed over time - traditional and modern. Traditional body-guarding requires no great skill. The old type of bodyguard was simply a catcher - the mug who stood in the way of a stone, spear, arrow or, more recently, bullet. His job required plenty of brawn but little brain. Sadly, Hollywood's bodyguard money spinners, *The Bodyguard* and *In the Line of Fire* reassured this idiocy - with the bodyguard trying to catch the bullet.

Two historical developments sounded the death-knell of traditional body-guarding. First, the rise of Parliamentary democracies in the 18th Century. This soon led to the formation of police forces. They in turn also became the protectors of leading political figures. This created the climate in which non-democratic groups resorted to assassination and acts of terror in an attempt to seize control - groups such as anarchists, communists, ultra nationalists and fascists.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The second important historical development was that of modern warfare. The

American Civil War (1861-1865) was the first of the 'modern' wars. This conflict saw the development of technology, including submarines, scoped sniper rifles, repeating rifles, modern stable high explosive engineering and of course the first machine gun. It also led to the tapping of telegraph lines and interception of wire-based signals. Modern weapons and explosives had arrived. These were used as tools for acts of assassination, sabotage and terror.

The first Irish Republican acts of terror using IEDs (Improvised Explosive Devices) against the English occurred shortly after the American Civil War. Many Irish Republicans gained military experience in the Federal and Confederate forces.

THE GREAT WAR

Obviously attacks on VIP's using IEDs, sniper rifles and other firearms presented challenges to traditional body-guarding - challenges that history shows they often failed to meet. Think of the millions of lives that might have been saved in World War One, if the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria had been foiled in Sarajevo in 1914. And, if the reformist Czar Alexander II had not been killed by the

bomb attacks in 1881, Russia might never have drifted into revolution, Stalinism and Gulags.

WORLD WAR TWO

Hitler's use of assassination and terror began in earnest in 1934, with the murder of Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfus and the subsequent annexation of Austria that took the Third Reich on a path that would lead to World War II.

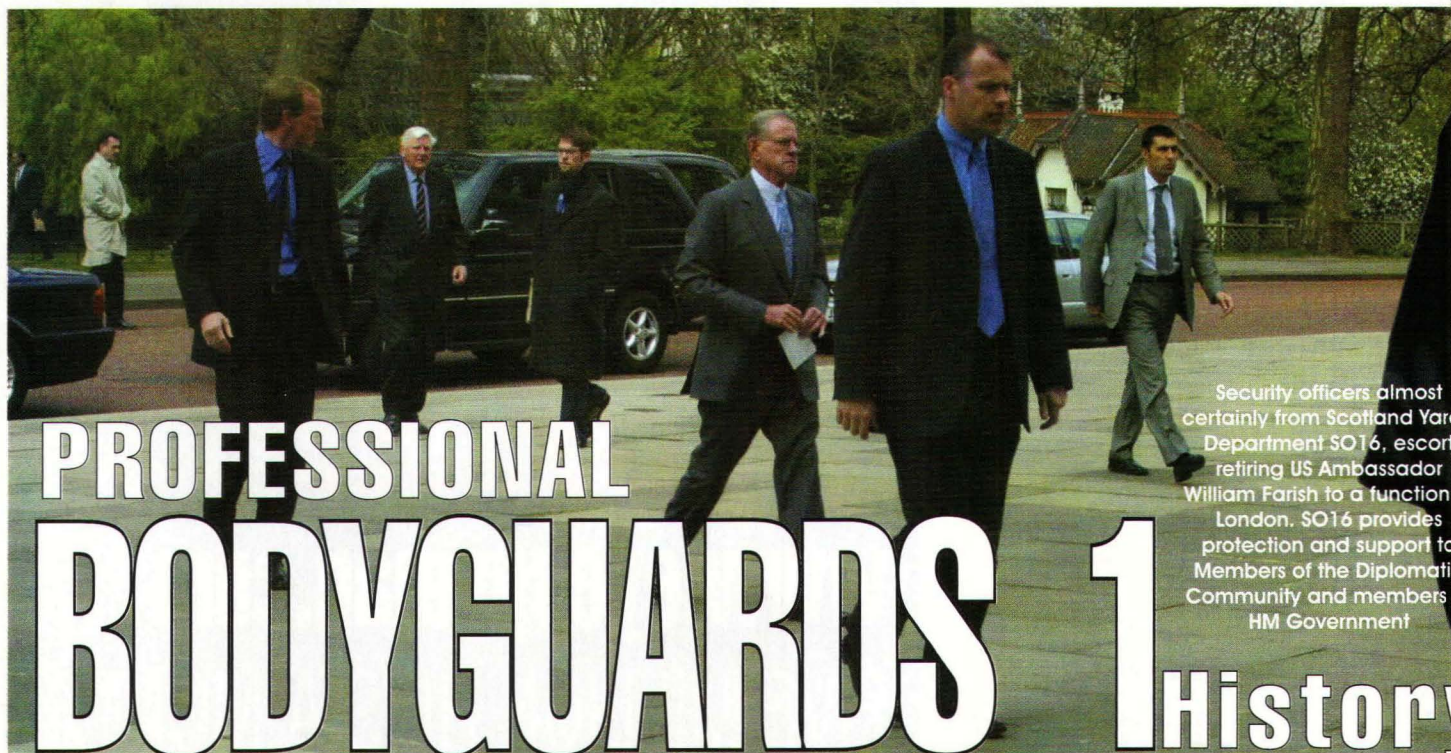
MAJOR LUCIEN OTT

The man regarded as the father of modern body-guarding was Major Lucien Ott, who in December 1957 founded the International Bodyguard Association. Lucien Ott was born in



Major Lucien Ott

THE GREY MEN - Between the



Security officers almost certainly from Scotland Yard Department SO16, escort retiring US Ambassador William Farish to a function London. SO16 provides protection and support to Members of the Diplomatic Community and members HM Government

PROFESSIONAL BODYGUARDS 1 History

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1931, into a long tradition of elite military service. In 1947 he volunteered to join the newly formed Para Commandos of the 2nd Demi-Brigade French SAS, and was posted to the war in Indo-China (Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia).

During the famous siege of Dien Bien Phu, on hearing the Legion was surrounded and under attack, he volunteered to parachute in during the battle. He was subsequently wounded and captured by the Vietminh. However, he escaped after six months and fought alongside the Montaguards against the Vietminh as a member of the famed GCMA.

By 1956, Lucien Ott was a member of French Military Intelligence, the Deuxieme Bureau. He was ordered to review the protection afforded to France's military VIPs and military colonial governors, due to the succession of colonial conflicts sweeping the world.

In the early days of World War II, Sir Winston Churchill ordered the creation of the Special Operations Executive (SOE) to, in his words, "set Europe ablaze" and to support parti-

sans in Nazi-occupied territories. The methods developed and taught by SOE were what some describe as terrorism. Weapons and explosives delivered by SOE would, after the war, be used by nationalist guerrillas such as Hagganah, Irgun, EOKA and the Vietminh; Malayan People's Army, to kill British, French and American personnel. These groups simply practised the tradecraft that SOE had taught.

When Lucien Ott studied the methods employed by government bodyguards, he found that very little skill and tactics were used. Most bodyguards were likened to a security escort, armed simply with a pistol or

"Virgins can't teach you to ----." In other words, you can't learn from someone without experience. If you have no experience or understanding of combat, you can't pass that experience on.

2. Formulate military style Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) and Immediate Action Drills (IA) for bodyguards. This echoes the standard military philosophy that Proper Planning Prevents Poor Performance or more succinctly 'To Fail to Plan, is to Plan to Fail'.

3. "Always invite Murphy to the party." In all your planning, introduce the X factor. Plan for

revolver. Little or no planning went into prevention - or what we now call Pro-Active Avoidance (PAA).

The US Secret Service of the Department of the Treasury had been established as a counterfeit investigation department in 1865. But it wasn't until 1901, in the wake of the assassination of President McKinley, that President Teddy Roosevelt deployed them in a dignitary protection role. In the late 1940s, the Secret Service started to develop pedestrian escort drills - but, amazingly, these were based on Ivy League American football positions.

TO FAIL TO PLAN, IS TO PLAN TO FAIL

Lucien Ott established three principles to be observed in putting together effective bodyguard methods:

1. An early Special Forces expression he constantly used was:



President McKinley - assassinated on 6 September 1901

things to fail, and things to go wrong. Introduce contingencies operations that take into account *Murphy's Law*.

ASSESSING THE THREAT

A bodyguard takes responsibility for another person's self defence and security. Normally the words 'self defence' conjure up images of aggressive Far East athletics; far from it. Self defence is coping with threat in your environment - the management of danger or threat.

An examination of a subject's environment will show four distinct areas of human activity: home, work, leisure, and the common link between the three - travel. The general and specific threats that exist to the client in these four areas must be examined.

The threat emanates from criminals whose motivation may range from politics to profit. The term 'terrorist' is controversial. In the security industry, terrorism should never be defined by motive, only method.

Criminals always target person or property, and can be divided into two types. There are



Italian bodyguards take great care of a 'celebrity' in Rome

Let, the Bomb and the Ballot

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Scotland Yard's Department SO14 is responsible for Royal and Diplomatic protection



the professionals, who seek an opportunity for their crime. And then there are the casuals, who seize the opportunity for crime.

The key word here is opportunity. Like all security professionals, bodyguards must look at situations through the eyes of the criminal - seeing the opportunities as the terrorist sees them. In this way the modern bodyguard can hopefully eliminate the opportunity altogether, or at least reduce its threshold so that the opportunity carries sufficient danger to the terrorist to deter him from exploiting it.

MANAGING THE THREAT

To manage the threat Lucien Ott established three priorities:

1. Avoidance
2. Escape
3. Confrontation

The terrorist has the opportunity to get an advantage, since it is they who determine where and when to attack, and in what force. The first priority for the bodyguard must always be to avoid a situation. If, despite your efforts, an attack occurs, then your next priority is to remove the object of the attack - the 'principal' - by escaping. Only when there is no opportunity for escape does the bodyguard actually confront the situation.

BODYGUARD SKILLS

The priorities mentioned already are embodied in the six basic bodyguard skills:

1. PROTECTIVE ESCORT

This is usually walking in close proximity to the principal. As the threat increases, the number of bodyguards required in escort increases, and they assume a phalanx formation. The object of escort is observation through 360 degrees, and intervention when necessary. Protective Escort takes three forms:

- Close Escort, particularly entering or leaving a vehicle
- Open Escort, with one or two escorts in close proximity and others shadowing the formation
- Shadow Escort, when the principal does not wish to be seen with bodyguard

2. PROTECTIVE DRIVING

Obviously the principal will not wish to walk everywhere. Protective driving is the transport of the principal under protective escort. After initial preparation, it has three phases: defensive, evasive and offensive. The defensive phase seeks to avoid potentially dangerous situations. The evasive phase enables the vehicle to escape from an ambush. Finally, the offensive stage is where the vehicle is used as a weapon.

3. COMMUNICATIONS, BUGS AND COUNTERSURVEILLANCE

Two terms dominate communications: 'en clair' (meaning clearly) and 'en code' (meaning securely). En clair enables the members of the team to communicate without misunderstandings through a variety of mediums. This can be loosely translated as 'Clear and Secure'.

However, the bodyguard team does not want the details of *who, where and when* to fall into unauthorised hands - enabling the planting of a bomb, a sniper or close quarter attack, an ambush.

Part of communications security is Electronic Counter Surveillance (ECS) and the search for Electronic Surveillance Devices. This is the physical and electronic search for passive and active means of electronic surveillance (commonly known as bugs and taps). It also includes the electronic counter measures needed to defeat electronic surveillance.

4. IMPROVED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IEDS)

Search and recognition enables the bodyguard to locate and identify threats posed by explosive and incendiary devices constructed from military or civilian components. The bodyguard's responsibility is to evacuate the area and contact the

appropriate authorities and leave the rest to the experts conversant with such devices.

5. CLOSE QUARTER BATTLE (CQB)

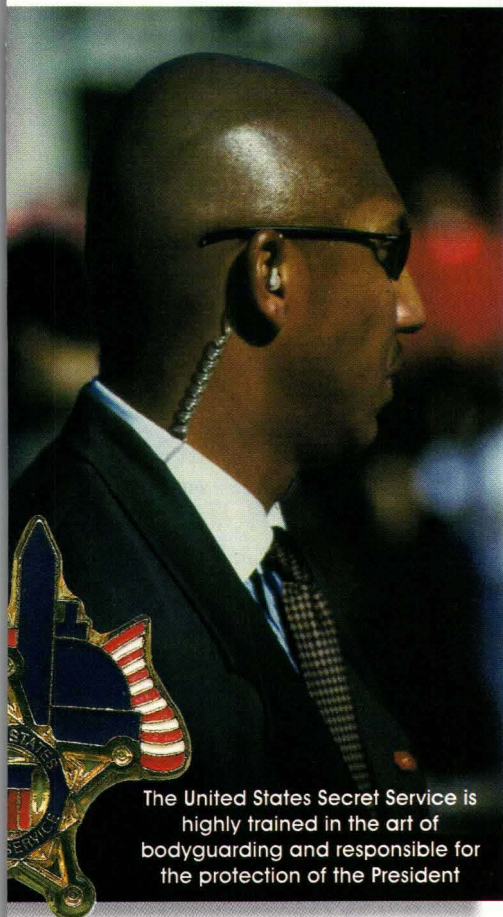
CQB is a generic term for combat in close proximity to the VIP. The methods used include firearms, chemical agents, edged and impact weapons, defence and Restraint tactics (DART)

It is necessary to have an understanding of body language and verbal command - both yours and potential attackers.

6. BODYGUARD PARAMEDICINE

First-aiders restore function. The various grades of paramedic do the same, but go a step further. Where a vital function of one of the body structures can't be restored by normal first aid techniques, then the paramedic can restore the function by 'invasive' techniques.





The United States Secret Service is highly trained in the art of bodyguarding and responsible for the protection of the President

These include incubation, tracheotomy, venous puncture and blood volume expansion.

Besides life support techniques for the VIP and other bodyguards, the management of ballistic injury is required to cope with the various effects of bullet and shrapnel wounds such as haemorrhage, as well as the effects of blast, burns and fractures.

BEWARE SOME COURSES

Some commercial bodyguard training courses are not what they seem. In place of teaching the six basic skills, the course turns into a *Rambo Reserve* adventure training weekend.

Quite recently a retired Royal Navy serviceman answered an advert in his local paper: *Bodyguards Wanted*. He fell for the ploy and contacted the telephone number given. He was told that work was available in Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine and Romania. The catch was he had to complete a training/selection course at a cost of almost £800 (\$1,600).

Common sense should have told him two things. First, that nobody advertises for bodyguards. Companies have drawers full of CVs from hopefuls. The *corps-pissed syndrome* means that companies run by ex-servicemen usually pick people who wore the same colour beret as they did - regardless of skills or blood alcohol levels. More service to what a person has on their head and chest, than what is inside the head and chest.

Secondly, there is little or no work in Eastern Europe for UK or USA bodyguards. You don't speak the language; locals can get firearm permits for covert carry and you can't;



© BELINDA WARREN PHOTOGRAPHY LONDON

employers can pay locals per month what you will need to work for a day.

Suffice to say that the six bodyguard skills were not taught. But people were abused and one man ended up in hospital. Others consulted their lawyers and GPs. Beware of such companies.

ANALYSING THE SITUATION

Specialist intervention, whether it's Hostage Rescue or CRW in 22 SAS-speak, is not a basic bodyguard skill. If someone has gone to all the trouble of grabbing your principal, rather than blowing you both up or just shooting him on the spot, then he obviously wants him alive. Cordon off the area and call in professionals.

WHAT IS A SKILL?

A skill is the application of knowledge. In turn, knowledge is the comprehension of information.

Information alone does not constitute a skill, and neither does knowledge. Too many people believe that having an old bodyguard block syllabus 'borrowed' from 22 SAS or the Royal Military Police is the same thing as possessing a skill. The same thing applies to reading a

professional manual. Knowledge must be augmented by skill.

So where can you acquire skills? Obviously by training under instructors who possess the skills. That means that they have first trained as bodyguards, then worked as bodyguards, and then trained to be bodyguard instructors - and periodically attend update training as instructors.

POLICE AND MILITARY BODYGUARD TRAINING

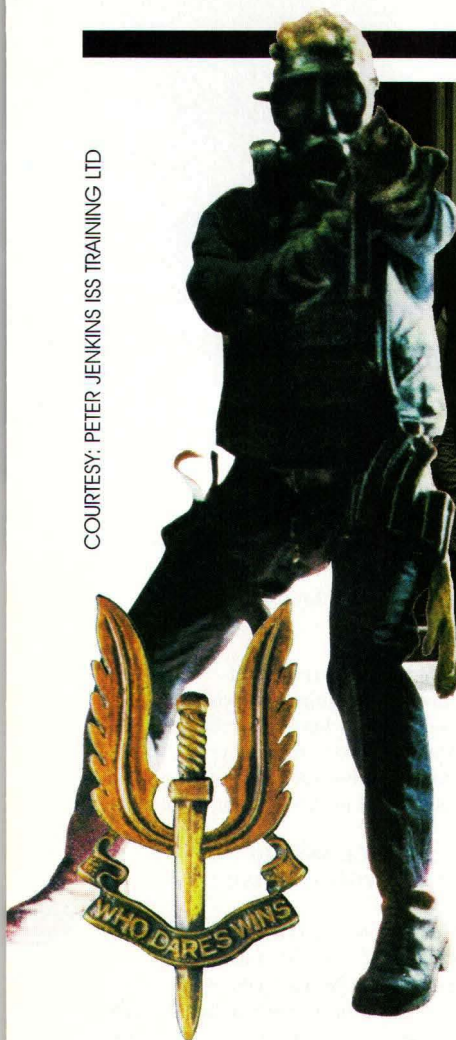
In addition to courses run by the International Bodyguard Association in some 65 countries for some 98 nationalities, there are only two avenues for training in the UK - the police and the military. Special Branch provides bodyguards for figures of political significance, and periodically for citizens under threat.

In the UK, Department SO10 within the Metropolitan Police provides Witness Protection.

SO14 is responsible for Royal and Diplomatic protection. On a recent selection for SO14, 600 applications came from within the Metropolitan Police. Interviews, PI and swimming tests, aptitude and general knowledge exams whittled this down to half a dozen - most of whom then went onto a six-year waiting list.



Major Lucien Ott



President's de
Gaulle and John F.
Kennedy

training team preparing presidential bodyguards in Kenya. Training teams were then dispatched to Malaya, Southern Arabia and South-East Asia during the period of its existence.

The pioneers were Squadron sergeant majors such as Alex Spence and 'Ginge' Rees, both of whom after an "officers mess eating spanners course," went on to be commissioned as officers within the Regiment. By the mid-1970s the emphasis in Special Projects was on CRW work, and the bodyguard element was reduced to a 2-3 man cell, retained to 'beast' Special Branch and Royal Protection bodyguards from the British Police on continuation training.

Bodyguard training was dropped from standard training for members of the regular SAS. It has never formed part of the training of the Territorial SAS, Parachute Regiment or Royal Marines, although some members of the Royal Marines Special Boat Squadron (as was) did complete the bodyguard course with 22 SAS.

The Bodyguard mantle in the British Army passed to the Corps of Military Police (now Advocate General's department) in late 1976.

Initially, training was undertaken in BAOR at Sennelager Camp, but subsequently it was moved to Longmoor Camp, with specialists such as the late Chick Harding pioneering the new approach.

The current course is six-weeks long, divided into three phases, with an over emphasis on physical fitness.

Most fall-outs and RTUs occur in the first two weeks. The final nine days are devoted to skills application in exercise scenarios. A separate Tactical Driving Course is run with what used to be the Royal Corps of Transport, and selection training carried out at Regents Park.

A BODYGUARD IS NOT

Commercial courses run by security companies are not really an alternative to a structured training course. Despite all their promises, one cannot turn out bodyguard in 7-14 days. The vast majority of commercial courses have 'instructors' who never have qualified as bodyguards on a bonafide bodyguard course, never mind as instructors. Occasionally they may have passed a general military instruction course.



Jim Shortt pictured with
colleagues



© BELINDA WARREN PHOTOGRAPHY LONDON

The aspiring police bodyguard undertakes an advanced driving course and a first aid course, and is then placed in a police bodyguard course of three weeks duration. It is 87hr 55mins in length, with 57 hours of practical training and the rest theoretical. They are then handed over to the 2-3 man bodyguard cell in 22 SAS Special Projects for further training, before assuming their duties in one of the 2-3 man support units that shadow Royal VIPs and their personal detectives.

The Bodyguard Training cell within 22 SAS's Special Projects Wing was formed in the early 1960s following the activities of a regimental

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

Specialist Training Courses

International Bodyguard Association Masterclass and Specialist courses with the Director General of the IBA

COURSE INFORMATION:

1. International Bodyguard Skills Masterclass - includes Threat Management/ Protective Escort/Protective Driving/IED-ESD search/CQB/BG Paramedicine 29th November - 3rd December 2004

2. Defence & Restraint Tactics (DART) 4th December - 5th December 2004

3. IED (Improvised Explosive Devices Search) with emphasis on Iraq and Afghan developments 6th - 7th December 2004

4. Protective Driving Course (practical defensive, evasive and offensive vehicle training) 8th - 10th December 2004

5. Countersurveillance: specialists take trainees through methods for recognizing and countering physical and electronic surveillance 11th - 12th December 2004

6. BG Paramedicine with emphasis on management of blast and ballistic injury 13th - 16th December 2004

Each completed course provides an IBA international bodyguard diploma

Special package deal for attendance from 29th November through to 16th December 2004 (170 hours of specialist bodyguard training)

Course Venue: Pinewood Training Centre, Pinewood Camp, Shirley Hills, near Croydon, Surrey (within Greater London Area), United Kingdom

• Easily reachable from London airports

• Course contact details:
IBAHQ email: ibahq@indigo.ie

• Webpage: PDF enrolment document on www.ibabodyguards.com



Major Lucien Ott pictured with Presidential bodyguards in Tunisia

It takes a minimum of one to two years to train a bodyguard, with regular training courses and eventually on-the-job experience. Being a former member of an elite fighting unit does not automatically qualify you as a bodyguard unless you have completed a bonafide course. Experience gleaned as a body builder, security guard, night club doorman, martial artist or practical shooting enthusiast doesn't make you a trained bodyguard.

Major Lucien Ott founded President de Gaulle's security teams during the OAS crisis.* If you're familiar with the movie, *Day of the Jackal*, you'll recall the ambush scene at the beginning. Luckily before this de Gaulle requested his security advisors, General Montsabert and Monsieur Tinet, call in Lucien Ott, who kept de Gaulle alive through the numerous assassination attempts that were to follow.

In future Issues, exclusively to EYE SPY, we will examine the practical methods and tradecraft of the modern bodyguard as taught by Lucien Ott - building month by month into a valuable aide to the basic bodyguard skills.

© James Shortt 2004

* Lucien Ott's methods are unique, and are uniquely kept alive by the organisation that he founded, the International Bodyguard Association.

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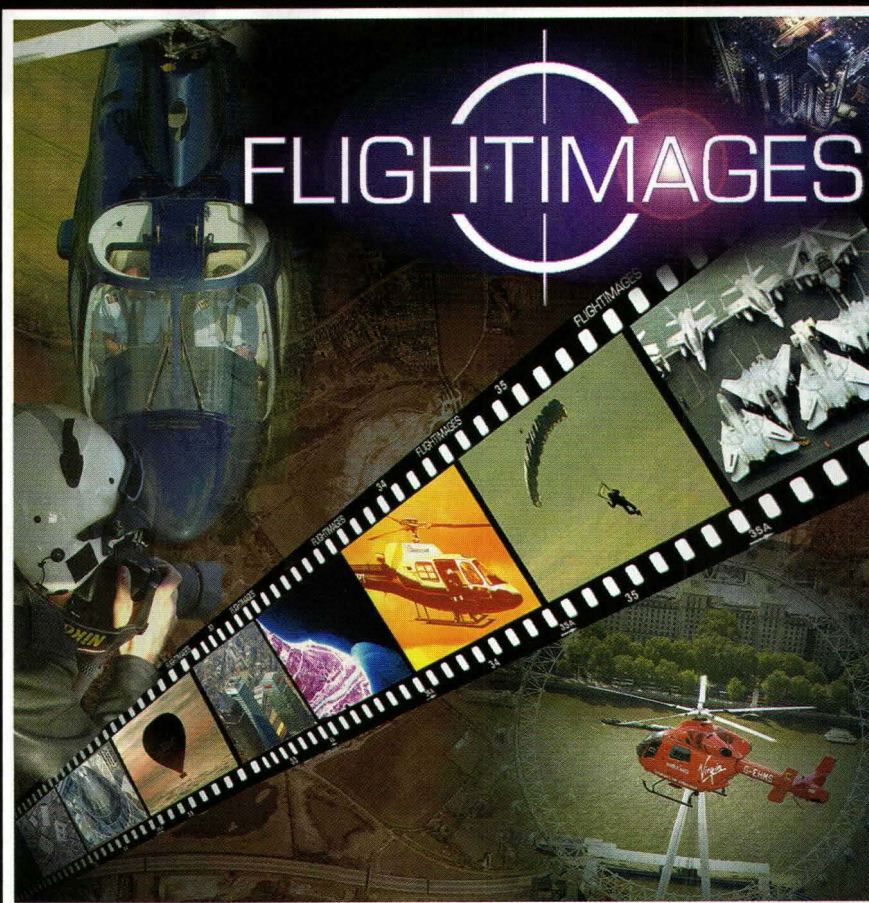
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Help the Youngsters of Beslan

HOW EYE SPY READERS CAN HELP



NEWS INTERNATIONAL via *The Sun* newspaper of Great Britain, has launched an appeal that is dedicated to helping the children of Beslan, both from their physical and psychological injuries. It is a worthy endeavour that Eye Spy supports. Similarly, the Red Cross has opened a special fund



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All Change at CIA, NSA and P

Intelligence jigsaw about to get more

Pat Roberts, chairman of the US intelligence committee, has proposed sweeping changes that include the creation of an overall head - or 'czar' - of the intelligence community. Full details are not yet known, but what snippets have been released, have already come under fire from supporters of the CIA. The new post would represent the most drastic step in restructuring the intelligence agencies, since the CIA was created in 1947. Regarded as the world's most famous, if not controversial agency, over the last few years CIA heads have made stringent efforts to liaise and share intelligence. Officials say restructuring America's intelligence world "could jeopardize its day-to-day job of fighting terrorism."

At present, the Director of Central Intelligence has 'loose authority' over America's 15 senior intelli-

gence agencies. The commission, in its preliminary report, found that the director did not wield enough power because the Pentagon controls more than 80 per cent of the intelligence budget. Henceforth, some CIA requests to other agencies were often ignored.

"We didn't pay attention to turf or agencies or boxes but rather to what are the national security threats that face this country today," Roberts said of the bill endorsed by eight GOP members of the intelligence committee. "I'm trying to build a consensus around something that is very different and very bold."

The 9/11 commission that investigated the terrorist attacks, said a new

powerful national intelligence director was required to help cement relations with each arm of US intelligence and press them into more cooperation.

If the changes do take place, it will mean the CIA's three main directorates - Operations, which runs intelligence collection and covert actions; Intelligence, which analyses intelligence reports; and Science and Technology - and puts them into new, separate and renamed agencies, each reporting to a separate assistant national intelligence director.



NSA headquarters

ntagon... Again?

plex



John McLaughlin, (far right) with President Bush and former DCI George Tenet

Roberts acknowledged that the move would all but see the dismantling of the CIA, but not its closure. "We are not abolishing the CIA. We are reordering and renaming its three major elements. No one agency, no matter how distinguished its history, is more important than United States national security," the paper said.

Equally drastic changes were proposed at the Pentagon. The National Security Agency (NSA), famed for its Echelon interception system and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, would leave the Pentagon and be put under direct control of an assistant national intelligence director for collection. The Defense Intelligence Agency's human intelligence collection activity would also become a separate agency, like the former CIA directorate of operations.

All would report to the same assistant national intelligence director for collection. This official would have "direct line control" over the FBI's counterintelligence and counter-terrorism units,

although they would continue to operate within the FBI administratively and would still be subject to attorney general guidelines.

The highly secret National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), would work under an assistant national intelligence director for Research, Development and Acquisition. That same director would also run the CIA's former directorate of science and technology as an independent agency called the Office of Technical Support.

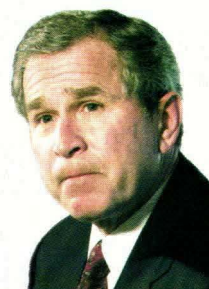
President Bush and his security team are still unsure of the move. He said he "looks forward to studying the commission's recommendations." Homeland security director, Tom Ridge, feels the move may create more bureaucracy.

National security adviser Condoleezza Rice said "change was needed," but is far from sure if an intelligence Czar is needed. "Any specific recommendation has to be looked at for both its up sides and its down sides. But this President is going to want to make decisions and to act because we understand the importance of moving forward with intelligence reform."

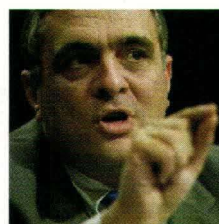
Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld advised moving cautiously in restructuring the intelligence community. "If we move unwisely and get it wrong, the penalty would be great. We would not want to place new barriers or filters between military combatant commanders and those agencies when they perform as combat-support agencies."

Senate Intelligence Committee Republicans have proposed removing America's largest intelligence gathering operations away from the CIA and the Pentagon and putting them directly under a new national intelligence 'Czar'... Will it work?

ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN



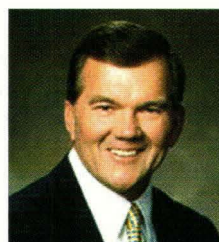
President Bush:
'unsure'



George Tenet:
'no'



Colin Powell:
'unsure'



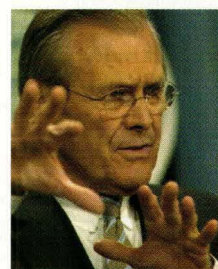
Tom Ridge: 'no'



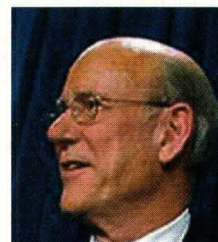
John McLaughlin:
'no'



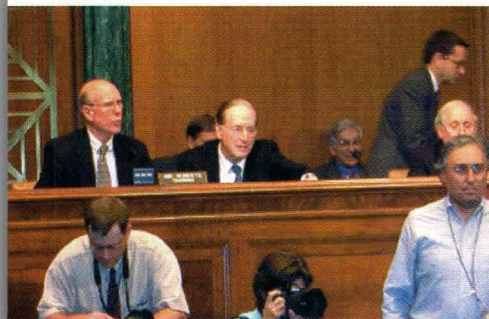
Condoleezza Rice:
'unsure'



Donald Rumsfeld:
'wait'



Pat Roberts: 'yes'



Intelligence Committee Hearing in progress



INTEL EXTRA

French Master of Secret Negotiations

Flown to Baghdad to Secure Release of Respected Journalists Chesnot and Malbrunot

Paris sent its leading secret intelligence officer to Baghdad to help secure the release of two well-known French journalists who were kidnapped while covering the conflict in Iraq.

Major-General Philippe Rondot, 68, an experienced veteran of many covert negotiations, and the man who arrested *Carlos the Jackal* ten years ago, flew to Iraq with a number of colleagues from the DGSE, France's equivalent of the CIA or MI6.

Rondot is said to have deep inside knowledge of the Islamic Army of Iraq who kidnapped Christian Chesnot and Georges Malbrunot, in an attempt to persuade France to drop its nationwide law against Muslim headcovers in schools.



Chesnot and Malbrunot

The terrorist group is the same one that murdered Italian journalist Enzo Baldoni in late August, after Rome refused to pull its troops out of Iraq.

Rondot is a scholarly Arabist who has negotiated the release of French hostages in several Middle East countries, and has participated in several daring operations. A former paratrooper, he has held very high-level positions in the DGSE.

At time of publication, both journalists were still being held.

'Mossad Agents' in NZ Passport Row

Relations between New Zealand and Israel 'frozen'

New Zealand froze diplomatic relations with Israel on 15 July, after jailing two alleged Mossad spies for six months. They were arrested trying to obtain a passport under false pretences. The men had attempted to collect the passport of a New Zealand man who suffers from cerebral palsy.

Uriel Zosha Kelman, 30 and Eli Cara, 50, admitted the charge. Both faced a maximum five-year jail term, but denied they were Mossad agents. Prime Minister Helen Clark said their actions had "seriously strained relations" between the two countries. "The New Zealand Government views the act carried out by the two Israeli agents as not only utterly unacceptable, but also a breach of New Zealand sovereignty and international law."

Two other Israelis managed to escape, though another man is said to be still in the country.



Prime Minister Helen Clark

A judge said: "The Israeli agents attempted to demean the integrity of the New Zealand passport system. Tel Aviv never commented on the affair, nor did it give any semblance of an explanation. This angered the New Zealand Government and caused it to 'freeze all ties with Israel. The scandal means that Israelis now wishing to travel to New Zealand will have to obtain a visa in future."

Israel's Foreign Ministry "regretted" the response. It said the men were criminals, not spies and hoped that relations would be back to normal soon.

ACTING CIA HEAD REJECTS US

Acting CIA director John McLaughlin said the creation of an overall intelligence czar is not something which he believes in: "A good argument can be made for a Cabinet-level position to oversee the nation's 15 intelligence agencies and

control their budgets," he said. "However, it doesn't relate particularly to the world I live in. I see the Director of Central Intelligence as someone who is able to do that and is empowered to do so under the National Security Act of 1947."

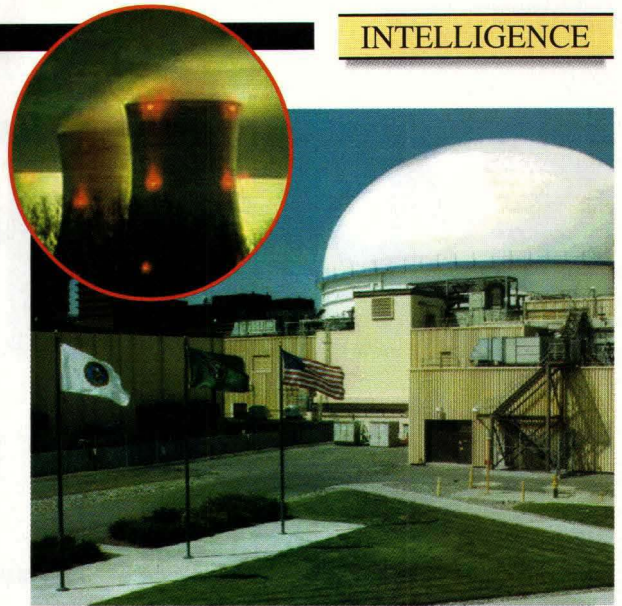


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US Government - Nuclear Failings Now Go Confidential

In an effort to thwart possible terrorist actions, the US Government will no longer reveal security gaps at its nuclear power stations. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission hopes the new ruling will help prevent terrorists obtaining valuable details about the power plants.

The Commission held its first public meeting on plant safety since 9/11. Critics say the measures will erode public confidence in the agency, while supporters maintain al-Qaida is seeking intelligence on such facilities. The NRC has provided regular public updates on problems found inside America's 103 nuclear sites by its inspectors. Breaches in security could be broken fences or inadequate training programmes.



Libya Pays For Berlin Bomb

More relationship-building by Gaddafi

Libya has agreed to pay \$85 million (£45 million) to some of the victims of a bloody terrorist bombing at a Berlin disco nearly two decades ago. This move is seen as another step in Libyan leader Moammar Gaddafi's effort to rebuild relations with the West. The deal follows much larger settlements for the destruction of two US and French airliners.



It does not cover American victims, including two soldiers who were among the three people killed and 229 wounded in the blast at the La Belle disco on 5 April 1986. Lawyers are seeking separate compensation for them in US courts.

L CZAR MOVE

McLaughlin, who took over at the CIA when Director George Tenet left on 11 July, also said the agency has disrupted a number of al-Qaida plots to mount attacks by air, sea and other methods in the United States. "It's important to remember here that for these people, an attack in the United States is the 'brass ring'," he said. "With some modest changes in the way the CIA is set up, the Director of Central Intelligence could carry out



that function well and appropriately."

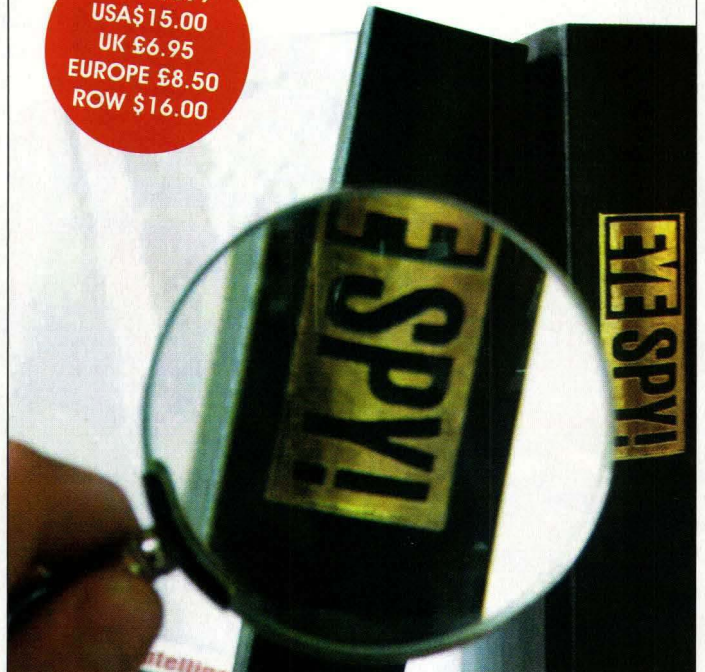
"Potential attacks that have been disrupted that were in the early stages of planning," he said. "They have lost a lot of the territory that they once controlled. They have more trouble moving money. And they have more trouble communicating internally."

Acting Director of Central Intelligence John McLaughlin (left) and former OSS and current CIA officer Ambassador Hugh Montgomery (right) pay tribute to fallen OSS officers during a ceremony today at CIA Headquarters marking the 60th anniversary of D-Day.

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SAFER SKIES?

Could old and new technologies combine to thwart hijackers... or will they backfire?

There is nothing new in an aeroplane to be flown by remote control. The technology was being used even before WWII, however, since the growing threat of aircraft being used as guided bombs, scientists and engineers have been working on a system that makes it impossible to fly the plane manually - if instructions are given to override onboard controls.

Such systems were widely discussed in the immediate aftermath of 9/11, and it is just one of a number of that America's Home-

land Security is examining. Many US airlines have avoided the technology because up to now, little money has been made available for research. That has now changed with a substantial grant being made available by Washington. And with President Bush green-lighting new laws that allow the shooting-down of hijacked aircraft, (following intelligence that al-Qaida plans to hijack more aircraft and use them against US cities), there appears to be a new urgency to adopt new measures.

'Robolander' is a combination of different systems rolled into one, but the concept is certainly not new, nor is it the only one. Companies around the world are looking at technologies that can

thwart terrorists and make the skies more safe. A California-based company, Cubic Corp, has devised a panic trigger that can lockdown the cabin and remotely take the plane back to the nearest airport. Other security systems are also well on the way to providing far greater security for the crew. An Arizona security expert has designed a box that requires the pilot to lock-in his code (a code that changes) before operating the controls. A wrong code notifies ground control that something is wrong.

Secret cameras, pipes to inject sleeping gas, onboard explosives detectors (inside washrooms) and of course, security guards, are all being examined, and in some cases, introduced. Some 15,000 armed guards now

Some analysts believe more should be done stopping the terrorist boarding the aeroplane rather than challenging the killers in the air. It is a difficult scenario, but both areas are paramount to the overall safety of the passenger - *editor*

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fly in America. If all these systems are rolled into one, the security of the aeroplane must increase... so one would imagine.

President Bush has apparently demanded that a 'proof of concept' aircraft be readied for testing by 2010. It is clear that a working model will be flown much sooner than that, indeed, one 'refuse-to-crash' programme has. NASA allegedly flew a Boeing 757 over a 'simulated' Washington DC, as 'terrorists' attempted to crash the airliner into the White House. The programme was turned on and blocked the command - forcing the aircraft away. There has been no confirmation of this exercise as yet (time of publication).

Despite some objections by pilots and other officials, parts of the highly advanced system are being analysed and tested by Boeing.

The system is computer-controlled and in the event of a hijack, Robolander is turned on by a simple switch sending a crypted signal. This turns control of the aircraft over to a land-based programme that effectively flies the airliner to the nearest airport. The

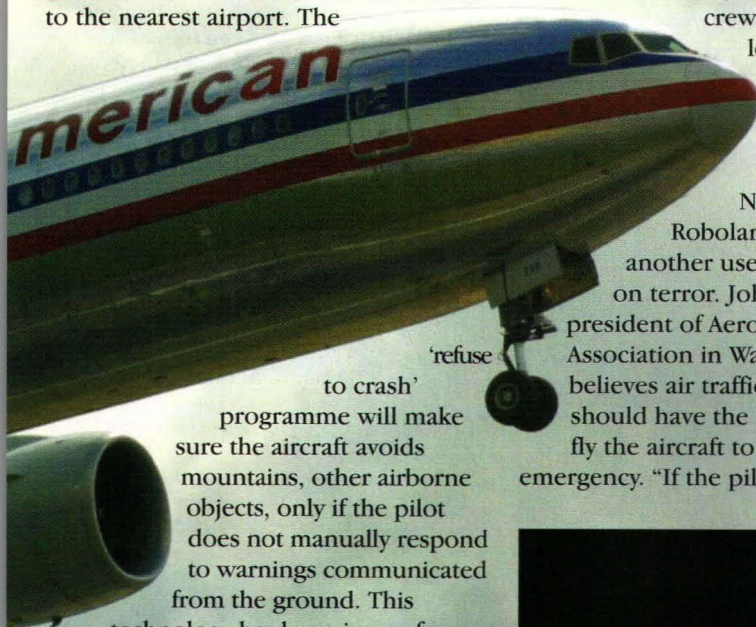
mad bomber," one intelligence specialist told Eye Spy. "More emphasis should be placed on airport security and passenger check lists." Another specialist in computing hacking said: "All computers can be hacked... if terrorists break a daily or hourly code, they may have control over the aircraft anyway. If they break several codes simultaneously, it could be possible for terrorists to control any number of planes turning them into flying bombs - the crews would be helpless... there is much more work to be done on 'securing the security'."

Nevertheless, Robolander is seen as another useful tool in the war on terror. John Douglass, president of Aerospace Industries Association in Washington DC, believes air traffic controllers should have the ability or option to fly the aircraft to safety in an emergency. "If the pilot hears the

terrorist crashing through the door, he could send an encrypted signal to an air traffic centre and pass them control."

Douglass believes in the Robolander concept and with money available, a simple cost-effective system can be in place sooner, rather than later. "I am confident that Robolander can be built into the next generation of air traffic systems to deal with drunken passengers or suicidal pilots as well as hijackers," he said. That will bring prices down so dramatically that the private pilot fearing a heart attack can also share it."

There is no doubt that airport and airline security is paramount to the survival of airlines. Passengers will always choose the airline that provides the toughest of security, and is defended as well as could be expected. A spokesman for the Family Steering Committee that represents victims of hijacking said: "If airline directors can't find the money to make their aeroplanes more hijack proof, then maybe they should be running a hot-dog stand instead."



'refuse to crash' programme will make sure the aircraft avoids mountains, other airborne objects, only if the pilot does not manually respond to warnings communicated from the ground. This technology has been in use for years and is used on low-flying bombers that have radar to identify the terrain.

Many aviation analysts are convinced further security is necessary to thwart airborne terrorists. Sceptics say the money should be spent on stopping the terrorists boarding the aircraft in the first place, while others point to the recent atrocities involving Russian airliners that were blown up by suicide bombers. "Robolander will not stop a

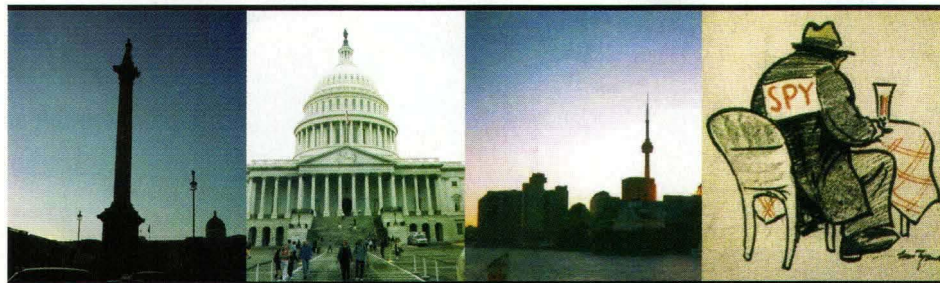


NASA allegedly simulated an airborne attack on the White House using technology that overrides manual controls - apparently it worked

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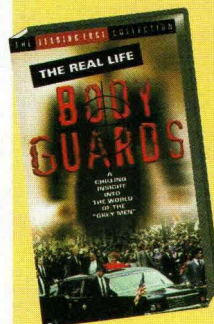
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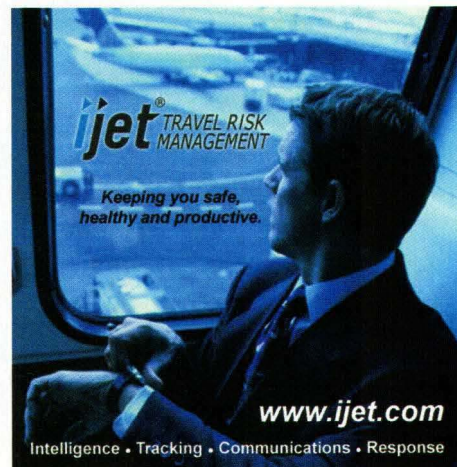
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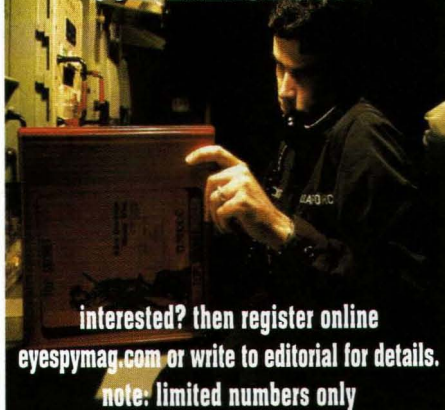


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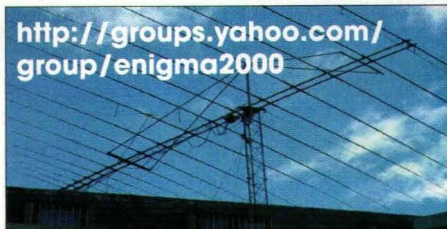
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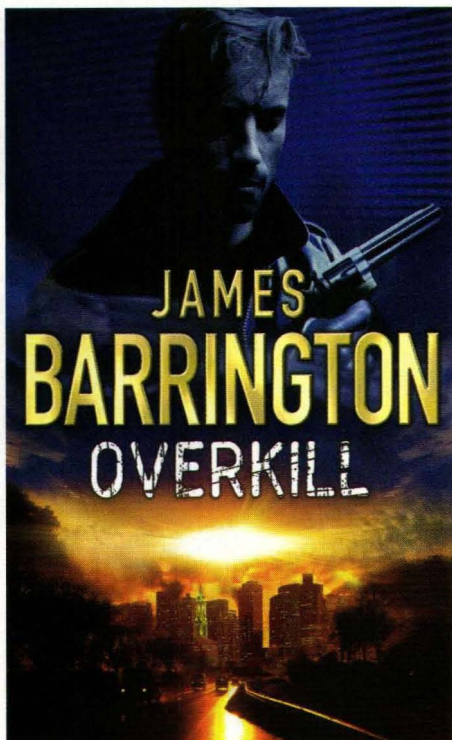


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THE CODEMAKER

Continued from page 11



Heathrow Airport, London

photographs taken in January 2004 of the building were found on one of Khan's computers.

It has since transpired, that the CIA knew of Bilal's important role in al-Qaida - but were unsure of who he actually was, until the discovery of his real name on Khan's computer. Indeed, it is almost certain that Bilal used a remarkable number of pseudonyms to conceal his identity.

Other targets discovered on Khan's computer shows that al-Qaida is intent on targeting US interests overseas. US Citigroup occupies one of the huge twin towers next to Canary Wharf in London's

prestigious Docklands. Security is already good, but since the Pakistan intelligence operation, additional measures have been introduced.

RAIDS ALLOWED SOME AL-QAIDA SUSPECTS TO FLEE

MI5 believes several men associated with Bilal managed to avoid arrest after surveillance operations were disturbed by news of developments in Pakistan. Two suspects have almost certainly escaped to mainland Europe.

Several of the men arrested in the UK have since been charged with a variety of terrorist-related offences.

Fig. 1

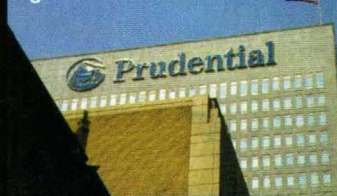


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

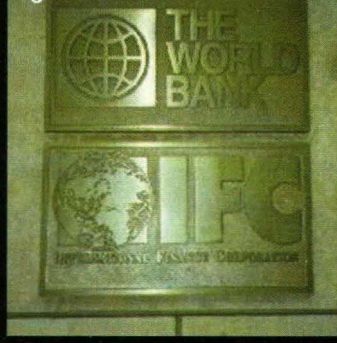
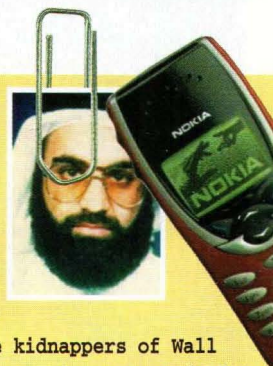


Fig. 1 The Prudential Building, Newark
Figs. 2 & 3 The World Bank Building Washington D.C.

SUBJECT:

**Khalid Sheikh Mohammed
MOBILE PHONES, FAXES AND
EMAIL INTERCEPTIONS**

The major planners of the 9/11 operation - Ramzi Binalshibh and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, were captured after their mobile satellite phones were traced to a safehouse in Pakistan. The kidnappers of Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl were also captured after their emails were traced back to them. Intercepting emails, faxes and any other electronic messages is possible. Anti-interception equipment and encryption technology is available to thwart such technology - to a degree.



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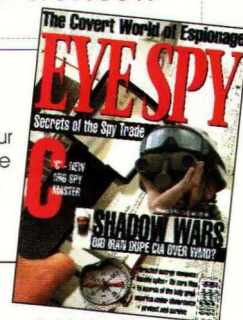
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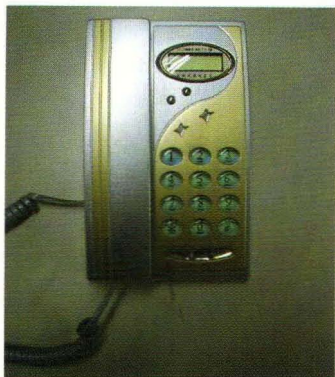


SPY SHOP

PROFESSIONAL

Professional surveillance and espionage equipment now available from Eye Spy. Please note. This equipment is used by the trade and its use outside the USA and UK may be illegal in some countries

SCRAMBLER PHONE



Keep your telephone conversations secure from being recorded or being listened to, as it will scramble everything. A simple press of switch activates the scrambler, which has 4 settings. Can also be used as a normal phone. Another scrambler phone at other end will descramble everything.

Order code: L-SST
UK: £130.00 Per phone

PEN MICROPHONE



Put this pen into your top pocket and it looks 100% normal but also has a mic inside. Simply plug the lead into your recorder and record every conversation you may have clearly without any worry of trying to hide the mic.

Order code: L-PN1
UK: £25.00 US: \$48.00
ROW: £28.00

VOICE ACTIVATED RECORDER

This pocket size Sanyo recorder has many uses. It can be used to record meetings and can also be used with some of our other products where you need a recorder.



Order code: L-TRIA
UK: £50.00 US: \$100.00
ROW: £60.00

CLOCK CAMERA

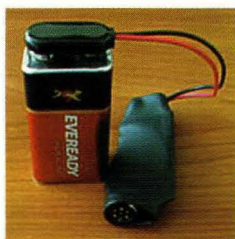


A clock with pinhole camera and sound built inside has many uses. A simple plug and play connector with cable (approx 16 metres) and psu are all supplied. The cable can be shortened or extended.

Order code: L-CS1 B/w CCD 380 line camera £175.00

Order code: L-CS2
Colour CCD 380 line camera £215.00

UHF BODY WORN TRANSMITTER



For body worn or for a room this uhf miniature transmitter is like a capsule form. The 6mm diameter mic can even be pushed under door gaps to listen to sounds in another room.

Order code: L-IR1
UK: £125.00 US: \$250.00
ROW: £150.00

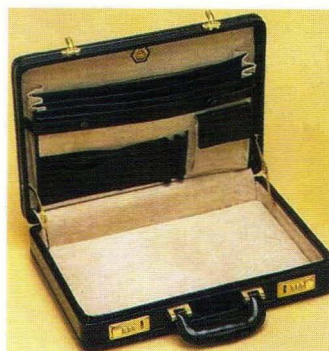
MULTIBAND RECEIVER



A multi-band radio covering fm, air, marine band, etc. A good hand held radio offering squelch control and has telescopic aerial and also earphone socket for private listening.

Order code: L-RAA-110
UK: £40.00 US: \$80.00
ROW: £48.00

EXECUTIVE LEATHER RECORDING BRIEFCASE



A leather briefcase that can even record your meetings without anyone knowing. Miniature mic and amplifier will pick up any conversations even if it's locked with good clarity and saves you carrying separate body worn recorders.

Order code: L-B/CASE
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SMOKE DETECTOR CAMERA



This is a non-working smoke detector with a pinhole camera with sound fitted inside. Suitable to keep an eye on staff using cash tills or high ceilings to look at staff/machinery etc. The lead is plug and play with approx 16 metres of cable and psu are supplied.

Order code: L-MS1
B/w CCD 380 line camera £175.00

Order code: L-MS2
Colour CCD 380 line camera £215.00

TELEPHONE/FAX TAP DEFEAT

This telephone/fax tap defeat is very clever and will defeat any wiretap or bug that could be wired to your phone line. The machine will also defeat any voice activated phone recorders by sending constant pulses of noise. The TD1 has a LCD line condition display and LED's to indicate the mode setting. Offers the following features: turn on or off any wiretap or bug, any phone recorder controlled by line voltage, any phone recorder controlled by voice activation.

Order code: TD1
UK: £195.00

TIE CAMERA

Looking at this tie and it looks normal, but it isn't a normal tie. It has a pinhole camera with sound concealed inside it. The tie can be put on and taken off very easily by using the special connector.

Order code: L-BR1
B/W CCD 380 line camera
UK: £199 US: \$375.00 ROW: £205.00

Order code: L-BR2
Colour CCD 380 line camera
UK: £299.00

PIR CAMERA



A working PIR with a pinhole camera with sound built inside it. Supplied complete with approx 16 metres of plug and play cable and psu.

Order code: L-PR1
B/w CCD 380 line camera £175.00



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