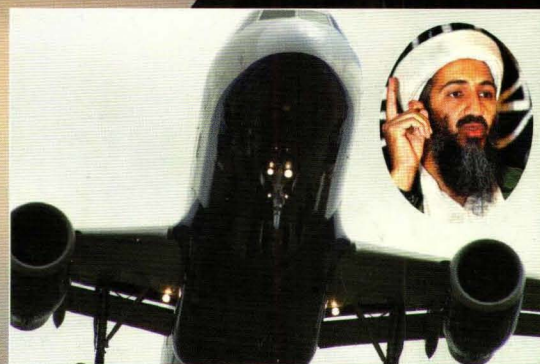


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EYE SPY

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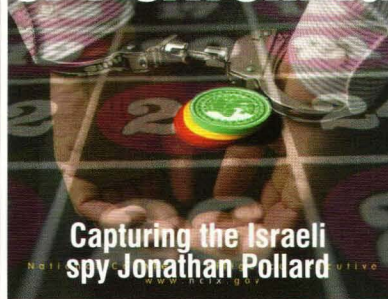
*Project Bojinka Double
Take - The al-Qaida plot
to kill 4000 civilians*

**SKY SPIES: AIRLINER TRAVEL
AND TERROR PROFILING**



Espionage Is No Sure Bet.
You Will Eventually Lose.

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Capturing the Israeli
spy Jonathan Pollard

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The defection
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Aleksai
Myagkov

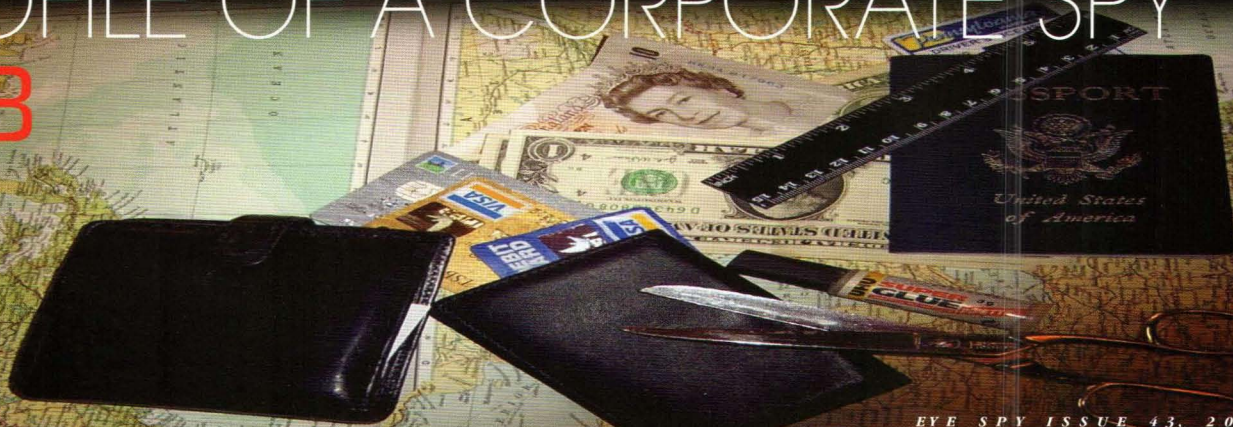


THE WORLD OF INTELLIGENCE CRESTS



PROFILE OF A CORPORATE SPY

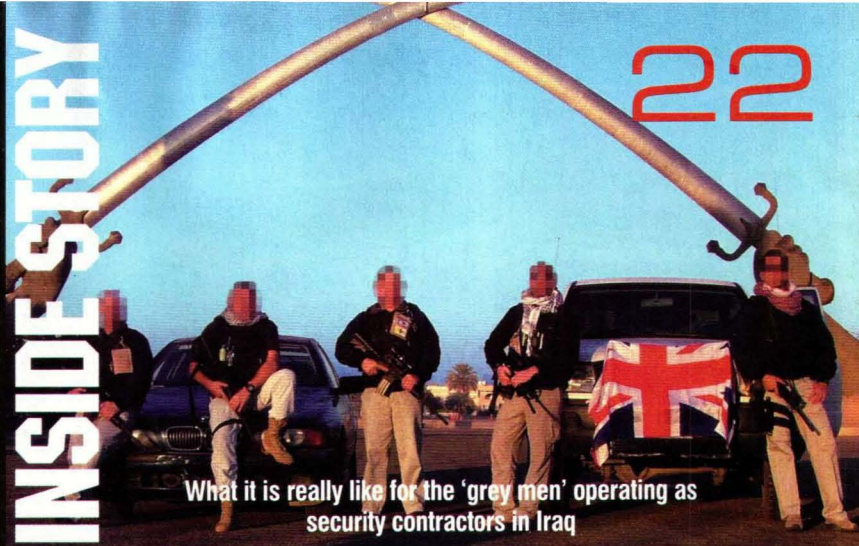
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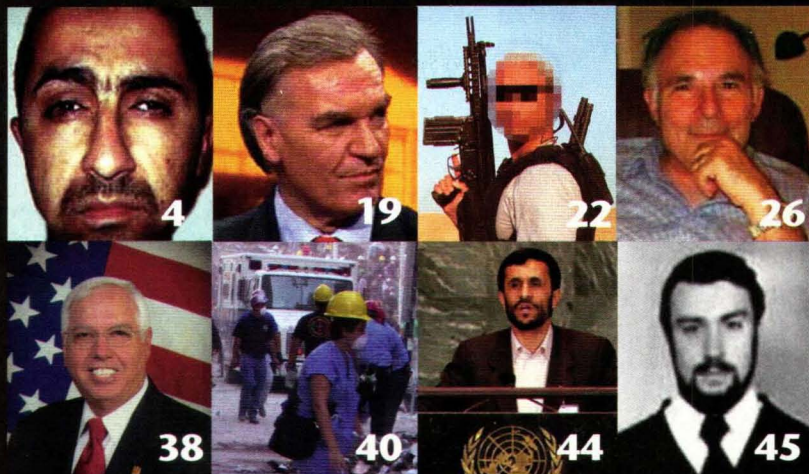
EYE SPY

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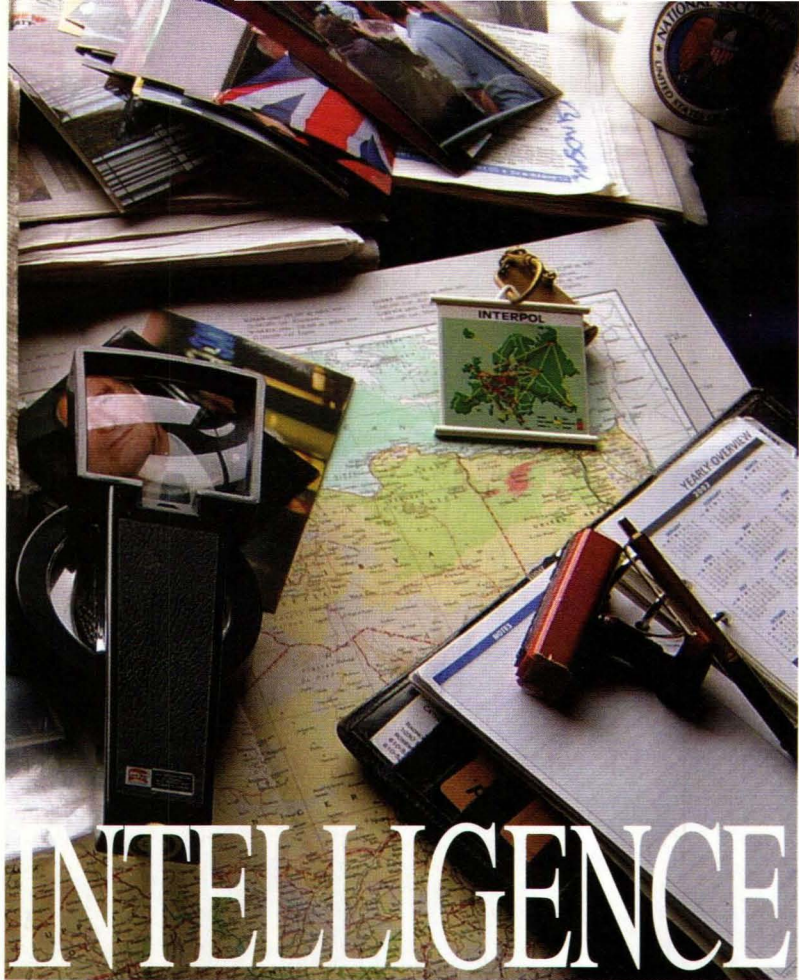
EYE SPY EDITORIAL

JUST IN TIME?

Air travel can often be pleasurable - as long as the journey is comfortable, there are no delays and your luggage arrives with you... and in my case - turbulence free. It's an exciting time travelling to holiday destinations or visiting loved ones in faraway places. Sadly, the romance of flying has long gone for many people. Many travellers are concerned about terrorism and this showed in the faces of people who had to endure long waits and were told to remove personal goods from hand luggage. The threat is very real. However, it was quite remarkable how many people fully accepted the restrictions placed upon them following the alleged USA airliner plot. But not everyone was happy, including the owner of one low-cost airline in the UK. He was furious about the delays and threatened to sue the UK Government for £3m. Quite frankly his remarks were ludicrous and irresponsible. They were dismissed without hesitation by the authorities. Few people would have thanked him had their aircraft left without a proper search and been blown out of the skies. I suspect he would have been sued for a lot more than £3m.

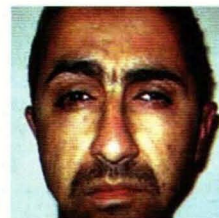
These are difficult times for the security services. They can't afford to make one mistake, unlike some of the characters featured in this edition of Eye Spy.





Intelligence Harvest as Senior Al-Qaida Terrorist Captured

BAGHDAD: Iraqi and coalition forces arrested the second most senior figure in "al-Qaida in Iraq", who supervised the bombing of a revered Shiite shrine in Samarra in February setting off a wave of violence.



Hamid Juma Faris Jouri al-Saeedi, known as Abu Humam or Abu Rana, was captured as he hid among Iraqi families in a residential building, a security adviser said, accusing the terror suspect of trying to use "children and women as human shields." Saeedi was questioned by interrogators and revealed information that led to the arrest or killing of 20 high-level al-Qaida operatives.

"Al-Saeedi carried out al-Qaida's policies in Iraq and the orders of the slain al-Zarqawi to incite sectarian violence in the country, through attempting to start a civil war between Shiites and Sunnis - but their wishes did not materialise," an Iraqi official said. Al-Saeedi claimed to be responsible for more attacks than he can remember and has been involved in the insurgency almost from its beginning three years ago.

The capture of al-Saeedi is significant in that he appears more than willing to reveal the whereabouts and identity of so many of his colleagues. In June 2006, US troops killed the terror group's key leader, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

INTELLIGENCE

US Intelligence and MI5

Following the successful MI5 and Scotland Yard operation to thwart a massive trans-Atlantic terrorist plot, many intelligence officials in the United States are studying the techniques used by MI5 that led to the arrest of over 20 suspects. Similarly, Michael Chertoff, the Director of US Homeland Security, has acknowledged that some investigative methods could be "imported". Britain's law which allows police to hold terror suspects up to 28 days without charging them, also interests US intelligence.

"The experience we had observing and working with the British certainly has underlined some possible advantages of some of the approaches taken in Britain," Mr Chertoff told the *London Financial Times*. "The British system in some respects is very nimble in terms of the ability to conduct certain kinds of...



© KEVIN FULTON

surveillance on very short notice. You have the ability in Britain to hold people for a brief period of time under court supervision before you charge them... In this case, that allowed the British government to do something that we might not have been able to do."

In the United States, civil rights' groups are far more powerful than here in the UK. And unlike British police, American officials usually have to charge suspects within 48 hours of arrest. US intelligence

"America will get its own Security Service sooner or later"

Fourteen British servicemen, including highly specialised communications and surveillance experts died when their Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft crashed in Afghanistan on 2 September. It was the worst single military loss of life for British forces since the Falklands conflict in the early 1980s.

The exact nature of the Nimrod's role in Afghanistan is unknown, though it is likely it was supporting some 5,000 British troops fighting the Taliban in the dangerous Helmand region which has seen some intense battles. At the time of the incident, NATO forces were involved in Operation Medusa - an action also aimed at the Taliban.

The 29-year-old Nimrod MR2 from RAF Kinloss in Scotland came down near Kandahar. NATO and UK forces were quickly on the scene, but the crew and its electronics' operators were dead. Thirty British military personnel have died in Afghanistan since June.

Eye witnesses said the aircraft - packed with specialist equipment - was flying at about 10,000ft when flames appeared on both wings.

Within hours of the incident, Taliban spokesman, Abdul Khaliq, said the plane had been brought down by a Stinger missile - a claim dismissed as nonsense by the Ministry of Defence.

RAF SURVEILLANCE AIRCRAFT LOST OVER AFGHANISTAN



The aircraft belonged to 120 Squadron based at RAF Kinloss



Michael Chertoff

that 48 hours is simply not sufficient to gather additional evidence, though additional time can be granted in "extraordinary circumstances."

The US officers may look with envy upon the 28 days UK ruling. This gives officers additional time to prepare case files, especially as some terror cases have an international dimension. Senior UK Government officers want to extend that figure to 90 days.

Since the dismantling of the al-Qaida terror plot, calls have increased in the US intelligence community to again look at the creation of a US domestic intelligence service - an equivalent of Britain's Security Service - MI5. Analysts note that national

officials, and particularly those involved with investigation or surveillance, have complained

security in the United States is performed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, primarily a criminal investigation agency. Observers say its function is driven by an "arrest and prosecution" policy, and that can affect long-running surveillance or intelligence-gathering operations. Officials who believe national security should be provided for by a specialist intelligence agency, believe the FBI don't allow underworld terrorist plots to run long enough to see where all the tentacles lead.

One national reporter in Washington said: "The FBI's approach means that small fry are easily caught but that any big shots who might have been associated with them quickly scatter. The arrests and prosecutions warn terrorists concerning the methods and information of the FBI. Bureaucratic risk aversion also plays a part; prompt arrests ensure that members of the group won't escape." That might be harsh, especially as the law in Britain and the United States is very, very different in terms of what each



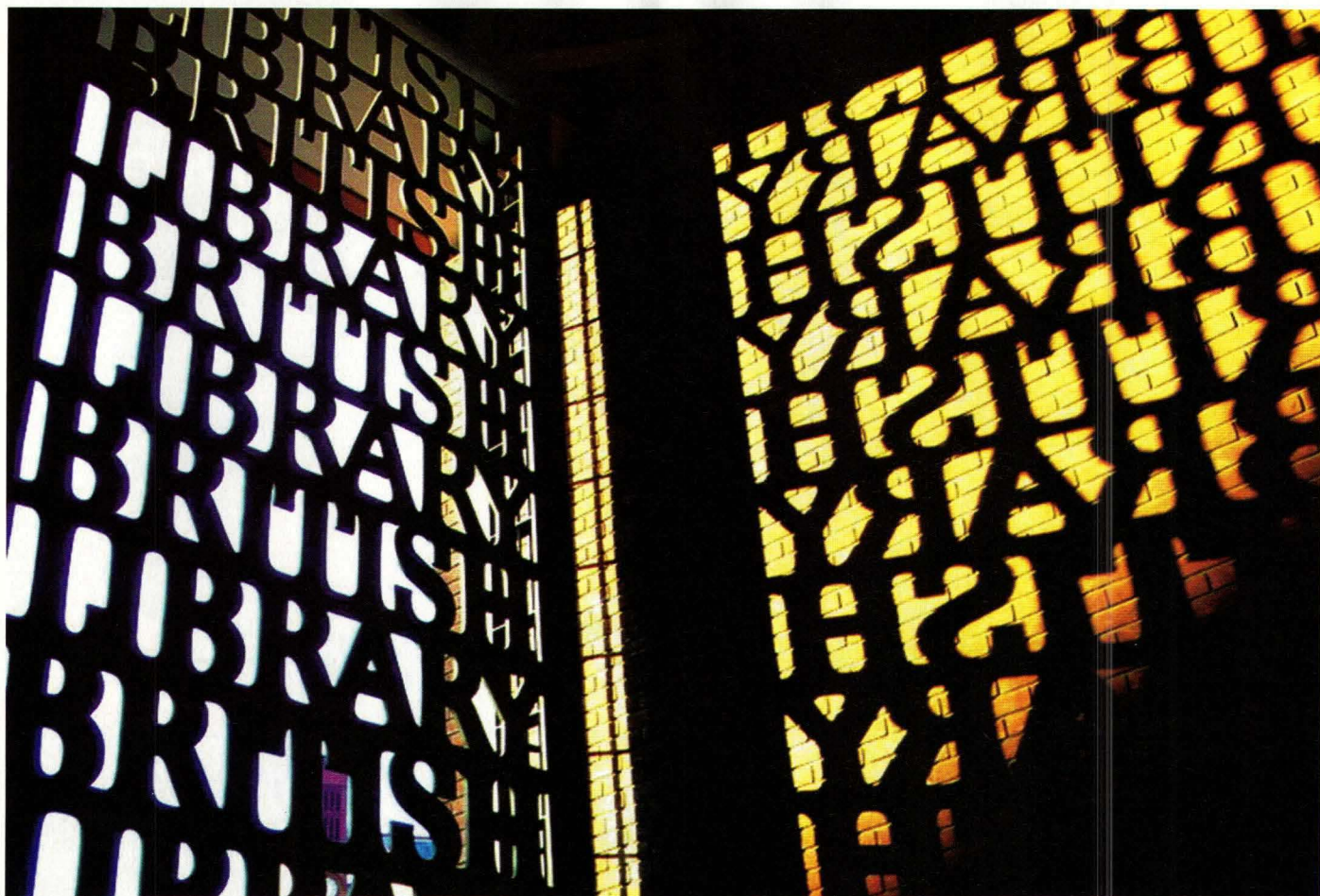
The terror suspects were taken to Horseferry Road courts

respective organisation can or can not do.

There were reports that MI5 wanted the UK-USA airliner surveillance operation to run a little longer, but US authorities fearful of a surprise attack requested the plotters be arrested. Chertoff dismissed these allegations. A US police official agreed and told Eye Spy: "MI5 waited and waited until the last moment to pounce... it was a decisive move as this allowed the Service to track and trace all prime suspects.

It also gave officials time to identify other aspects of the case which will be crucial in future days in a courtroom; for example, where the bomb components were buried, bank accounts, who manufactured the martyrdom videos etc. This is high-end evidence that is impossible to negate.

"Sooner or later we will have our own MI5..."



MOUSSAOUİ'S SECRET LOCKER

In documents recently published on the Internet by the US Government, it has been disclosed that Zacarias Moussaoui, who is serving a life sentence in a US maximum security prison for conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism, possessed a five year reading pass to the British Library. The same library Karl Marx did research into Socialism in 1850 that led to the creation of the Soviet Union and Communist China. The website contains a plethora of information and material used in the trial... some of which is reproduced here



The debate will continue to rage on following the end of the trial of Zacarias Moussaoui. Was he the 20th hijacker, or as some believe, dragged into the affair by a demanding public? Newly released documents and information suggest that he was a hardened extremist who exploited the British education and security systems.

The material is included in 1,200 exhibits submitted as evidence at his trial and recently published on the Internet.

US authorities initially suspected him of being the 20th hijacker who failed to take part in

Flight 93 (the last of the four aeroplanes hijacked on 11 September that crashed in rural Pennsylvania), due to his arrest in August of 2001. What can't be debated is Moussaoui's own admission to being a member of al-Qaida - a terrorist organisation.

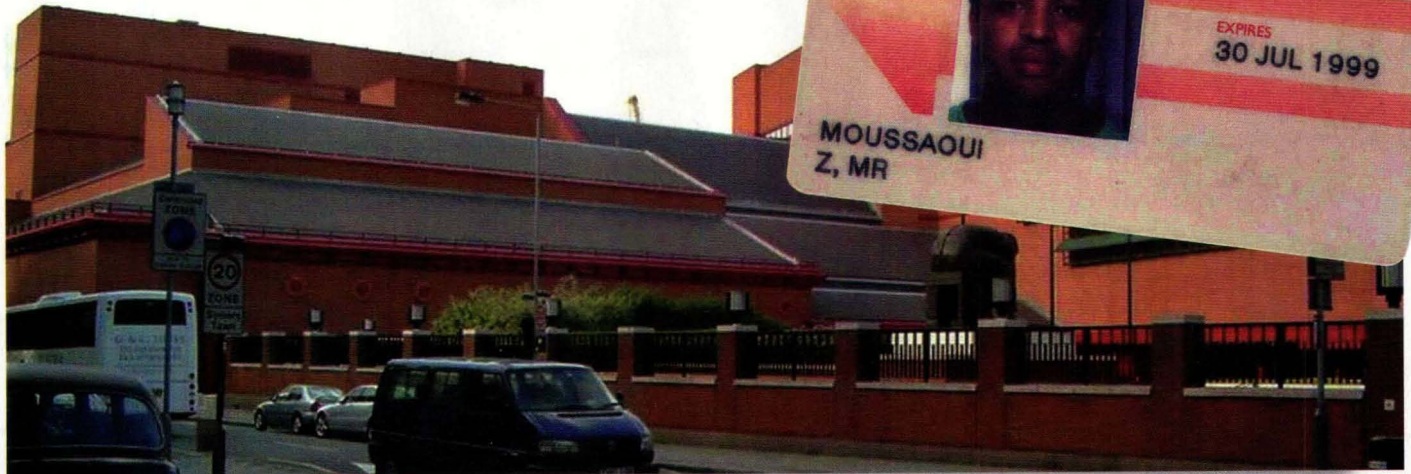
According to his family, his sense of alienation drove him into the arms of Islamist extremists.

His defence argued he was schizophrenic and produced handwritten rants against Britain including, "20th hijacker - God curse the Queen. Title: Little Bitch of Buckingham... There is no truer enemy to the Muslim than Her Machiavelie [sic] of England."

During his lengthy trial he tried to convince the jury these were the root cause for his violent choices. In fact, the ideology that recruited him was responsible for the Jihad he chose to practice.

In court, the attack on New York and Washington, 9/11 and the war it was a part of, was described as an act of genocide against the American people. In the 9/11 planning process, Moussaoui was not a sole mechanism acting individually.

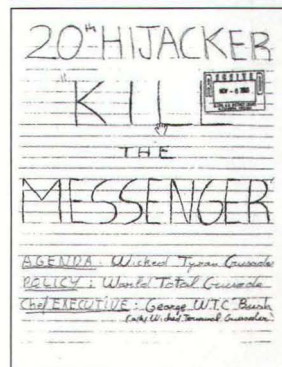
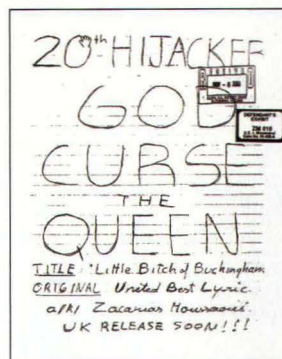
The court was told he was executing orders by al-Qaida and had the intention of carrying them out. He has openly admitted, and it was



proven, that he was part of the organisation put in place to perpetrate the massacre.

Dr Walid Phares, a Senior Fellow for the Defence of Democracies in Washington said: "That he slipped, failed or missed his opportunity is only one fact within a greater reality: his commitment to achieve the mass-killing and his participation in a chain of events that led to it, even if he didn't walk through the last part of the horror."

During the trial Moussaoui tried to challenge the judicial system, turning the affair into a debate about the death penalty. Many observers believe this was an attempt to deflect attention away from his role, regardless of whether or not he boarded Flight 93.



MISSED OPPORTUNITY?

Moussaoui's arrest shortly before 9/11 stopped him boarding Flight 93. Yet another arrest just two days before the attack could have been more significant.

A fragment of Flight 93 hijacker Ziad Jarrah's passport (right) was found in the wreckage of the hijacked airliner. On 9 September 2001, a Maryland state trooper cited Jarrah for speeding on Interstate 95 in Cecil County, near the Delaware state line. Registration showed that the red 2001 Mitsubishi Galant that Jarrah drove that night was owned by Garden State Car Rental at Newark International Airport in New Jersey.

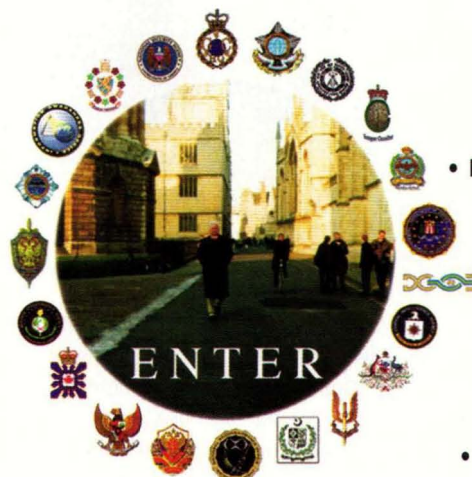
After the hijackings, the car was found at the airport with the speeding citation still in the glove box.



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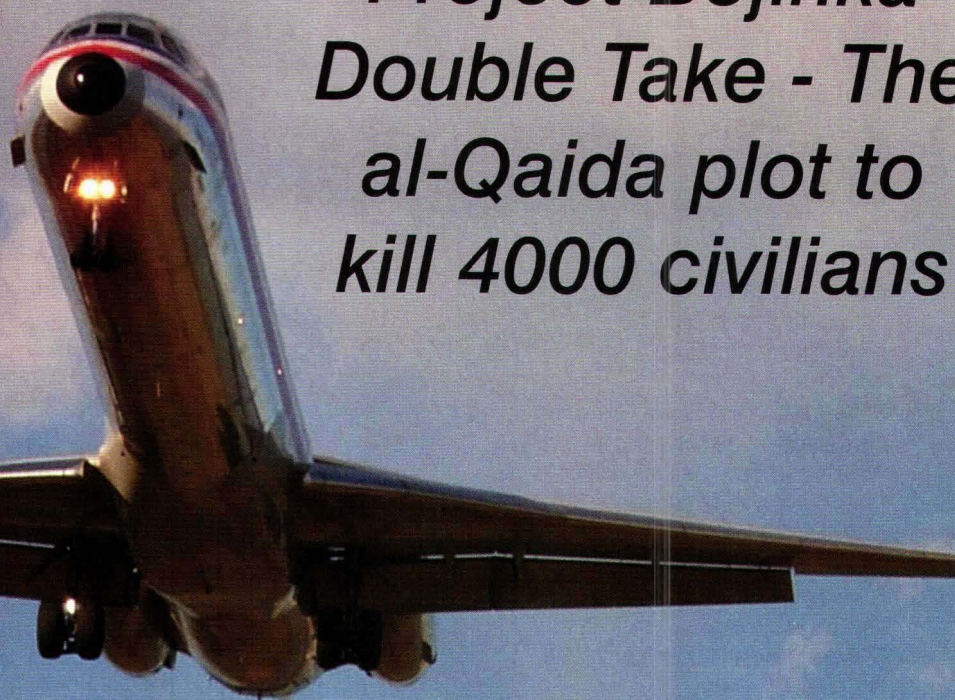


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BEHIND THE REAL STORIES... ALWAYS

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OPERATION

Project Bojinka Double Take - The al-Qaida plot to kill 4000 civilians

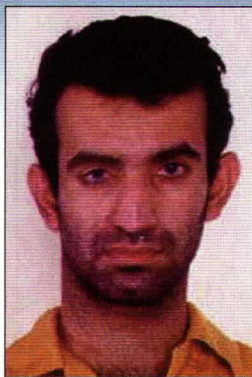


In 1995 a fire broke out in a Manila apartment a short distance away from the Vatican's embassy whose staff were busy preparing for the arrival of Pope John Paul II in the Philippines. When police and emergency services broke into the apartment, they discovered freshly prepared explosives in a sink, street maps of Manila and Roman Catholic clothing like that worn by the Pontiff's entourage. Intelligence officials immediately thought they had uncovered a plot to assassinate Pope John Paul.

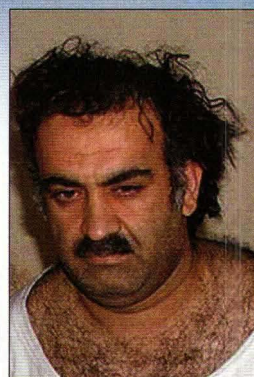
Officials also removed a computer for analysis. When experts began downloading its contents, one file in particular alarmed them. Notes had been prepared on an operation that involved the hijacking of 11 civilian airliners. The data was sparse and puzzled investigators, but officers then checked a number of disks that had also been recovered. They were staggered by the discovery. The disks' contents filled in all the gaps... terrorists planned to leave bombs on aeroplanes taking off from Hong Kong, Singapore, Taipei, Seoul and Bangkok. Each bomb was timed to explode as the airliner made its way to the

United States. The operation, called Bojinka, was planned for a single day and would have caused mayhem in the skies... had it not been uncovered.

One of Bojinka's masterminds was Ramzi Yousef. He had already been implicated in the 1993 World Trade Center bombings, the other was Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, al-Qaida's number three. At the time of the Manila discovery, Vince Cannistraro, former director of the CIA's Counter terrorism Division said: "It was extraordinarily ambitious, very complicated to bring off, and probably unparalleled by other terrorist operations that we know of." Other intelligence analysts were confident that the plot was so complex, only a group backed by a terrorist nation could carry it off. Little did they realise the plot signalled the emergence



Ramzi Yousef



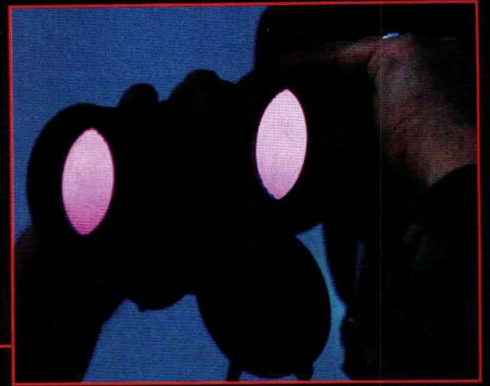
**Khalid Shaikh
Mohammed**

of al-Qaida as the world's most destructive terror group.

Yousef's fingerprints were found on a notebook in the burned out apartment explaining how to mix chemicals. He had escaped from New York just hours after the

1993 New York explosion and was already being monitored. He later flew to Thailand to help organise an attack on the Israeli consulate and eventually moved to the Philippines. In December 1994 Yousef engaged in a "dummy run" for Project Bojinka. On that occasion he left a bomb under a seat on a Philippine Airlines flight, killing a Japanese tourist. That liquid bomb comprised of a bottle of contact lens solution filled with nitroglycerin. Yousef was finally caught by the security services in Pakistan and extradited to the USA.

OVERT



Project Bojinka involved creating a liquid explosive that would avoid detection.

LONDON 2006

Al-Qaida has a reputation for not discarding failed plots. Its planners can adapt and "reinvent" operations such as Bojinka. And it appears that an order was given as early as 2003 to try again, this time involving a group of young Muslim men from the south of England.

Several months ago the UK security services stated that 20 anti-terrorist surveillance operations were in motion, and while each was described as "serious", intelligence experts were shocked at events about to unfold in southern England. On 9 August, Thames Valley police officers supported by anti-terrorist officials and MI5, raided several addresses in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Simultaneous raids were carried out in east London and Birmingham. Within 30 minutes 24 suspects were under arrest. As news of the raids spread, journalists realised this was no "ordinary" police operation.

AUGUST 2005

The Security Service (MI5), has a constantly evolving 'ladder' or chart where suspected terrorist planners move up and down a league

table, depending on intelligence gathered by MI5 or Scotland Yard. That chart currently consists of at least 20 suspected 'premier plots' and a staggering 1200+ names attached to these and other operations. Following events in July 2005, it became clear some of the terrorist suicide bombers had been on that chart, though the conceived threat was not deemed high enough to place the men under 24-hour surveillance. Although MI5 suspected an attack on London was likely, the intelligence did not point to the four primary suspects. MI5's eyes were almost certainly elsewhere.

Despite the bombers success, MI5 continued to monitor suspects whose significance saw them rapidly rising up the chart. GCHQ (Government Communications Headquarters) in Cheltenham, England, began intercepting communications that suggested another terrorist attack was in the planning. E-mails, web activity, telephone calls and overseas activity helped MI5 'focus' on two locations in London and High Wycombe. However, it was a member of Britain's Muslim community who alerted the police to the suspicious activity of a neighbour. There seemed a direct connection to an on-going intelligence gathering operation in London.

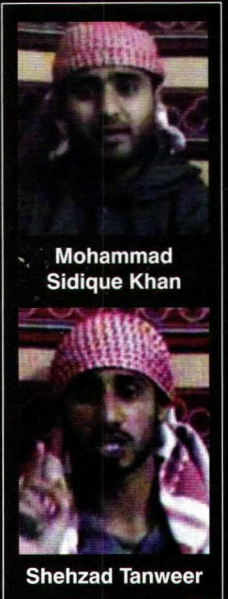
In August 2005, several hundred surveillance officers drawn from the Security Service and police began an investigation that would reveal an alleged plot so complex that any sort of leak would lead to compromise and failure. It is almost certain that only a handful of senior officials had full knowledge of the investigation. Despite reports in the media that the police operation was "an international affair", it was primarily centred in southern England. MI5 had simply provided intelligence to overseas agencies that a number of 'subjects' might be of interest, but insisted no arrests should be made. If one suspected member of the sleeper cell was alerted, the others would "disengage" according to Eye Spy sources.

AL-QAIDA COMMANDER

Eye Spy understands an MI5 undercover agent did infiltrate the group, though officials have not yet confirmed this. Evidence was being acquired from listening devices and other

measures in place to supplement street surveillance. One man in particular came under the microscope. Journalists and government officials have since described him as the "head of al-Qaida in Britain." He was arrested in Pakistan at the same time as police launched Operation Overt in the UK. For legal reasons he cannot be named. The police operation to arrest the British suspects came when authorities arrested a colleague of the mastermind in Pakistan. His detention was kept secret but sooner or later the group would have learned of his arrest. Two other men were detained in Lahore and Karachi.

What is clear, is that the suspected head of the sleeper cell visited a number of locations in Pakistan as did Mohammad Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the 7/7 bombers.



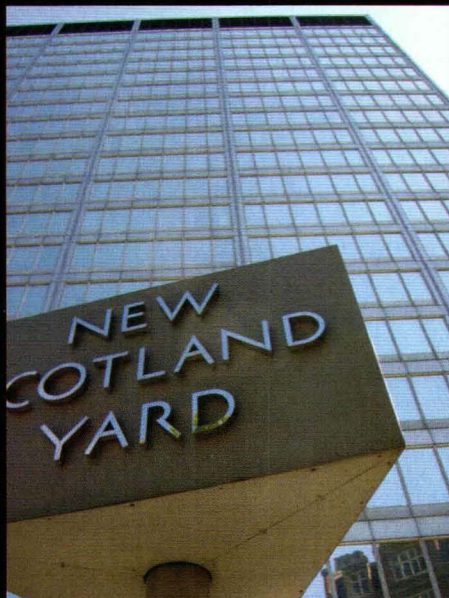
Mohammad Sidique Khan

Shehzad Tanweer

JANUARY 2006

It is believed MI5 first learned the group were planning to use airliners as weapons in January this year, though officials still had to discover if the group simply intended to hijack the aircraft. Parallels between 9/11 were drawn because the group's central core consisted of about 20-30 people - the same as Mohammad Atta's cell. However, it is understood as many as 50 people could have been involved. One of those arrested worked at Heathrow Airport.

Surveillance officers monitored phone calls to and from group members in London and High Wycombe, but the spider's web spread much further, and other suspects seemed to be attached to the cell. Officers noted the movement of the men and it became clear some were using counter-surveillance techniques.



Had the plot succeeded, airliners would have simply started to disappear from radar screens



A previous plot to use an airliner to attack London had already been thwarted. However, the dimensions and scale of this planned operation were far more significant and life threatening. MI5 learned how the group intended to carry the explosives on the aircraft. Water bottles, perfume carriers, soft drinks, toothpaste tubes, sun tan lotion and even a baby's milk bottle were considered. This list must have been gleaned from either an internet/e-mail/telephone/letter intercept, a listening device, or by an agent inside the group. The chemicals would appear natural and be undetectable by airport security staff

charged to monitor hand luggage on persons boarding the aircraft. One intelligence analyst believes the group had considered using an ordinary water bottle with a thin membrane separating two fluids. Each harmless by itself, but once the bottle was shaken the membrane would break and a chemical reaction would be caused when the fluids mixed. The result would be devastating. This plan was reportedly dropped because any significant movement could disturb the membrane and an explosion might even occur enroute to or at the airport, alerting the authorities. According to government officials, the plan was for

When a phone call from the suspected group leader referred to "liquid explosives", MI5 had its first major clue. Was this the explosive to be used in a forthcoming attack? Intense surveillance continued and message intercepts revealed monies had to be found to purchase airline tickets. Analysts could now see a picture emerging.

According to police sources, the suspects intended to smuggle "trigger" or detonator components on board airliners in devices such as these pictured below. "Alien" electronic components inside such items would appear totally innocuous to airport scanning machines. However, bomb experts say a number of these products could in themselves be used to send a signal to produce detonation, including the cell phone and car key fob.



Hydrogen Peroxide and other liquids have already been retrieved by security officers. By themselves they are benign, but mixed in the correct quantity could create a bomb

Los Angeles, Philadelphia and San Francisco. With this intelligence in hand, MI5 already had a significant clue to which carriers would be used - American Airlines, United, Continental and British Airways. The Security Service also discovered where the group would board the aircraft - Heathrow and Manchester.

DESTINATIONS

There has been much speculation about where the alleged terrorists would trigger their devices. Some commentators believe that the aircraft would have been downed over the Atlantic. The authorities would simply "see" radar signals disappear from screens, and leave crash investigators with a major headache - "what caused the aircraft to crash"? Debris lying several miles on the ocean floor would be difficult to recover let alone analyse. However, Eye Spy sources believe that the suspects had carried out meticulous planning in that "three waves" of

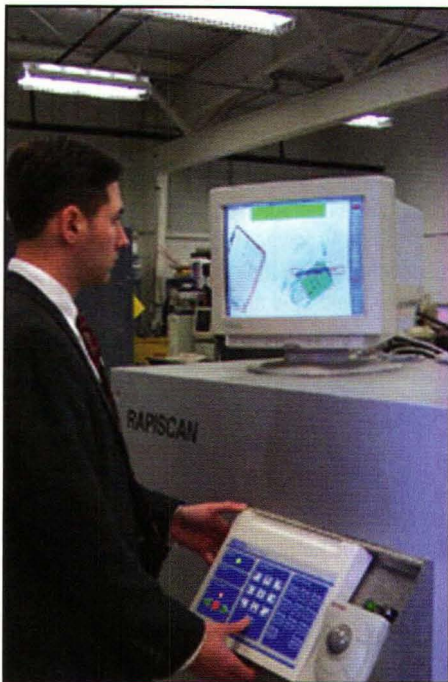
MI5 believe the suspects intended to defeat airport security screeners by transporting chemicals in bottles and containers - water, shaving cream, toothpaste and suntan lotion have all been mentioned



suspects to mix the chemicals inside the aircraft washroom, and use electronic MP3 music players, mobile phones, adapted car-key (infrared) devices, or a specially modified watch to cause an explosion.

When MI5 learned that more than one aircraft was being targeted, officials intensified the hunt for evidence. Discussing a terrorist attack doesn't necessarily mean those involved would carry it out. Yet MI5 believed the 'Project Bojinka' styled operation had already gone way past the planning stage. Surveillance teams were now monitoring purchases made by the suspects, and analysed their actions more closely. The group reportedly intended to board at least nine airliners on one day with a time separation of minutes rather than hours. Their target? - America's primary cities, including New York, Washington DC, Chicago,





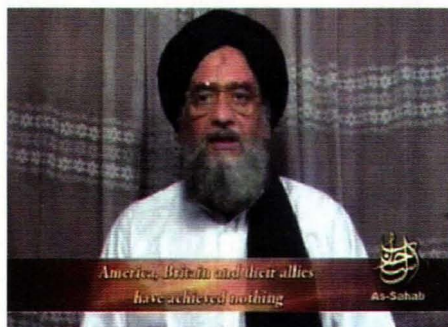
The chemicals disguised in ordinary containers would probably have defeated security screeners

bombs. According to Eye Spy sources, this was a major fear and simply too much for the US security services to contemplate.

JULY 2006

Pressure was mounting on MI5 to start planing the final stages of Operation Overt. When Osama bin-Laden's deputy - Ayman al-Zawahiri posted a message on an al-Qaida web site in July, he advised his followers that they would witness two huge attacks in Autumn. Senior MI6 (Secret Intelligence Service) and CIA officials met in secrecy to discuss if the London operation was one of the attacks planned by al-Qaida. They had little doubt. The scale of the operation was huge and the intent spectacular. It has since transpired that a captured al-Qaida suspect in

aircraft would have exploded on approach or over the US cities. Such an attack would cause ground casualties as well. Similarly, the USAF has been issued with orders to shoot down any aircraft, including civilian, that posed a threat. By attacking in waves, the authorities would simply have no means of knowing which aircraft posed a legitimate threat. Confusion and fear would have been unimaginable, yet there was also the very real possibility that al-Qaida could have relayed false messages claiming "innocent" airliners enroute to North America also contained



Ayman al-Zawahiri - his message almost certainly triggered the operation

Pakistan told investigators - "the head of the operation was Ayman al-Zawahiri's nephew."

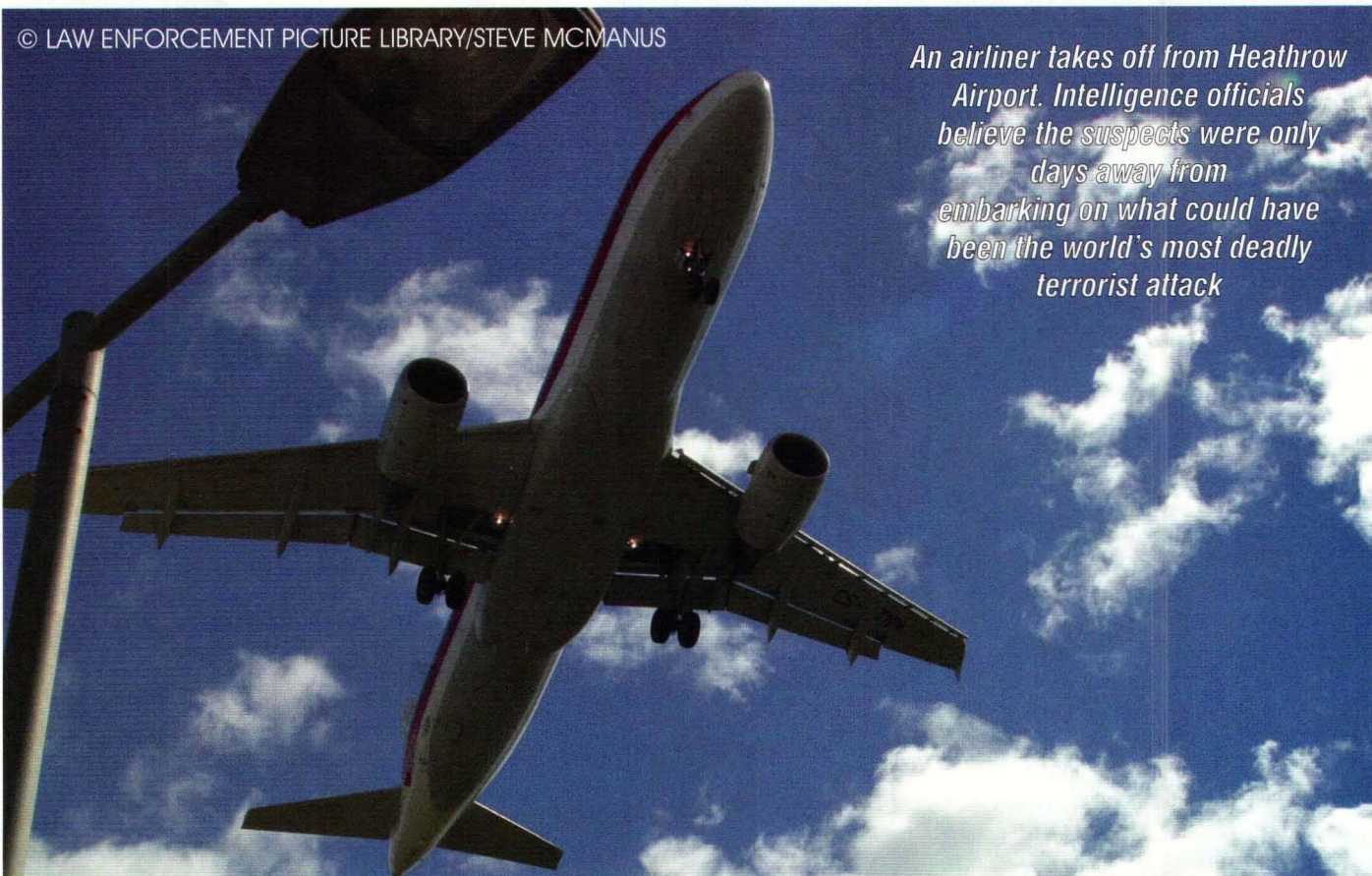
OPERATION OVERT

It is understood that just days before Operation Overt was initiated, intelligence analysts had secured evidence that the materials for the explosives and some airline tickets had been purchased. There was conjecture that a "dummy run" was being planned, but officials were unsure and could not take any chances. Only senior politicians were advised that the police were in the process of raiding at least twenty properties. The security services moved in simultaneously at about 2.00am. In less than 15 minutes, according to government officials, "all the primary suspects were under arrest." It was a stunning conclusion to a near 12-month investigation.

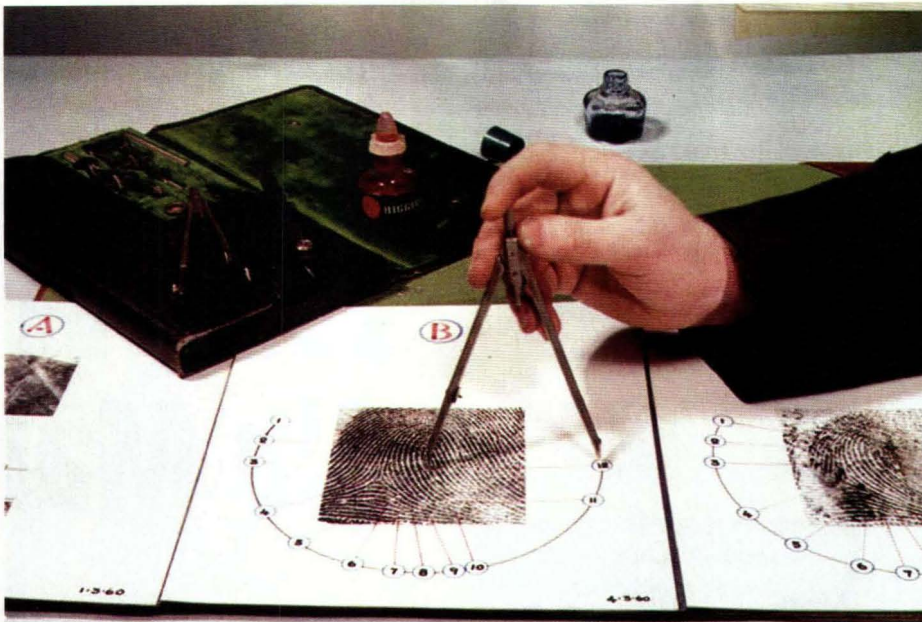
Over twenty people were arrested immediately. Computers, cell phones and documentation recovered at the addresses will undoubtedly lead to other suspects, including the financiers of the planned attacks. Six people were arrested in Pakistan and, in Italy, a number of people were also detained.

Within hours of the raids, Peter Clarke, deputy assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police said: "The investigation has focused on intelligence, which suggested that a plot was

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An airliner takes off from Heathrow Airport. Intelligence officials believe the suspects were only days away from embarking on what could have been the world's most deadly terrorist attack



The forensic investigation into the alleged plot has already begun in earnest. Hundreds of specialists are already examining huge amounts of data and physical evidence recovered from over 60 locations. Vital to the case against the suspects will be fingerprint evidence on various artifacts



Manchester Airport Tower - MI5 believes the suspects were intending to take a number of flights out of Manchester

in existence to blow up transatlantic passenger aircraft, in flight.

"The intelligence suggested that this was to be achieved by means of concealed explosive devices smuggled onto the aircraft in hand baggage. The intelligence suggested that the devices were to be constructed in the UK, and taken through British airports."

Firearms were recovered from one house and police forensic teams began a long operation to uncover explosives and materials believed to be buried in woodland in High Wycombe close to one of the suspects homes. Computers and records were also seized from internet cafes used by the suspects as investigators started to sift through a huge amount of material. In total, a staggering 69 houses, business premises and ground locations were searched in the raids and 20 cars confiscated for forensic analysis.

As for the chemicals allegedly purchased to use in the bombs, a UK anti-terrorist official said police had already retrieved "plenty" of material that could have been used to make the bombs. Eye Spy sources believe the plot involved TATP, or triacetone triperoxide. A colourless - odourless liquid that is easily purchased and as yet, almost impossible to detect using conventional airport security screening measures. Analysts point to recent al-Qaida training films showing operatives how easy it is to use a heavily concentrated form of hydrogen peroxide and other chemicals available over the counter that could cause catastrophic explosions when combined.

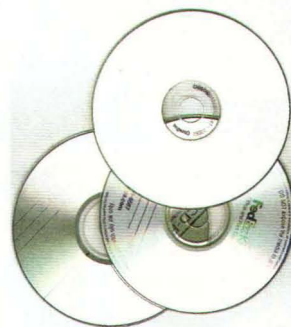
Continued on page 82

THE SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGE

Scotland Yard has revealed over 200 computers were seized in the raids. All hard drives will need to be checked. Many users are still unaware that deleting files will not remove the data from the computer - including internet routing. Eye Spy understand MI5 has already gleaned an enormous amount of intelligence from several computers



Eight thousand CDs, memory cards and other data holding devices were recovered. A staggering 6,000 gigabytes of information will now have to be analysed

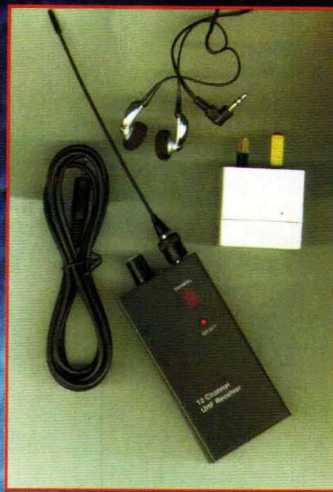


All the liquids and substances recovered by Scotland Yard will need to be tested

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HIDING Air Marsh



*Air Marshals at
last get 'green
light' to operate
undercover*

IN PLAIN SIGHT

als and Surveillance



Strange as it may seem, it's unlikely passengers boarding a US-bound airliner or leaving one from an American airport, would ever see an air marshal prior to actually boarding. That's not because of secrecy or any covert procedure - it is probably due to the fact that the marshal had already boarded the airliner earlier. Most passengers recognise that some international flights, for example - Heathrow to New York - will carry at least one security officer. It's not uncommon for passengers waiting in the departure lounge to try and "identify" the shadowy figure who could, in the event of an incident, be their "saviour". Well, the truth is much more mundane. The marshal will have boarded, acknowledged the crew and senior cabin crew staff and will already be reading the aircraft

safety literature or a magazine as the first passengers are shown to their seats.

However, after numerous complaints from air marshals and intelligence operatives, the United States has finally bowed to demands that air marshals should operate in ways well defined, used and trusted by those working undercover in other environments. About 20 air marshals raised concerns with investigative journalists about their lack of "invisibility". Recent statements included: "We do not want to come before the media. This is the last hope that we have to get these dangerous policies changed," said one air marshal. "Our job is to prevent another 9/11 from happening. We can't do that. Not under these circumstances, not under these conditions," said another. "I am so completely and utterly frustrated," said a third federal air marshal. All



Some air marshals have complained that their identity has been threatened or exposed long before passengers board an aircraft

of the air marshals attacked management for systematically exposing their covert status, willingly compromising their undercover assignments, and ultimately risking the safety of air passengers from coast to coast. "Our anonymity is the only thing we have as a defence. Without anonymity, we might as well wear our guns on the outside of our shirts and announce where we're sitting," said an air marshal in Las Vegas. They were serious allegations.

Air marshal undercover work demands that the operative act like any other passenger from the moment they arrive in the airport. This means dropping any "regular dress code" - almost certainly borne and devised by the US Secret Service, and donning a pair of jeans or other clothing that affords the marshal with an adequate persona of invisibility.

Air marshals have long argued that they should follow and duplicate tactics of their counterparts successfully working the streets. Strict procedures meant that many marshals believed they were compromising their in-flight anonymity.

Twelve months ago Eye Spy reported that air marshals were demanding that they be allowed to walk airport concourses and mingle with passengers. Moves to widen the role of the officer were discussed by senior aviation and security officials, but it was "painstakingly slow," according to those charged with flight safety.

In August 2006, the director of the Federal Air Marshal Service, Dana Brown, announced alterations in the system. It was hailed as a significant move, especially by Federal Air

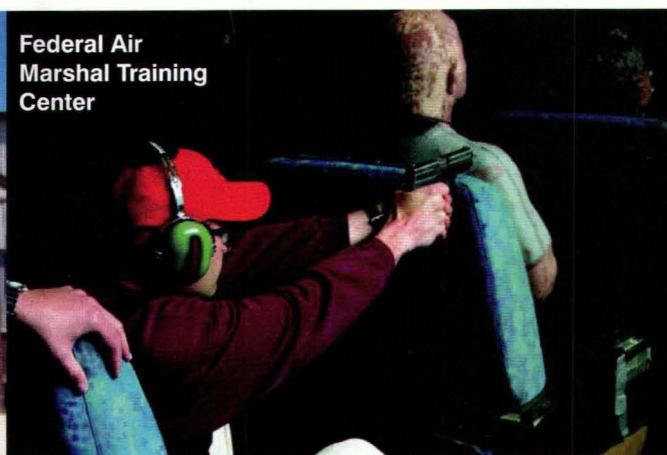
Marshal Spencer Pickard, who vented his concerns months earlier on ABC News. "That's great news, said Pickard. "That's why I came forward. These are very important steps in the right direction. Air marshals need anonymity to be effective so the terrorists don't know we're there. We can be a real deterrent if we operate undercover."

In February 2006, Eye Spy was allowed exclusive access to view an actual anti-terrorism surveillance operation in a major city on the eastern seaboard of the United States. A company had received threats from supporters of al-Qaida and the building and personnel were placed under surveillance. One undercover detective was placed in a dim-lit cafe outside the main entrance of the building. The detective wore a heavy coat, looked decidedly scruffy and sipped coffee - it suited





Federal Air
Marshal Training
Center



his locale. What could be termed "an excuse for a hat" concealed communications equipment. It was a perfect disguise. The cafe had about 15 persons of a similar description inside. Had this cafe been an upmarket

FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS

An emerging and successful security service with a recent history...



US Federal Air Marshals operate independently or within a team.

Officers are respected for the high standard of handgun accuracy. The job description defines that they blend in with passengers. Air marshals receive additional training, including investigative techniques, criminal terrorist behaviour recognition, firearms proficiency, aircraft specific tactics, and close quarters self-defence measures to protect the flying public. Similarly, they must be able to determine what parts of the

aircraft are vulnerable in respect of weapons' impact.

The service was originally established as the Sky Marshals programme in the 1970s as part of the Customs Service to counter hijackings to Cuba. In 1985 President Ronald Reagan requested the expansion of the programme and Congress enacted the International Security and Development Cooperation Act which provided the statutes that support the Federal Air Marshal Service.

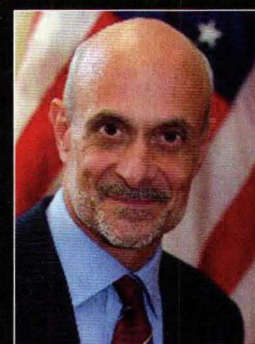
FAMs policies governing background investigation and adjudication requirements, field office training, reservist selection, medical qualifications, disciplinary actions, and travel procedures. The level of concern was heightened with the transfer of the FAMs within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The FAMs joined ICE on 2 November 2003, allowing approximately 5,000 ICE special agents to augment the current force of FAMs.

Before 2001, the Federal Air Marshal Service consisted of a few dozen officers. As a result of the 9/11 attacks, President George W. Bush ordered the rapid expansion of the Federal Air Marshal Service. Additional personnel were recruited into the service from other federal agencies, such as the police, customs and the military. A classified number of applicants were hired, trained, and deployed on flights around the world. As of August 2006 this number is estimated to be around 5,000-10,000.

However, officials recognised that there were several deficiencies in the programme. These deficiencies involve the



Federal Air Marshals believe that 'situation checks' and showing documentation in the full glare of passengers waiting to board flights, does little to help conceal the covert nature of their role



On 16 October 2005 Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff officially approved the transfer of the Federal Air Marshal Service to TSA as part of a broader departmental reorganisation to align functions consistent with the Department of Homeland Security



Air Marshals want their job to start as passengers arrive at the airport and follow the usual process of checking in luggage, purchasing items in the duty free, having a drink, moving into the departure lounge and finally boarding the aircraft. Throughout this time officers will perform surveillance and become more familiar with passengers

restaurant a travel agency or similar, the undercover officer would have been dressed very, very differently.

It was a "work procedure" or scenario demanded by air marshals performing similar work. To highlight the previous problem, one marshal said he was ordered to wear a jacket and collared shirt on a flight to Hawaii. That's fine in business class, but may pose problems if the air marshal is in the middle of a party of guests looking forward to the sun and beaches. Similarly, consideration must be given to how the marshal is concealing his firearm. Some officers adapt personal body armour or carry their weapon in a manner that can easily be readied for use. But from 1 September

marshals were told "dress at your discretion, recognising that the manner of dress should allow you to blend in and not direct attention to yourself," according to Brown's message.

Any surveillance operation should be flexible throughout, without comprising standard rules of engagement and law. However, it has emerged that many air marshals use government approved hotels prior to their journey. This meant that their names were held on hotel ledgers and occasionally visible to other guests at the front desk. It simply was not necessary. Now air marshals have been granted approval to select their own hotel or boarding house.

Though it is unlikely any terrorist outfit would try and determine the identity of an air marshal prior to a specific flight, it's not impossible either. It doesn't help either when a recent report to Congress found that the Sheraton Fort Lauderdale Airport Hotel in Florida had been designated the Federal Air Marshal Service "company of the month" simply because of the number of rooms occupied by officers. Identity exposure is an officer's biggest concern. The task in hand is difficult enough without losing invisibility. One air marshal said: "If the terrorists know who the air marshals are, they can ambush them, take their weapons, and take over the aircraft. Children can identify us... any trained terrorist organisation will have absolutely no problem determining who we are and how best to defeat our tactics."

Passengers may think air marshals are all male... but this is certainly not the case. A growing number of females have joined the service. Some analysts believe this is an excellent move as they can partner males and appear as any regular couple

Another "bone of contention" for many air marshals was the first "point of contact" as passengers meandered towards the departure gates. Air marshals had to reveal their security badges. Though this only takes a moment or so, any potential terrorist could be watching and listening to try and discover the protection detail. Like boarding an aircraft much earlier than passengers, this procedure has been changed. Air marshals will now join a line, mingle and push luggage towards the counter.

Air marshals are the very last defence against hijackers, suicide bombers or persons intent on disrupting a flight. Since 9/11, the United States has recruited thousands of officers to serve on long and short haul flights. On flights deemed 'high risk', a minimum of two air marshals are assigned to journey with the airliner. Clearly it makes sense for the officers to "hide in plain sight".



BOMB IN A SUITCASE

Lucky escape as two bombs fail to detonate on German passenger trains



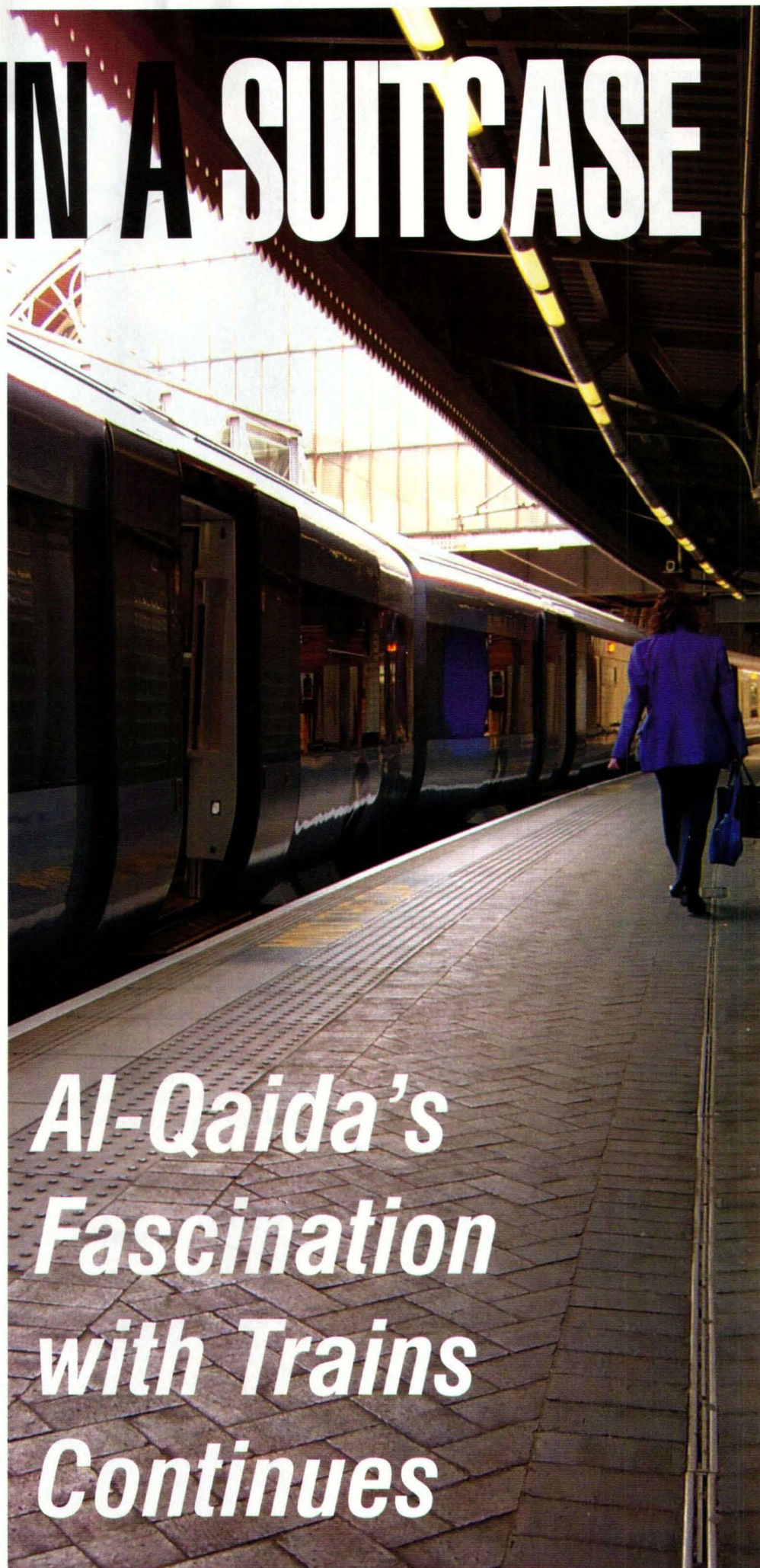
German police have confirmed both terrorist suspects who placed suitcase bombs on regional trains on 31 July - just days before UK security services arrested 20 suspected terrorists in the south of England, have been captured. The 25kg bombs failed to detonate. On Friday 18 August, less than three weeks after the event, authorities released surveillance video of the suspects. It brought an instant reaction and a man known as Youssef Mohamad was arrested in the north German Baltic Sea port city of Kiel. On 24 August, Jihad Hamad, 20, surrendered to police in northern Lebanon and was taken to Beirut.



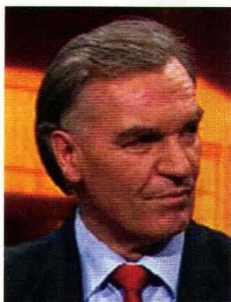
"If these bombs had been detonated, this very likely would have caused many deaths and injuries," German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schäuble (left) said. "Therefore we have to take this event very

seriously. And we have to expect that the danger of a repeat attempt still exists."

At a news conference held just hours after the first arrest, two suitcases plus gas canisters and bottles containing liquid were shown to the press. Joerg Ziercke, head of the Federal Criminal Police said: "We [also] have found pieces of paper with Arabic letters and telephone numbers



*Al-Qaida's
Fascination
with Trains
Continues*



Joerg Ziercke

from Lebanon in the clothes which were in the suitcases to insulate or fix the gas bottles.

"Thus, it is imaginable, and I stress 'imaginable,' that the offenders wanted to send a signal with regard to the Middle

East conflict and accepted a massive threat with destruction and possible human casualties in doing so."

The suitcase bombs - placed on trains in Cologne were discovered by concerned passengers travelling from Aachen to Hamm in western Germany and from Moenchengladbach to Koblenz about 75 miles to the south. Train guards were notified and they simply placed the bags in the lost and found offices in the stations of Koblenz and Dortmund. It's not known how long the items remained in these offices prior to officers opening the suitcases.

Intelligence officials have thus far refused to comment on which group was behind the failed attack, but sources believe the operatives were from al-Qaida. Hours of surveillance footage from cameras situated inside and outside Cologne railway station were examined. Analysts eventually identified two men carrying what they believe were the same wheeled-suitcases.

After anti-terrorist police and bomb experts carefully opened the suitcases, they found bomb components - gas canisters, travel alarm clocks, wires, batteries and soft drink bottles filled with flammable liquid. Also inside were packets of starch complete with Arabic and English writing plus a shopping list in Arabic for olives, bread and Lebanese yoghurt. These items had apparently been used to insulate the wiring. The explosives were fitted with crude timers set to go off 10 minutes before the trains arrived in Dortmund and Koblenz at about 2.30pm. For



German police released images of the two suspects discovered on CCTV footage taken in the train station

reasons still unclear, the detonators ignited but both bombs malfunctioned and failed to explode. Some observers believe the bottles may also be a clue to a likely relationship with the UK-USA airliner plot. MI5 and US officials have also examined the bombs.

Initially German police were reluctant to believe the failed attack had anything to do with terrorism - investigators opting for an "international blackmail attempt" against the German Government or train operator Deutsche Bahn. However, this was dismissed by intelligence officials as "fanciful." Police also remain cautious about the suggestion that the incident simply involved two men angry at the conflict in Lebanon. Both men exited the trains before the bombs should have exploded ruling out the possibility they were suicide bombers.

One of the two prime suspects was detained at the main rail station in Kiel following an operation involving 120 security officials. The man, a 22-year-old Lebanese student had been in the

country since 2004 studying mechanical and electrical engineering. Intelligence sources told Eye Spy he was attempting to leave the city after seeing video footage of himself on the Internet. Eye Spy has also learned that dozens of airports, ports, train and bus stations were under heavy surveillance just prior to the public release of the CCTV footage by German police. Due to the movement and ticket purchases of the suspects, German intelligence had selected northern cities for additional surveillance. It is understood the suspect was arrested at about 3.00am after leaving a station cafe. Eye witnesses spoke of



Monika Harms

him running on the track before he was detained. Several bags were recovered and searched at the scene. The station was closed for five hours.

Federal prosecutor Monika Harms said the suspect's fingerprints



INTELLIGENCE AND INTERACTING WITH THE PUBLIC

The German security services using tried and trusted methods perfected by Scotland Yard, released a number of images that showed the suspects, trolley suitcases, packing material and even handwriting in an attempt to identify the would-be bombers. Within a few days both suspects had been arrested.

The investigation once again highlighted the value of using CCTV in public places. Had cameras not been operating, then it is unlikely the two men would have been apprehended.

Once the bombs were safely dismantled, the police were able to produce images of the trolley suitcases. Photos of the starch bags (one containing writing in Arabic) were also released. A poster was produced with CCTV images of the suspects in an effort to identify the men.

A similar operation was launched by Scotland Yard just hours after four men had tried to blow up trains in London on 21 July 2006. Images of containers used to prepare the explosives were also released.

Since 9/11, the authorities have recognised the importance of interacting with the public on matters of security.



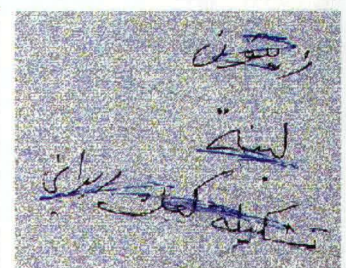
Appeal poster for information on the two suspected bombers



The trolley suitcases used in the failed German bomb plot



Starch bags found in the suitcases



Lebanese handwriting found in one of the suitcases

and DNA matched that taken from one of the two abandoned suitcases. Harms believes the logistical sophistication of the plot suggested the suspect was part of a "broader terrorist organisation" - almost certainly al-Qaida or one of its many franchises in Europe.

"The second suspect is still at large so the threat persists," said Joerg Ziercke, president of the

Federal Criminal Police (BKA), Germany's most senior police official. "We don't know how the second suspect will react." Ziercke then confirmed media coverage of the case had caused the [first] suspect to "react", bringing him to the investigators attention. He didn't say what that "reaction" was. [Statement released prior to arrest of Hamad in Lebanon]

Asked why it took over two weeks to reveal to the public the terrorist connection, Ziercke said: "We had to investigate videotapes from more than 100 cameras. I can assure you we have much more material than we [have] show[n] and it makes us absolutely sure that the two perpetrators worked together."

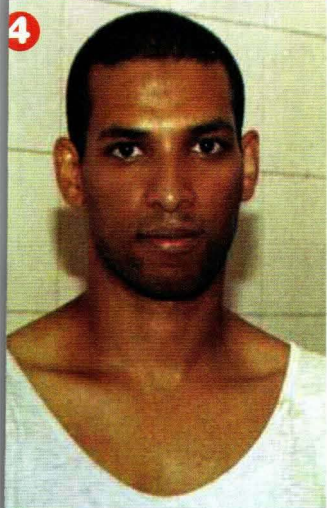
The authorities are offering a 50,000-euro (\$64,300 - £34,000) reward for information about the failed bombings because they are convinced the two men are part of a wider German sleeper cell. Since the incident, security has been tightened at German airports and train stations. Similarly, hundreds of newly installed CCTV cameras have started to appear at transit sites.

With the bombs failing to detonate, German intelligence was "gifted" a plethora of vital clues.

Perhaps more importantly, hundreds of lives were saved by a strange twist of fate. An intelligence analyst told Eye Spy the terrorist operation mirrored the Madrid and London bombings. However, the suspects are thought to be part of a "domestic terrorist network" though many believe the authorities mean 'sleeper cell'.

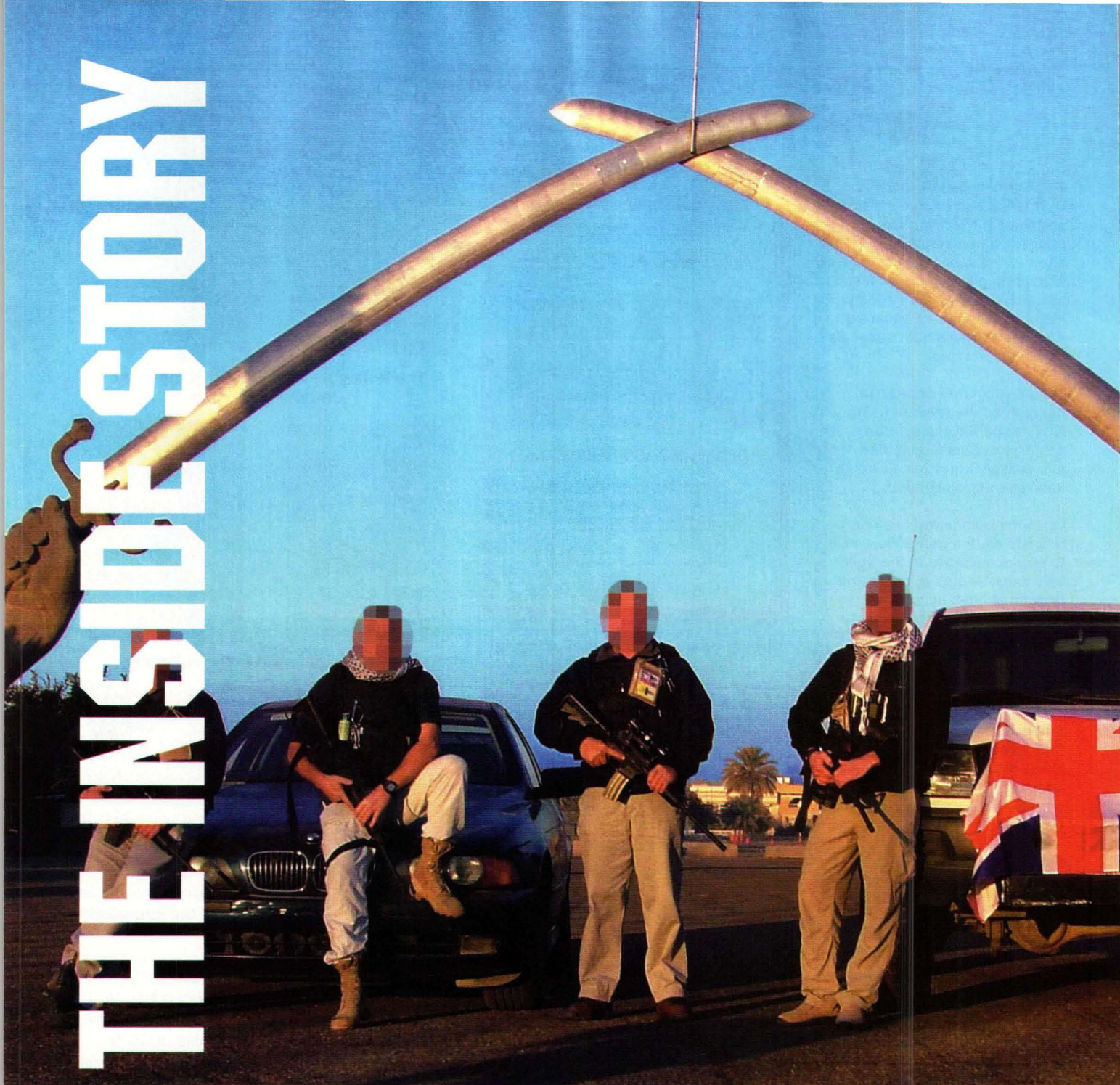
The surveillance tapes are very reminiscent of the London 7/7 and failed 21/7 al-Qaida operations. One suspect has a hiker's backpack around his shoulders, while the second man wore a German football shirt.

A prosecutor and senior federal police officer flew to Beirut taking key documents in an effort to secure Hamad's extradition. Germany has no formal extradition treaty with Lebanon but would seek custody of Hamad through diplomatic channels. German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier welcomed Lebanon's help, saying "I am happy that this form of international cooperation is so successful."



Hussain Osman, one of four suspected bombers involved in the failed 21/7 London attacks was traced in a similar manner to the German suspects. Once caught on camera at the station (1) he was then seen leaving the scene on a bus (2). Shortly after it was learned he had fled Britain on the Eurostar (3) and was eventually arrested in Italy (4)

THE INSIDE STORY



WHAT'S IT REALLY LIKE FOR THE 'GREY MEN' OPERATING

When Coalition forces invaded Iraq and forced the collapse of Saddam's regime, huge amounts of money were needed to reconstruct the country's infrastructure. Of equal importance was protecting those charged with its rebuilding - the civilian workers rebuilding water plants or delivering supplies of petrol and food... and providing protection to Coalition heads and Iraqi politicians and businessmen. Enter the PSD's - or personal security details. Captain James Ashcroft served in the British Army for six years and like many who retire from the military or police, he joined a professional corporate security firm. In 2003, his firm joined dozens of other specialist agencies like Blackwater in supplying personnel to work alongside Coalition forces. He spent eighteen months in Iraq and has produced an excellent book on what it is really like to be a security contractor in the war-torn country.

Few people outside this environment, including journalists, have any idea of the type of work and the stress associated with protecting officials, convoys, power installations etc. However, Eye Spy was granted an exclusive interview with Captain Ashcroft before his next assignment. His views of the situation, the sights he encountered, and his thought-provoking comments may come as a surprise to many...





The UK security detail in Iraq

© CAPTAIN JAMES ASHCROFT



© CAPTAIN JAMES ASHCROFT

Money... lots of it. US dollars for paying Iraqis and purchasing weapons and supplies

Eye Spy: Why did you go to Iraq?

James Ashcroft: I was in Jordan at the time - the Americans had declared hostilities were over and I thought the work would be interesting. It offered a lot of scope. However, when I arrived in September 2003, hostilities were still on-going.

Eye Spy: Was the money being offered by the United States another motive?

James Ashcroft: The US Government had provided a huge budget of about \$87 million - a third of which was designated for civilian security details. Obviously the

some would say an extension of the "invader force". Not by everyone, of course, and we were fortunate that our small group made friends.

Eye Spy: How were contracts or work assigned?

James Ashcroft: It was an interesting situation. On the ground, we were guided and given contracts for various tasks. About 95% were provided for by the Americans. At the beginning, thousands of civilians - most ex-military arrived. In general these men were very professional. As organisation improved, contracts became more selective and

as safe. However, our group lived in civilian areas inside Baghdad. I felt that this was safer in that the Iraqis considered us "helpers" and not an extension of the military. It also enabled us to gather intelligence. We were often advised by our neighbours "don't go down this street today" or "avoid that area tomorrow." This I am convinced made our security detail more secure and, perhaps unique to other firms.

Eye Spy: Who supplied your weapons?

James Ashcroft: When I arrived in Iraq our company - Spartan - provided weaponry. However, in time we learned of black market street traders who were selling other weapons. It was all very shadowy. Indeed, I knew of one arms dealer who was selling weapons to the Americans by day and the insurgents by night. We had a budget and occasionally when that was exhausted, we simply went into Baghdad and purchased what we needed at a lower cost. We were not alone in doing that.

Eye Spy: We have all seen the film footage of convoys or water plants being attacked. Who in specific terms did you consider the enemy? ➤

Eye Spy: Where did you live?

James Ashcroft: Many security contractors and civilian workers chose to live within military compounds. They were regarded

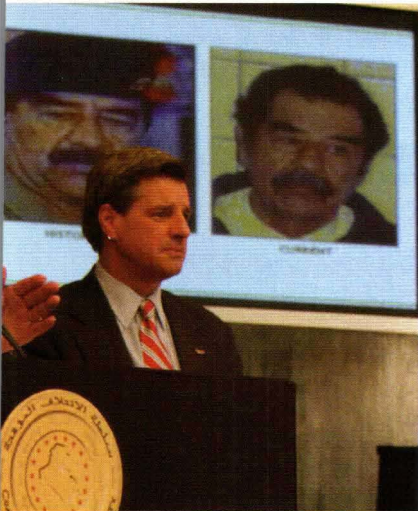
money was important, but it was not the primary motive. Of additional importance, there were many contracts - diverse work. If you didn't like your contract you could switch to another more to your liking. Thousands of security contractors arrived in Iraq purely for financial reward. Many soon realised the risks were too great and departed.

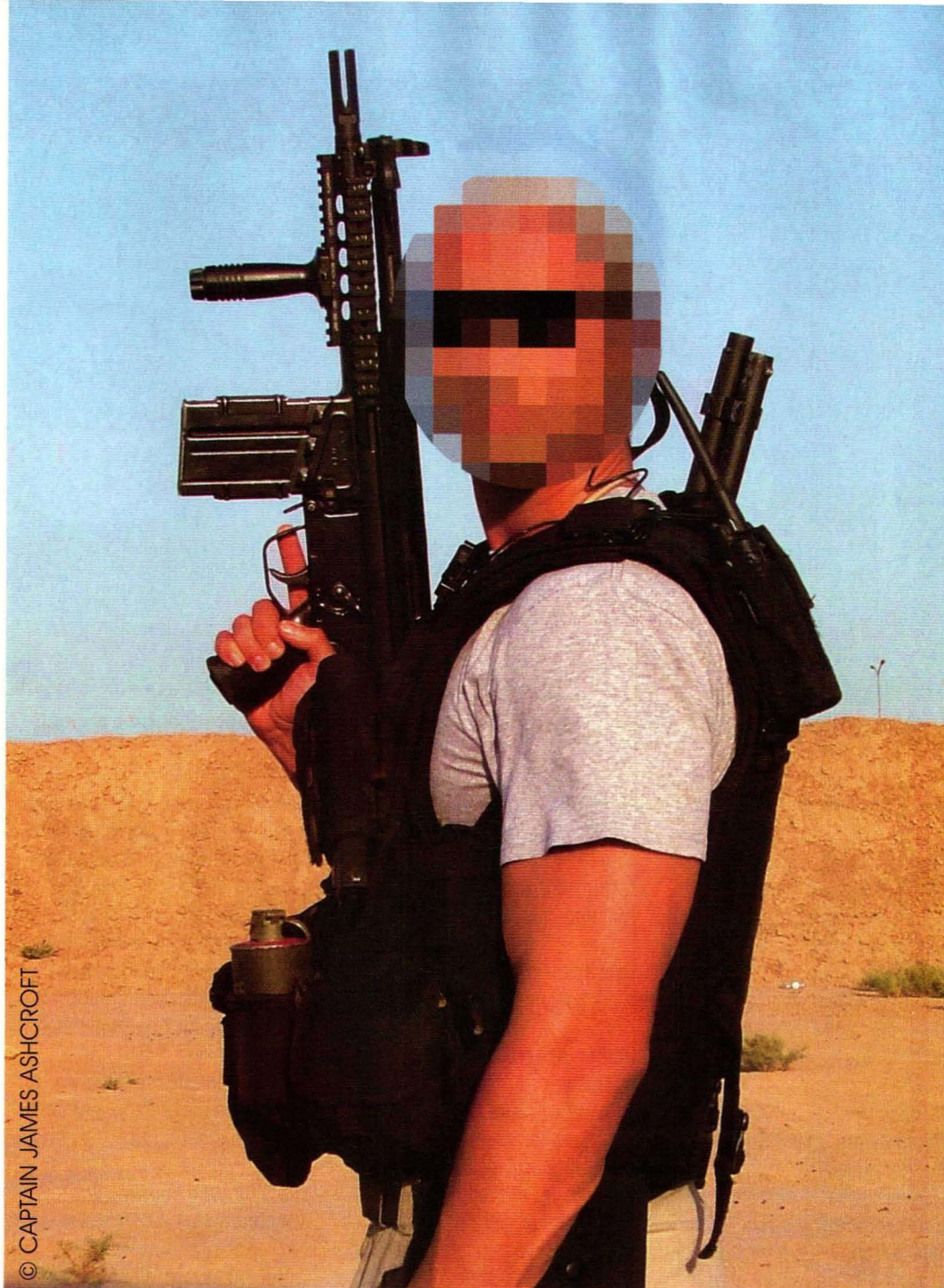
Eye Spy: How did the locals react to your presence?

James Ashcroft: We were generally regarded as outsiders -

specialists were chosen to work in specific areas or fields. At first I worked in close protection, but soon switched to security consulting for the US and interim Iraqi Government. In the end, my work involved water supply - it could be described as humanitarian in nature. I genuinely felt we were helping the ordinary Iraqis.

AS SECURITY CONTRACTORS IN IRAQ?





© CAPTAIN JAMES ASHCROFT

Captain James Ashcroft pictured with covert "soft" car equipment: short-barrelled G3, shotgun with solid bullets, Sig pistol and smoke grenade to cover and "debussing" in contact

fired back, of course, but often towards a 'flash' or smoke puff that gave away a foreign fighters' position. Interestingly, as soon as we started fighting many insurgents ran - especially Iraqis. However, Afghan fighters simply stood there and did not take cover. As soon as the skirmish had ended we made haste - and never returned to count casualties.

Eye Spy: Prior to an operation, protecting a fuel convoy or a dignitary, did you carry out any surveillance or intelligence work?

James Ashcroft: Security contractors often worked alongside regular troops - intelligence is gleaned by Coalition forces - sometimes from locals. The dangers are obvious. You can send a UAV or a scout patrol up a road, but improvised explosive devices along a particular route can't be located - they are simply too well hidden. The insurgents watched and waited. As for personal protection, most Iraqi politicians, company directors and nearly all senior Coalition commanders have a private contract security detail. There simply aren't enough special forces or military protection officers to cope.

Eye Spy: How did you carry out security details?

James Ashcroft: We operated covertly because as Westerners, we were clearly defined. But we

James Ashcroft: Unbeknown to many, there were many factions - not just insurgents or al-Qaida. Local thugs, foreign gangs, even elements of the new emerging Iraqi Defence Force carried out attacks. A transport truck carrying equipment or supplies could be targeted by any number of groups. We never stopped at security checkpoints - simply because we couldn't second-guess if the officials manning such points would attack. There were "turf wars" developing all around and it was problematic.

Eye Spy: How professional are the insurgents?

James Ashcroft: When we first arrived attacks were limited in

both number and scope. This meant quite often they ended in failure. But over the last three years the factions have become more organised and sophisticated. However, their shooting ability is poor - a point not lost to Coalition or security details.

Eye Spy: What was the relationship between insurgents, ordinary Iraqis and al-Qaida?

James Ashcroft: Ordinary Iraqis hated the foreign fighters that had entered their country. They were appalled at the suicide bombings and other acts of violence. It was not unusual to see insurgents clash with foreign fighters from Afghanistan, Chechnya, Iran or Syria. There were instances where

insurgents attacked houses where foreign fighters or al-Qaida operatives were staying. Occasionally the insurgents tipped off Coalition forces where they were hiding. Insurgents believe that no foreign armies should be in Iraq - in their minds Iraq was their country. But it should be noted, the foreign fighters from neighbouring lands and al-Qaida were deeply hated by the insurgents and even more so by ordinary Iraqis.

Eye Spy: When 'contact' was made with opposition forces how did you react?

James Ashcroft: Obviously fighting occurred, but it rarely involved close quarter fighting. We



Unarmoured Humvees were exposed to small arms or IED attacks. Ashcroft was in a similar vehicle attacked by insurgents at a junction

© CAPTAIN JAMES ASHCROFT



Captain James Ashcroft receiving a certificate in front of a mural depicting 9/11

were thoroughly professional regardless of the task in hand. A private vehicle carrying four or five security officers made an inviting target, so we had to be constantly aware of our surroundings and alert at all times.

Eye Spy: How big is the intelligence presence in Iraq?

James Ashcroft: Insurgents and many Iraqis believe that any Westerner dressed in civilian clothes worked for the CIA. This idea is propaganda instilled by leaders of the insurgency and by those intent on creating a local power base. The CIA did have a large number of officers who worked in a building in Baghdad. However, Coalition forces quickly realised Iraq was no ordinary environment - being able to use a weapon was essential. I do know 14 Intel (UK) was operating in Iraq, but I never encountered anyone from MI6, at least to my knowledge - though I am sure they were there.

Iraqi officials open a new water refinement plant

Eye Spy: There have been a number of books written about the violence encountered by security contractors. What is the reality?

James Ashcroft: It's dangerous, but most security contractors like to think they are acting professionally - whether helping to protect an official or water plant. That's one point I try to address in *Making A Killing*. It's not all guns and bloodshed, the contractors

are helping to rebuild the country's infrastructure and are doing a thoroughly good job.

Eye Spy: How did you feel when al-Qaida terrorists started to operate in Iraq?

James Ashcroft: Al-Qaida was just another group. But the mentality of security contractors was such that we would never be captured alive - it was that simple.

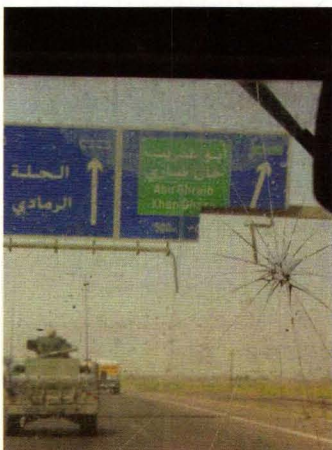
We watched the gruesome videos, but it really didn't have an impact. I did feel sorry for the troops who were injured, captured or killed - they were not there by choice - I was. However, there were many cases of civilian contractors (not security contractors) who died - hundreds of them - drivers, electricians etc. That was particularly nasty.



COURTESY US ARMY/DOD



Individual equipment for each contractor, including medical kit (upper left) and communications equipment (upper right). Kevlar body armour and tactical load carrying vest not shown



Eye Spy: Since hostilities "officially" ended, how many contractors have died in Iraq?

James Ashcroft: There have been hundreds of civilian contractors killed - drivers, power and



An improvised explosive device (IED) made from a rocket shell. IEDs were a menace and virtually undetectable

communication workers, translators etc. I don't think anyone is counting anymore. In respect of security contractors - about 300 thus far.

Eye Spy: How many security contractors are operating in Iraq?

James Ashcroft: There are approximately 25,000 in Iraq. Fifty percent are Americans, 30% British, and a large contingent from South Africa. Most have military experience, but not all.

Eye Spy: What of the wages?

James Ashcroft: The wages were good - between \$500-\$1,000 a day - far more than regular troops. In the end, many troops who had retired from the armed forces and had worked in Iraq, started to return. It was not unusual to see people on the street who had previously been in the army.

Eye Spy: Did you lose colleagues?

James Ashcroft: Yes. I lost seven friends in the fighting.

Eye Spy: What made you leave Iraq?

James Ashcroft: My contract had ended and I genuinely believed it was time to go. You are always tempted to stay, of course, especially when you see your friends and colleagues staying put or assigned to other contracts. I felt like I had used up my nine lives - there were many close calls. But I had done my time and I would like to think I contributed something to the people of Iraq.

Eye Spy: When will the contractors depart?

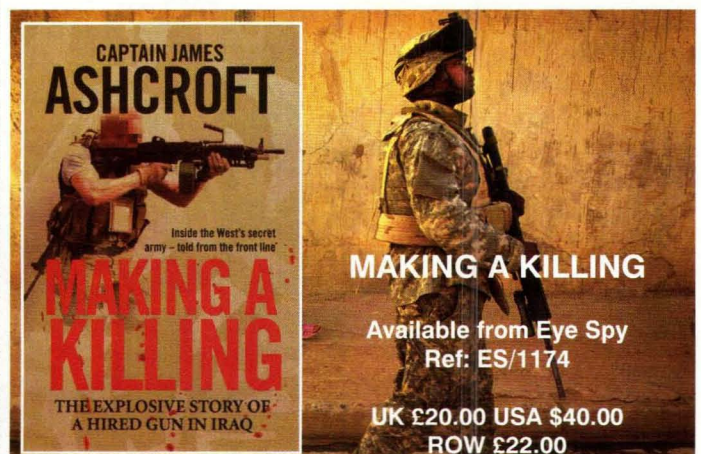
James Ashcroft: Probably when the money runs out and all the contracts dry up.

Eye Spy: Why did you write *Making A Killing*?

James Ashcroft: I felt that it was important to tell the story from another perspective. Iraq is certainly not all guns and bloodshed. There are incidents of course, but what the book shows is a complex affair - and we were at the front line.

Eye Spy: Would you ever return?

James Ashcroft: I don't think so.

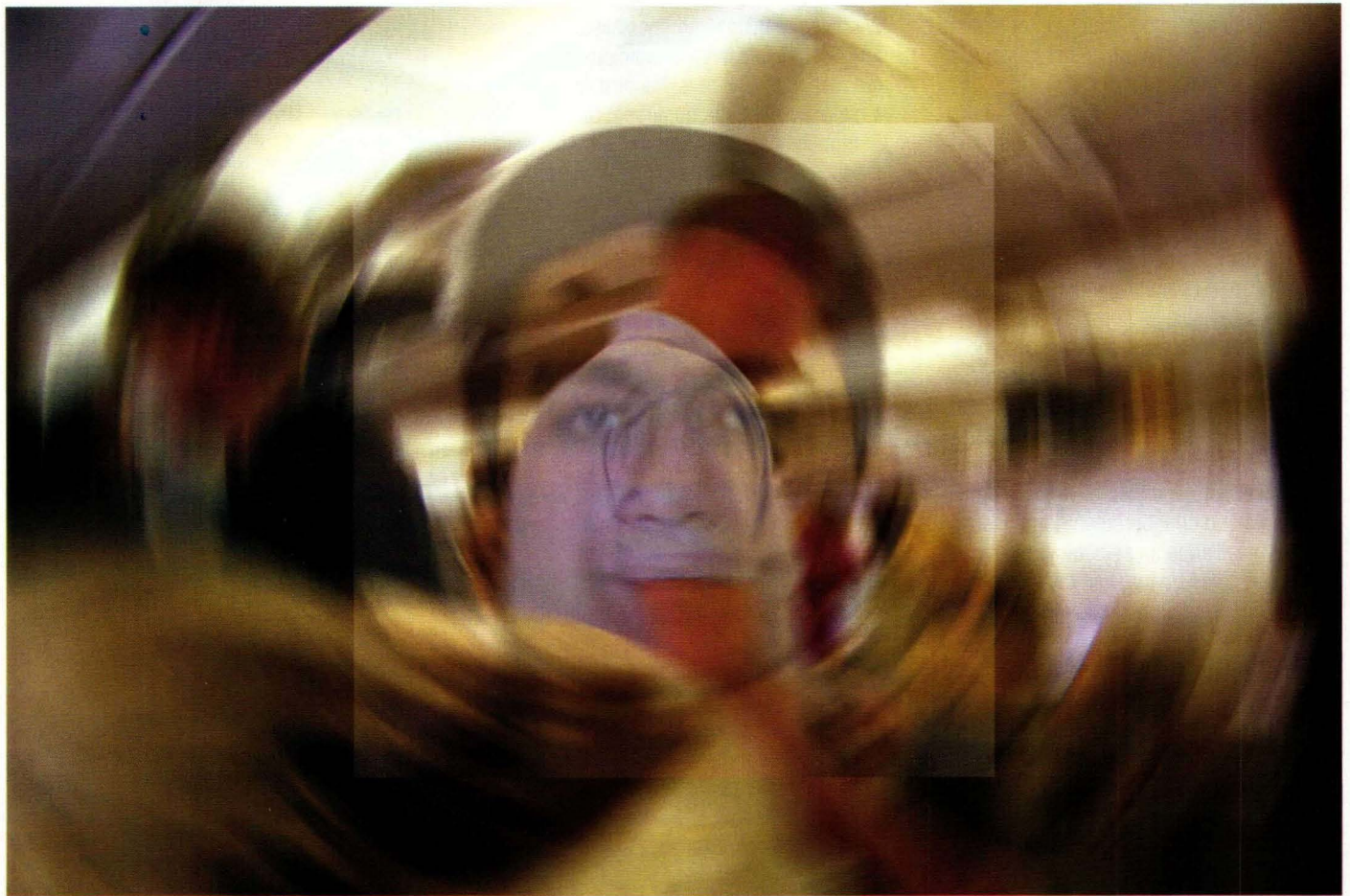


MAKING A KILLING

Available from Eye Spy
Ref: ES/1174

UK £20.00 USA \$40.00
ROW £22.00

AN INTELLIGENCE NIGHTMARE



SKY SPIES: AIRLINER TRAVEL AND TERROR PROFILING

It's one of the most controversial issues of the 21st century - is it possible to successfully profile terrorists before they board an airliner? This question has been raised on numerous occasions in the past. During Britain's conflict with the IRA, thousands of people travelling between the UK and Ireland were profiled, even though the IRA had already said it would not attack airliners. Most of the people under investigation were stopped and checked at UK entry points. Now the subject of profiling has again surfaced following the recent UK-USA airliner bomb plot. Politicians and the security services have again been invited to examine the issue, this time with more urgency.

Sadly, it hasn't taken long for passengers to reach their own conclusions - an American Muslim was told he could not board a flight from Manchester to New York (24 hours after the airline bomb plot surfaced), and holidaymakers returning to the UK refused to board a Monarch Airlines Airbus A320 in Spain simply because two Muslim students

were wearing "heavy clothing." There have also been other instances where anyone looking remotely Asian have had to go through additional questioning or checks. In every instance those stopped or refused access to airliners were innocent and rightly distressed by the attention the colour of their skin or religion had attracted. It's demeaning to many people, and apologetic statements don't always stop the hurt. The students - Sohail

Ashraf and Khurram Zeb, both 22, were singled out as they returned from a day trip to Malaga.

Khurram said: "I don't blame anyone.

Actually, I feel sorry for the people who thought we were terrorists.... We were victimised simply because we were Asians," Sohail added: "These are

nervous times and I can understand why people are so panicked. All I would say is, don't be paranoid. Don't judge every book by its cover."

The young men are quite right of course, but for those charged with stopping terrorists it truly is a security nightmare and an unbelievable situation not envisaged just a few years ago. ➤



Al-Qaida's actions and threats have instilled distrust amongst travellers and not just in the air. They have sparked a furious debate between airline carriers, the security services and the Public at large. That those venturing to holiday destinations or business meetings in foreign lands can't take a tube of toothpaste or bottle of water with them, is incredible, *but it is the new reality.*

Boarding an airliner armed with a 'conventional' bomb is still extremely difficult - whether it be on a person, hidden in luggage, or designed to be assembled. However, it's far from impossible as journalists testing security have proven. If UK intelligence reports about al-Qaida using suicide bombers and undetectable explosives are true, and there is growing evidence this is the case, then new security measures will undoubtedly appear. Yet unbeknown to many people, airports are already using undercover officers to mingle with passengers and 'secretly patrol' departure points and concourses. With massive covert surveillance an additional measure, passengers may be forgiven thinking security is sufficient. But it is not, far from it.

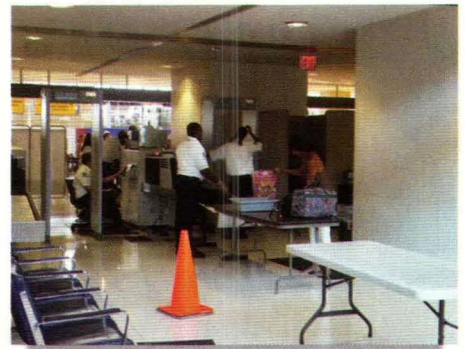
In Eye Spy 38, we ran an intelligence feature on the complicated issue of terrorist profiling. Author Kevin Coleman's findings were revealing: *Terrorists come in all shapes and sizes, religions and creeds, though clearly the*

primary threat is al-Qaida. Technology can augment existing profiling techniques, but much more work needs to be done. In the end, it can all come down to "gut instinct." It's hardly ideal.

Machines, canines and specialist personnel can detect explosives, suspicious baggage and, occasionally, potential terrorists. Lessons in history have been observed, but events in London indicate the authorities are juggling finances, religious tolerance, air carrier concerns, travel chaos and public fear in an attempt to keep aeroplanes in the air. The cost of disruption has been huge, but passengers believe it is a price worth paying, despite the threats of lawsuits from some low-cost carriers who appear oblivious to the danger.

Suitcases and cargo have been checked more thoroughly since 9/11, and those actually handling baggage are security screened (in most cases). Passenger check lists are monitored by the second, even prior to a flight, and most bookings are electronically screened, be they made at a travel shop, over the phone, by a second-party or on the Internet. Nevertheless, total protection is impossible.

During the recent air chaos, mobile phones and other electronic devices were banned from the passenger area. This was a move



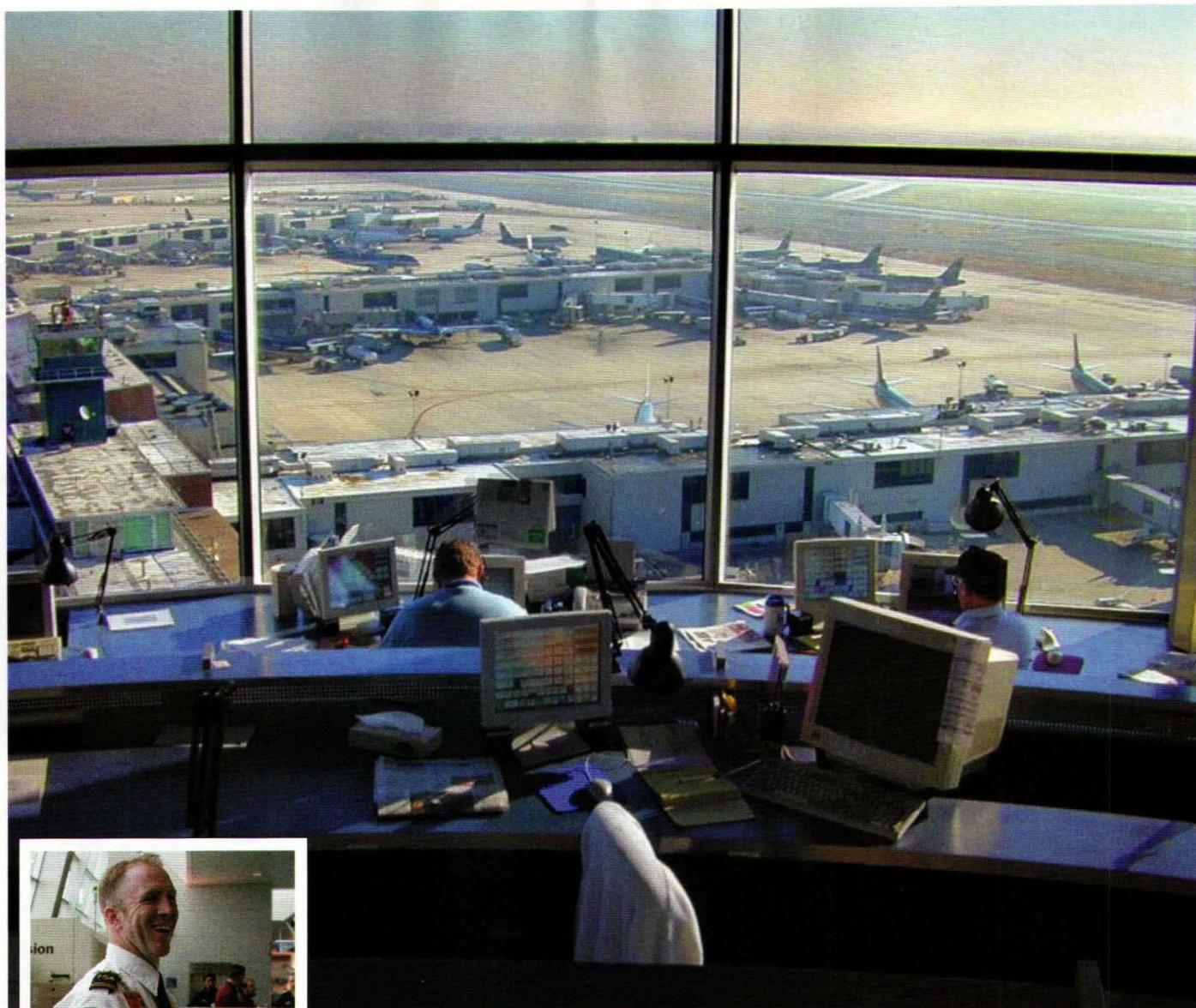
The recent UK-USA airliner plot caused havoc in airports as passengers had tough hand-luggage regulations imposed

introduced to stop potential travellers calling a number that could trigger an explosive device in the cargo holding area or a device secreted in the airliner's toilet or elsewhere. Liquids, pastes, lotions and other fluids were banned or travellers were requested to "test" the product - such as baby milk. Restrictions in the UK and United States were tough, but in Europe they were woefully poor.

Similarly, confusion abounded in the airports - some officials said one thing, and others another. The al-Qaida liquid-bomb plot scenario has been discussed several times in Eye Spy, but the aviation world seemed totally unprepared. In the USA, since March 2006, airflight screener staff - trained in the art of explosives' detection - has increased from 18,000 to 31,000. But few have experience in profiling. Rightly or wrongly, and against the

Terrorist profiling should start at the very moment a flight ticket is purchased, according to senior intelligence figures and even scientists who work in this field





Profilers believe it is possible to identify travellers with evil intent on their minds, but many experts, including Dr Jeremy Quayle, a forensic psychologist from Sheffield Hallam University, says profiling must be augmented by investigation and additional checks.

backdrop of what was planned in London and High Wycombe, more passengers are now demanding "profiling".

A number of UK specialist "behaviour detection teams" have recently attended courses in the United States and Canada. Monitoring behaviour is one just aspect of terrorist profiling that has interested security services across the world. Experts agree that identifying fear and anxiety might expose a potential terrorist. However, such factors alone will never be conclusive. Critics point to the fact that millions of airline passengers show such characteristics prior to a flight. However, when "laced" with other techniques and factors, many scientists believe the concept can work and several research programmes are being supported by the security industry.

DATA CHECKING

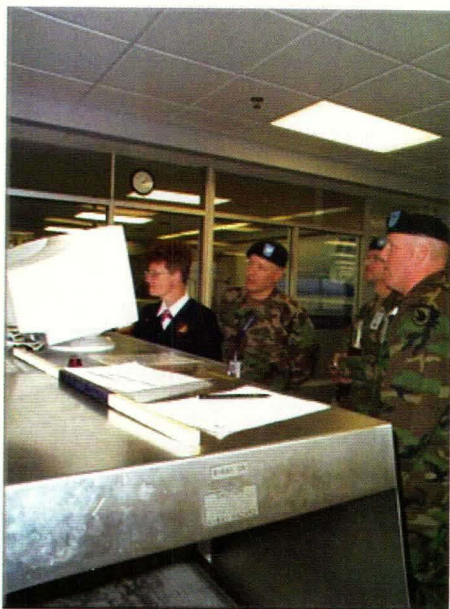
A passenger's documentation is checked thoroughly at various points prior to boarding. The purpose of the journey, destination and how the ticket was booked are relevant. The security services are always watchful of tickets paid for in cash, or booked in another person's name. One



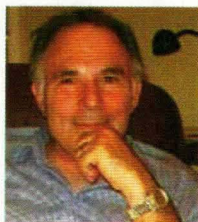
Would an airport profiler have suspected and stopped Mohamad Atta before he boarded his flight?

way flights or late bookings often raise red flags. If a passenger is hesitant when asked about the "nature of his/her business" or items in a carry-on bag are not representative of that person, further questioning may result. In the USA, even before a passenger turns up for a flight, his/her name will have been analysed - sometimes generating a "no fly" result. Others are investigated and go through "advanced screening" at the airport. Again, it's a controversial business. Some intelligence officials call it "security layering."

As reported in Eye Spy, the US Transportation Safety Administration has quietly introduced a new



system of screening passengers by observation [techniques] or 'SPOT' for short. It's currently operating in twelve major airports. "One of the things that we would be looking for is a person who was profusely sweating," TSA security supervisor Waverly Cousin said. Other indicators of nervousness are incessant blinking of the eyes, fidgeting excessively with clothes or acting in an evasive manner. Eye and body examination by properly trained undercover agents can be a useful tool in detecting potential terrorists, according to the TSA. It's a view shared by



Paul Ekman

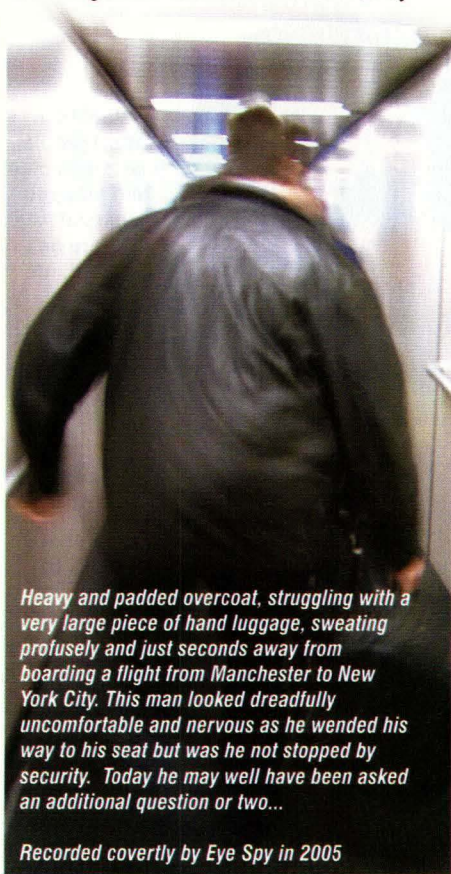
Paul Ekman, professor of psychology at the University of California. Ekman's work on facial expression has been shared with the TSA's airport agents and officials and MI5. Some of his work has been adopted for use in a 30-point check list that officers use to monitor behaviour. One note concerns "heavy clothing" in an inappropriate location, i.e., a warm airport. It's probable this indicator that was used in the incident involving the two men disqualified from flying with Monarch. Commenting on the moves towards profiling Ekman said: "It may be the best that can be done now, but it is not nearly good enough."

TSA officers do not have law enforcement powers, so extended interviews could be made by officers with arrest powers. Some of the FBI's clever interview techniques (adopted by the TSA) can also expose a passenger intent on wrong doing - at the very least it can reveal nervousness. "You may in fact be impeding them from getting to a certain location, perhaps to meet another person. You are now changing field and inducing anxiety, and that's where you want to be," former FBI agent Jack Cloonan said.

PROFILING TECHNIQUES

Perhaps the first airport to show an interest in such techniques is Boston. The authorities were devastated that several of the 9/11 hijackers had used the airport to begin their deadly journey. Security officers debated whether a technique to identify drug couriers could be used to "out" terrorists. In this case, agents monitored facial expressions, body and eye movements, changes in vocal pitch and other indicators of stress or disorientation. If officers were still concerned, they would ask the person: "What did you see in Boston?" followed perhaps by "Oh, you've been sightseeing. What did you like best...", according to Thomas G. Robbins, former commander of the Logan International Airport Police.

Profilers today would ask "reverse" questions, according to intelligence officials interviewed by Eye Spy. "A question would centre upon destination - just how much does the subject know about their destination... why this location? Which hotel or residence is the passenger intending to stay... has he/she booked a car?" Emphasis in this case is "drawing out" information which can be checked and analysed in minutes. For example, a phone call to the respective hotel or car hire firm would reveal if the passenger was telling the truth. However, the intelligence services are fully aware that al-Qaida is meticulous in its planning and often enable a 'counter-counter' plan. Therefore, investigators may demand to



Heavy and padded overcoat, struggling with a very large piece of hand luggage, sweating profusely and just seconds away from boarding a flight from Manchester to New York City. This man looked dreadfully uncomfortable and nervous as he wended his way to his seat but was he not stopped by security. Today he may well have been asked an additional question or two...

Recorded covertly by Eye Spy in 2005



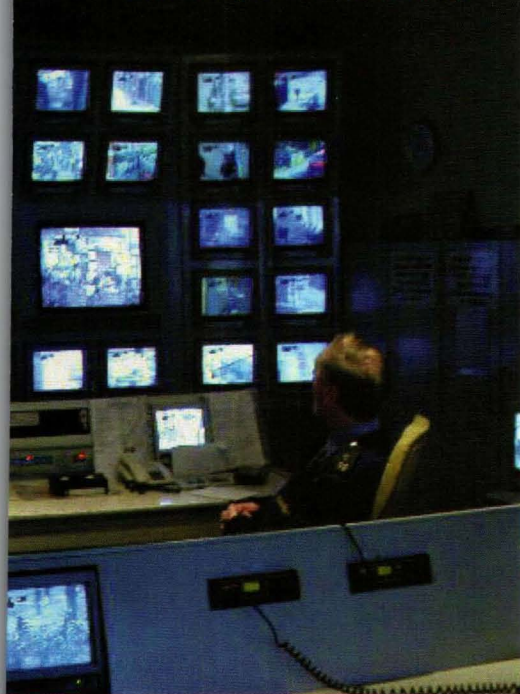
know who booked the hotel or car, and does the passenger have a driving licence? Throughout this period of investigating, behavioural profilers will be watching and monitoring reactions. Nevertheless, such indepth analysis can't be used on every traveller - it's not feasible or practical, but it can be selective. And it is this area of "selectiveness" that many critics say is simply another word for "racial profiling." In a nine month period, seven million people used Dulles Airport to start their journeys. About 500 passengers were referred for "intense screening." A further 50 were questioned by police in extended interviews. There is no data specific to the appearance of those stopped and profiled. It's also evident, therefore, that most people who fall under the eyes of a profiler will be totally innocent.

While the TSA system is workable, many specialists believe it is not efficient enough to stop a determined or clever terrorist boarding a flight. Richard Reid, the so-called 'Miami shoe bomber' displayed nervousness, was agitated and would today, be stopped and questioned before boarding an



Richard Reid - British al-Qaida operative. His behaviour prior to him boarding a flight from Paris to Miami would today have alerted the authorities

Monitoring behaviour prior to a flight on multi-screens and 'in-house' by surveillance officers can provide yet another layer of airport security



airliner. Intelligence watchers note that even though police at Charles de Gaulle International Airport, Paris, were concerned about Reid's behaviour, he was allowed to board. Interestingly, his actions on board the aircraft alerted flight crew and passengers, and he was stopped before he had time to strike a match and ignite explosives packed into his boots.

Moscow Airport is one facility that profiles, uses explosive detection methods, and interestingly, a telephone lie detection system. The telephone security system is being tested at the airport to help increase security yet stop the type of scenes witnessed at Heathrow and elsewhere. Passengers are invited to answer a

PINPOINTING TERROR PASSENGERS POSES PROBLEMS WITH PROFILING

Cash-bought one way flight tickets could spell signs of terrorism under wide spread passenger profiling, according to a top British behavioural psychologist

As airline passenger profiling is introduced to the UK under a mist of speculation, panic and alleged discrimination, forensic psychologist Dr Jeremy Quayle claims "there is little an individual can do to avoid a potential threat using appearance and character descriptions."

Dr Quayle is a leading researcher in the study of cognition and behaviour at Sheffield Hallam University and has experience in the prison service. He explains: "A key problem in the area of passenger profiling is that genuine threats to airline security are extremely rare, meaning that data concerning the characteristics of airline terrorists is scarce. Most terrorists would be classed as 'first-time offenders'. Consequently accurate risk levels

derived from this data is likely to be poor in comparison, for example, to predicting the likelihood of a sex offender re-offending. Therefore predictions have to be based on indirect factors and informed guesses rather than reliable statistical evidence.

"Characteristics of offenders such as being socially isolated, associating with criminal peers or having a cold, callous attitude towards victims of offences can be used as risk predictors, but many of these ideas cannot be generalised to predicting who will commit a terrorist attack. It is however widely assumed a terrorist is unlikely to participate in a frequent flyer programme or pay for a return ticket with a credit card, since these would reveal information about their identity."

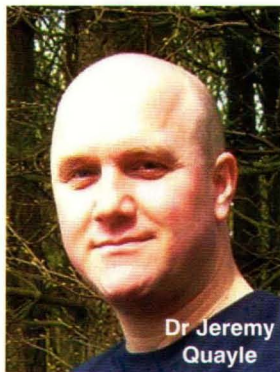
In spite of recent high profile interest in passenger profiling, it has been used as a security measure by US airlines for more than twenty years. There are two approaches. Firstly, passenger lists are cross checked against government lists of suspected terrorists. Secondly, data concerning the characteristics of non-offending passengers are compared and analysed with those who have gone onto commit terrorist acts to establish 'risk factors'. Computer passenger profiling systems then assign a risk



assessment 'score' colour for each passenger in green for low risk, yellow for moderate risk and red for high risk.

"Actuarial risk prediction is based on the notion that the greatest predictor of future conduct is past behaviour. This type of passenger profiling will work provided large enough bodies of accurate, representative data concerning passengers and terrorists are collected and analysed. If someone has offended in a specific way in the past, they are more likely to offend again in a similar way," said Dr Quayle. "The actual risk factors airlines use are secret however they insist they do not include factors such as race, religion or national origin. Indeed this makes a great deal of sense. Whilst individuals involved in recent threats to airline security may have been Muslim and Arabic or Asian in appearance, many millions of airline passengers who would never consider threatening airline security also fit this description."

- Forensic psychology can be studied at undergraduate and postgraduate level at Sheffield Hallam University, Yorkshire.



Dr Jeremy Quayle

number of questions. A voice analysis computer is enabled to detect hesitancy, untruths or similar. According to officials, it adds to the "layers of security." It does not, however, detect explosives, and that is still

uppermost in the minds of officials trying to perfect a "safe security corridor" allowing passengers to board airliners quickly.

Preventing terrorists boarding any airliner has to be the key. Since 9/11 (and earlier), the security services working in conjunction with the airline industry have already installed several physical devices to thwart those intent on destruction. Profiling can work, but rather than question people in the glare of other passengers, or simply pick out anyone of an ethnic appearance, it must be done in a sensitive, caring and respectful manner. Imparting information and conversing with those chosen for profiling, is as vital as the questions that will follow. Undoubtedly, the profilers will detect more criminals, drug couriers and villains intent on escaping than terrorists. But aviation travel has changed for good - thanks in no small measure to al-Qaida's absolute fascination with using aeroplanes as weapons.

Further reading: Eye Spy 33 - Intel Mind Reading; Eye Spy 30 - Profiling a Terrorist



If forensic psychologists are correct, behavioural profiling could augment existing security measures that can also be used on other transport systems

Take a front row seat for one of the most incredible spy stories ever told - how Jonathan Jay Pollard - a master of deceit and manipulation, realised his fantasy to become a 'super spy'. Pollard, an intelligence analyst working in the US Naval Investigative Service's Anti-Terrorist Alert Center crossed the line into the real world of espionage, spying against the United States for Israel, Washington's closest ally in the Middle East, and causing the greatest harm to national security in recent history.

One man at the heart of the investigation of Pollard was Ronald J. Olive, a 30-year career veteran, 22-years with the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). Olive interrogated Pollard and garnished the confession that led to his arrest in November 1985. And though a few books, documentaries and features have been written about Pollard, Olive has secured permission to reveal the inside story of what really happened two decades ago. Olive's critically acclaimed new book - 'Capturing Jonathan Pollard' (Naval Institute Press), is the true, fully documented story of a shocking breakdown in security within the US Navy, and the mistakes made by Pollard and his wife Anne and by the US intelligence



Jonathan Jay Pollard

community. The Navy's failure to fire Pollard, despite multiple opportunities, devastated the national defence of the United States. It was a counterintelligence failure that no one could foresee, but the signs of trouble were clearly evident.

For 20 years the actual facts of the eleven-day whirlwind investigation have been classified and cloaked in official secrecy. The hunt for a Navy mole broke all the rules established for a suspected major security violation.

Ronald J. Olive provides Eye Spy with an exclusive feature on why the case of Jonathan Pollard is timeless, and that lessons can be learned from this extraordinary espionage event.

ESPIONAGE DREAMS

Jonathan Jay Pollard was born on 7 August 1954 in Galveston, Texas. But he always had strong feelings for Israel. As a young student he was bullied, particularly for wearing thick black-framed spectacles and burying himself in literature. His father was a renowned microbiologist and after being offered a position at the famous Lobund Laboratory at Notre Dame University, the family relocated to South Bend, Indiana. Pollard excelled at his new school graduating with honours and moving on to Stanford University in California.

Pollard was a dreamer and a fantasiser. Indeed, it was his ultimate ambition to become a spy. In college he boasted about being a member of the Mossad, that his tuition fees were paid for by the Israeli intelligence agency, and he even claimed he was a colonel in an elite Israeli army outfit. According to Pollard, he was being "groomed" for work in the US Government. It

was all nonsense of course, but representative of his many tales emerging from a brilliant mind. To compound matters, his bizarre stories and experimentation with drugs, hallucinogenics and marijuana hindered his development. His use of drugs eventually came back to haunt him in later years, and it almost cost him his security clearance, destroying his dream of someday becoming a spy and helping Israel. Nevertheless, after graduating with a degree in Political Science he enrolled into Tuff University, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Before graduating after two years of college he dropped out and applied for a job with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in 1978. He was refused employment after admitting he occasionally used marijuana, about six hundred times, during a polygraph test.

Undiscouraged, he applied for a position as an analyst with the United States Navy. He purposely failed to mention his application with the CIA and his prior use of drugs. He was hired

The inside story of Israel's notorious Jonathan Pollard brought to justice



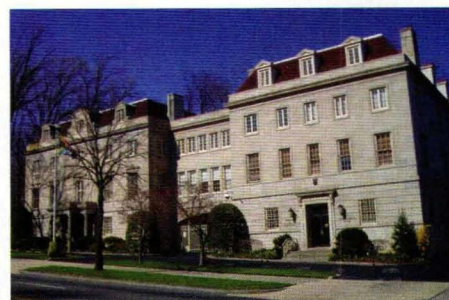
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DW
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ring man Pollard

in September 1979 as a civilian navy intelligence analyst in Suitland, Maryland, by the Naval Intelligence Support Center, working for the Navy Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center as a watch stander. This position required a top secret/sensitive compartmented information (TS/SCI) clearance. Following a National Crime Information Center agency check Pollard was given a temporary waiver for his TS/SCI clearance. He approached the civilian special assistant to the commanding officer offering to start a secret back-channel collection operation because he knew a South African attaché at their embassy in Washington. At the time, the US Navy was finding it difficult to acquire intelligence on Soviet merchant ships. His father, claimed Pollard, was stationed in South Africa as the CIA station chief. Another figment of Pollard's grandiose imagination. At the time, the United States as well as other free world countries severed ties with South Africa over its apartheid policies and the atrocities associated with it. No sooner did he get his clearance and gain access to America's most sensitive national security secrets he was ready to fulfil his dream of becoming a spy.



South Africa's Washington DC Embassy

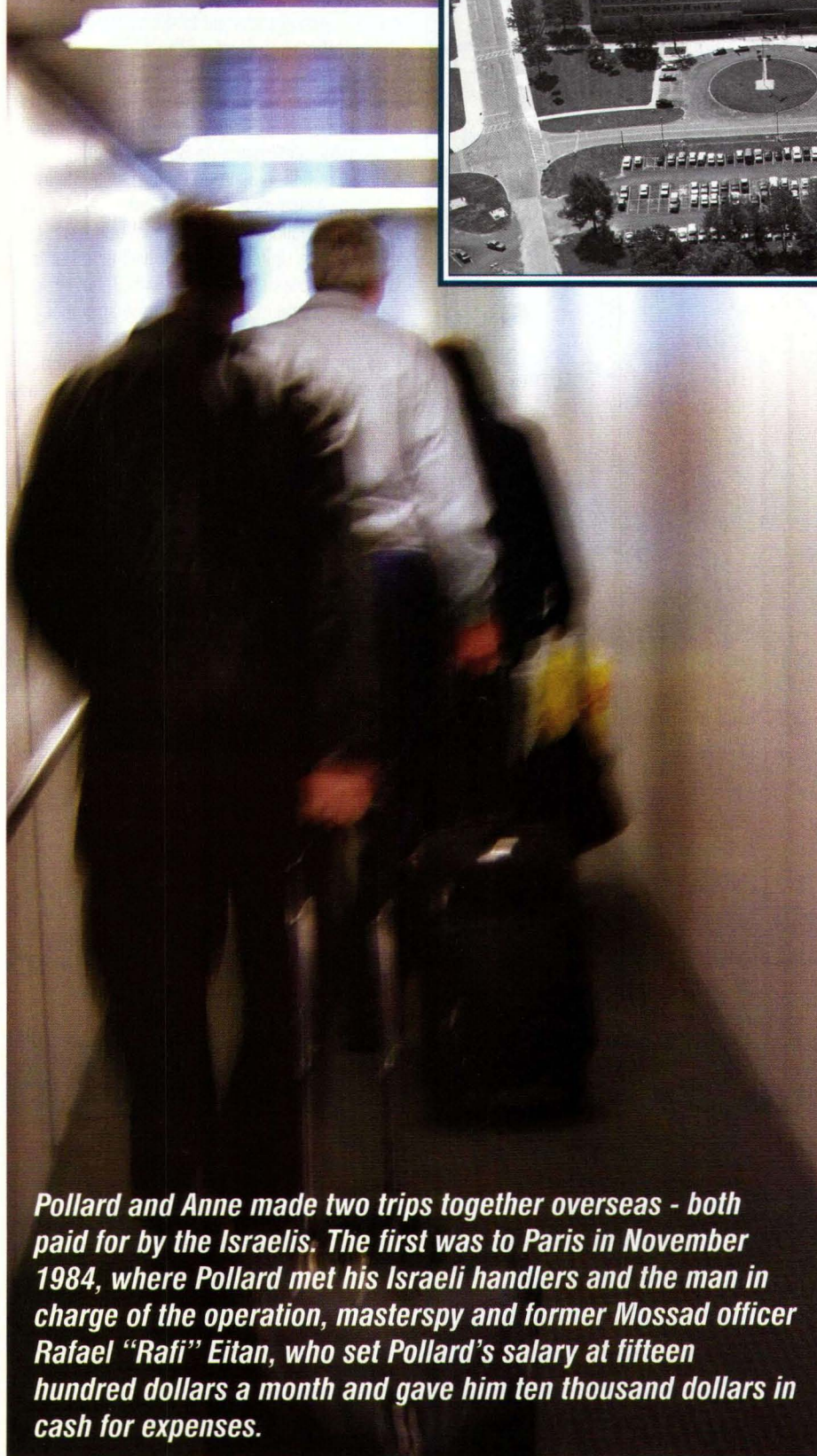
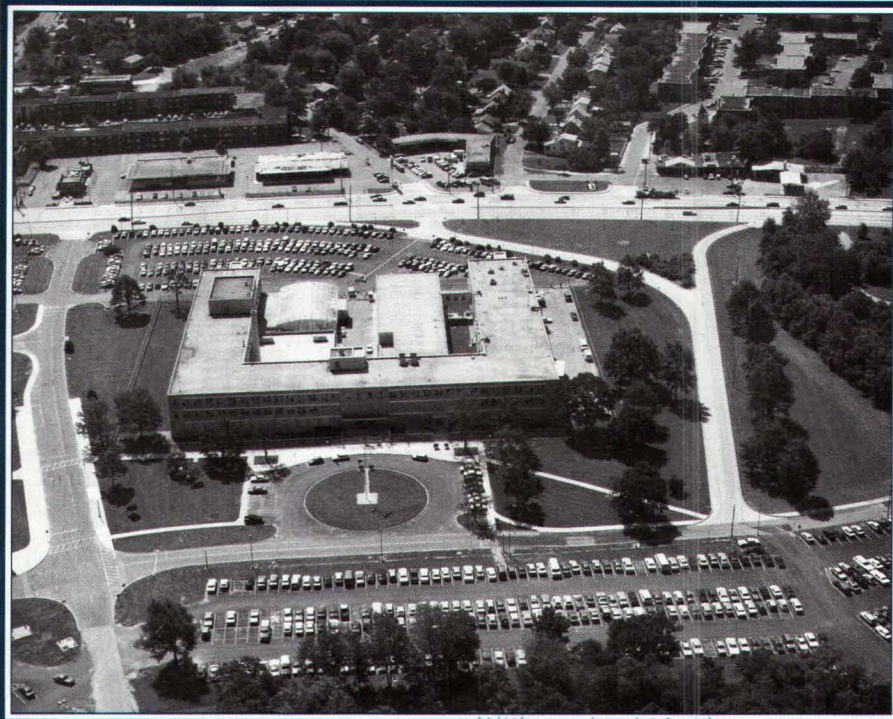
Pollard's journey into espionage could have been halted at an early stage. The special assistant (having heard rumours about Pollard being a trouble maker and having incredible intellectual analytical abilities at the same time), told the commanding officer on three separate occasions to fire Pollard while he was still on probation. The assistant told the commanding officer that Pollard was still "wet behind the ears" and to conjure up such a wild idea (i.e. his father's CIA position) proved he could be trouble and the command didn't need him around. His request fell on deaf ears.

It was to prove a disastrous decision and lead to an extraordinary counterintelligence failure - one that some officials believe was the worst in the history of the United States. Pollard's name would live on to haunt senior navy and civilian leadership to this day.

I first formally met Pollard in the summer of 1985, having returned from a three year assignment in Italy and spending a year at the Naval Investigative Service headquarters in

Right: Naval Investigative Service (NIS) headquarters/Anti Terrorist Alert Center, Pollard was spotted by a co-worker coming out of HQ with TS/SCI material in hand and leaving with his wife who picked him up in their car at the front entrance on 11 August 1985

NIS photo of headquarters-1985



Suitland, Maryland. I found myself on the promotion list that came with the job of taking over the position as assistant special agent in charge of counterintelligence at the Washington field office. It was before my move to the field office that Pollard attempted to befriend me with a tale about recruiting a South African attaché assigned to the South African embassy. Thinking I would make a lot of points in my new job appealed to me. So too did the possibility of gathering intelligence of possible terrorist activity against navy commands and personnel world-wide. Obviously that did not happen and I simply forgot about Pollard.

A DREAM COME TRUE

Unbeknown to me, Pollard's dream had already come true in the summer of 1984 when he met Colonel Aviem Sella, an Israeli fighter pilot and war hero of the Israeli Air Force, at the Hilton Hotel in Washington DC. During this meeting, Pollard offered his services to provide the Israelis with the most sensitive national defence secrets the United States held: bragging of his ability to take TS/SCI material from almost every major intelligence agency in the United States. These agencies included the Anti-Terrorist Alert Center, where Pollard now worked, the National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Office of Naval Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army Intelligence and many more.

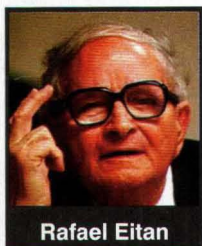
Pollard had a clearance and a courier card giving him free access to TS/SCI and a pass to come and go as he pleased. A courier card enabled him to transport highly classified information. It also meant he would not be searched when leaving a building with his secrets in tow. Pollard later called it his "get out of jail free card."

These were exciting times for Pollard, and his luck continued when he fell in love with Anne

Pollard and Anne made two trips together overseas - both paid for by the Israelis. The first was to Paris in November 1984, where Pollard met his Israeli handlers and the man in charge of the operation, masterspy and former Mossad officer Rafael "Rafi" Eitan, who set Pollard's salary at fifteen hundred dollars a month and gave him ten thousand dollars in cash for expenses.

Henderson. She would become his witting wife in this story of espionage, and a colleague who supported and encouraged him every step of the way.

From June 1984 until November of 1985, Pollard and Anne made two trips together overseas - both paid for by the Israelis. The first was to Paris in November 1984, where Pollard met his



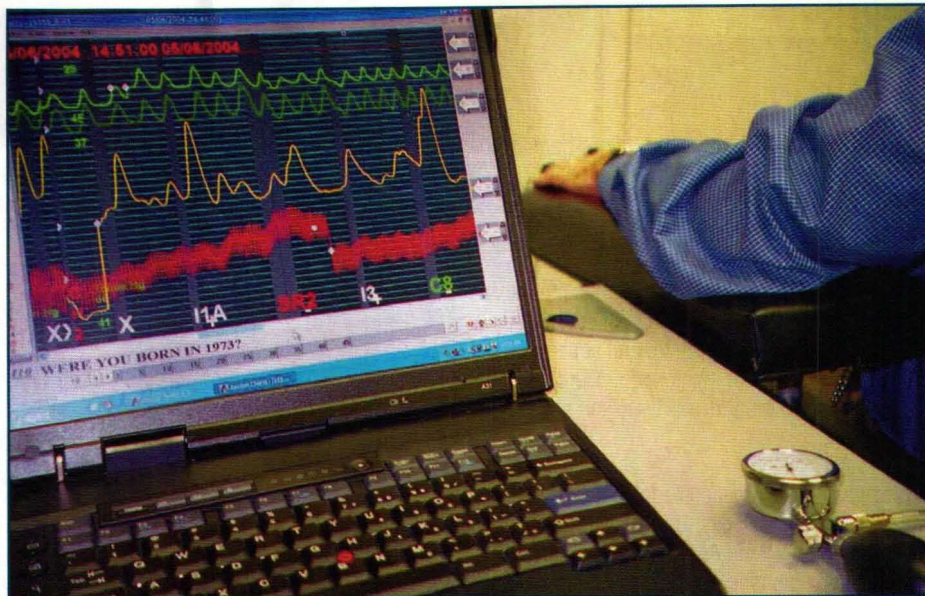
Rafael Eitan

Israeli handlers and the man in charge of the operation, masterspy and former Mossad officer Rafael "Rafi" Eitan, who set Pollard's salary at fifteen hundred dollars a month and gave him ten thousand dollars in cash for expenses. During that

trip, Pollard's bought Anne an expensive engagement ring costing seven thousand dollars.

Knowing the material being supplied by Pollard was high-grade intelligence (in huge quantities), the Israelis raised his payments to twenty five hundred dollars. In later testimony, Pollard said his motive for espionage was based on his assumption that the United States was not providing Israel with the necessary classified information to secure Israel's freedom, not for money.

Nevertheless, at the time, Pollard and Anne loved their new found lifestyle and the amenities that went with it. Taking a second trip to Israel and touring Europe in August of 1985, also at the expense of the Israelis, Pollard and Anne married in Venice. This followed a second meeting with the "old man", in charge of the spy operation.



In 1978 Pollard was refused employment in the CIA after admitting he occasionally used marijuana, about six hundred times, during a polygraph test

But things were about to get more serious. During this meeting Eitan laid out his ten year plan for Pollard to continue spying against the United States. His reward would be thirty thousand dollars a year - a huge sum of money at the time. Eitan said the money would be deposited in a Swiss bank account until the operation was terminated.

Though Pollard was angry that Eitan never gave him instructions on what to do if he was uncovered by the FBI, and for not getting a raise, he accepted the offer.

The Israelis needed Pollard, for he was providing Tel Aviv with the 'crown jewels' of US intelligence: Arab nuclear intelligence; Arab exotic weaponry Chemical/biological/neutron; air-to-

surface missiles; satellite photographic imagery from the National Photographic Interpretations Center with positioning and coordinates findings; Soviet air defence systems; every Indian Ocean littoral intelligence summary and every Mediterranean Littoral Operation Intelligence summary was provided everyday from 1 August 1984 until his arrest in 1985. The information provided to Israel was all classified secret, TS and SCI, a good portion of which was code-named and revealed named sources behind the intelligence. The classified information he provided to the Israelis amounted to over one million pages. If Pollard had gone to trial, the government was prepared to prove in court that in volume alone, the documents stolen by him measured at least



Pollard was stealing highly important intelligence from a variety of US agencies

360 cubic feet. The head of the Navy's damage assessment team, Richard Haver, said that it would amount to filling a space six feet wide, six feet high, and ten feet long.

By the time Pollard came back from his trip to Israel and Europe, the exciting life of espionage he had longed for, lost its lustre and appeal. Stressed, nervous and frightened, Pollard's spying was beginning to take its toll on his health.

During this period American espionage cases were hitting all time highs. Between January and November of 1985 ten American spies had been arrested for espionage. Four more spies would be arrested before the end of the year. Another spy, Edward Howard escaped to the Soviet Union before the authorities could arrest him. Included in the long list of spies was the navy spy ring leader John Walker, his brother, son and friend. Pollard was getting extremely uneasy and little did he know that his entire world was about to come crashing down upon his shoulders.

It was on Friday 8 November 1985, when a co-worker of Pollard's working in the Anti-Terrorist Alert Center observed Pollard walking out of NIS headquarters with what he believed to be TS/SCI information wrapped in a manila envelope. It was the beginning of the end for Pollard.

END GAME

The initial whirlwind investigation of eleven days prior to his arrest would be the fastest worked major international espionage case in the history of the United States. However, it was no ordinary "run of the mill" espionage investigation.

There were no Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act or court ordered secret search warrants to slowly gather evidence against a suspected spy. Events moved quickly. Those involved had no idea the case even involved espionage, although the possibility existed. It was on my watch as the assistant special agent in charge of counterintelligence that put me in the ring with Pollard, due in no small measure to his earlier attempt to befriend me. Pollard was about to make some fatal errors in judgments which would lead to his downfall. Only later, upon reflection, I believed Pollard's initial attempt to befriend me was possibly based on using me as a pawn in his

excuse for committing espionage, naming the South Africans as his target, not Israel.

In one incident Pollard was brought to the office to be given a polygraph by NIS, he saw me and wanted to speak with me prior to taking the examination. It was during this interview Pollard would eventually confess his crimes of espionage leaving out the only bit of information that was a lie. He claimed a reporter for CBS assigned to the war in Afghanistan was his point of contact. He called him, the "fall guy," which allowed the Israelis involved in this espionage case, time to leave and get out of the United States and return to Israel, without him or Anne.

It was not until Pollard and his wife realised they had been abandoned by their Israeli handlers, did they finally decide to run to the Israeli embassy in Washington D.C. seeking asylum. During the last interrogation by myself and an FBI agent

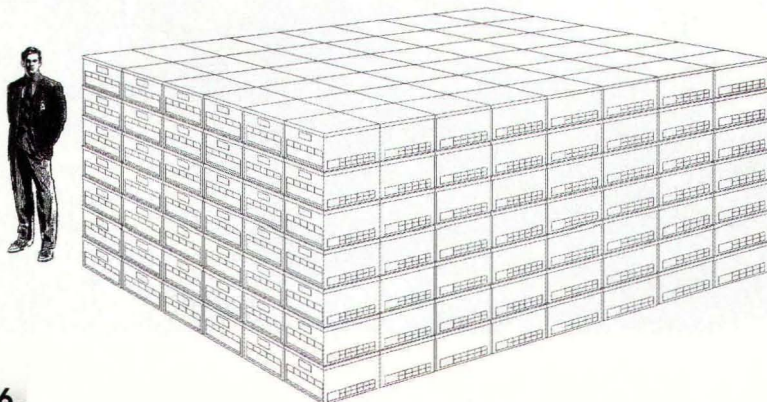


immediately following his arrest, Pollard finally admitted that Israel was the country for whom he was spying, not the fall guy. Everything else he told me was true.

Following the Pollard's arrest and later guilty pleas, both Pollard and Anne would confess to their dastardly crimes in exchange for a possible reduction in sentence or parole for Anne, indicted on lesser charges, and the hopes Pollard would not get life in prison. It was not meant to be. Anne received two concurrent five year sen-

An astonishing visual representation of the sheer volume of classified documents - measured 360 cubic feet, one million-plus pages Pollard provided to Israel in the short period of eighteen months

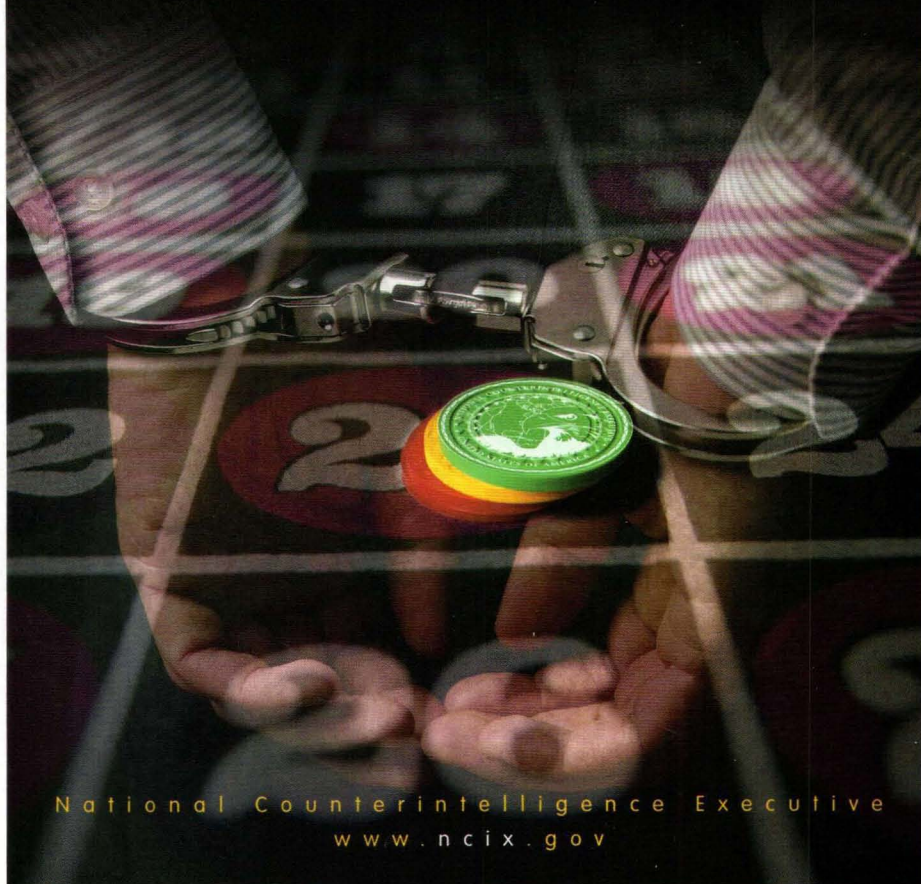
GRAPHIC BY PETER BURCHERT





WORLD
EXCLUSIVE
PHOTO

Espionage Is No Sure Bet. You Will Eventually Lose.



tences and Pollard received life. Now, almost twenty one years later, Pollard continues to embrace a strong advocacy of followers believing his sentence was unjust and demanding a presidential pardon or clemency. His appeals have run their course - all ending in rejection. Yet, through the media Pollard to this day, from his prison cell, continues to make media news coverage around the world, mostly in Israel.

This spy case is a never ending story, a sad tale if you will, of a strong and close ally of the United States who made a terrible miscalculation in judgment, was caught, and then underestimated the reaction of the United States to their underhandedness. It is also a sad tale of an extremely bright person who lost his way and took the law into his own hands, because of a misguided notion that it was okay to sell his country's secrets to an ally. When it was too late, he found no one to turn to. Panicked he made a last minute decision, in the heart of Washington DC he drove down a dead end Israeli embassy driveway only to discover it offered no asylum and no way out.

I did not attempt to speak with Pollard or his family before writing my book. I am telling the "other side" of the story. Myself and the other federal agents involved in the investigation, never held anything personal against their son or the State of Israel. We were just doing our jobs.



The Israeli Embassy in Washington DC

Repercussions and Aftermath ➤

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THE JONATHAN POLLARD SPY CASE

REPERCUSSIONS AND AFTERMATH

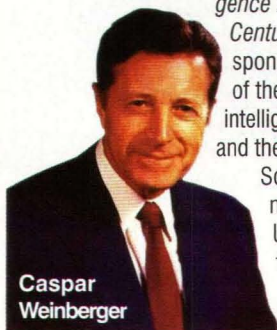
Before Pollard's sentencing hearing, Secretary Weinberger submitted a highly classified damage assessment to the presiding judge. The Weinberger memorandum will remain classified for decades and may never be released, but in a supplemental declaration to the court, he said, in part: "It is difficult for me, even in the so-called 'year of the spy', to conceive of a greater harm to national security than that caused by the defendant in view of the breadth, the critical importance to the United States, and the high sensitivity of the information he sold to Israel."

In October 1998, as President Bill Clinton considered pardoning Pollard and releasing him from prison during the Wye Plantation Peace accords between Israel and Palestine, George Tenet, then director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), threatened to resign if Clinton pushed ahead with his release. In a December letter to *The Washington Post*, four former directors of naval intelligence urged Clinton to keep Pollard in prison for betraying their trust and that of the United States Government and the American people. It reads in part:

"Jonathan Pollard is serving a life sentence for stealing massive amounts of highly classified and extremely sensitive US national security information. In terms of sheer volume of sensitive information betrayed, Jonathan Pollard rivals any of the traitors who have plagued this nation in recent time. Nobody is clamouring for the release of traitors like Aldrich Ames, John Walker, or Jerry Whitworth, but Pollard, by manipulating his supporters and conducting a clever public relations campaign both here and in Israel, has managed to generate a small but vocal movement advocating that he be released and allowed to emigrate to Israel, where he expects to be something of a national hero."

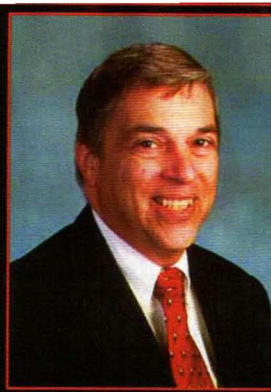
On 4 March 2005, I attended the *Counterintelligence for the 21st*

Century conference sponsored by the Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive and the George Bush School of Government at Texas A&M University. After my friend Brian Kelley, a CIA operations officer, and



Caspar Weinberger

OFFICIAL DOD PHOTO

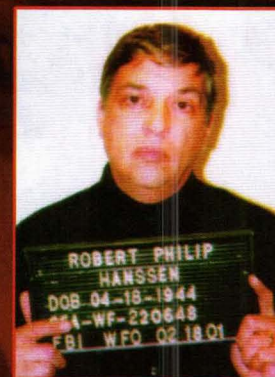


THE OATH

...solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States...bear true faith and allegiance...will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office...So help me God.

ESPIONAGE

The act of obtaining, delivering, transmitting, communicating, or receiving information about the national defense with an intent, or reason to believe, that the information may be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation.



Robert P. Hanssen
Spy • Traitor • Deceiver

Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive

www.ncix.gov

The US authorities are particularly tough on citizens betraying their countrymen - as another spy - in this case FBI agent Robert Hanssen discovered

well-known author and lecturer Keith Melton presented the case of FBI spy Robert Hanssen, I stood in the receiving line where President George H. Bush, a former CIA Director, was shaking hands. When it was my turn I said, "Mr President, if you think the Hanssen case is interesting you may want to read the book I'm writing on Jonathan J. Pollard." He looked me in the eyes and said, "He belongs just where he is... in jail. You do know there are a lot of people trying to get him out. That really burns me up."

Pollard's efforts to win freedom are ongoing. However, the first-hand evidence and an interesting analogy should help the reader decide whether or not Pollard's sentence was just. The epilogue reveals the recent, ultimate failure of the intelligence community's security system - with the exception of the decision not to fire Pollard in 1980. *Murphy's Law* came into play again in this, the most incredible espionage case of the twentieth century, haunting us yet again, twenty years later, in the twenty-first century.

At issue is the question: should the President grant clemency to Jonathan Pollard? Those supporting clemency argue that Pollard has served long enough, that he spied for a friendly nation, not an enemy, that his release will help the peace process, and that the United States

reneged on the plea agreement. Those who oppose clemency argue that Pollard's spying exposed US intelligence methods and personnel, that the Pollard case is not related to the peace process, that who he spied for is irrelevant, and that the judges sentence was justified by the magnitude of the crime.

© Ron Olive 2006

See page 51 for details of how to purchase 'Capturing Jonathan Pollard'

Ronald J. Olive, Special Agent NCIS (Rtd.)

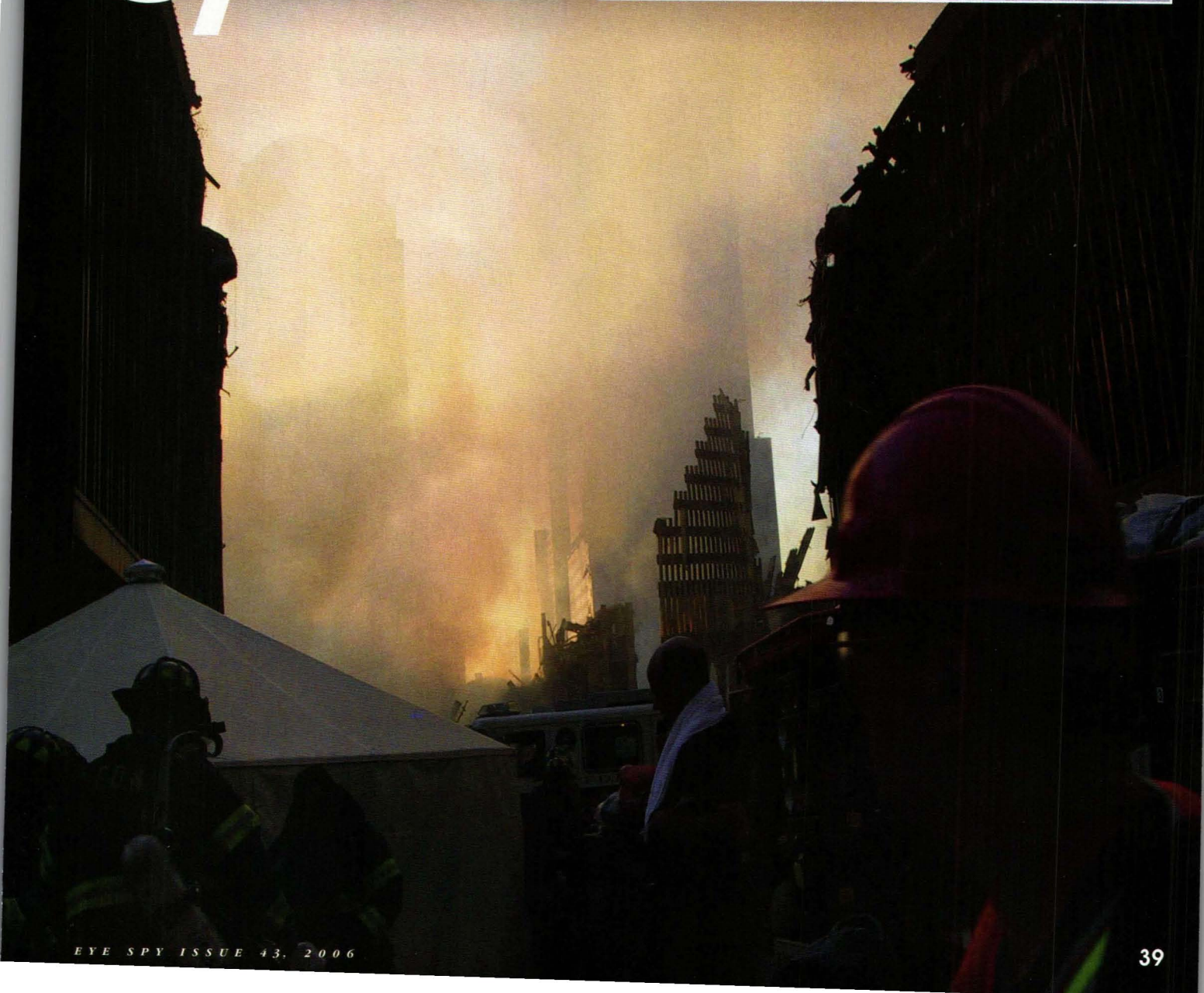
Before investigating Pollard, as a squad leader for counterintelligence (CI) efforts in Southern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, Olive initiated and directed a double agent operation in Naples, Italy, with his squad, against the Soviet KGB. Years later, in an unbelievable twist of fate, this operation resurfaced in the Pollard spy case. Now retired from the NCIS, Olive spent most of his career in counterintelligence investigations and special operations.

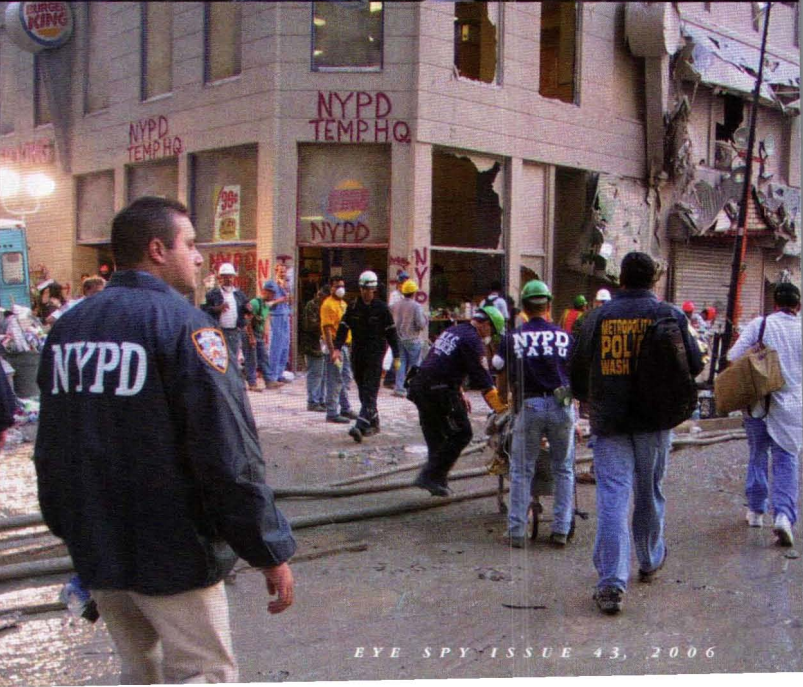
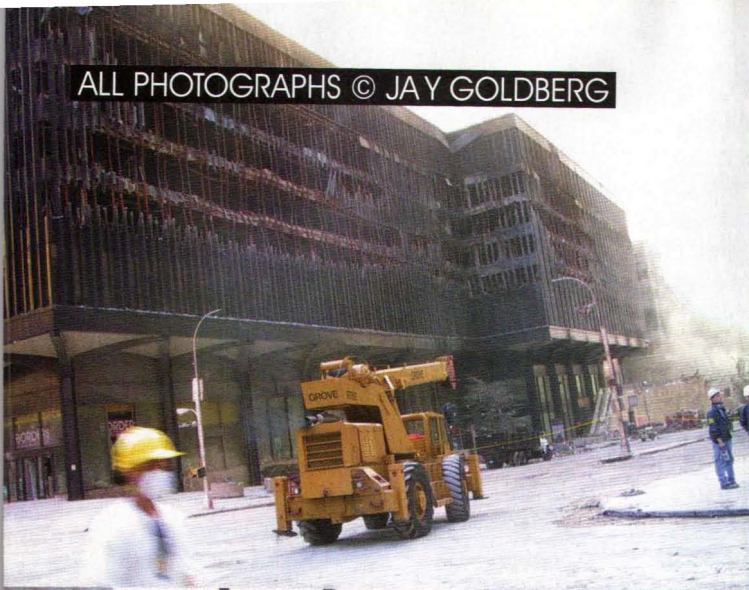


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UNSEEN IMAGES OF 9/11

To mark the 5th anniversary of the devastating terrorist attacks on New York and Washington DC, Eye Spy was provided with dozens of previously unpublished photographs taken by New York Police detective Jay Goldberg just hours after the incident which left thousands of civilians dead. We are grateful to Jay who was on duty that day in Manhattan and was one of the first police officers at the scene. In a later edition Jay will provide a unique perspective of how the emergency services reacted and the thoughts of those who were there on that fateful day...







MOVE OVER STEALTH

The shape of things to come?

US rolls out its next generation of s

It looks like a huge bird perched atop three utility poles inside a massive NASA wind tunnel - a 21-foot-wingspan prototype of what may be the shape of some aeroplanes in the future. The aircraft is the X-48B, an advanced concept, fuel-efficient blended wing body or BWB. It's called a blended wing body because it looks more like a modified triangular-shaped wing than the traditional aircraft, which is a tube and wing with a tail.

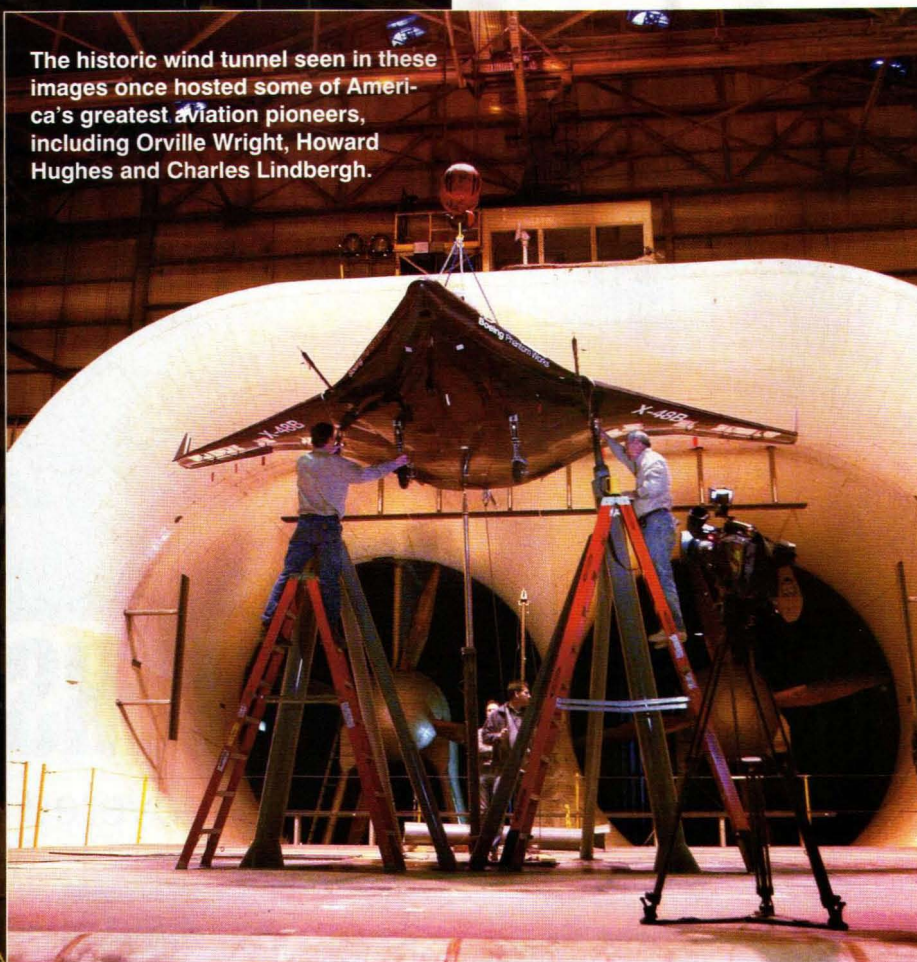
Technicians from Boeing, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Cranfield Aerospace have now completed installation of the secret X-48B - at the full scale wind tunnel at NASA's research center at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. The United

States Air Force Research Laboratory at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, partnered with Boeing Phantom Works and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to study the structural, aerodynamic and operational advantages of the advanced aircraft concept. The model is an eight-and-a-half percent scale prototype.

"The biggest difference between this aircraft and the traditional tube and wing aircraft is that this does not have a tail," said Dan Vicroy, senior research engineer at NASA Langley. "The whole reason you have a tail is for stability and control. So what we want to do with this wind tunnel test is to look at how different multiple control surfaces can be used to control this particular vehicle."



The historic wind tunnel seen in these images once hosted some of America's greatest aviation pioneers, including Orville Wright, Howard Hughes and Charles Lindbergh.



potential as a multi-role, long-range, high-capacity military aircraft.

'X-48B 'Ship No. 1', as it is called, is the wind tunnel test model. After testing is finished it will be shipped to NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center at Edwards Air Force Base, California, to act as a backup for a second X-48B prototype. 'Ship No. 2' is scheduled to be used in remotely-piloted flight testing later this year at Dryden.

"The X-48B prototypes have been dynamically scaled to represent a much larger aircraft and are being used to demonstrate that a BWB is as controllable and safe during take-off, approach and landing as a conventional military transport aeroplane," said Norm Princen, chief engineer for the X-48B programme at Boeing secret Phantom Works.

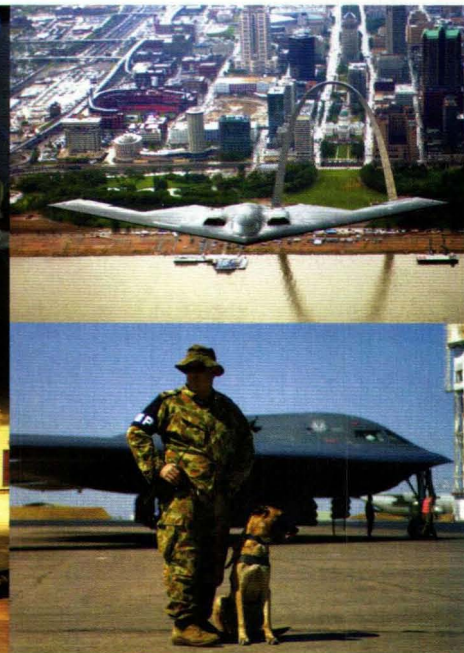
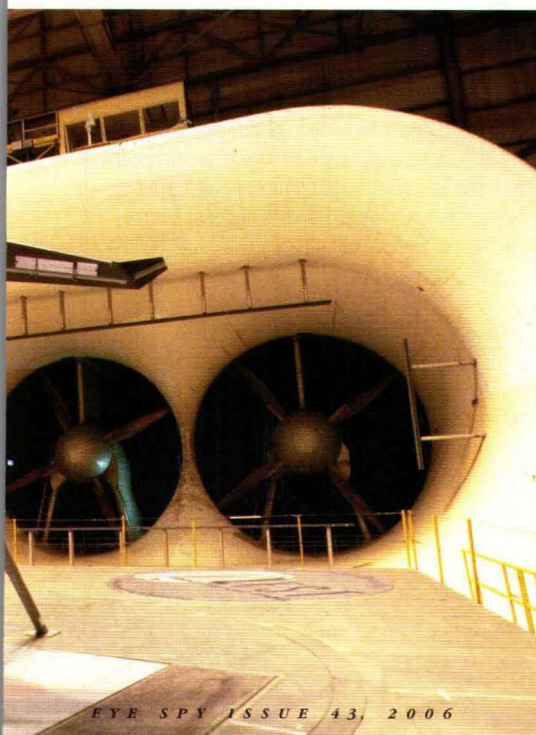
One advantage Boeing engineers say the concept has over conventional aircraft is that it's about 30 percent more fuel efficient than an aeroplane of similar size that carries the same payload.

"We believe the BWB concept has the potential to cost effectively fill many roles required by the Air Force, such as tanking, weapons carriage, and command and control," said Captain Scott Bjorge, AFRL's X-48B programme manager. Industry officials says a blended wing body military aircraft could be in service within 10 to 15 years, if testing and programme funding go well.

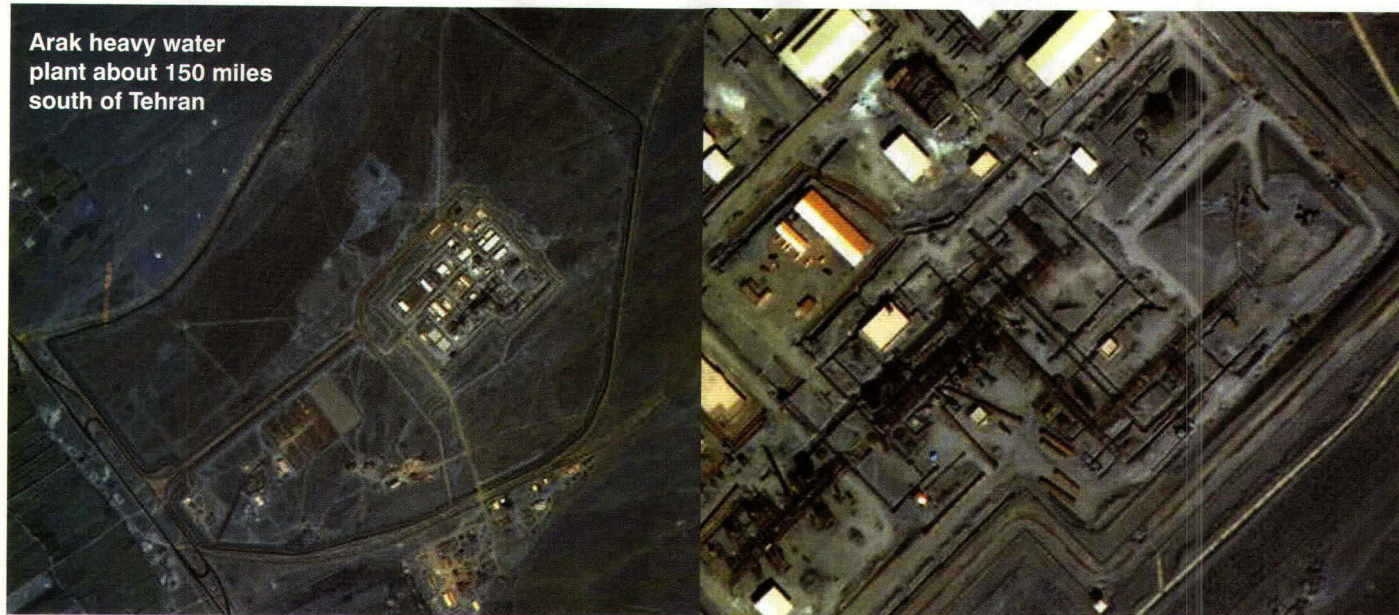
The combined team has produced two high-tech prototypes of the BWB, built to Boeing specifications by Cranfield Aerospace in England, for wind tunnel and flight-testing. The Air Force has designated the vehicles as the X-48B based on its interest in the design's

uper aircraft

The B-2 Spirit attracts huge audiences wherever it flies, but security and maintenance are essential. Clockwise from top-left: A KC-10 refuels a B-2 in flight; B-2 over New Orleans - its unique shape is clearly evident; An Australian soldier guards a B-2; Technicians "dust off" a B-2 4.



Arak heavy water plant about 150 miles south of Tehran



IRAN'S URANIUM SMUGGLERS

Nuclear bomb-making uranium en-route to Iran uncovered

If those charged with examining the extent of Iran's nuclear weapons ambitions ever doubted Tehran's quest for a bomb, they should look no further than containers reportedly seized by customs officials in the Democratic Republic of Tanzania. The shipment had originated from supposedly defunct mines in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Interestingly, it was from these very same mines that material was extracted and used in the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan in 1945. Eye Spy understands that the officials who found the covertly stored uranium, have been sworn to secrecy, however, one official said the consignment was taken away by US intelligence.

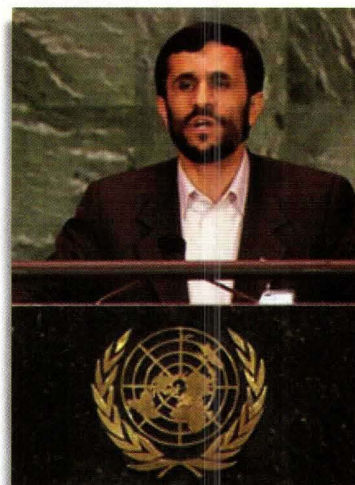
The consignment of uranium-238, intercepted in October 2005, originally came from the Shinkolobwe uranium mine in the Congo's mineral-rich Katanga province. The main shaft was sealed with concrete in 1961, before DR Congo's independence from Belgium, but United Nations investigators have recently

reported "mining activities." This has been confirmed by US reconnaissance satellites.

The containers were driven by road from Lubumbashi through Zambia to Tanzania. When customs officials checked one of the containers with a Geiger counter, it gave a very high reading of radiation. Inspectors then manually opened the containers and discovered dozens of drums full of coltan ore. However, carefully concealed beneath the ore was uranium-238. Coltan is a relatively rare mineral used to manufacture chips for cell phones and other devices.

Intelligence officials then discovered the shipment was destined for a cargo ship sailing to a smelting plant in the former Soviet Union Republic of Kazakhstan, via Bandar Abbas - Iran's biggest industrial port. Part of an official UN report into the discovery reads: *'In reference to the last shipment from October 2005. The Tanzanian government left no doubt that the uranium was transported from [Katanga province] by road through Zambia to the United Republic of Tanzania'.*

Iran officially denied the story, which appeared in *The Sunday Times*, saying the mining area is being monitored by UN officials. However, intelligence officials note that the uranium-238 was concealed in a manner to defeat conventional visual checks, and that it was scheduled to be placed on a cargo ship stopping in Iran. The Democratic Republic of Congo also denied the story: "It's a great big lie," said Congolese government spokesman Henri Mova Sakanyi. "All our nuclear activities are under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency." However, a Tanzanian customs' official is adamant the shipment was on its way to Iran.



President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

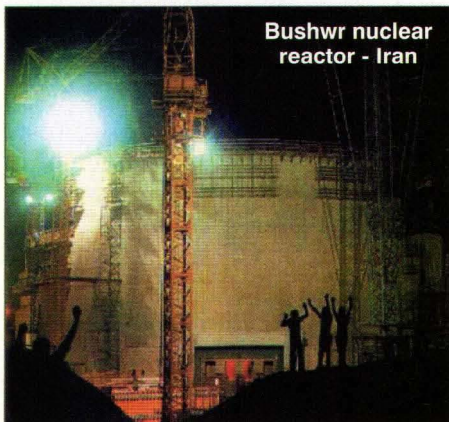
MISSILE DELIVERY SYSTEM READIED

LONDON: Intelligence officials are examining reports that a shadowy deal took place between Iran and an underworld crime gang with links to Ukrainian intelligence. Reports suggest a multi-million dollar deal was struck to help Iran build a nuclear missile delivery system.

Iran recently ignored the threat of UN sanctions and said it would continue with its nuclear programme. President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad insists Iran's nuclear plants will only generate power - a claim rejected by Washington and London.

Intelligence sources in Israel say that a limited strike on Iran's nuclear sites is likely. Such a move would almost certainly create more problems in the Middle East.

Bushwr nuclear reactor - Iran



The Defection of Aleksei Myagkov

REAL
COLD
WAR
SPY
GAMES



Captain Aleksei Myagkov was a KGB officer attached to the 82nd Motorized Rifle Guards Regiment at Bernau, 17 miles from Berlin, in one of three battalions that formed a key part of the Soviet defensive wall on the Cold War front line. Its officers regularly participated in strategic planning, weapons deployment and battlefield exercises. He was also handsome, personable, smart and articulate, and one of the KGB's most effective internal security agents.

His considerable interpersonal skills allowed him to get close to Red Army officers and uncover their secrets - be they sexual, financial or military. Once this had been achieved, Myagkov used the information as blackmail and forced them to work for him spying on fellow officers in what he considered defence of the State. The endemic corruption he found within the Soviet military disgusted him. "Every one filling their purses at the expense of others," he said. It was as he recalled, "like locusts in a field of maize." Eventually he took his findings to KGB superiors who were largely indifferent to his reports. In 1972, the angry and idealistic Myagkov decided to teach them a lesson and the disillusioned 27-year-old KGB Captain became an agent for Western Intelligence.

For two years Myagkov supplied the West with regular high-grade military intelligence until the morning of 14 January 1974, a day which began an operation that was to last three weeks. This involved the Stasi (East Germany secret police);





Soviet troops in Berlin

a cultural visit to West Berlin and, crucially, a buccaneering British military intelligence unit codenamed Brixmis, headquartered in a grand lakeside villa in Potsdam behind the Iron Curtain. (see Eye Spy 34 and 35)

It was on this day he planned a trip to the town of Bernau, where he secretly intended to catch a train to Potsdam to meet his MI6 contact. As he waited on the platform for the train he became increasingly uneasy. The plan was for the MI6 contact to approach him, ask if he had a light for his cigarette, then for Myagkov to produce a lighter and pass on the intelligence. As the MI6 contact drew nearer, Myagkov realised that the rendezvous was under surveillance by Stasi officers so he turned and evaded the police. At this point he knew that the doggedly efficient Stasi would eventually percolate its suspicions to Moscow and that he would be arrested. He had to defect.



Getting him out of the East to safety in the West at short notice was a problem. Both the British and American intelligence services in Berlin were caught short by Myagkov's SOS, and there was insufficient time for them to catch up. In addition, the KGB Captain now distrusted MI6's efficiency. He blamed them for his close call believing their security had been breached. "It was not an accident the East Germans had Friedrich-Ebert-Strasse staked out," he says. "They knew the day, the time, where and when.... The failure was MI6's not mine."

BRIXMIS AND ESPIONAGE

Ostensibly Brixmis' brief was liaison, reporting to the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and Foreign Office, acting as go-betweens for the British and Soviet armies of occupation in Berlin. In reality, Brixmis ran its own game in its own way - that was gathering intelligence on Warsaw Pact forces. However, the MOD asked Brixmis to handle the defector's rescue because their personnel were officially recognised by the Soviets as liaison officers.

On 2 February, Captain Myagkov boarded a bus with 18 other soldiers who had applied and were granted cultural passes to visit the Charlottenburg Palace and the Soviet War Memorial near the Brandenburg Gate in West Berlin. Myagkov's plan was simple. "I would enter the West and the West would come and pick me up." The presence of Brixmis officers in and around the place would appear credible



Charlottenburg Palace



to KGB agents in West Berlin who were no doubt monitoring the Russian soldiers' cultural visit. It was agreed with the Brixmis chief that a car would be parked by the Charlottenburg Palace ready to take him to safety - all he had to do was climb in the back.

On the bus Myagkov sat reading a two-day old *Pravda*. Dressed in civilian clothing under his greatcoat and service pistol in his pocket, he sat on top of a brown leather briefcase containing top-secret documents. It was "like sitting on an unexploded bomb." Forty-five harrowing minutes later they arrived at Checkpoint Charlie and the East-West German border. The West and sanctuary were thirty metres away. Nervous sweat trickled down his back as guards checked paperwork and he anticipated them boarding the bus. A few minutes later the chequered barrier was raised and the bus driver engaged first gear and let out the clutch. The bus chugged into the rain across the Cold War frontier.

The plan was simple: Inside the palace two Charlottenburg officials explained to the Soviet officers that a group photograph would be taken. While the men assembled, he would slip away. However, the plan had one serious flaw. Amongst the sprinkling of tourists and museum staff in the marbled lobby were two KGB officers; they watched as the group readied itself for the photograph. Myagkov knelt down pretending to search for something



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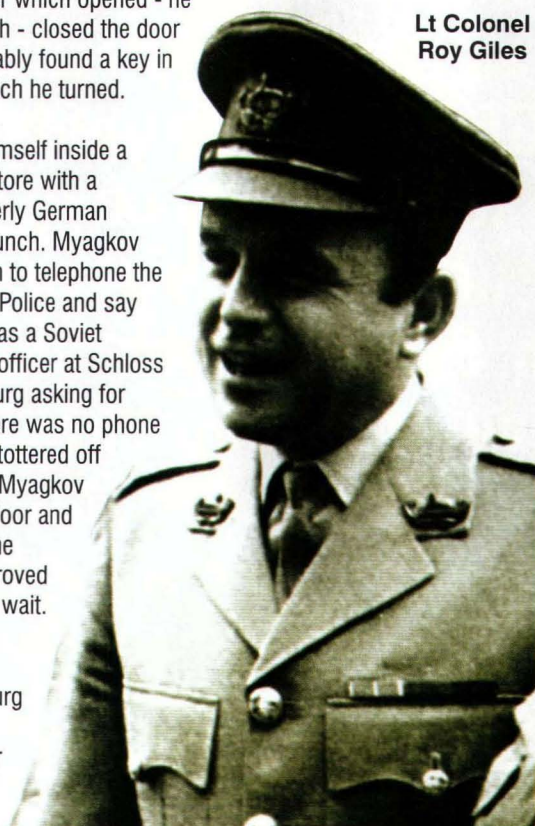
Aleksei Myagkov

in his briefcase allowing the main Soviet group to detach itself from him. Rising swiftly he walked at a brisk pace across the hall towards the toilets. The plan was for him to abandon his greatcoat and emerge in a waterproof cape, carrying his briefcase he would appear as an academic or museum visitor. The two KGB officers shouted for him to stop "Kuda vyi poedite"... Myagkov continued to walk... "STOIL!" Again he ignored the instruction running through the puzzled tourists and startled museum security searching frantically for a way out. Spotting a door he charged through and found himself in a long narrow corridor with doors leading off to the right at what appeared to be the rear of the palace gardens. He tried each door in turn to find them locked until the fifth door which opened - he went through - closed the door and remarkably found a key in the lock which he turned.

Lt Colonel Roy Giles

He found himself inside a stationary store with a startled elderly German having his lunch. Myagkov told the man to telephone the West Berlin Police and say that there was a Soviet intelligence officer at Schloss Charlottenburg asking for asylum. There was no phone so the man tottered off to find one. Myagkov locked the door and waited for the police... it proved to be a long wait.

Schloss Charlottenburg was in the Berlin sector under British



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CAPTURING JONATHAN POLLARD

"Was Jonathan Pollard a Jewish patriot or paid Israeli agent? No one is better qualified to expose the myths about Jonathan Pollard than the NCIS agent who was at the heart of the investigation. This book is a must read!"

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CAPTURING JONATHAN POLLARD



How One of the
Most Notorious Spies
in American History Was
Brought to Justice

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SPECIAL AGENT, NCIS (RET.)

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Author Ron Olive

KEVIN FULTON'S

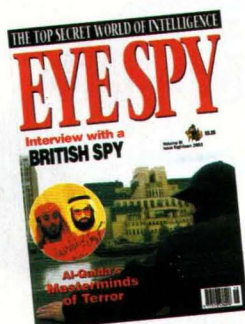
FROM COURIER TO IRA
BOMBMAKER THE
REMARKABLE STORY
OF A BRITISH AGENT
IN NORTHERN IRELAND

UNSUNG HERO

HOW I SAVED
DOZENS OF LIVES
AS A SECRET AGENT
INSIDE THE IRA

KEVIN
FULTON

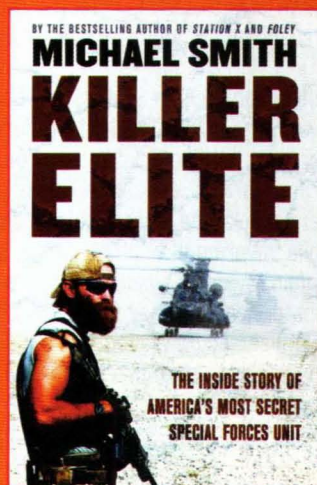
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Flight to freedom - Myagkov enroute to Britain

control and clearance had to be obtained before any action was taken. Police finally escorted him to a station nearby but by then the KGB had been tipped off and the pick-up was no longer clandestine. The KGB tailed the Brixmis car to HQ in Olympic stadium. Myagkov was now an assassination target. "Brixmis was a liaison unit and aiding a defector was certainly not part of our official remit," said Lt. Colonel Roy Giles, a Russian-speaking Brixmis operative at the time.

Colonel Ivan Skuikhin, deputy chief of the Soviet External Relations Bureau telephoned the Brixmis chief, Brigadier Baines stating that he had to interview Myagkov as a direct order given to him by Colonel-General Yakushi, Chief of Staff of Soviet Army Headquarters and member of the Supreme Soviet. "Their aim, of course, was to see the defector Myagkov and persuade him to return," reflected Baines.

Baines didn't refuse Skuikhin's request, but to buy time he invited the Soviet Colonel and his interpreter to his official home at Stuhmer Alee for the interview. Lt Colonel Roy Giles was in attendance at the time: "Skuikhin said that 'while travelling through the British sector, Captain Myagkov's car broke down and he went for help. He has remained somewhere in the British sector. We request you do whatever is possible to return him to the Soviet Sector.'"

Baines left the two Soviets with his wife, Honor, and Roy Giles, promising to try and locate the missing KGB captain. While Honor and Giles tried to mollify the increasingly angry Soviet Colonel, four kilometres east at Brixmis HQ two sets of civilian clothes were

RAF Gatow



given to Myagkov and his escort, a Brixmis captain. Several minutes before they were scheduled to leave, a civilian car with West Berlin number plates and two male occupants parked opposite the gates to the Brixmis HQ. KGB? Fifteen feet from the door of HQ

was a dark green Rover P5B, rear doors open, engine idling; the sounds of a helicopter firing up somewhere to the right. The men counted to three and dashed to the car. With escorts sitting either side of the defector, the car raced at speed toward the car park of Olympic stadium where a helicopter waited, ringed with soldiers in full battle dress and automatic weapons.

At the Brixmis Chief's residence, the Soviet Colonel was livid. Giles remembers: "He was absolutely incandescent. Honor and I were desperately trying to think of a way to pacify him when we heard the helicopter. The Chief's house was under the Gatow flight plan." The Soviet Colonel fell silent at the sound. He thanked Honor for her hospitality, nodded curtly to Giles, and left.

At 11.13pm the helicopter landed at RAF Gatow. A cold northerly wind tugged at the KGB defector's raincoat as he was escorted to a waiting aircraft. Climbing the ladder into the aircraft's hold, Myagkov turned and had a final reflective look at West Berlin. He was joined by his two escorts.

The aircraft was piloted by two men - neither were smiling. The reason was because the helicopter flight to RAF Gatow would have flagged Myagkov's presence to the Soviets and West Berlin was an island surrounded by a communist sea. To leave they had to fly into East German airspace and there was the very real possibility their aircraft would be shot down. "Accidents" happen and their aircraft was a 'plodder' - WWII vintage and a maximum speed of just 175mph. One of Myagkov's escorts remembered sitting in the seat and thing "he had better be worth it."

While not as high profile a defector as Vasili Mitrokhin, the KGB archivist, or Oleg Gordievsky, the KGB colonel and bureau chief, Myagkov's importance to Western Intelligence should not be underestimated. In the two years he worked for the West, he provided information on the



There was a real danger the British aircraft carrying Myagkov would be shot down by Soviets MiGs

Soviet land army's forward defensive plans, and was able to warn the West when one of its espionage networks had been compromised. In addition, he provided intelligence on Soviet frontline strategies, missile and troop deployments and joint Soviet-GDR nuclear warfare tests. His friendships with Red Army officers and the indiscretions he drew from them were not simply confined to issues of personal morality and loyalty to Moscow. His intimate knowledge of KGB operations was invaluable and saved the lives of many Western agents and networks.

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The Brixmis Organisation



Captain Aleksei Myagkov

Intelligence Crests



OPERATIONS SOLID STATE PHASED ARRAY RADAR

Eye Spy takes a look at the fascinating world of intelligence crests, how they were created and the often misunderstood message contained within

Most intelligence and security services are visually represented by a unique crest, seal or logo. Look more closely and you will see the design contains certain objects, colour or symbols that reflect its function, origin and purpose. It's not unlike heraldry in fact, indeed, many crests are both suggestive and historic in that the design is more than just a visual blaze of colour, latin wording or crossed swords. The crest is a living creation. It's the same science behind a coat of arms, for example. Other crests carry initials, phrases or similar and include the date of when that service was created, or some other feature allied to its genesis.

Sometimes a crest will reflect culture, religion, political leanings etc. For example, the National Intelligence Agency of South Africa - NIA has recently chosen an "all seeing native tribal eye" as distinct and colourful as any of the local art from the great continent of Africa. The crest is seen as distinctive to Africa. It seems a world apart, for example, from the crest of the National Reconnaissance Office - NRO of the United States. The NRO is an agency heavily involved with intelligence gleaned electronically and



Crest of South Africa's NIA

visually, perhaps more accurately - it has an association with satellites. Its crest shows planet Earth and what could be interpreted as a satellite trajectory. The NRO is a spectacularly powerful agency, and three years ago a strange "visualisation crest" appeared. That showed a 'wise owl' in the dead of night and a statement - "we own the night". If this is an authentic crest - no-one from the NRO is saying!



USA - NRO - one is an official crest - the other a visualisation

OWLS AND DOVES

Interestingly, owls feature on many crests, and besides being a recognised symbol of wisdom, it is also a symbol of vigilance. The Military Intelligence Service of Portugal - SIED and Belgium's Military Intelligence and Security Service - SGRS, have both selected this animal for inclusion on their service crests.

Italy's Executive Committee for Intelligence and Security Services - CESIS decided they should show a dove against a pale blue backdrop. It's an interesting choice, for the organisation clearly wants its citizens to recognise that it is working for peace and prosperity.



SIED - Portugal



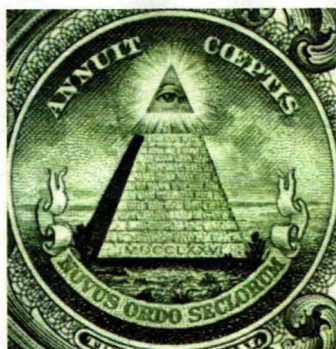
CESIS -Italy

When a new service is established, designers and officials occasionally seek to incorporate relevant detail that allows people to understand the nature of its business. When America's Department of Homeland Security was created, a quite distinctive crest, or seal burst on to the scene.



DHS Seal - one is a visualisation the other official

To our knowledge it wasn't officially sanctioned, but many intelligence enthusiasts were impressed. The designer had chosen a Masonic symbol - the all-seeing eye of god - a mystical distortion of the omniscient (all-knowing) Biblical God. Yet the eye is also seen as "providence in government". This design can still be found on the \$1 bill. It was apparently "too clever" for those



The Masonic "all seeing eye"

in authority, and the crest was never used. Officials at the DHS opted for the bland design that now features on its many web sites. It was also rumoured the design was created for the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)- the central research and development organisation for the Department of Defense (DoD).

Like many intelligence and defence crests used in the United States, it does feature a bald eagle - the national symbol of America. The eagle is depicted in various ways on several USA crests, including the Central Intelligence Agency. The eagle signifies a "man of action" occupied in "weighty affairs". It also represents "one of a lofty spirit, ingenious, speedy in apprehension and judgement and in matters of ambiguity". However, it could have been so very different for the CIA if one official had got his way - he wanted to use a turkey - but to the relief of the emerging US intelligence machine, he was outvoted.



North American Aerospace Command - NORAD is another agency that chose to use an eagle in its crest. Officials in this case simply used the wings of the bird - a symbol of swiftness and protection - to cover a map of North America, it was a clever decision. Since the establishment of NORAD on 12 May 1958, the NORAD emblem has been proudly displayed as a symbol of unity between the United States and Canada. The heraldic meaning of the emblem follows:

The blue background of the shield signifies the air; the turquoise waters on the globe denote the sea; the yellow continent indicates the land - the three environments in which any defence of the North

An official NORAD image showing its facilities spaced across North America. Its crest represents fully the role of NORAD

American continent would take place.

The silver wings enfolding the globe in a protective manner, issuing from behind the globe and out of space, are symbolic of the armed forces and the might of NORAD.

The upward position of the sword pointing toward the northern skies represents the direction that is considered "the shortest approach of the potential aggress-

The Central Intelligence Agency Seal



The seal is created in the colours of America's national flag, red, white and blue, and also has an accent of gold.



The Eagle: The bald eagle is the national bird of the United States of America. When the USA was being established, Benjamin Franklin, one of its founding fathers and a signature on the Declaration of Independence, wished the national bird to be the wild turkey. Mr Franklin believed the turkey was a good choice as it provided food for the early settlers. He also thought that the turkey looked noble. However, Mr Franklin was outvoted by the other members of the Continental Congress who felt that the eagle symbolised strength and alertness and that it would look much better as a national symbol.



The Compass: The compass or star, as some call it, has sixteen points on it. These points show the agency's search for intelligence data all over the world outside the United States and bringing it all back home to CIA headquarters in Virginia to analyse, write a report on, and then pass on to the policy makers. The compass rests upon a shield which is a symbol for defence. The intelligence gathered by the CIA is in defence of the United States of America.

sor". With the advent of the asymmetric terrorist threat, it may also be said that the "sharp edges of the sword are prepared to meet any aggressor in North America's domestic airspace.

With increasing accountability and a changing world, some services choose to make drastic changes to the appearance of their crests. None more so than Spain's National Intelligence Centre - CNI. Its new crest is a world away from the 'colonial' design which featured for many years. The CNI has gone for the "modern look" - again incorporating part of the Earth to suggest an international agency. The crest contains government elements from its past adventures across the world.



CNI - Spain

CROWNS

Countries who still maintain a royal family or 'monarch relationship' or have past ties to royalty, such as Canada and New Zealand, often choose to use a crown within the design of their intelligence services' crests. Denmark, Portugal, Jordan, Belgium, Sweden, Croatia and of course, Great Britain continue to feature a crown. However, its not always that simple, Poland's Military Intelligence Service - WSI - use an eagle and a crown. The heraldic meaning of a crown signifies "royal or seigniorial authority".

British intelligence is not the only service to feature a crown on its crest



SIS - New Zealand



SIS - Portugal



NSM - Norway



PET - Denmark



SGRS - Belgium



GID - Jordan

Britain's Secret Intelligence Service (SIS/MI6) uses the official Coat of Arms of the UK alongside modern letters 'SIS'. Inside the crest a shield supported by the Lion of England and by the Unicorn of Scotland. The lion being an animal of "deathless courage" and the imaginary unicorn of "extreme courage". The motto of the UK's crest reads 'Dieu et mon droit' - French for 'God and my right' and dates back to the reign of King Henry V - 1413-1422. The motto of the Order of the Garter reads 'honi soit qui mal y pense' - 'evil to him who thinks evil'.

A design did surface a few years ago that supposedly "represented" MI6. It was rather bizarre and showed a brain encased in a letter 'C' after Mansfield Cumming - its creator and first head. This too was 'topped off' with a crown. It's highly unlikely this is an authentic crest, but many would argue it is far more visible than the current SIS logo and an indicator that the service deals strictly with matters of intelligence.

MI5's crest is also interesting and contains an 'authentic' history lesson for intelligence enthusiasts. At the centre of the crest, which was approved by the Garter, Principal King of Arms in 1981, is a golden winged sea lion on a blue background which represents MI5's historical association with the three UK armed services. The colour blue signifies its overseas ties. Surrounding this central emblem are three further symbols: a green cinquefoil, a portcullis and a red rose. The cinquefoil's five petals allude to the '5' in MI5, and the colour green has been associated with intelligence since the First World War.



MI5 - United Kingdom

The portcullis, traditionally a symbol of Britain's parliament, relates to MI5's function of upholding parliamentary democracy, and the crown over the top of the portcullis at the top of the crest refers to the Service's status as crown servants. The rose has historical associations with secrecy - Sir Francis Walsingham, head of Elizabeth I's 'secret service', used it on his seal, for example. At the bottom of the crest is MI5's motto: 'Regnum Defende', meaning 'Defend the Realm'.

Like the 'open brain' unauthorised crest of MI6, a baffling MI5 crest appeared a few years ago. This was unique in that it was triangular in shape and had M-I-V letters in each corner. It's doubtful this ever was an official crest - but who knows?



MI5 crest? Its exact origins are unknown

In the UK, a crown or coat of arms is found in numerous government and military crests. Britain's massive Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) early crest was 'topped' by a crown. When the organisation moved into its new stylish headquarters a few years ago, senior officials



GCHQ - the old crest - (top) was replaced by a new design

changed the design greatly to reflect a modern and dynamic establishment. However, the crown was still included - a duty in the defence of the realm. Many persons believe the new crest is representative of the changing world of intelligence, though the old crest is still favoured by many.

For colour and imagination don't stray too far away from South America (though we would omit Chile here!) Nations in this region also choose to use government symbols, but occasionally include vibrant national colours.



Buckingham Palace

The official coat of arms of the British Government is used by MI6

Argentina's Intelligence Secretariat - SIDE - crest is particularly impressive. The hands are symbols of faith, sincerity and justice.



SIDE - Argentina

Not to be outdone Brazil's primary intelligence agency - ABIN - has also come up with a spectacular design. Unfortunately, Chile's National Intelligence Directorate - NID (DINA) crest can be viewed in a number of ways.



ABIN - Brazil



NID - Chile



USSC - USA

It's a 'grasped iron fist' taken straight from a medieval suit of armour. Clearly its intent is to show strength, but the hand also signifies

faith, sincerity and justice, moreover, its ancient definition shows a person with qualities of leadership. The same iron-clad fist appears on the crest of the United States Strategic Command - USSC. This crest also shows flashes of lightning - meaning effecting weighty business with great clarity of force.

CROSSED SWORDS AND DAGGERS

Perhaps one of the world's most famous intelligence crests was that once used by the now defunct State Security Committee - better



When communism collapsed in the USSR, so too did the hammer and sickle motif used in the KGB crest (left). The FSB retained the shield and sword

known as the Soviet Union's KGB. However, Russia's Federal Security Service (which superseded the KGB following the collapse of communism) decided to keep many aspects of the original crest. The shield and sword/dagger design remains, but the communist hammer and sickle are gone. The sword/dagger signifies justice and honour, while the shield is a symbol of defence. East Germany's infamous Ministry for State Security (defunct) - STASI - "partners in crime" with the KGB - chose a compass as its crest centre piece. It's an interesting choice for the compass and the T-square represents movement or direction - often towards perfection.



STASI - East Germany

Swords and blades can be found on crests in every corner of the world. Russia's near neighbours Finland and its Security Police - SUPO use a wide short stubby sword as its main logo, though it



SUPO - Finland



Interpol



Ministry of Defence - United Kingdom



MUST - Sweden

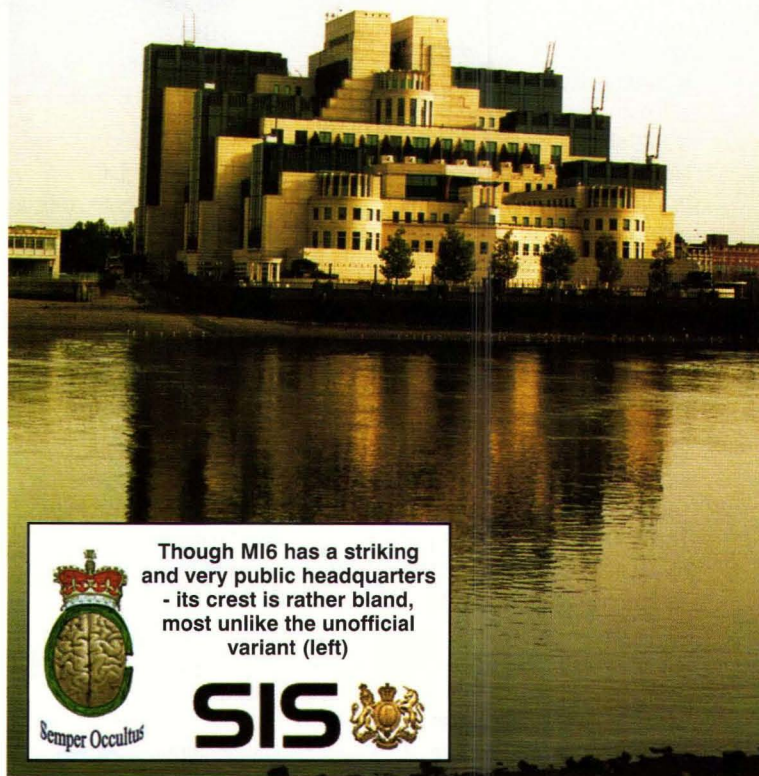
incorporates a lion's head... and a crown. Interestingly, all former Warsaw Pact countries have removed many communist symbols of their former past. Other users of the sword are Interpol, Sweden's Military Intelligence and Security Service - MUST and Hungary's National Security Office NBH. Interpol also use a set of scales to reflect justice. Britain's Ministry of Defence crest combines two crossed swords with an anchor and a bird to depict all three primary armed forces. Crossed

swords represents a pursuit of "just and honour" during conflict.

The theme of crossed swords features on the crest of the General Intelligence Department of Jordan - GID, Belgium's Military Intelligence and Security Service - SGRS.

ANIMALS AND KEYS

Animals are a particular favourite with the intelligence services, though some incorporate a few puzzling varieties. However, we are certain they are all significant and have an authentic reason for inclusion. Mongolia's General Intelligence Agency - GIA crest shows a flying winged horse - perhaps Pegasus - "exceeding activity and energy of mind". However, horses



Though MI6 has a striking and very public headquarters - its crest is rather bland, most unlike the unofficial variant (left)



SIS

reflect a readiness for "all employments for king and country" and we have been unable to determine which, if any, is the correct interpretation. Holland's Central Intelligence and Security Service - AIVD crest depicts three fish. India's intelligence agency - Research and Analysis Wing India - RAW features an elephant - noted for its "courage and strength".

Romania's primary intelligence agency - Foreign Intelligence Service Romania - SIE has also



SIE - Romania

chosen an animal as its main theme. The SIE's clever design incorporates a key - for guardianship and dominion - and interestingly, a cross. It's one of the world's only Western crests to maintain, what at first appears to be a religious object. However, a cross also means military honour, or the "mutual converse of human society" and a reflection of "difficulties encountered". As for the animal, observers insist it is an eagle - sporting a dragon's tail! Others believe it is derived from a cock - a symbol of courage and perseverance - an "able man in politics". The design is mimicked by Estonia's Security Police Board



ESPB - Estonia

- ESPB. Estonia's eagle is holding a shield and contained within that - three lions. Russia's Main



When the UK's GCHQ (Government Communications Headquarters) moved from its old headquarters (top) to a new modern building, it also created a new crest - disliked by many



Intelligence Administration - GRU features an image of a black bat - a symbol that shows awareness of the powers of darkness and chaos. The bat is an intimidating heraldic symbol used to inspire fear in enemies. The GRU shows the bat with wings open and facing the observer.



GRU - Russia

KEYS

Four other significant US government agency crests feature a key: Central Security Service - CSS, Army Intelligence, Air Intelligence

Agency - AIA and by far the most important, the National Security Agency. In this case the eagle holds the key in its feet during flight. Romania's Foreign Intelligence Service - CSS crest features a long-tailed eagle grasping not one, but two keys.

TORCHES AND BEACONS

Torches or beacons are symbols that feature on the crests of several intelligence and security services. Germany's Military Intelligence Service - MAD - has a burning torch pictured behind a shield portraying the national eagle. Its design is similar to Lithuania's Special Investigation

Service - STT, in this case the eagle is actually carrying the torch. Greece's National Intelligence Service - NIS crest shows a hand grasping a lighted torch in front of a graphic of the planet.

In the news of late for involvement in the CIA's Milan kidnap of a terrorist suspect is SISMi - Italy's Military and Intelligence Security Service. Its crest shows a burning red torch and is topped by a castle - a symbol of safety.

The most famous crest to carry a torch is that of the United States' enormous Defense Intelligence Agency - DIA. The initial letters of the Defense Intelligence Agency 'DIA' also comprise the Greek word "dia", which means divided into two parts. In this instance, the flaming torch and its gold colour represent knowledge, i.e., intelligence, "lighting" the way of the "known" light blue-green world against the darkness or unknown symbolised by the dark background - "the area of the truth" still sought by the worldwide mission of the service. The two red atomic ellipses symbolize the scientific and technical aspects of intelligence today and of the future.



MAD - Germany



STT - Lithuania



NIS - Greece



SISMi - Italy



CSS - USA

AIA - USA

AI - USA

NSA - USA

THE MAKING OF A CREST

Canadian Security Intelligence Crest CSIS

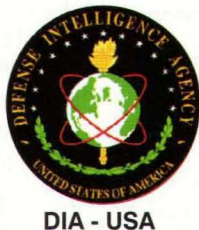
The CSIS crest rests on a background of pale silver surrounded by a blue palisade, edged with gold; a red maple leaf is centred in the palisade. The royal crown sits atop the crest.



Significance: The blue and gold tinctures provide the historical links with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which, prior to the creation of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service on 16 July 1984, was responsible for security intelligence activities throughout Canada. The style of palisade alludes to a structure used as a defensive measure and, in this instance with its four larger points, draws attention to the major areas of security operations for which CSIS has been given responsibility under the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act. The maple leaf on the white field may be traced to the flag of Canada where the maple leaf is described as being on a Canadian pale.

its 'modern' routes mean it is easily the oldest government crest in the country. The Secret Service Division was created on 5 July 1865 in Washington, D.C., to suppress counterfeit currency. The badge was first produced in 1875. The five-pointed star, if drawn with points of equal length and angles of 36° at each point, is sometimes termed a golden five pointed star. If the colinear edges are joined together a pentagram is produced, which is the simplest of the unicursal star polygons, and a symbol of mystical and magical significance.

The 13 stars and the wreath are adopted from the Department of Defense (DoD) crest. Any intelligence service carrying such an object is effectively revealing its primary operational role - "watchful and signalling warnings in times of danger".



DIA - USA

uses an anchor beneath an eagle perched on the Earth. Greece's Ministry of Defence crest also incorporates an anchor - the symbol of hope and steadfastness.



MOD - GREECE



ONI - USA

The golden five-pointed star is a very common ideogram in the western world, and has particularly strong associations with military power and war. Many communist countries (such as China and Vietnam) also incorporate five-pointed stars.

Hungary's National Security Office - NBH crest is unique in that it is based on legend, or to be precise, a mythical bird that resembles an eagle called the Tural.

The Turul (Lanneret), means much more to Hungarians than a motif found in folk tales, folk art and archaeological findings. It is the main character of the Hungarians' legend of origin and leads to the world of totem animals. The motif means forefather and

ANCHORS

Anchors appear on a number of intelligence crests, and not surprisingly have a connection to defence, in particularly naval services. The UK's MOD has a prominent anchor in its crest, while the US Office of Naval Intelligence - ONI

LEGENDS AND MYTHS

One badge which is unique to the United States belongs to the US Secret Service, and its genesis can be traced back to Britain (according to some sources) over a thousand years ago. However, even without the legend



US Secret Service officers and a British police officer at Downing Street



NBH - Hungary

symbolises the existence of the nation. The so-called "falcon teeth", which can be seen on the beak, reportedly shows the difference between an eagle and a lanneret. The falcon-like lanneret

has been described as a hunting bird - "not a bird of prey" as the government of Hungary insists!

The lanneret is mounted on the coat of arms, while the shield is horizontally divided into an even number of silver (or white) and red stripes, which follow the pattern of the coat of arms of the republic. The lanneret is holding a sword in its beak, which is believed to be King St. Stephen's sword. The wings of the bird are held open to indicate an upward motion. Its claws and beak follow the natural proportions of the lanneret. The slightly ruffled feathers on its neck show its readiness to act, which symbolises the traditions of St. Stephen, who was the founder of the Hungarian state, always ready to fight for its protection.

The crest is strengthened by the motto on the coat of arms: "Motherland above all". This is a line from a poem by the author of the lyrics of the Hungarian national anthem, Ferenc Kölcsey. The detail and construction of the NBH crest must surely make it one of the world's most unusual service crests.



RAF Intelligence School

Another crest to feature a mythical subject is the RAF's Intelligence School. At the centre of its crest is a Sphinx - which symbolises "omniscience and secrecy".

Yet perhaps the most impressive and carefully created of all the world's intelligence crests is that of Turkey's National Intelligence Organisation - MIT. It is a stunning collection of historical events "clamped" together to portray an organisation and nation that is the

gateway to the West and Middle East. And to our knowledge, it is the only crest to feature an individual's face.

The National Intelligence Organisation was established upon the directives given by the 'Great Leader' Mustafa Kemal Ataturk [Atatürk] (1881-1938) in 1925. "We have to establish a modern intelligence organisation as is the case in contemporary states, said Ataturk. Since then, the service has evolved constantly and is thoroughly respected by other intelligence agencies.

The MIT crest is a composite of five primary features. In the centre is a photograph of Ataturk. This represents the loyalty of the MIT to the principles and reforms of Ataturk. In heraldic law, using a face also represents honour.



At the top of the crest behind Ataturk an image shows Turkey on the world (above), this is to announce that the country is a world state and that the world as a whole is within the field of interest of the MIT. Sixteen stars surround 'Turkey on the world' and represent the



independent Turkish states established throughout history. At the lower base of the crest, Sun beams stretch to the stars. The Sun represents the Republic of Turkey; the beams



virtues inherited by the country from the past and the link it has established with history. The crescent star reflects Turkey's independence, national integrity and unity. The laurel foliage (above) represents "peace at home and peace in the world" that Ataturk designated for the people of the Republic of Turkey.

Each intelligence crest is as individual and unique as the service it represents. Most are created in a manner that portrays intelligence, strength and respect. Others evolve or change, but modernising agencies does not necessarily mean the crest should be tampered with. Some international agencies are reluctant to reveal their crest, seal or logo, and that's not altogether surprising. A crest can be read and evaluated like any other information or photograph. It's also a clue to their existence!



MIT - TURKEY

EYE SPY'S INTELLIGENCE CRESTS POSTER

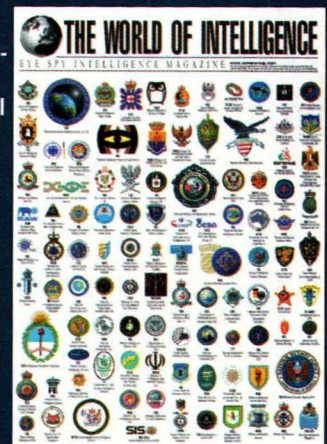
Eye Spy has produced this giant A2 poster (23 x 17 inch) showing nearly 100 of the world's most famous and not so well-known intelligence crests. Each poster is produced on high quality 200gm white gloss paper and is suitable for framing. All posters are forwarded in a sturdy tube to avoid creasing. Eye Spy readers can obtain their posters at a discounted rate.

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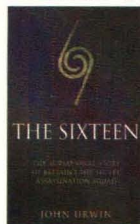
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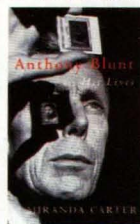
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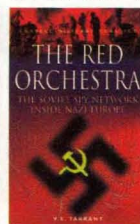
Mustafa Kemal Ataturk



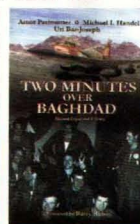
The Sixteen: British assassination team. S/B 270pp
ES/622 £9.99 \$22.00



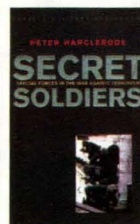
Anthony Blunt: Profile - Cold War traitor. P/B 600pp
ES/546 £10.50 \$22.00



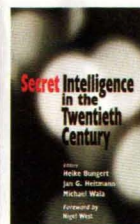
The Red Orchestra: Huge Soviet spy network. S/B 224pp
ES/589 £7.99 \$16.00



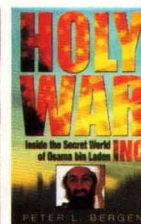
Two Minutes Over Baghdad: Attack on Iraq. S/B 180pp
ES/690 £14.00 \$26.00



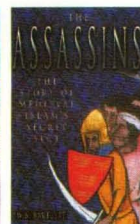
Secret Soldiers: War against terrorists. P/B 620pp
ES/566 £9.99 \$20.00



Secret Intelligence in the Twentieth Century: S/B 200pp
ES/691 £28.00 \$45.00



Holy War Inc: Profile on Osama bin-Laden. P/B 302pp
ES/555 £9.50 \$20.00



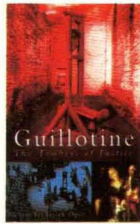
The Assassins: Medieval Islam's secret sect. H/B 559pp
ES/604 £22.50 \$35.00



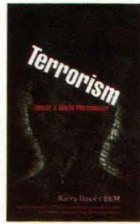
Blondie: Founder of Special Boat Service. H/B 412pp
ES/666 £18.50 \$30.00



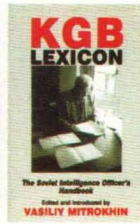
The Secret State: Britain and the Cold War. P/B 235pp
ES/576 £9.50 \$20.00



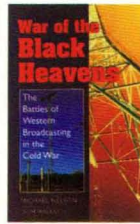
Guillotine: History of this gruesome device. H/B 196pp
ES/697 £22.50 \$30.00



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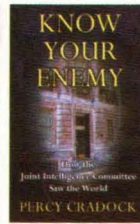
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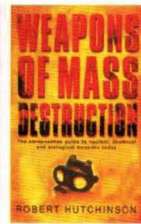
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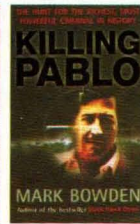
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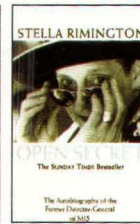
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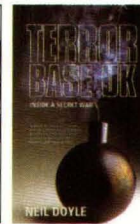
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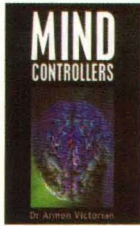
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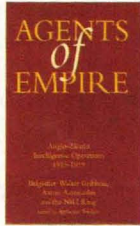
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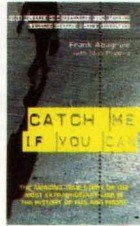
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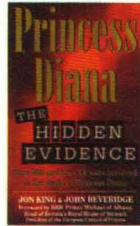
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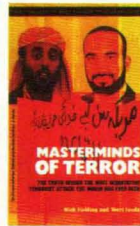
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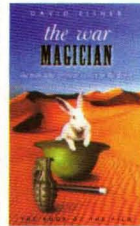
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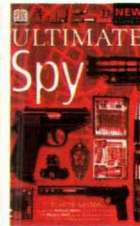
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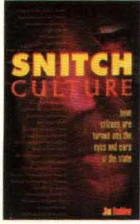
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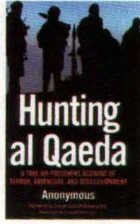
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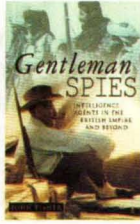
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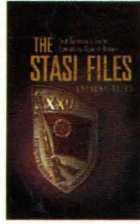
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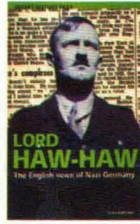
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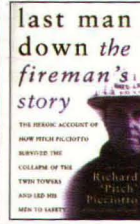
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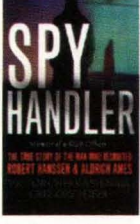
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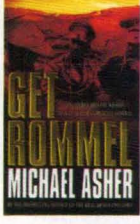
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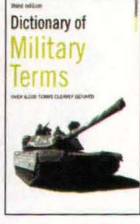
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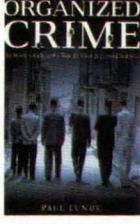
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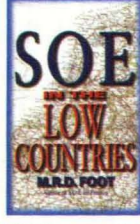
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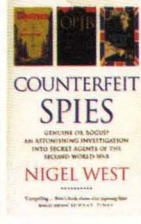
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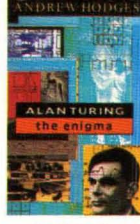
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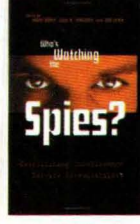
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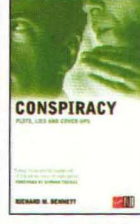
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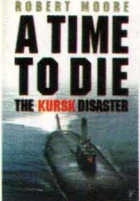
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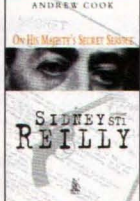
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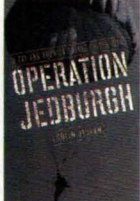
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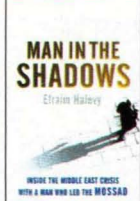
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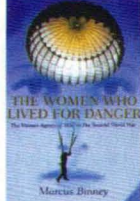
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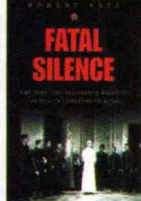
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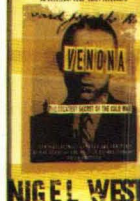
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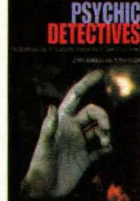
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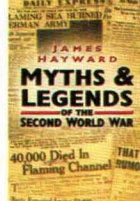
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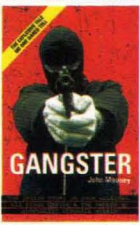
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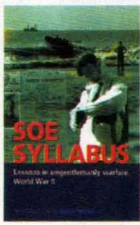
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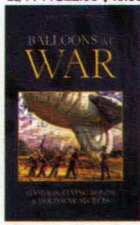
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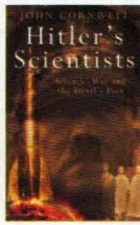
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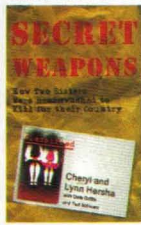
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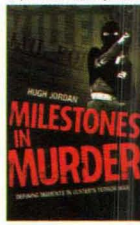
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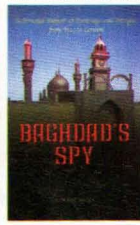
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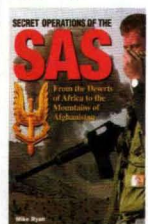
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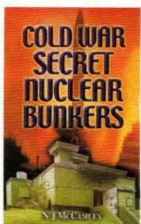
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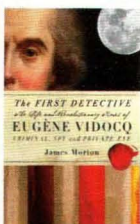
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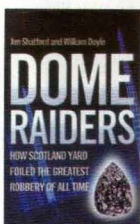
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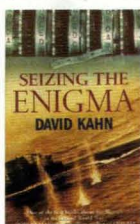
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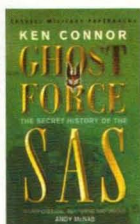
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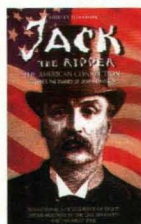
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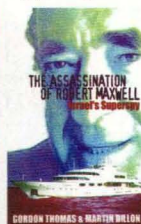
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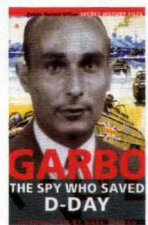
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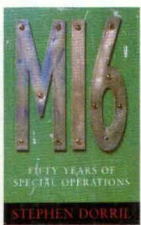
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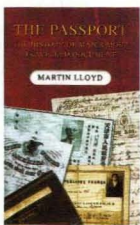
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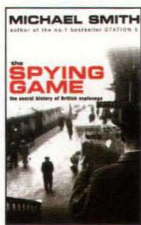
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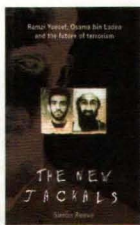
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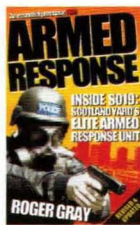
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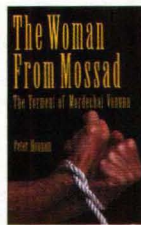
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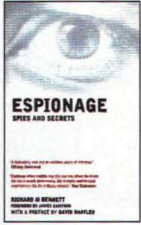
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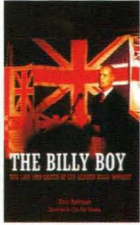
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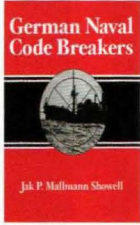
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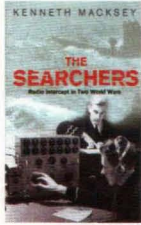
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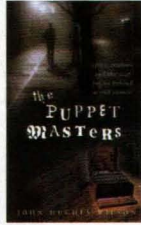
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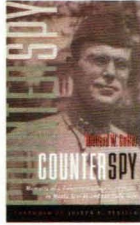
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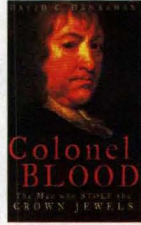
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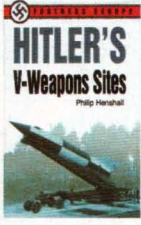
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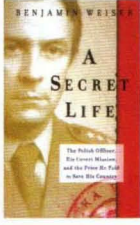
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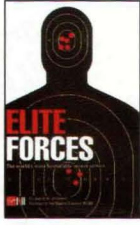
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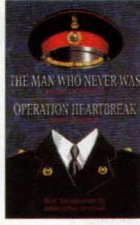
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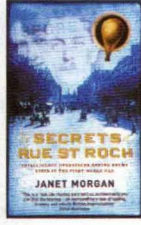
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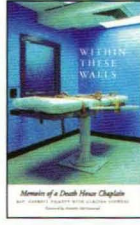
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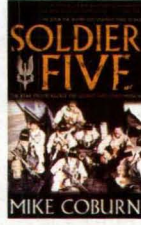
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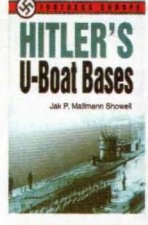
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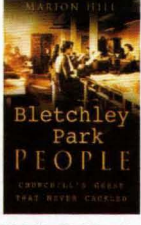
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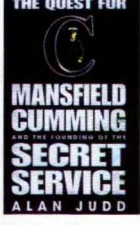
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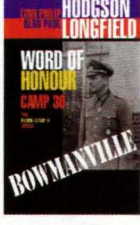
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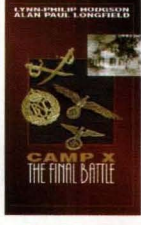
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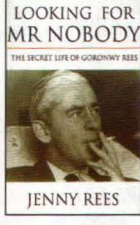
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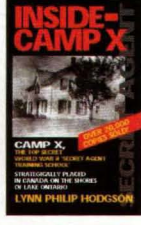
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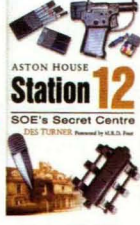
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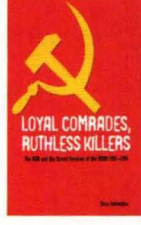
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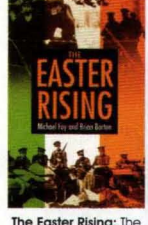
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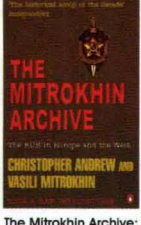
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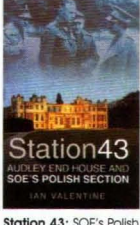
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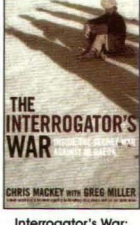
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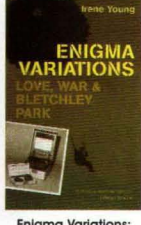
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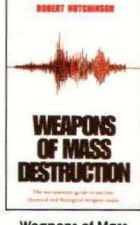
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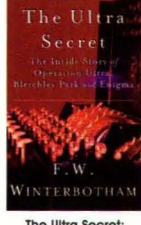
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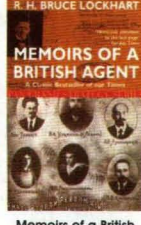
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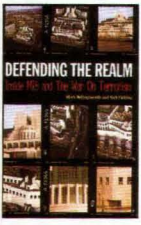
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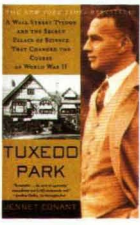
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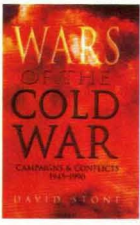
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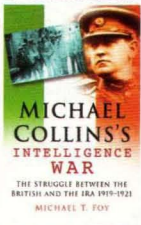
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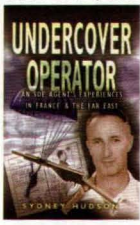
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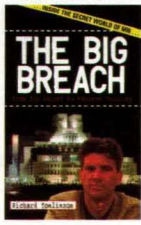
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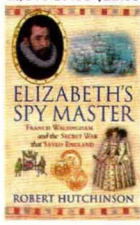
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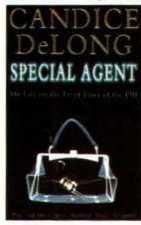
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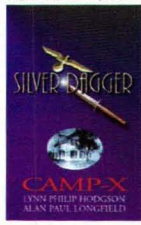
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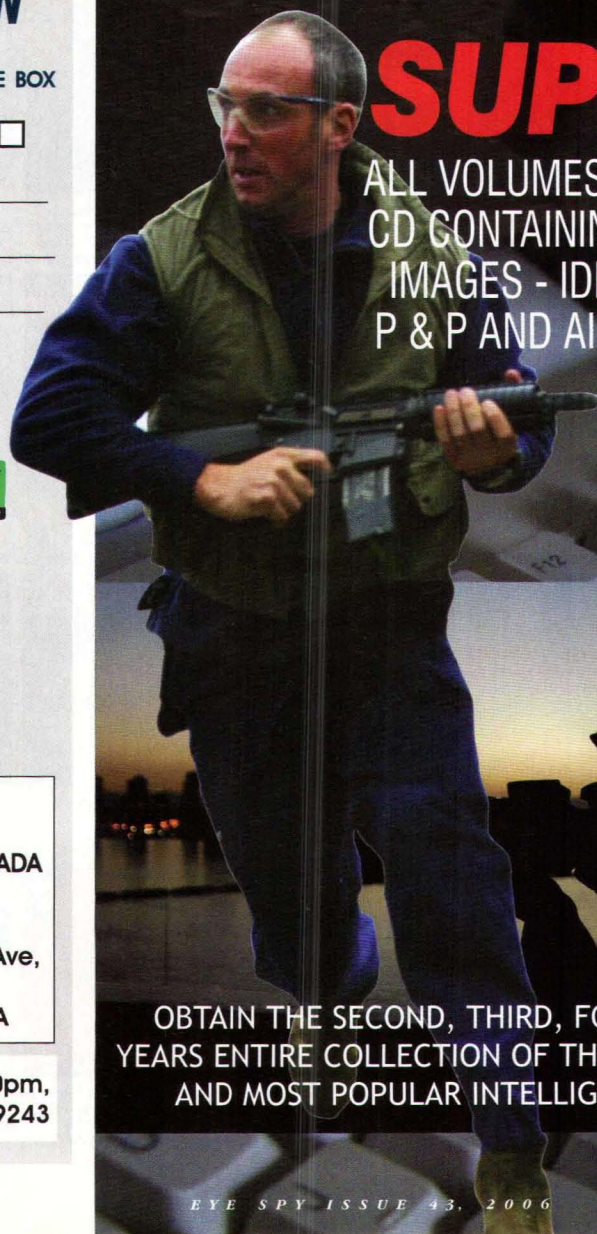
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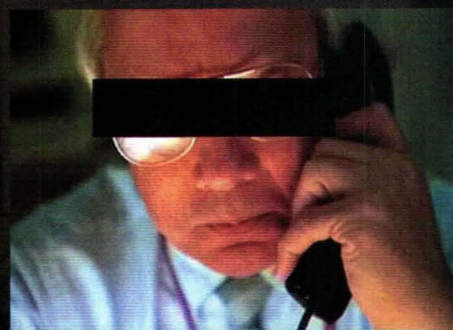
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PRODUCT REVIEW

COVERT BLACK

EYE SPY'S NEW COVERT CAMERA AND RECORDER

Eye Spy readers often enquire about high-quality camera and film storage combinations - that are easy to use, conceal and download. One 'combination product' - **COVERT BLACK** recently tested by our staff - proved to be outstanding.

The quality of this colour covert button camera set is unmatched by any other system we have seen in this category. The camera is not one of the cheap button types produced in China or Taiwan with the need for an

outside power source - it is manufactured in Japan, with a high resolution colour CCD camera module and a 4.3mm wide angle pinhole lens. This camera is 'plug and play' compatible with Eye Spy's superb PI Black portable digital video recorder (DVR) and is unsurpassed for set-up and ease of use. It's also compatible with all consumer VCR and DVD recorder units as well as most television sets. The DVR is small, lightweight with various options that make it the most flexible

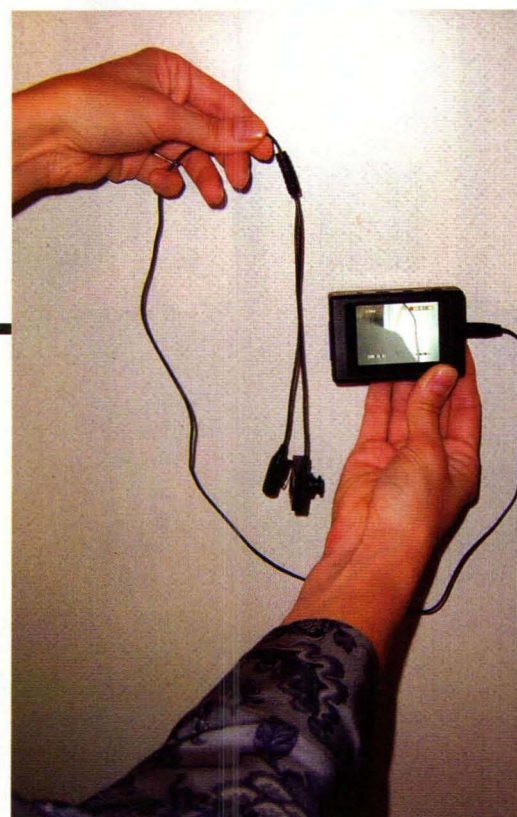


Operative can wear Covert Black with any virtually any clothing

unit on the market - together they are known as COVERT BLACK.

THE CAMERA

The camera is suitable for a wide spectrum of placements both bodyworn and stationary.



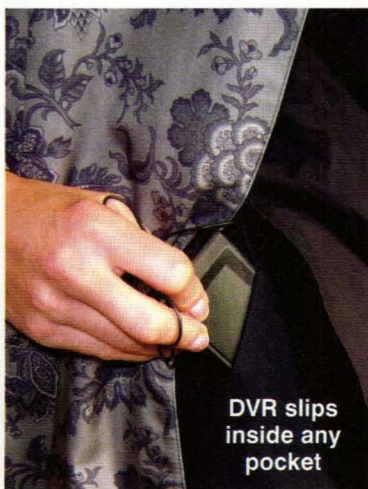
The lack of wiring and internal power source for camera and microphone is advantageous

The set is ultra lightweight and very low in profile - which makes it a very modular camera that can be used beyond just shirt placements, such as in a purse, backpack, tie, hat etc. Of added advantage, it has just one tough, but very slender lead that separates into two leading to the camera and microphone (audio version). The other end of the wire fits snugly and securely into the DVR which is internally powered. It's just one reason why we were impressed.

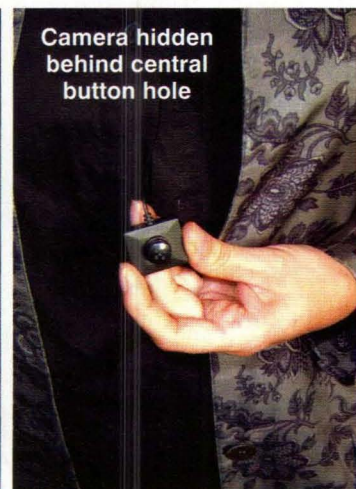
The 450 TV lines/ 0.2 lux in this camera provides sensational footage. It performs well in low light and adjusts well to lighting changes. The set is available in either PAL or NTSC format; with or without audio. The microphone on the audio version is easy to conceal and is of the highest sensitivity, so much so it is currently being used by law



Microphone is shown tucked under collar, though it can be placed anywhere



DVR slips inside any pocket



Camera hidden behind central button hole

**COVERT BLACK - Law Enforcement
Grade - Covert Button Camera with
Digital Recorder**

*Ideal for law enforcement,
surveillance operatives, private
investigators, radio and television
journalists and all professionals*

enforcement undercover surveillance officers throughout the United States.

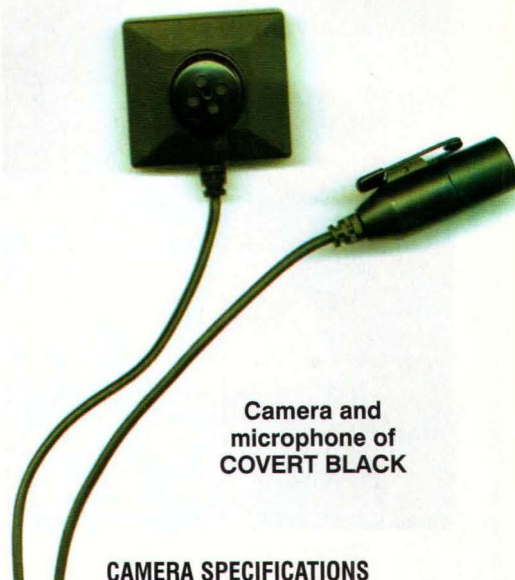
Our recommendation on placement of the camera is in the sternum area. Many surveillance operatives wrongly assume that a hat or eyeglass camera provides the best viewpoint. While a head mount does allow the user added movement of the camera, we have seen results that include too much sky and ceilings in the top half of the frame and can be jerky or blurred in replay. Additionally, it is more difficult to hide the wire from the head to the recorder. The camera's 80 degree field of vision is more than adequate. Correctly fastened in the button hole it is totally invisible.

Eye Spy's COVERT BLACK comes with a new advanced DVR, and four complete sets of



**DVR can record automatically
or manually using this wireless
remote control**

matching buttons for the camera: two different sized buttons and two different types of screw heads (Phillips and Hex). The screw heads allow the user to fix the camera in a static position - thus only a "screw" would be visible. It also includes a 9V battery connector case. Finally, extra care must be taken when handling or wearing any covert facade-type device. Like most cameras in this range, this one is not rainproof so must be treated with care and never left outdoors or exposed to the



**Camera and
microphone of
COVERT BLACK**

CAMERA SPECIFICATIONS

- 1/4" CCD imager outperforms CMOS imitations
- Sharp high resolution 450 horizontal TV lines
- Good low light video performance (0.2 lux)
- Tiny size and pinhole lens perfect for covert video applications
- Professional hidden camera kit - use as a button camera or hidden screw cam
- Includes free power transformer, battery pack, and additional accessories

elements without the proper protective housings. It took our operative about two minutes to assemble and wear.



**Built-in screen on DVR allows user
to see 'real-time' footage and make
sure surveillance data has been
obtained**



Camera with screw head

We also found that COVERT BLACK can operate well for mobile surveillance. This means images can be obtained through the windscreen. However, the dashboard and attitude of some driver's seats means that the camera should be raised to a higher button hole - or keep a cushion in the car!

DIGITAL VIDEO RECORDER (DVR)

The DVR is small enough to fit into a standard sized cigarette case and comes complete with a wireless remote control which allows the user to turn the unit on and off discretely from a pocket. This is a bonus as it can save valuable battery life when surveillance footage is not required. A superb screen is incorporated that allows users to check the footage gleaned from any operation - just in case! Why this unit is favoured by US law enforcement is easy to understand. It features not only a time and date stamp, but a millisecond display that meets law enforcement requirements. The unit saves the video files onto SD cards between 1 to 4 Gb's (optional). A 1Gb card will hold about 65 minutes of continuous video and audio. The cards are inexpensive to purchase. The rechargeable Li Ion batteries

will power both the camera and recorder for 70 minutes. We recommend an optional car charger for the batteries which can be swapped out as needed - a task that takes about five seconds.

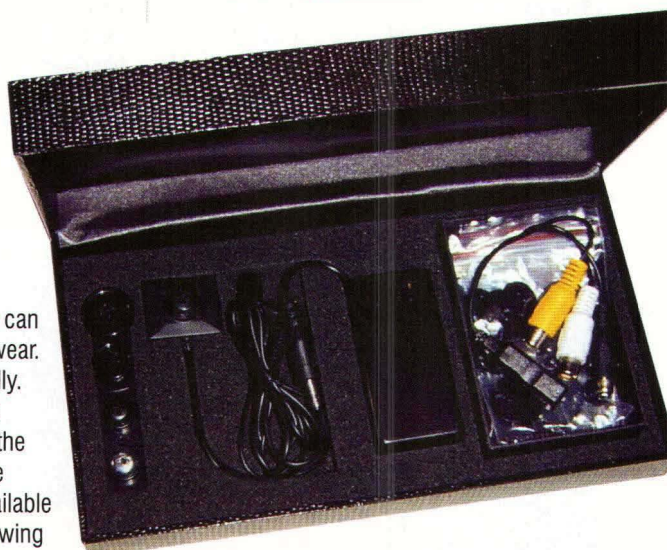
Playback is as simple as plugging the supplied USB cable into a computer. The computer automatically finds and detects the camera and files can be accessed like it was an external hard drive. Files can be played back with any media player such as Windows Media Player or Real Player, however we recommend the free DivX programme available from the Internet to playback the files. This programme is simple to use and compresses the files into a manageable size which can then be burned directly from the programme on to a CD for permanent storage.

SUMMARY: That the combination unit is used by law enforcement undercover operatives in the USA is proof enough of its quality. Besides ease of use, concealment and high-quality image and audio, we were impressed by the lack of wiring required. Other combination sets can be cumbersome and difficult to wear. This set is simple and user friendly. The camera is sensational and is matched by the DVR. Uploading the footage takes seconds, and more importantly, programmes are available that will compress large files allowing the user to store hours of film on a single CD. In terms of performance and



Battery or card change-over takes about five seconds

quality, the set is fantastic value. Eye Spy highly recommends this set for Covert Black for bodyworn applications.



COVERT BLACK camera in case



WARNING: The use of covert video and/or audio surveillance may be unlawful in your state, province, or country. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to ascertain and obey all applicable local, state, and federal laws in regards to the possession and use of any or all items available. The audio version is available only to Eye Spy readers outside the United States of America.



COVERT BLACK DVR in case

COVERT BLACK DVR AND CAMERA

UK £700 (with audio) Ref: CB/UK

UK £670 (without audio) Ref: CB/MAUK

USA \$750 (without audio) Ref: CB/MAUSA

ROW £750 (with audio) Ref: CB/ROW

COVERT BLACK DVR ONLY

UK £399 Ref: DVR/UK

USA \$495 Ref: DVR/USA

ROW £415 Ref: DVR/ROW

COVERT BLACK CAMERA ONLY

UK £325 (with audio) Ref: CAM/UK

UK £295 (without audio) Ref: CAMMA/UK

USA \$295 (without audio) Ref: CAM/USA

ROW £350 (with audio) Ref: CAM/ROW



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IRAN'S SLEEPER CELLS AND UK NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS



MI5 has warned government ministers that Iranian-backed terrorist sleeper cells could attack the UK if the West continued to pressurise Tehran on its burgeoning nuclear programme. A top secret file suggests specific targets in Britain have already been surveilled by operatives linked to Iran.

Of further concern to the UK, Israel has provided evidence that highly advanced night-vision technology (goggles) supplied by Britain to help Iran thwart drug-running

gangs, were given to Hezbollah terrorists and used in the recent Israel-Lebanon conflict. A Foreign Office spokesperson said: "We can confirm that the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) has said that they found night vision equipment in southern Lebanon that they believed to be British. We are asking for further details to clarify whether it is British and if so when it was made and to whom it was sold."

The night vision equipment stamped 'Made in Britain' was found in Hezbollah command

bunkers, and could explain the high number of IDF casualties resulting from close-quarter night-time fighting. Thermovision 1000 night vision kits (no longer produced) and radios also marked 'British made' were found. It's likely the units were part of a consignment of 250 night vision systems sent to Iran under licence in 2003. The intended destination - special police units targeting drug gangs on the Afghan-Iran border. The equipment purchase was sanctioned and funded by the UN Drugs Control Programme (UNDCP).

FRENCH TO RE-OPEN 'ELEMENT' OF DIANA INVESTIGATION

Officials in Paris believe evidence was mishandled

It seems there is growing evidence vital information surrounding the 1997 Paris car crash which left Princess Diana dead, was either "mishandled" or "tampered" with, according to senior French solicitors. Government officials have now demanded that police reinvestigate one aspect of the case after fresh doubts emerged over blood tests carried out on her chauffeur. Officials in France welcomed the move, but said it was "embarrassing."

"We are providing all assistance to the British inquiry into Princess Diana's death," said a spokesman

for the criminal investigation department for the Paris police.

Police and lawyers have always insisted that Henri Paul, an MI6 agent, drove the Mercedes while "high on a cocktail of drink and drugs." Those who suspect foul play, including Harrods owner Mohammed Al Fayed, believe he was not drunk. British investigators supported their French counterparts, but a number privately believed technicians and medics amongst the French laboratory team "mishandled the blood tests." It's a view that is shared by Lord Stevens, who openly declared public fears over the original blood tests are justified. The British investigation has reportedly uncovered inconsistencies and poor paperwork.

Now the French director of public prosecutions has asked a judge to probe the evidence of forensic specialists involved in the case. They had testified that Paul was three times over the drink drive limit. New statements will be taken from Professor Dominique Lecomte - who carried out Paul's post mortem examination - and Dr Gilbert Pepin, who tested his blood. Such a move is not unusual, though it is highly controversial in respect of a 'high profile' case.

Though Lord Stevens suspects the French specialists could have taken "incorrect readings" from the blood samples, he does believe the new tests will still show a high alcohol reading.



Sir John Stevens - heading UK investigation

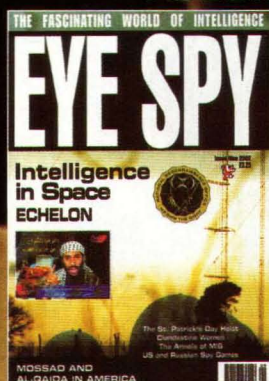
Conspiracy theorists have maintained that Paul's blood samples were "switched" in the hospital by undercover agents - thus making the driver appear drunk. However, French police did take statements from eye-witnesses suggesting Paul had been drinking heavily on the day in question.

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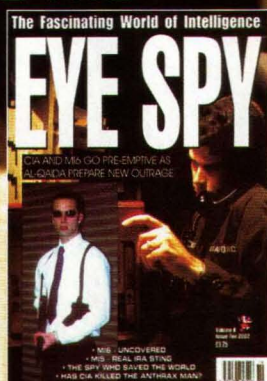
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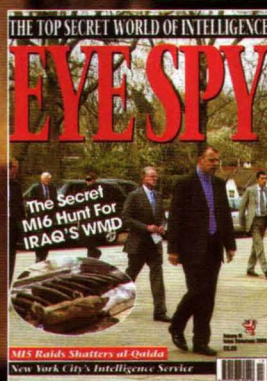
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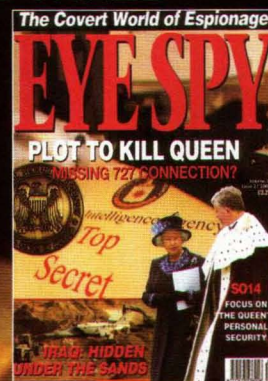
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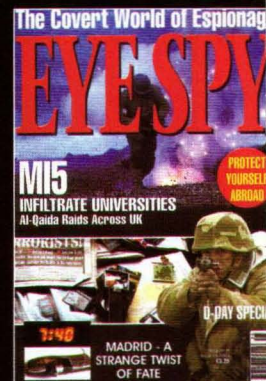
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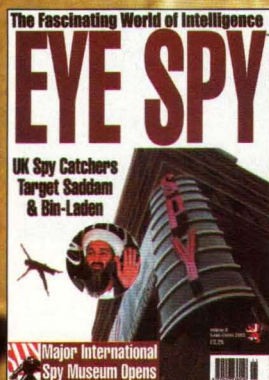
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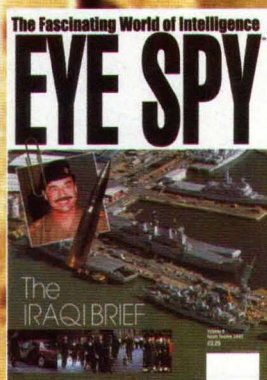
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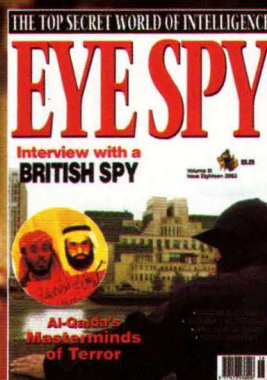
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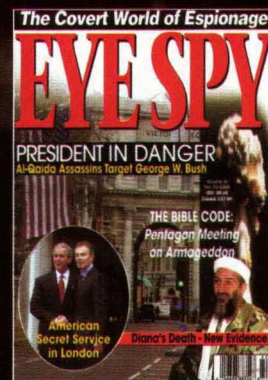
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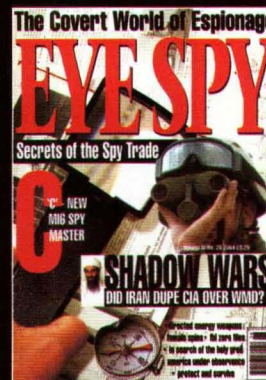
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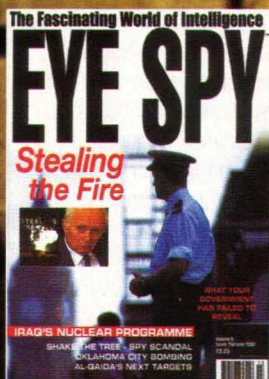
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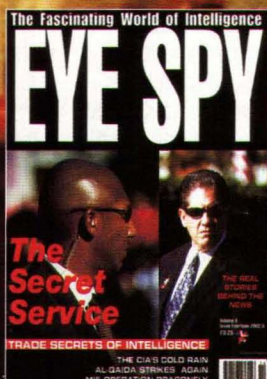
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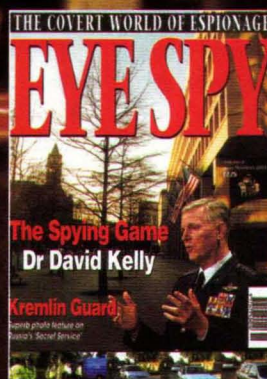
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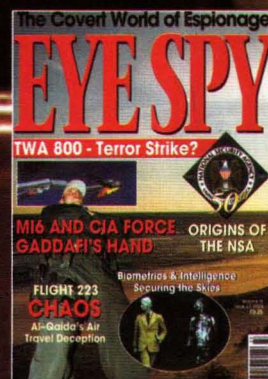
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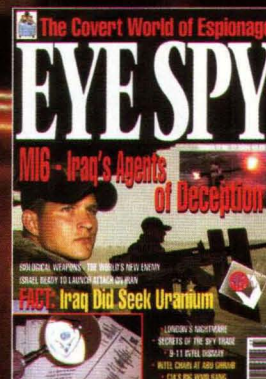
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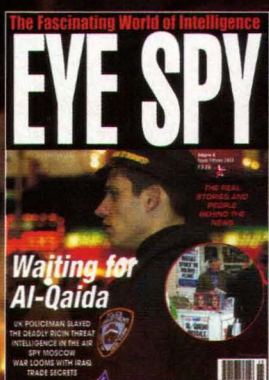
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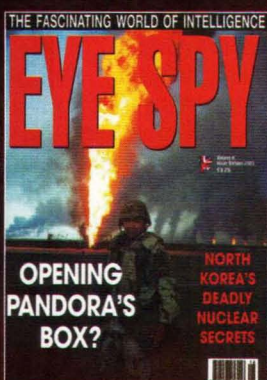
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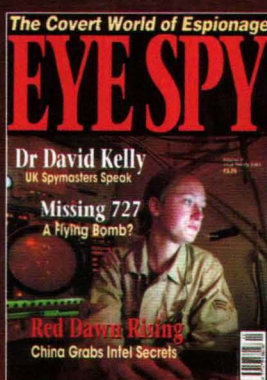
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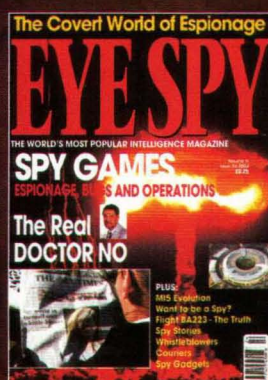
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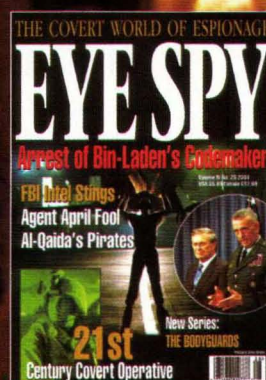
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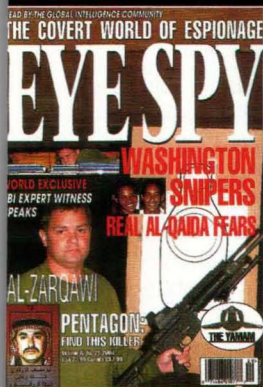
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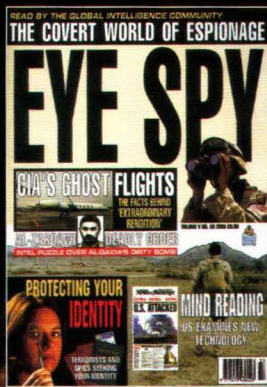
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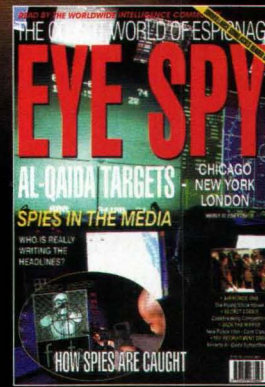
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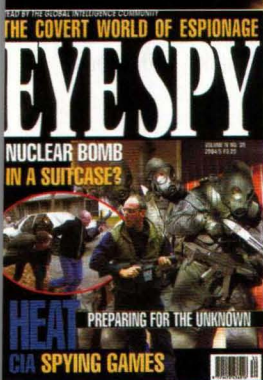
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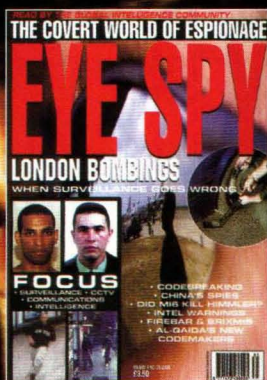
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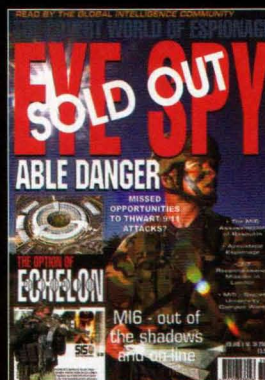
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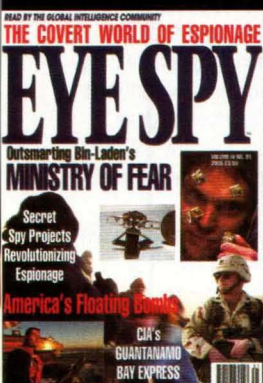
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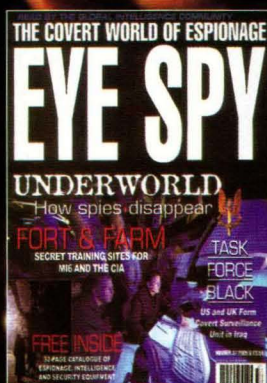
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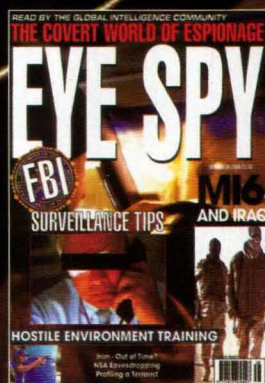
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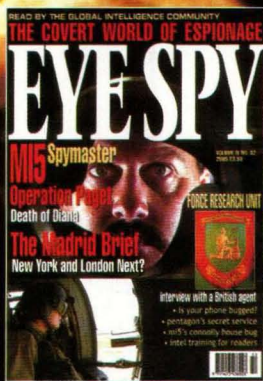
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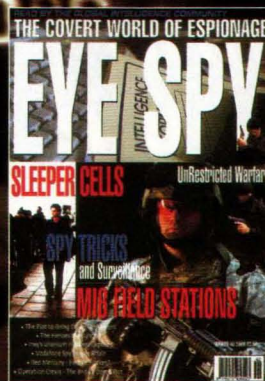
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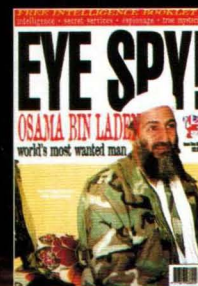


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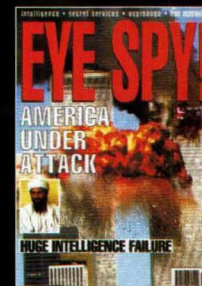


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LEARNING AND UNDERSTANDING INTELLIGENCE

technology

The idea of technology warfare was first defined in the late 1990s in a book that defines UnRestricted Warfare. The use of technology warfare allows nations and corporations to avoid the high costs of research and development while exploiting the benefits of ill-gotten assets. Technology warfare is defined as the acquisition of technology or intellectual property that can create an economic or military advantage for the acquiring entity. Intellectual Property (IP) refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce, which include patents, trademarks, service marks, trade dress, copyrights, and trade secrets.

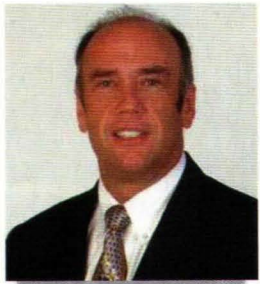
Intellectual Property is an asset that has value just like other kinds of property. Intellectual property needs protection from theft and misuse. Intellectual Property theft is not new but it is easier than ever before to acquire IP illegally. The ever-increasing influence of technology in everyday life has made the "trade secrets" behind the new technologies highly valuable in today's global marketplace.

Intellectual property theft costs the United States economy, for example, hundreds of billions of dollars in losses every year. In one study, the estimate reaches \$1.5 trillion in losses annually. Intellectual Property theft includes alleged theft of copyrighted, patented or registered ideas, proposals, working drafts or other specialised, technical, medical or business information.

Over the last several years, there has also been an increasing trend in the theft of physical assets, proprietary data, business information and intellectual property in general. Nearly half of the Fortune 1000 companies reported losses last year. This is not a new problem. But, what has changed is how valuable IP has become and how available it is because of computer and information networks. Organisations must decide upfront how much risk they are willing to take and then design a proper security programme to protect their assets.

NOTE: Intellectual property is at the core of any business. As much as 80% of a company's value can be in its intellectual property. The result of confidential manufacturing processes, financial information, customer lists, digital source code, marketing strategies, research

By Kevin Coleman



Few people would dispute how significant a role technology plays in our lives and in defending a nation. Many believe that technology has become the foundation for an economic and military engine. Without a strong technology base, nations are extremely vulnerable. This brief will cover technology warfare as one of the 15 modalities of UnRestricted Warfare (URW). The concept of technology warfare is to gain a technological or economic advantage over your adversary through the unlawful acquisition of technology, information about technology or information about the technical capabilities of an adversary.



Mig-25 Foxbat

data, or any other compilation of information used to efficiently operate a business or to obtain competitive advantage ending up in the wrong hands could be disastrous to an enterprise.

Perhaps the most famous example of technology warfare from a military standpoint was the incident where a Soviet fighter pilot was persuaded to defect and bring with him the 2,000 mph MiG-25 Foxbat in 1976. One of the more recent cases of technology warfare for competitive/economic gain is represented in a recent case involving Corning Inc. In this case a fired Corning Inc. employee was sentenced to four years in federal prison for stealing company trade secrets and selling them to a rival business in Taiwan.

NOTE: On 21 September 2005, US Commerce Secretary Carlos Gutierrez unveiled initiatives to fight intellectual property theft.

A US Government investigation shows that the number of cases involving China and its middlemen, who have illegally obtained sensitive or classified US weapons technology is growing. In the past few years, Chinese agents illegally purchased or were caught trying to steal night-vision technology, restricted electronic compo-

nents, embargoed components for precision-guided missiles, radar and electronic warfare, and communications systems, according to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials.

Theft of intellectual property is not limited to industry and defence sectors. Mayra Justine Trujillo-Cohen was sentenced in October 1998 to 48 months in prison for stealing proprietary software from Deloitte-Touche, where she worked as a consultant, and passing it off as her own. In another case, Carol Lee Campbell, the circulation manager of the *Gwinette Daily Post*

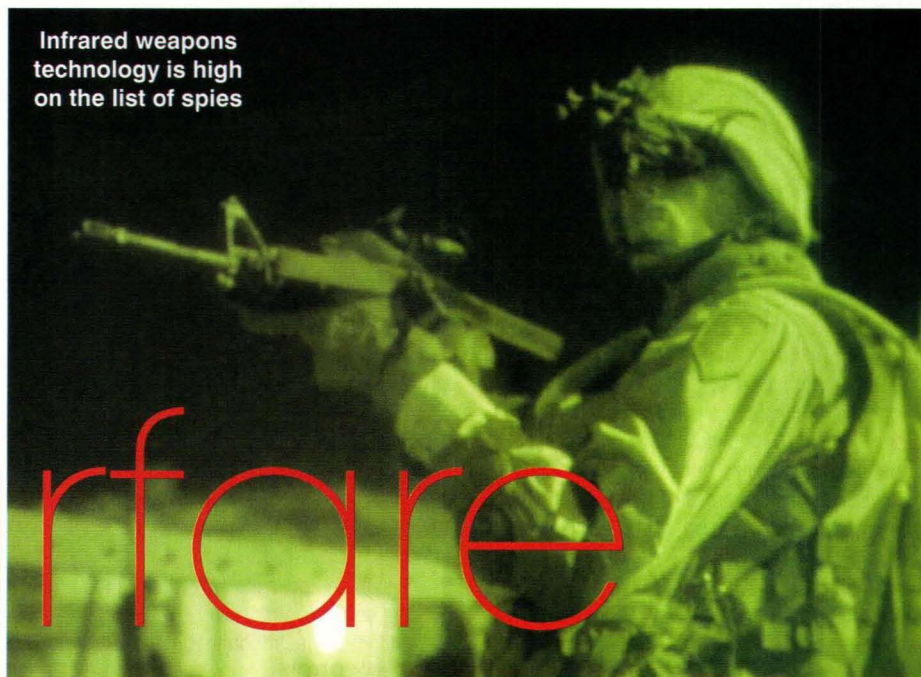
(GDP), offered to sell proprietary business and financial information of his employer to lawyers representing a rival paper locked in bitter dispute with the GDP.

Technology and information about the technology must be protected, particularly from criminal conspirators and foreign governments. Steps must be taken in order to preserve the healthy competitiveness of business and industry and promote free enterprise in the marketplace. In a recent survey of 150 research and development companies involved in high technology industries, 48 percent indicated they had been the target of trade secret theft. Below is a list of the top ten areas targeted by foreign espionage agents.

- Composite Materials, Alloys, Superconductive Conductors, Nano Materials
- Automated and Robotic Production Technologies
- Telecommunication Transmission, Switching, and Network Management Capabilities
- Lasers, Optics and Power Systems Technologies
- Biomedical Technologies
- Space Sensor Technology
- Advanced Electronic Devices, Components, and Optical Circuits
- Acoustic and Electro-Optic Sensors
- Aerospace Structures and Propulsion Systems
- Directed Energy and Kinetic Energy Applications

NOTE: In order to be protected under the law, Trade Secrets require that they be formally recognised within an organisation and reason

Infrared weapons technology is high on the list of spies





ESPIONAGE

There are numerous tactics employed by industrial spies to acquire technology or intellectual property. They range from the very basic to sophisticated and complex plots.



ably protected in order to afford a strong claim of ownership. Many believe they adequately protect their Trade Secrets, but in fact, most companies fall short.

Mergers and Acquisitions-Hidden Risks for Business

Rising mergers and acquisitions activity coupled with a dramatic increase in IP theft creates an equation for disaster for acquisition-hungry companies that may be poorly prepared for the increased risks associated with their acquisition activities. The acquisition of small and medium technology-based companies continues to be a preferred technique in which leading firms acquire intellectual property, improve their strategic competitive advantage, and increase market share. Considering the fact that an average of 70% of the value of most companies is contained within its trade secrets, technology, and business processes, the stakes become very high. In addition, much of this "intellectual capital" often resides within the minds of the target company's employees, so care must be taken to effectively evaluate and protect this IP during the acquisition period and subsequent transition. Failure to do so dramatically increases the likelihood that the value of the acquisition will be greatly diminished, or that critical intellectual property which was central to the value of the target company will be compromised or lost. The following are the top areas of IP risk in the area of mergers and acquisitions.

Deal Secrecy - Protecting the confidentiality of the acquisition transaction itself, before it is disclosed to the general employee population or to the public at large.

Derogatory Information - Risks related to potential unknown derogatory information within the backgrounds of the company being acquired or its' principles

Poor IP Protection Practices - The acquiree's current practices regarding the protection of IP, including electronically stored and transmitted trade secrets such as proprietary source code and technical data.

Disputed IP Ownership - Verifying the value and ownership of and rights to the intellectual property being acquired.

Risky Strategic Partners - The target company's potentially high-risk relationships with 3rd parties such as contract manufacturers, consultants, technology developers, vendors, and licensees.

Key Employee Retention - Retaining the target's key employees and technology contributors, the loss of whom could significantly depreciate the intellectual capital under acquisition.

Security Programme - A comprehensive security programme must be in place that addresses physical and information protection. A complete assessment of both must be completed as part of the due diligence.

Three key data security tasks that should be completed during the acquisition process are:

1. Search for file sharing applications on the network.
2. Develop an application inventory and compare it to the software licenses.
3. Conduct a penetration test of the acquired company's systems.

Espionage Tactics

There are numerous tactics employed by industrial spies to acquire technology or intellectual property (see chart above and below). They range from the very basic to sophisticated and complex plots. The following is a list of the top 10 techniques currently being employed:

1. Use of private sector organisations, front companies, and joint ventures.
2. Classic agent recruitment (getting employees to turn over materials).
3. Employees looking to sell materials, information and samples.
4. Elicitation during international conferences and trade fairs.
5. Kidnapping and extortion of corporate executives.
6. Eavesdropping of employees in hotel, meeting rooms, and public places.
7. Dumpster diving (looking in a company's trash).
8. Surveillance and surreptitious or covert entry.
9. Hacking computer systems.
10. Laptop computer theft.

High-tech spying has become common place, and hackers and spies are being actively recruited. While the above list covers about 80% of the techniques used, industrial spies are very resourceful and often come up with new innovative techniques to achieve their goals.

Employee accessibility to corporate databases and information networks makes it easy for workers to steal from their employers. Technology gives job-hopping employees an easy way

to take reams of data with them. This is an area of significant concern to security professionals.

Key Triggers and Warning Signs

1. An employee has been given a bad performance review.
2. An employee is not given a pay rise.
3. A sales person's key customer just cancelled business.
4. An employee changes work habits and comes in early or stays late.
5. Key employees leaving for no reason.

Employees and even former employees are willing or unwilling participants in IP theft. For example, in a recent incident the proprietary data about the global expansion plan of one company was obtained from the resume of an employee seeking a new position. In similar incidents, industrial spies posing as recruiters interviewing candidates for a position pressed the individuals for sensitive information about their current or past employer. In another case, an individual was pushed to answer questions about a classified

project they participated in. Employees, consultants, temporary workers and others who have direct access to sensitive information or may overhear conversations containing sensitive information must be informed of their responsibility to protect this information.

NOTE: Software maker Avant lost almost 50% of its stock value in the spring of 1997, when its top executives were caught stealing trade secrets.

Profile of a Corporate Spy

In order to defeat your enemy you must first know your enemy. The following is the profile of a corporate spy based on available open source intelligence. A profile of a typical corporate spy was developed by the Business Espionage Controls and Countermeasures Association. It describes a typical operative as:

1. 22-38 years old.
2. Almost as many females as males.
3. College graduate with a low level degree.

4. Broad, short term employment background.
5. Financial problems.
6. Military intelligence experience.
7. Considered a loner or outsider.
8. Acquaintances with law enforcement backgrounds.
9. Active interest in firearms.
10. Romantic (and/or expensive) hobbies or interests (i.e. scuba, snow skiing, skydiving, etc.)

A key point in this area is that for effective investigations and prevention, no one can be ruled out as a corporate spy. Experienced veteran employees may be conducting espionage activities within the organisation despite their years of loyalty to an organisation.

FACTS: In a recent survey, 88% of respondents believed their business information has been attacked by other companies.

Companies conducting business on-line are 57% more likely to experience a proprietary information leak than their more traditional counterparts.

PROFILE OF A CORPORATE SPY

"In order to defeat your enemy you must first know your enemy..."

Protecting Intellectual Property

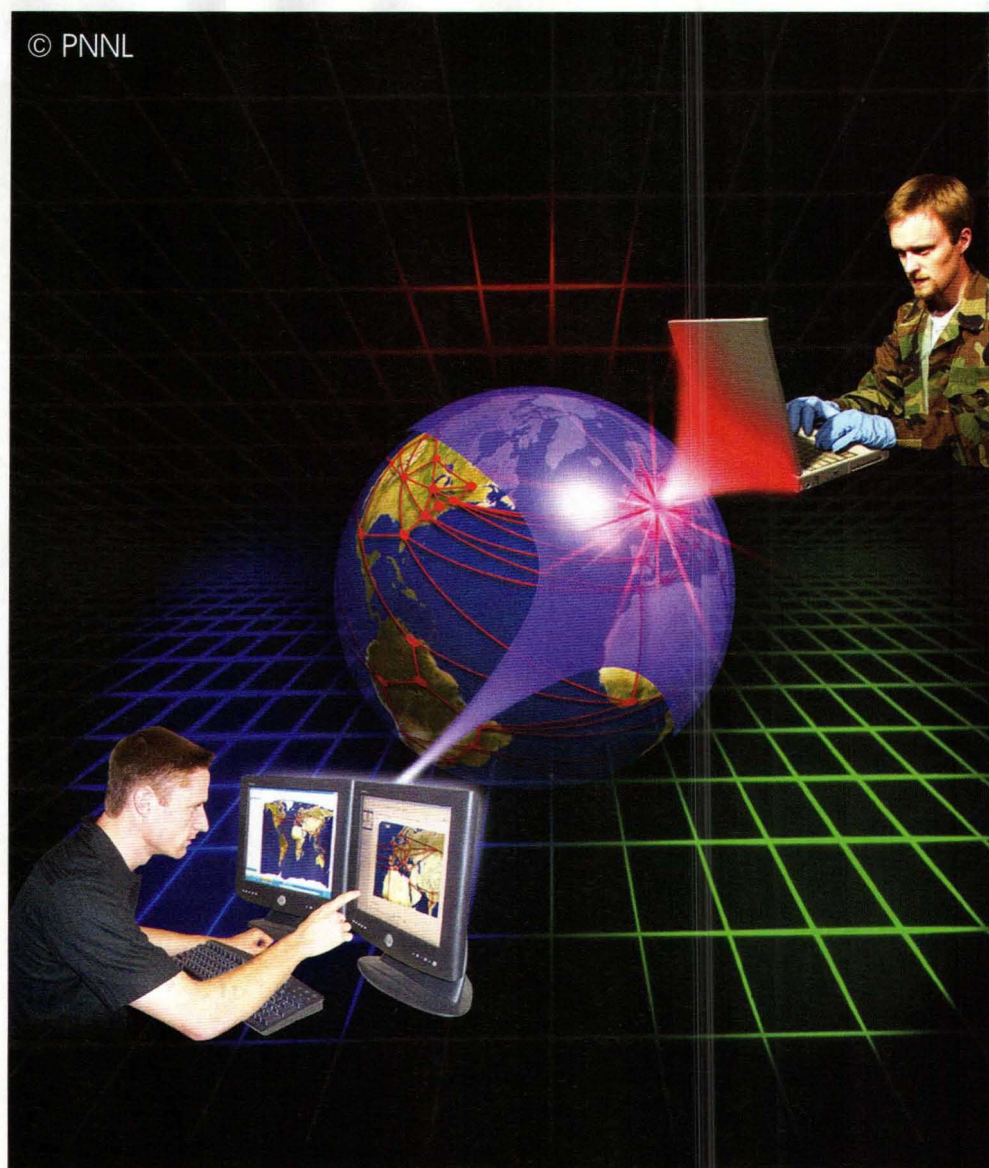
Organisations must take measures to protect their IP assets. Hacking, dumpster-diving, eavesdropping and infiltration are all techniques used to steal technology and secret information. The following is a basic checklist to help protect an organisation's IP assets.

1. Inventory your IP assets.
2. Identify and label all IP assets and associated information appropriately.
3. Make the information associated with the IP asset proprietary and limit access.
4. Perform a risk assessment on each of the IP assets.
5. Develop a security programme for each IP asset based on the determined risk.
6. Lock it up, encrypt it, keep it behind closed doors, limit access, track access and monitor the area where it is stored and used.
7. Make sure you take the protective steps necessary to obtain legal protection of the IP.
8. Educate employees as to their responsibilities. (This is one of the most important steps in protecting your IP assets.)
9. Make sure there are non-disclosure agreements in place with employees, contractors, temporary workers, consultants and service providers.
10. Make sure all company information and assets are retrieved when employees and others leave the organisation.
11. Look at leased electronic equipment like computers, cell phones, PDAs, copiers, and fax machines that may store documents and ensure they are properly cleared of data before returning them.
12. Maintain all computers with up-to-date software and include firewalls, anti-virus and spyware protection.

No matter how much you spend and/or what steps you take you cannot be 100% secure. Vigilance is the key to keeping these threats in check. Subsequently, employee awareness education and a robust independent review programme increase your abilities to manage this risk.

Summary

Technology warfare is all too common in today's technology intensive society. Theft of intellectual property and technology is a huge problem that continues to grow. Whether for military supremacy, economic or competitive advantage our technology base and intellectual property is at risk. The perpetrators keep quiet for obvious reasons. The victims do so out of fear of a negative impact on their market capitalisation and backlash from their customers. They also fear that the theft indicates weakness and may invite copycats by inadvertently revealing vulnerabilities.



It is also not uncommon for competitors to take advantage of the negative publicity. Secured systems and facilities, combined with rigorous employee screening can reduce the risk. Add to that a threat awareness education

programme for all employees, and you can effectively manage the risk posed by technology warfare.

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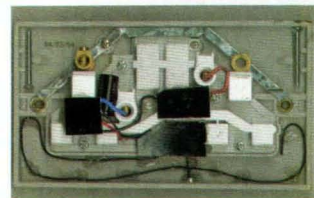
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Use with any of our UHF receivers



**BESTSELLING
EYE SPY BUG**

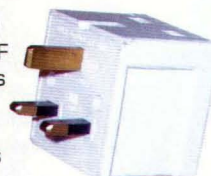
Order Code: LS-CCT UK £195.00
USA \$350.00 ROW £199.00

UK AND USA PORTABLE MAINS-DOUBLE PLUG ADAPTOR TRANSMITTER



United States model

A conventional fully mains-working double plug adaptor. Inside is a tiny UHF transmitter which becomes active and powered when plugged in. 24-hour-a-day transmission. No batteries needed just plug into any socket. Minimum range 850ft. Sound pick-up - superb. Use with any Eye Spy UHF receiver.



UK model

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please state which model you require

UHF BODY WORN TRANSMITTER



Built by
specialists
and used
across the
world

Bodyworn or for a room this UHF miniature transmitter is superb. The 6mm diameter microphone can even be pushed under door gaps to listen to sounds in another room. Use with our UHF receiver which will we programme to receive transmission. Range 850ft

Order code: L-IR1 UK £125.00 US \$230.00

10-CHANNEL METAL CASED UHF RECEIVER UNIT



Order code: L-SS-12CR
UK £145.00 US \$290.00
ROW £155.00

Eye Spy's superb 10-channel UHF receiver kit that can be used to pick up transmissions from any of the transmitters listed here. The unit will pick up transmissions from different UHF listening devices placed in several locations, simply by changing channels.

Powered by a 9v battery, the unit has a range of 400 metres - comes with jack-plug so you can record transmission and luxury earphones for privacy - all contained in a solid case.

**FOR OUR FULL RANGE OF TRANSMITTERS
AND RECEIVERS VISIT www.eyespy.com**



WARNING: Some of the products advertised in this magazine may be illegal to operate in your country. Please familiarise yourself with the law as it affects you.

UHF CALCULATOR TRANSMITTER

Working desk calculator conceals a tiny UHF transmitter. The unit can be left in an office environment without raising any suspicion. Range 850ft. Battery life of 15 hours. Use with any Eye Spy UHF receiver.



*calculator
model may
be different
to that
displayed -
but of equal
quality!*

Order code: LS-TX-6
UK £195.00 US \$350.00

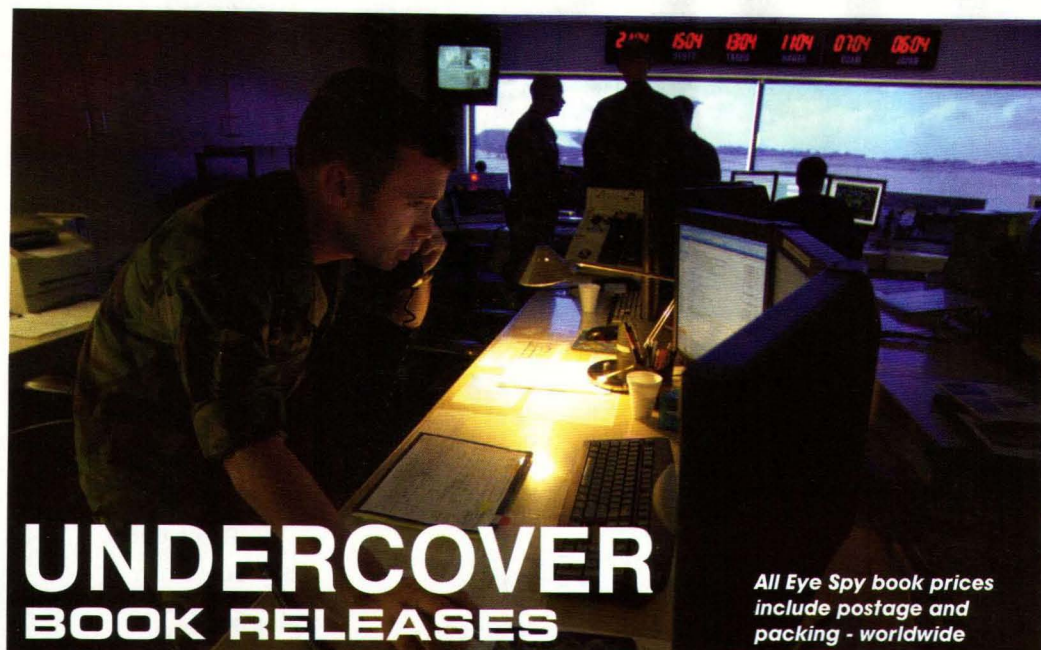


10-CHANNEL UHF RECEIVER AND TRANSMITTER KIT

This transmitter and receiver (metal cased) kit is ready to use in seconds. Our tiny matchbox-sized room transmitter, is extremely sensitive to sound and can be concealed absolutely anywhere. It will pick up voices up to 40 feet away and transmit with amazing clarity to the receiver. Powered by one 9v battery. Transmitter range 850ft.

Comes complete with all accessories.

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MEMOIRS OF A PSYCHIC SPY:
The Remarkable Life of US
Government Remote Viewer 001
Joseph McMoneagle
Hampton Roads Publishing Co
ISBN: 1-57174-482-7

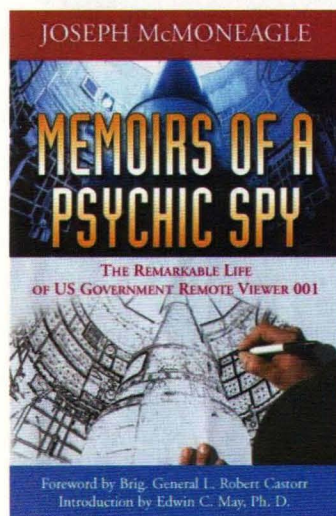
In 1977, Joseph McMoneagle was recruited for a top-secret US Army project that became known as Stargate - psychic spying on behalf of the United States. The army showed McMoneagle secret documents, based on information compiled by the Stanford Research Institute, that revealed enemy psychics spying on the United States. Willing to learn more, McMoneagle soon became immersed in the programme, which was set up in some old buildings on the periphery of Fort Meade, near Washington DC. During the 10 years that McMoneagle spent with this programme, he allegedly developed an uncanny ability at "remote viewing", a process by which he was allegedly able to psychically see a targeted object, at one point seeing into a secret Soviet submarine construction facility and at another pinpointing where an American

general was being held by members of Italy's Red Brigade terrorist group.

McMoneagle retired from this draining work in 1987, married a third time and devoted his time to freelance work, sometimes at Stanford. After the Stargate programme was revealed to the public on America's *Nightline*, McMoneagle appeared on television in America and Japan.

Some of his remote viewing feats are remarkable - if true. For example, when conventional reconnaissance failed, he and others were able to locate a downed Soviet warplane that had been carrying nuclear weapons. Twelve months before Skylab was due to fall back to Earth, he accurately predicted the date and location where it would impact the planet. This book is a fascinating peek into the secret world of an offbeat military intelligence programme and a life lived within it. Paperback 328 pp.

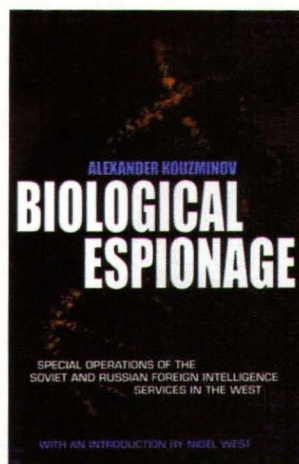
Available from Eye Spy
Ref: ES1175 UK £18.50 USA \$20.00



BIOLOGICAL ESPIONAGE:
Special Operations of the Soviet and
Russian Foreign Intelligence Services
in the West
Alexander Kouzminov
Greenhill Books
ISBN: 1853676462

In the wake of 9/11, the threat of biological terrorism and sabotage has been thrust to the forefront of public consciousness. However, this is far from being a new phenomenon. From World War II onwards, the Cold War powers devoted considerable resources to developing what became known in the military as "bugs and gas".

This groundbreaking study lifts the lid on the top-secret Department 12 of Directorate S (Special Operations).

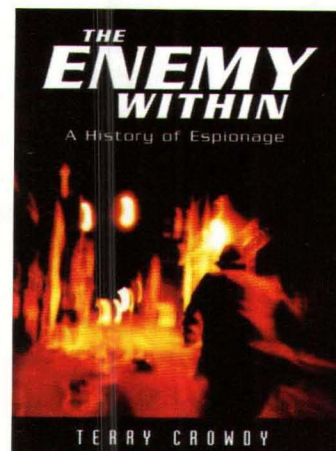


Department 12 had two duties: conducting biological warfare and spying on everybody else's biowar efforts. Joining the KGB after army service and college in the early 1980s, Alexander Kouzminov became a specialist in running spies, particularly the famous "illegals" who spent most of their working lives abroad.

During the 1980s and early 1990s the department encouraged biological espionage, the planning and preparation of biological terrorism and acts of sabotage. One of its top operatives - Kouzminov, has decided to break his silence and reveal in depth for the first time the department's tasks, plans and tactics. More disturbingly, he explores what others in the West and the developing world are and could be capable of.

In this remarkable book readers can glean an insight into the former USSR's elite intelligence operatives and secrets which could prove vital in maintaining international security in today's uncertain political climate. 192 pages Paperback

Available from Eye Spy
Ref: ES1176 UK £18.00 USA \$19.99



THE ENEMY WITHIN:
A History of Espionage
Terry Crowley
Osprey Publishing
ISBN: 1841769339

To gain the upper hand in conflict and have the ability to know what your enemy is planning is vital. Separating myth from reality, the *Enemy Within* traces the history of espionage from its development in ancient times through to the end of the Cold War and beyond, shedding light on the clandestine activities that have so often tipped the balance in times of war.

From the monkey hanged as a spy during the Napoleonic wars to the British Double Cross Committee in World War II, this journey through the history of espionage shows us that be they thrill seekers or madmen, fanatics or tricksters, no two spies are alike and their fascinating stories are fraught with danger and intrigue. Highly recommended. (Available from 31 October 2006) Hardcover: 368 pages

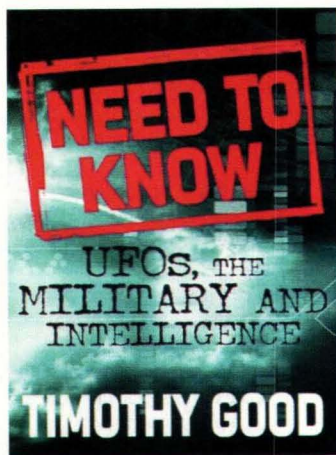
Available from Eye Spy
Ref: ES1177 UK £22.50 USA \$45.00

NEED TO KNOW:
UFOs, The Military and Intelligence
Timothy Good
Sidgwick and Jackson
ISBN: 0-283-07034-X

The subject of UFOs has always been a controversial affair. Far too many enthusiasts end up joining fringe groups or cults. Today, serious research is performed by only a handful of researchers willing to communicate and discuss the subject with academics or those charged with watching our skies. Two decades ago Timothy Good (pictured)



researched and wrote *Above Top Secret: The Worldwide UFO Cover-Up*. It became an instant best-seller, primarily because the author chose to use a plethora of case



files and documents produced by the military and intelligence community from across the planet. His investigation of many reports was first class and Good chose to enter into dialogue with the military and intelligence world. He even managed to discuss the matter with officials inside the Pentagon. The result was the most persuasive book ever written on the subject of UFOs.

Now Good has gone back to his roots and produced another thoroughly absorbing and fully referenced book - *Need to Know*. Again focusing on materials (much of it previously unpublished) plucked from the archives of numerous intelligence services, and authentic investigative journalism, *Need To Know* carries reports and in-depth interviews with military, political, aviation and intelligence figures. Written in an objective manner that the intelligence world respects, the author has once again opened the door for a proper debate on this controversial subject.

Clearly the best book to have been published on this phenomenon in two decades. Hardback 450pp

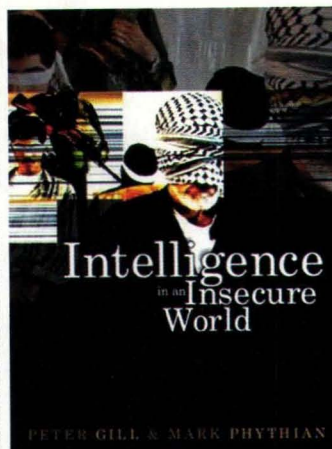
Available from Eye Spy
Ref: ES1178 UK £22.99 USA \$48.00

EARLY COLD WAR SPIES:
The Espionage Trials that Shaped American Politics
John Earl Haynes, Harvey Klehr,
Donald T. Critchlow
Cambridge University Press
ISBN: 0521674077

Communism was never a popular ideology in America, but the vehemence of American anticommunism varied from passive disdain in the 1920s to fervent hostility in the early years of the Cold War. Nothing so stimulated the white hot anticommunism of the late 1940s and 1950s more than a series of spy trials that revealed that American Communists had co-operated with Soviet spies against the United States and had assisted in stealing the technical secrets of the atomic bomb as well as penetrating the US State Department, the Treasury Department, and the White House itself.

INTELLIGENCE IN AN INSECURE WORLD: Surveillance, Spies and Snouts
Pete Gill, Mark Phythian
Polity Press
ISBN: 0745632459

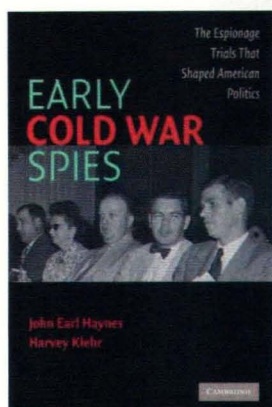
The role of intelligence in the contemporary world is ubiquitous: individuals, groups and organisations as well as states seek information in order to increase their sense of security. The events of 9/11 and subsequent "war on terror" have made intelligence more central to the study of government and international affairs than at any time previously, reviving old debates and generating new ones. But what exactly is intelligence? Who seeks to develop it and how? What happens to the intelligence that is produced?



This timely new book explores these and other key questions. Concentrating on the role of states and organisations, and

using the post-9/11 security agenda as its key focus, it offers an authoritative and accessible guide to the relationship between intelligence and processes of public and private governance. Drawing on a range of contemporary examples, the book examines the limits of intelligence and asks whether the 9/11 attacks, the recent bombings in London and the failure to find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq may be seen as intelligence failures? It concludes by discussing the need for democratic control of intelligence to prevent its future abuse by unaccountable state or corporate agencies. Paperback: 240pp

Available from Eye Spy
Ref: ES1184 UK £26.00 USA \$26.95



This book reviews the major spy cases of the early Cold War (Hiss-Chambers, Rosenberg, Bentley, Gouzenko, Coplon, Amerasia and others) and the often-frustrating clashes between the exacting rules of the American criminal justice system and the requirements of effective counter-espionage. Paperback 264pp

Available from Eye Spy
Ref: ES1179 UK £22.00 USA \$19.99

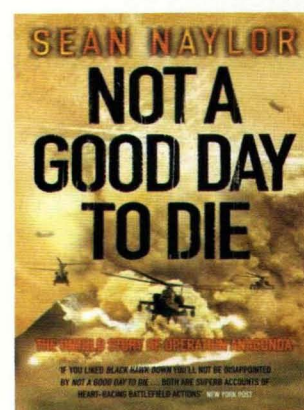
NOT A GOOD DAY TO DIE:
The Untold Story of Operation Anaconda
Sean Naylor
Penguin Books Ltd
ISBN: 0141014571

At dawn on 2 March 2002, the first major battle of the 21st Century began. Over 200 soldiers of the 101st Airborne and 10th Mountain Divisions flew into Afghanistan's Shahikot valley and into the mouth of a "buzz-saw". They were about to pay a bloody price for strategic, high-level miscalculations that underestimated the enemy's strength and willingness to fight.

After the United States was attacked in 2001, Coalition forces quickly toppled the Taliban regime from the seat of government. But, believing the war to be all but over, the Pentagon and US Central Command refused to commit the forces

required to achieve total victory in Afghanistan. Instead, they delegated responsibility for fighting the war's biggest battle to a tangle of untested units thrown together at the last moment. Then the world watched as Anaconda seemed to unravel. Denied the extra infantry, artillery and close air support with which they trained to go to war, the soldiers of this airborne assault fought for survival in brutal high-altitude combat. Backed up by a small, but crucial, team of special forces, they were all that stood between the Coalition and a military disaster.

Now, award-winning journalist Sean Naylor, an eyewitness to the action, vividly portrays the fight for Afghanistan's most hostile battleground and details the failures of military intelligence



and planning that left victory hanging by a thread. Paperback: 592pp

Available from Eye Spy
Ref: ES1180 UK £10.50 USA \$22.00



Memorial to the 101st Airborne at Arlington Cemetery

© EYE SPY



COLOSSUS:
Bletchley Park's Greatest Secret
 Paul Gannon
 Atlantic Books
 Language English
 ISBN: 1843543303

In 1940, almost a year after the outbreak of the Second World War, Allied radio operators at an interception station in South London began picking up messages in a strange new code. Traffic in this new encryption increased dramatically and Bletchley Park codebreakers worked furiously to decipher the code that held the key to the secrets of Nazi high command. The codebreakers used science, maths, innovation and improvisation to invent an entirely new machine: Colossus.

Colossus was instrumental in several extraordinary breakthroughs: It revealed that Hitler had no intention of abandoning Italy to the Allies; it revealed how much the Nazis had been duped by the D-Day deception (they believed the Allies would invade at Calais and were tactically unprepared for invasion at Normandy, so couldn't deploy tanks in time); it monitored the locations of Nazi military troops in northwestern and southern Europe; it revealed the degree to which

Germany had succeeded in breaking Allied codes.

What these codebreakers didn't realise was that they had fashioned the world's first true computer. When the war ended, this incredible invention was dismantled and hidden away for almost fifty years. With access to previously classified files, Paul Gannon has pieced together the tremendous story of what is now recognised as the greatest secret of Bletchley Park. Hardcover: 562pp

Available from Eye Spy
 Ref: ES1181 UK £25.00 USA \$50.00

FLIGHT 93 REVEALED
 Rowland Morgan
 Robinson Press
 ISBN: 978-1-84529-464-9

We are not sure if the manuscript of *Flight 93 Revealed* was published prior to the release of recordings made in the airliner that crashed enroute to Washington DC near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, some 145 miles from the capital, or that Morgan simply ignored them. Perhaps the latter. The author contends that the authorities concealed a multitude of facts primarily to generate a smoke screen and hide the truth. Morgan also lambasts other publications

and documentaries that lean towards the fact that some passengers did try and take back the aircraft from terrorist hijackers.

Was Flight 93 shot down? Did the 9/11 Commission withhold evidence? Could 13 cell phone calls really have been made by passengers? Morgan even questions how an airliner could simply "disappear" on impact - even though he notes it was travelling at 580mph. Had he taken more time to study aircraft crash investigations, he would have known this is what sometimes happens when 115 tonnes of metal and thousands of gallons conspire to hit the



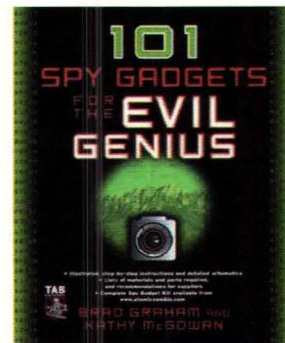
ground at speed. However, the author asked similar questions regarding the Pentagon incident, so this shouldn't come as too much of a surprise.

Morgan uses bits of information he wants to and weaves another conspiracy classic. The sad fact is the book does contain interesting data and asks pertinent questions, but is spoilt by a political bias and agenda that some would argue belongs to the lunatic fringe. An opening line on the publicity material shouts "the books, the movies and all the propaganda aimed at persuading America - and the world - that brutal and illegal attacks on Middle Eastern countries were justified in the 'war on terror'." His ignorance of the conclusion reached by the aviation officials who sifted through the wreckage, examined flight data and radar tracks, cell phone calls are memorable. He's right and everyone else is wrong. He seems to forget the airliner crashed and it's highly likely that the terrorist pilots were concerned by what was happening behind them. Softback 210pp

Available from Eye Spy
 Ref: ES1182 UK £10.00 USA \$22.00

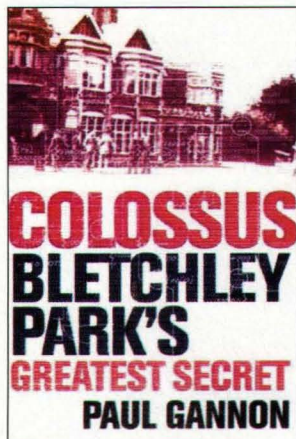
101 SPY GADGETS FOR THE EVIL GENIUS
 Brad Graham
 McGraw-Hill
 ISBN: 0071468943

This title is of great fun for the hobbyist but also of interest to anyone pursuing a career in security and investigation. Projects include: scanners and radios, night vision devices, telephone devices, computer monitoring, audio eavesdropping, hidden cameras, video transmitters, and more.



The 'Evil Genius' series produced by McGraw-Hill can in some cases be complex and require unusual expensive parts, but not so in this one. The book details how to make laser gadgets and a mini video-controlled robot. There are clear diagrams and photographs with tips, background on technologies and everything for the novice 'Q'. They list dozens of sources in North America and the UK where you can find all of the parts you need to make your own inexpensive gadgets. Paperback: 259pp

Available from Eye Spy
 Ref: ES1183 UK £16.99 USA \$27.50



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ISS Training Ltd are currently working with qualification provider Edexcel in order to certify their 40 hour Basic Foot & Mobile Surveillance Course. This qualification is expected to be a BTEC Advanced Award Level 3 and available in early 2007



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UK £90.00 USA \$125.00 ROW: £100.00
Order code: TX-EWREX

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UK £399.00 USA \$495 ROW: £415.00 Order code: TX/MCDVR



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Law enforcement grade, the size of a paper clip/push pin. You can completely palm this and wrap your hand around it. Amazing 18.6 hours recording time.

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- Battery life stand-by mode: Three months



UK £350.00 USA \$725.00
ROW: £365.00

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The world's smallest, high grade law enforcement/broadcast micro digital audio recorder. The quality and performance of Micro Dot is such that it is widely used by law enforcement agencies.

Dimensions 25mm; Weight: 15 Grams; Memory: 256MB for 37 hours of recording time; Power source: Battery lithium CR2450; Battery life in record mode: 60-70 hours; Battery life in stand-by mode: Three months two weeks



UK £400.00 USA \$800.00
ROW: £415.00
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TELEPHONE LOCKOUT SENTRY

This privacy unit is a very simple and inexpensive device. Invented for diplomatic private government conversations in which there are extension lines on the same phone line, this device locks down your phone or modem line so another extension cannot pick up the call. No more worries about eavesdroppers or disconnections. The Lock Sentry gives you total privacy and protection. Each package comes with two units for phones, modems or fax lines. US telephone connectors - if used in the UK an inexpensive adaptor (optional) is required.



UK £45.00
USA \$39.50
ROW: £48.00
Order code:
TX-TMLS



EYE SPY'S EYE-GLASS CASE COVERT VIDEO CAMERA

This very impressive and professional leather-look spectacles carry-case has a quality built-in video colour camera (400 lines) that is ideal for covertly recording business meetings, gathering intelligence or general surveillance. This particular unit is a favourite with the FBI for street surveillance and for recording in closed environments such as restaurants and stores. It is also used by roaming security guards in many of Las Vegas's casinos and where crowds gather. It has a wide viewing angle and high resolution lens. No buttons, fiddling with lenses or focus - simply plug the unit into a recorder and play.



UK £215.00 USA \$350.00
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The new complete day/night video monitoring wireless video system with its small receiver/DVR/screen is ideal for instant surveillance operations. No other camera affords such immediate set-up. The Monitor/DVR takes an SD memory card. With a 2GB memory card (not included) you can get up to 14 hours of video recording time with this system. The camera will automatically switch from day to night use and the monitor records instantly when required. A high quality surveillance product also used by the US security services.

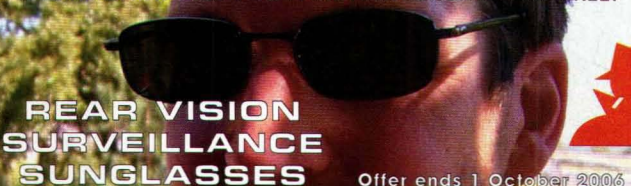
UK £450.00 USA \$550.00 ROW: £450.00 Order code: TX-IWVK

NEW!



Don't confuse these sunglasses with cheap toy models - interestingly, some may also bear the name 'Eye Spy'. Others still use plastic lenses and have mirrors attached to an extended (wide) frame. They are easily spotted. Eye Spy Intelligence Magazine rear-vision surveillance sunglasses have a black-metal designer frame, rubber-backed ear drop-over (for comfort) and superb glass lenses.

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The 'Reverse Peep-Hole Viewer' was developed with the help of the law enforcement industry to help them assess potential hazards behind doors. The unit is simple to use. The officer places it over the peephole in the door and can look into the dwelling without alerting anyone inside. They can assess any potential threats or activity before proceeding with their mission. The unit fits 99% of most common peepholes used in

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Made of high quality lightweight materials, its housing is a strong, lightweight composite with an all-weather coating. The lenses are high-quality precision ground glass and custom designed for Reverse Peep-Hole Viewer.

Order code: TX-RPV UK £130.00
USA \$159.50 ROW £140.00



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Order Code: LS-SM1 UK £17.50
USA \$38.00 ROW £18.00

EYE SPY PEN MICROPHONE



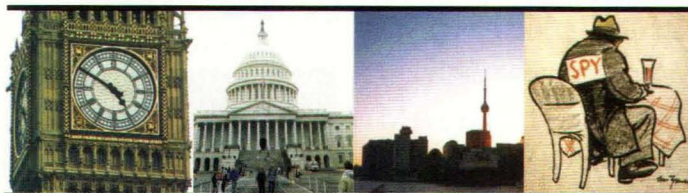
Contained inside the ordinary pen is a powerful microphone. Simply plug the lead into a recorder and record any conversation without the worry of trying to hide a body-worn microphone. Can be hidden in a desk etc.

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

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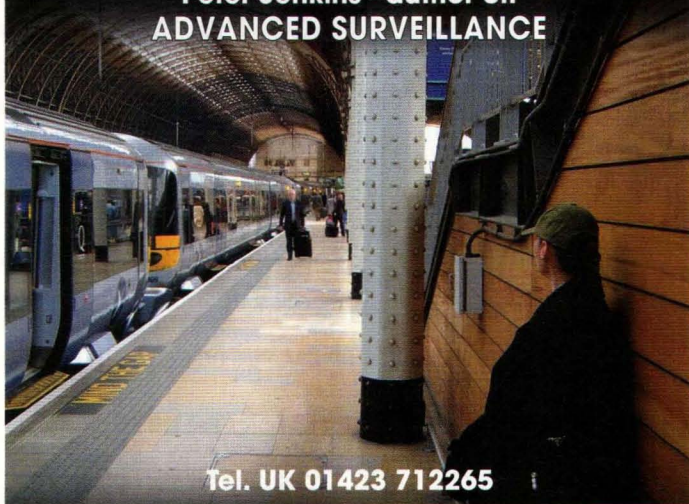


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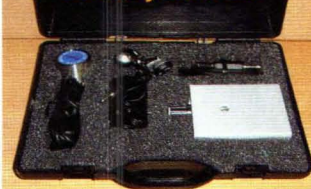
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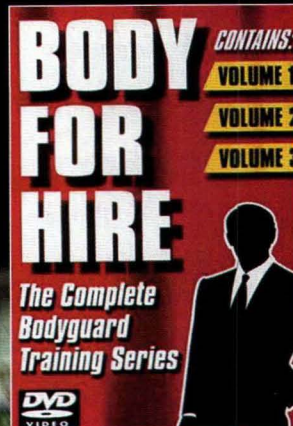
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OPERATION OVERT

Continued from page 13

21 AUGUST 2006

There is a growing belief in intelligence circles that the operation was intended to mark the fifth anniversary of the 11 September attacks on New York and Washington, but other intelligence watchers claim the attack was "imminent". The scale of the intelligence-led operation and the enormity of the terrorists' intent became more obvious in a press conference held on 21



August. Scotland Yard Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Clarke (left) said: "We must be realistic. The threat from terrorism is real. It is here, it is deadly and it is enduring.

We cannot afford to be complacent. The investigation is far from complete. The enormity of the alleged plot will be matched only by our determination to follow every lead and line of inquiry."

Over 1500 anti-terrorist officers and officials were involved in the investigation. Eye Spy's intelligence consultants said they were surprised that no "inadvertent leak" occurred. "It is astonishing that such a force could operate in total secrecy."

Mr Clarke told journalists more than 400 computers, 200 mobile phones and 8,000 CDs, DVDs and electronic memory cards had been recovered and 6,000 gigabytes of computer data downloaded. Several bottles of the chemical hydrogen peroxide - a key component

to be used in liquid bomb were discovered. That MI5 had surveilled the suspects months prior to the arrests was clear and he made reference to "highly significant" surveillance footage shot before 10 August. "All the data will be analysed. There will be thousands of forensic examinations and comparisons. Fingerprints, DNA, electronic data, handwriting comparisons, chemical analysis - indeed the full range of forensic disciplines will be used."

There was a final twist to his statement that left few people in doubt this was an al-Qaida plot. Mr Clarke said they had discovered several so-called "martyrdom videos" on a lap-top computer.

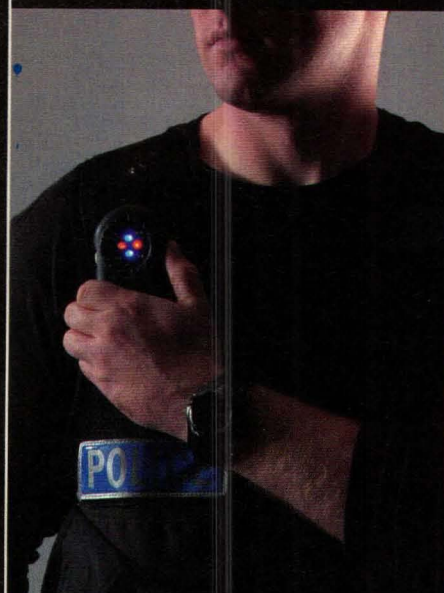
Police have charged 13 suspects - ten with planning to commit "mass murder".

Scotland Yard now have the unenviable task of sifting through a mountain of data. However, they have already brought in over 50 senior detectives from other police forces. Tracking telephone numbers and other leads will take months. Intelligence officials are now 'back-engineering' the plot and investigators are liaising with their counterparts in Italy, Spain, Pakistan, France, Germany and Afghanistan. That list will undoubtedly grow as enquiries widen.

It is evident already, that MI5 has dismantled an authentic sleeper cell. More importantly, it appears absolute that Pakistan security services have arrested external senior coordinators and those charged by al-Qaida's leaders to organise mass murder on an unimaginable scale. For MI5, it has seemingly foiled a grandiose plot.

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Web Site: www.eyespy.com
Office hours: 10.00am - 6.00pm Monday to Friday

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Registered Company No. 4145 963 Registered for VAT. ISSN 1473-4362

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