

The Covert World of Espionage

EYE SPY

AGENT RUNNERS

NUMBER 65 2009/10

USA \$6.50
CANADA \$7.99

Assassins

Al-Qaida plan city attacks

MOSSAD'S
RUSSIAN LIST

SURVEILLANCE
TRADECRAFT

CODEBREAKING & HACKING

- NEW METHOD OF ESPIONAGE?
- AL-QAIDA'S AMERICAN OPERATORS
- WOULD-BE MOSSAD SPY CAUGHT
 - AGENT MEETING POINTS
- BIN-LADEN PLOTS NEW 9/11



Printed and Published in Great Britain

THE MOSSAD REVEAL THE

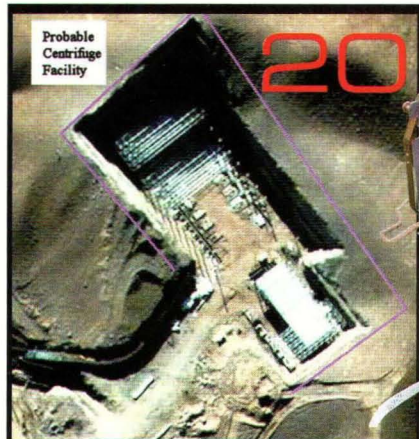
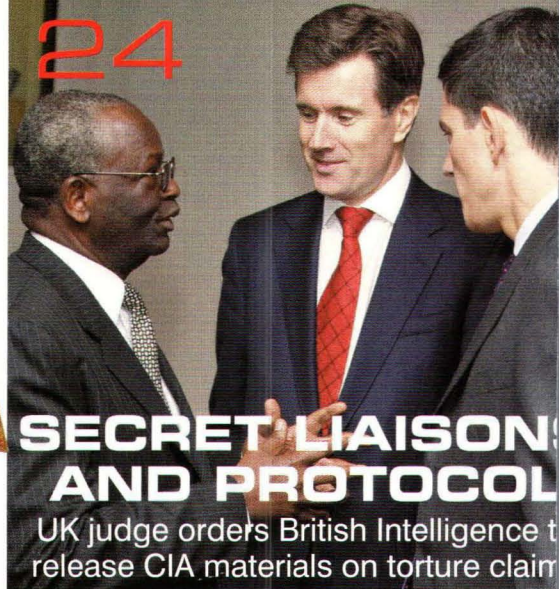
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Moscow's secret scientists helping to build Iran's nuclear bomb

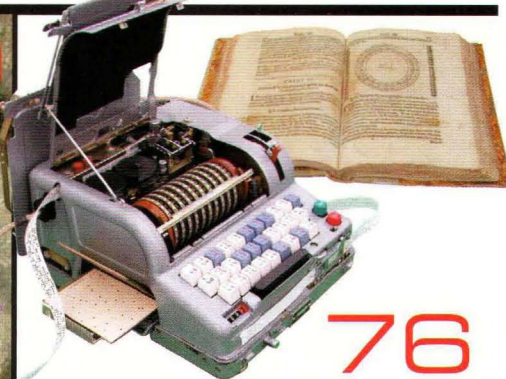
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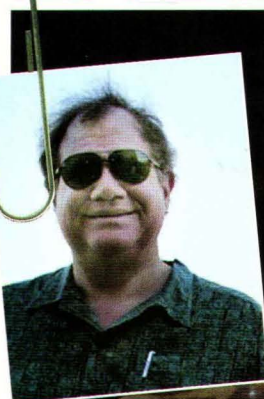
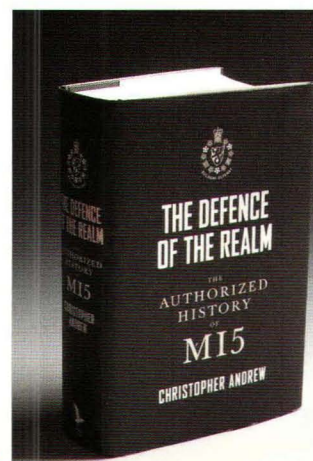
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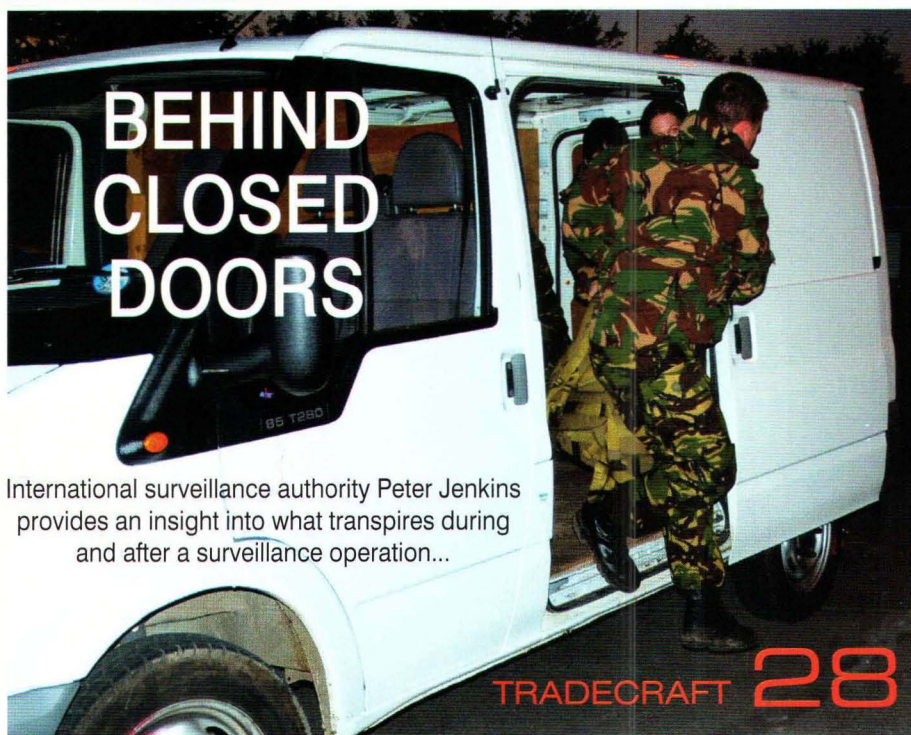
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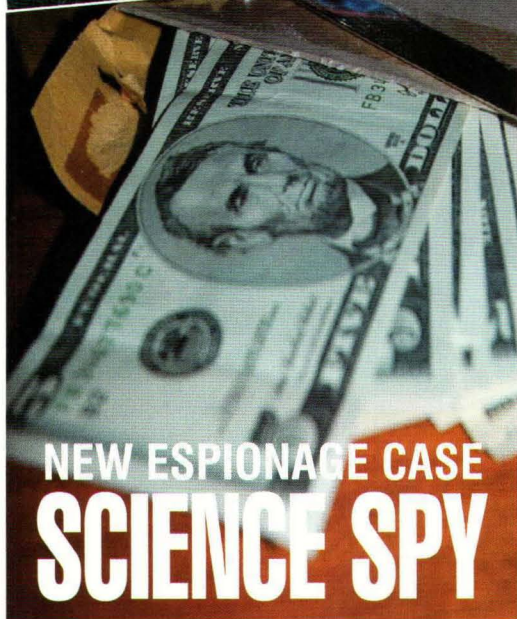
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International surveillance authority Peter Jenkins provides an insight into what transpires during and after a surveillance operation...

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EYE SPY

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8.10.55

FBI launch pre-emptive raids across America against al-Qaida



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EYE SPY EDITORIAL WARNING SIGNS FOR AMERICA



Since 2002, the UK has been at the forefront of dismantling would-be terror cells planning to cause mayhem. In that time, Britain's 'digital spies' along with their friends on the ground, have identified at least 2,000 persons actively supporting the terrorist outfit - al-Qaida. Not a month goes by without another pre-emptive or disruption operation by MI5 and New Scotland Yard. Sometimes, the targets are lucky and no evidence is found - but that doesn't mean they do not pose a threat in the future.

In the United States, there have been a handful of cases whereby the FBI has sought to stop a few of the group's supporters. Sadly, the Bureau has been accused of entrapment and "ruffing-up" these low-level thugs and "poor down and outs" who have chosen to mumble support for bin-Laden. The evidence is "weak" and "leaves a lot to be desired" - a few comments made by those who have an agenda against the FBI. But this is no longer the case - and the Bureau is now tackling terror cells and lunatics who are becoming a little more covert, more professional and more deceiving. Four significant operations in as many months has seen half-a-dozen operatives detained. In each case the plots were real, potentially deadly. Al-Qaida DEFINITELY has a foothold in the USA and its US-based supporters are getting bolder. The case examples in this issue are not the work of creative FBI backroom boys manufacturing threats - they are chillingly real.

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US national joins forces with terrorists to replicate Mumbai attack in Boston city centre

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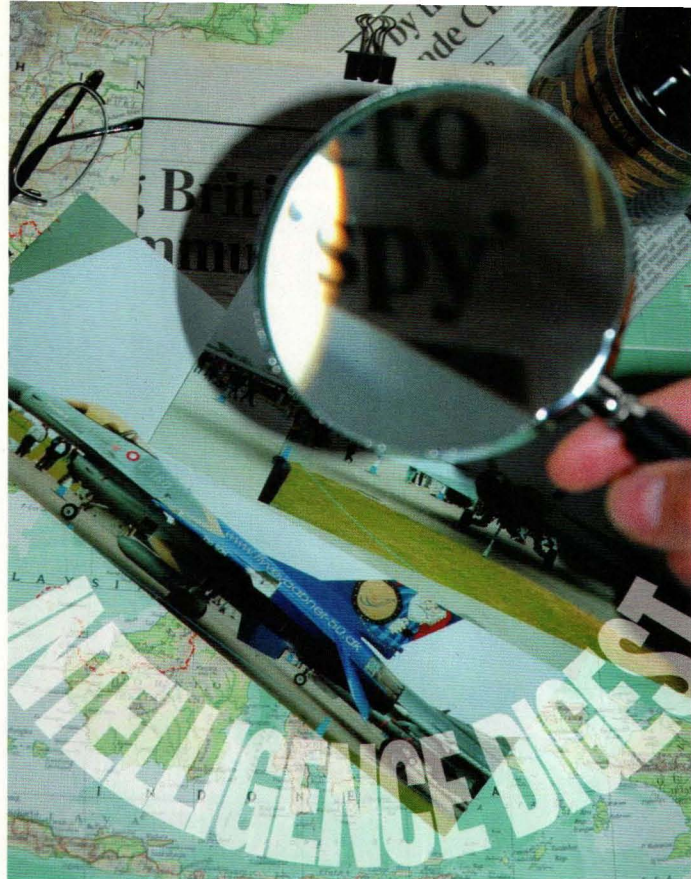
The remarkable story of a joint NSA-US Navy operation to tap into the Soviet Union's deep sea communications' cables during the Cold War and how a traitor sold the project to the KGB for just \$5,000

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76 ENIGMA REUNION AND EXHIBIT

David Hamer reports on a gathering of code-breaking enthusiasts and code-breakers at Bletchley Park



INFILTRATION

FIVE UK SOLDIERS KILLED IN TERROR PLOT

A Taliban operative who infiltrated an Afghanistan police training programme and subsequently gunned down five UK soldiers, is but one of many "students" loyal to the terror group who has managed to breach lacklustre vetting procedures. This is according to UK security workers in the country. The assassin, identified only as 'Gulbuddin', struck in the village of Shin Kalay in the Nad e'Ali area of central Helmand - a former Taliban and al-Qaida stronghold. Besides shooting dead the five soldiers, several others were injured. Gulbuddin fled the scene and 48 hours later the Taliban said "their man" had safely returned.

An investigation into the incident was immediately launched and an SAS team despatched to locate the rogue policeman.

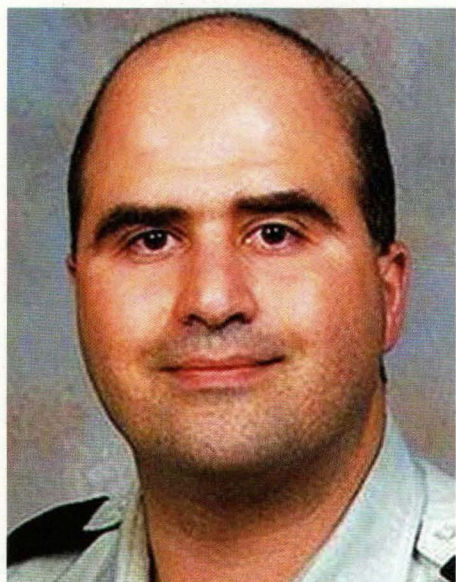


ROGUE SOLDIER

13 DEAD AS TERROR SYMPATHISER STRIKES AT FORT HOOD

A rogue US soldier fired more than 100 rounds killing 13 base personnel at America's biggest garrison town - Fort Hood, Texas. Major Nidal Hasan, an army psychiatrist who opposed the country's presence in Afghanistan, and who was himself about to be deployed,

launched a devastating ten minute attack. With cries of "Allahu Akbar!" (God is Great), Hasan, 39, climbed onto a desk and fired his Belgian semi-automatic pistol at anyone in the vicinity. Sometimes he walked up to injured victims and shot them at point-blank range in the head. He reloaded his 20-bullet weapon at least five times. The devout Muslim, who was born in America, was finally stopped when a police officer shot him four times. Sergeant Kim Munley, 34, confronted Hasan and both soldier and police officer traded shots. Though Munley was struck three times and bleeding profusely, she stopped Hasan. Besides the 13 dead, Hasan had shot and injured a further 30 base personnel.



Major Nidal Hasan

FBI investigators have already recovered a



Sgt. Kim Manley

number of electronic communications sent by Hasan which show he had become sympathetic towards terrorist outfits, including al-Qaida. Similarly, the attack was almost certainly premeditated as the gunman had given away most of his possessions from a tiny one-bed flat two weeks earlier.

At time of publication, Hasan is in a coma in a San Antonio hospital. FBI counter-terrorist officers are waiting at his bedside to question him.

ASSASSINATED EX-KGB SPY KILLED

MOSCOW: A Russian businessman convicted in Israel of being a KGB spy has been shot dead in Moscow. Shabtai von Kalmanovic, 60, was gunned down near his apartment a few hundred yards from the Moscow office of Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin. The unidentified gunmen shot at his Mercedes from a passing car, firing at least 20 bullets, wounding his driver, Pyotr Tumanov, who pursued the car on foot for several blocks. The killing appeared to have been carefully planned, and might be related to Kalmanovic's business affairs or have been driven by "personal revenge."

Born in Soviet Lithuania in 1949, Kalmanovic emigrated to Israel in 1971. In 1988 he was convicted of spying against Israel for the USSR, reportedly agreeing to spy for the KGB in return for permission to leave Lithuania. An Israeli court sentenced him to seven years in jail, but he was released after serving five years and relocated to Sierra Leone, where he made a fortune in the diamonds trade. He moved to Russia after his release and went into the construction business. Known for a lavish lifestyle, he was considered one of the richest people to emigrate from the USSR to Israel.

'USB TERROR STICK'

Airport Woman Hid Al-Qaida
Terror Training Manual



A mother of six from Manchester has admitted possessing material likely to be useful for a terrorist purpose. Houria Chahed Chentouf, 41, entered guilty pleas at Manchester Crown Court. Dual Moroccan/Dutch national, Chentouf was stopped and searched at Liverpool John Lennon Airport on 16 October 2008 when a USB pen drive dropped from her clothes. It had been tied to the inner sleeve of her burka, but fell out as she reached down to scratch her leg,

prosecutor Simon Denison told the court. It was described by police as "a mini encyclopaedia of weapons-making", the court heard. She was later arrested at an address in Reynell Road, Longsight. Six computers were recovered in the UK and a further four were recovered in The Netherlands. About 90% of the material was in Arabic or Dutch and each one had to be translated, which took more than 12,000 man hours. Evidence was also uncovered from Internet chat rooms which indicated her support for those seeking martyrdom.

Remarkably, the Moroccan national, who at first claimed she found the memory stick in the street, walked free from court having served her time on remand - this much to the annoyance of senior Manchester counterterrorist police.



SECOND NUCLEAR EXPERT "FALLS" TO HIS DEATH IN VIENNA

Police are investigating after a British nuclear energy expert involved in negotiations with Iran over its nuclear programme fell 40 metres (120 feet) to his death from a UN building in Vienna.

Timothy Hampton died on the spot after a fall from the 17th floor at Vienna International Centre (VIC), one of the United Nations' main headquarters along with New York, Nairobi and Geneva.



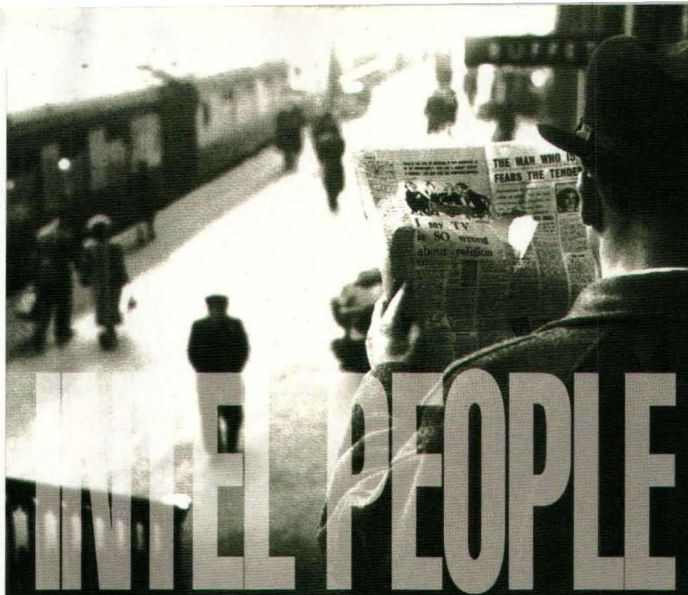
Timothy Hampton

Hampton, a member of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) - had joined the UN's current talks with Iran over its nuclear programme. Four months ago another UN worker also believed to be British fell from a similar height in the same building, it has been reported.

The latest incident happened as the United States, France, Russia and Iran held talks close by aimed at cooling tensions over Tehran's nuclear programme. The CTBTO has denied any link between the incident and the talks. Eye Spy understands suicide has been ruled out and investigators are examining evidence which reportedly suggests he was already dead before being hurled to his death.

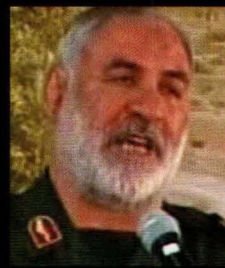
LOCKERBIE EVIDENCE REVIEWED

EDINBURGH: Following the controversial freeing of convicted JSO (Libyan Intelligence Service) agent Abdelbaset al-Megrahi for the Lockerbie bombing, police said they were reviewing the case in an effort to try and identify new evidence that may lead to his accomplices.



IRAN BLAMES CIA AND MI6 FOR ATTACK

TEHRAN: Intelligence officials in Iran blamed agents of MI6 and the CIA for conspiring in a suicide attack in the south of the country close to the border with Pakistan in mid-October. Six senior officers of the Revolutionary Guard were killed including **GENERAL NOOR ALI SHOOSHTARI**, the overall leader of the Guard's ground forces. Another key official who died was Rajab Ali Mohammadzadeh, the Guard's chief provincial commander. Dozens of civilians were also killed when a bomber struck at a military base. An official statement read: "The bombings were carried out by terrorists backed by the great satan America and its ally Britain.... not in the distant future we [Iran] will take revenge. London and Washington dismissed the suggestion that either country was behind the operation.



General Noor Ali Shooshtari

FORMER MI5 CHIEF ADMITS SERVICE "BLIND" OVER 7/7

LONDON: **ELIZA MANNINGHAM-BULLER**, MI5's Director-General at the time of the 2005 London bombings, has admitted the Service did not know that London's transport system had been attacked by suicide bombers. And once it was recognised the capital had been struck by terrorists, MI5 privately feared it would not be able to confront a lengthy and determined campaign on the country by such people. Two weeks later the Service did manage to thwart another gang of terrorists intent on mimicking the 7/7 operatives, but privately Ms Buller told her inner circle that it was likely the city would see more such attacks. "In the early days we did not know it was a suicide bombing until the forensics began to come through, said Ms Buller. "So at the beginning we were trying to support the police in possibly finding the team who had done it, who for all we knew, at that stage were still alive and capable of mounting another attack."



Eliza Manningham-Buller

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY - US INTEL BUDGET 2008

WASHINGTON DC: For the first time in over a decade, the US has released an "aggregate yearly budget" for its Intelligence Community (IC). In fiscal year 2008, ODNI (Office Director National Intelligence) Director **DENNIS BLAIR** announced that \$49.8 billion had been spent running America's 16 primary intelligence agencies which make up the IC. Interestingly, the largest amount - 80% was consumed by the Pentagon and its intelligence affiliates which includes the burgeoning NSA. In 1997, the figure was around \$27 billion.



Dennis Blair

THE UNLIKELY CIA SPY

WASHINGTON DC: The sister of long-time Cuban leader Fidel Castro, **JUANITA CASTRO**, has admitted that during the 1960s she worked as an agent of the CIA. The revelation appears in her book - *My Brothers: The Secret History*. The work details her opposition of brothers Fidel and Raúl and reveals that though she would not participate in the CIA's many attempted operations to "get at" Castro, she was active in passing on lots of important information.

PREVENTING ESPIONAGE

**EMBARRASSMENT
AS CLASSIFIED UK
GOVERNMENT FILES
FIND THEIR WAY
ONTO THE INTERNET**

The MOD is playing down the uploading to 'WikiLeaks' - a web site that claims to promote openness - of its 500,000-word *Defence Manual of Security*. The house guide, officially code-named JSP 440 (Joint Services Protocol or Publication) contains a plethora of fascinating chapters that have undoubtedly been written by experienced counter-intelligence and espionage officers. And despite claims by the organisation that its leaking does not pose "significant security concerns" (primarily because it is dated 2001), most of the material is just as relevant today as it was when the report was first conceived. Indeed, Eye Spy has been informed that a great deal of

its counter-espionage guidance was prepared by the Security Service - MI5.

Over 2,300 pages of tips to counter hackers, journalists, foreign spies and others now sits on WikiLeaks, which openly boasts it publishes anonymous leaks of sensitive information from organisations including governments, corporations and religions.

Of much interest to espionage aficionados, are pages and pages that cover the shadowy activities of the Chinese and Russians - both whose modus operandi are covered. For example, the authors of the manual say the Chinese often refrain from running agents, but are masters of flattery and conversation.

"Chinese intelligence activity is very different to the portrayal of 'Moscow Rules' in the novels of John Le Carre", it notes. "The Chinese make no distinction between information and intelligence. Their appetite for information, particularly in the scientific and technical field, is vast and indiscriminate. They do not run agents, they make friends. Although there are Chinese intelligence officers, both civilian and military, these fade into insignificance behind the mass of ordinary students, businessmen and locally employed staff who are working (at least part-time) on the orders of various parts of the State intelligence-gathering apparatus," the manual states.

Restricted 2001 internal Ministry of Defence (MOD) manual intended to advise staffers on how to prevent leaks, has itself found its way onto the Internet

These paragraphs sound very similar to the findings of MI5 and its constant secret intelligence war with Chinese agents in London. Both the UK and United States are frightened by the scale of "information absorption" from Chinese nationals who often pass on information as a "matter of course" to their motherland. China, using its millions of foreign nationals who live, work and study abroad, is regarded by MI5 and other counter-espionage agencies, as the world's biggest and most effective "collector of information". According to the manual, Beijing has a "voracious appetite for all kinds of information; political, military, commercial, scientific and technical." A reason no doubt the Pentagon is pouring over the background of

Beijing - China's capital. The MOD manual warns of spies willing to lure business people and defence employees via "primed hotels" and honeytraps in this colourful city



© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON

Chinatown in London is centred around Gerrard Street. China's foreign intelligence service agent runners often hide and operate from within large Chinese communities that live and work in specific parts of major towns across the world... Penetration of Chinese spy rings is difficult, and in most cases, peripheral players only are caught

many contract companies in the United States who have managed to gain a foothold in the US defence industry.

The manual reflects the recent concerns of MI5 and MI6, both services warning business travellers to China: "The Chinese intelligence services are known to employ telephone and electronic bugs in hotels and restaurants. They have also been known to search hotel rooms and to use surveillance techniques against visitors of particular interest.

"They have been known to use blackmail to persuade visitors to work for them. Sexual involvement should be avoided, as should any activity which can possibly be construed as illegal. This would include dealing in black-

market currency or Chinese antiques and artefacts, straying into 'forbidden' areas or injudicious use of a camera or video recorder."

The clever Russians and its FSB are also mentioned: "We know it sounds like a spy movie, but as well as having wide networks of agents and informers, the FSB makes extensive use of sophisticated technical devices. In the main hotels, all telephones can be tapped and in some rooms visual or photographic surveillance can be carried out, if necessary using infra-red cameras to take photographs in the dark."

Intelligence watchers have conjectured advise like this was probably issued to Russians visiting a number of "primed MI5 London

hotels" in the 1960s when MI5 man Peter Wright and his team bugged every room in Claridge's.

An MOD spokeswoman, commenting on the leak of JSP 440 said: "The document is marked 'restricted' as current MOD policy is to keep our security policies and procedures private, but the publication of an old version of this document does not raise significant security concerns."

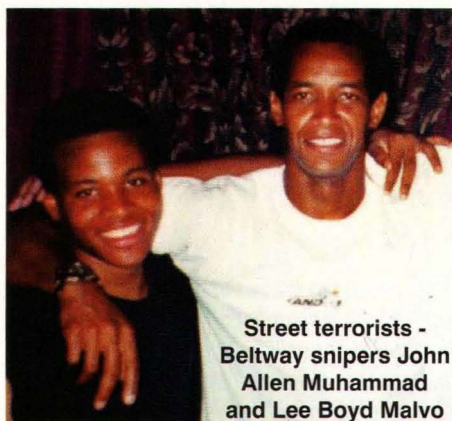
• *Of interest to the world of spy writers and intelligence researchers, the manual makes no apology for calling journalists "threats" and appears to bracket them in the same sentence along with spies!*

FROM BOSTON TO IRAQ

THE PLOT TO REPLICATE MUMU

A 27-year-old Massachusetts man has been charged with conspiring to launch an attack in a shopping centre and assassinate a number of targets. Tarek Mehanna, a dual US-Egyptian citizen who only last year received a doctorate from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, was part of a small group that actively sought to cause mayhem in Boston. He was arrested in October after the FBI had gathered sufficient information to charge him. According to intelligence sources, Mehanna had been inspired by the actions of the Washington DC snipers at the turn of the century.

Police said the plan to run riot in a shopping centre was abandoned because Mehanna and



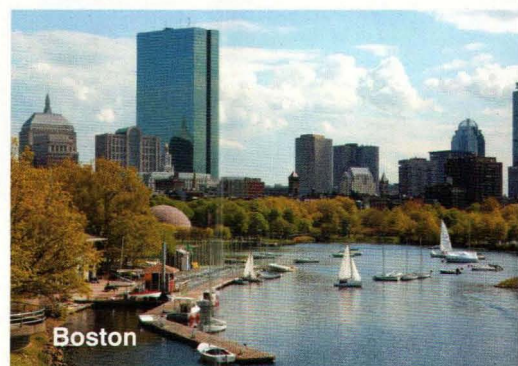
Street terrorists -
Beltway snipers John
Allen Muhammad
and Lee Boyd Malvo

two others failed to get their hands on automatic weapons, in this case believed to be AK-47s - a particular favourite with terrorists. As for the men - government officials - singled-out for assassination, they were no longer in office.

Mehanna was first arrested in November 2008 and charged in January 2009, for providing FBI officials with bogus information concerning a Daniel Maldonado. Maldonado is currently serving a ten-year stint in prison for training with an al-Qaida umbrella group in Somalia and attempting to overthrow the legitimate government there. It's an allegation Mehanna denies.

Before his arrest Mehanna had been out on bail and was awaiting trial. However, the most recent charges have come about after information was provided for by two "co-operating witnesses," an FBI official said. Similarly, officers are said to have uncovered "useful" information from two computers owned by Mehanna and various terrorist videos, including one which showed the mutilated bodies of fallen US troops in Iraq.

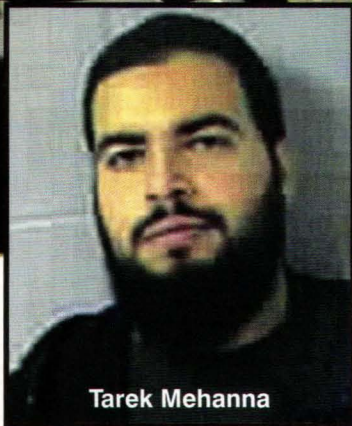
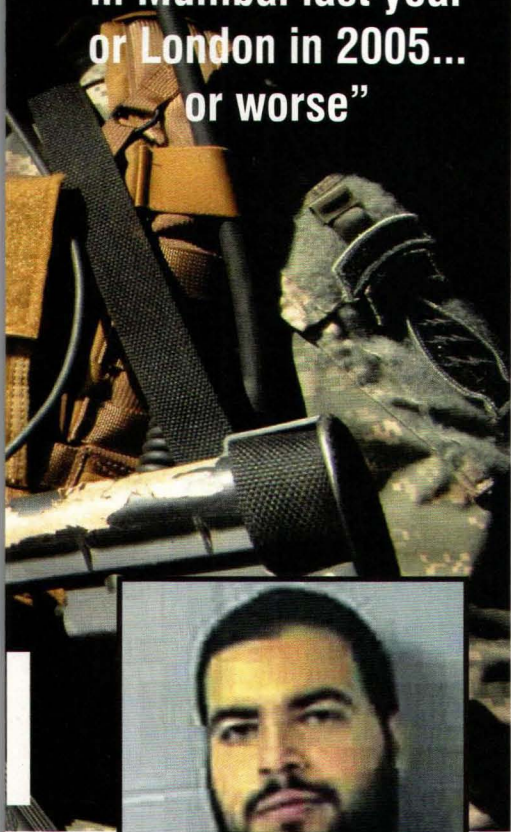
Besides the jailed Maldonado, another terror cell suspect linked to Mehanna is Ahmad Abousamra. He was living in Boston but flew to Syria after being questioned by the FBI in the case involving Maldonado. The recent complaint says that from around 2001 until May 2008, Mehanna, Abousamra (and other co-conspirators) travelled to Pakistan, Iraq, Syria and Yemen and sought out terror groups in the hope of



receiving training. They may have also liaised with the Taliban. The FBI said that Maldonado telephoned Mehanna from Somalia and "urged him to get involved in the fight against government forces." Perhaps more relevant, an FBI witness said the men had become "frustrated" at not being able to reach a terror training camp, thus discussed attacking targets in the USA, including "two specific members of the US executive branch". Though not identified, it's

Maldonado called saying he was participating in a "culinary school" and making "peanut butter and jelly" - al-Qaida speak for 'terror training camp' and 'jihad'...

"Sooner or later the USA will suffer an attack like that seen in Mumbai last year or London in 2005... or worse"



Tarek Mehanna

widely believed these men were government officials or FBI.

In 2003, Mehanna and his cohorts then allegedly discussed a plan to obtain automatic weapons, visit a shopping centre and kill anyone in the vicinity. Detailed planning and reconnaissance followed with the suspects suggesting an attack from multiple points in the mall. They also considered the response from the emergency services and police. The plot was dropped after Maldonado insisted he could not secure the automatic weapons.

Relevant to the "dictionary of al-Qaida", the men created various codewords to conceal their correspondence and activities. For example, in late 2006, Maldonado called Mehanna from Somalia and said he was participating in a "culinary school" and making "peanut butter and jelly". Culinary school in this case meaning 'terror training camp' and the latter 'jihad'.

Mehanna's father, who is a professor of medicinal chemistry at the pharmacy college where his son got his doctorate, said he was shocked to learn of his son's arrest in the affluent suburb of Sudbury west of Boston.

SPY V SPY

Supreme Court challenge launched by former MI5 officer for right to publish his memoir

A former MI5 officer has decided to ask Britain's new Supreme Court to overturn a decision which has disallowed him publishing a book about his career in the Security Service. Court documents do not reveal the name or previous rank of the officer, nor the book's content, but lawyers acting on his behalf are seeking a judicial review of the decision.

Representatives of the UK Government believe publication of the book, which has presumably been put to the powers that be who vet such works, could threaten national security. In court the author is referred to as 'A' and 'B' is described as MI5's Director of Establishments' - reportedly the Service's chief human resources officer.

Snippets about the book appeared 18 months ago describing it as a "detailed exposé of the operational successes, failures and recruiting techniques of the covert organisation." For legal reasons Eye Spy can't reveal more, save that the author was also a Special Forces soldier and an MI5 operative who allegedly infiltrated terrorist outfits. The book reportedly includes details of some MI5 operations.

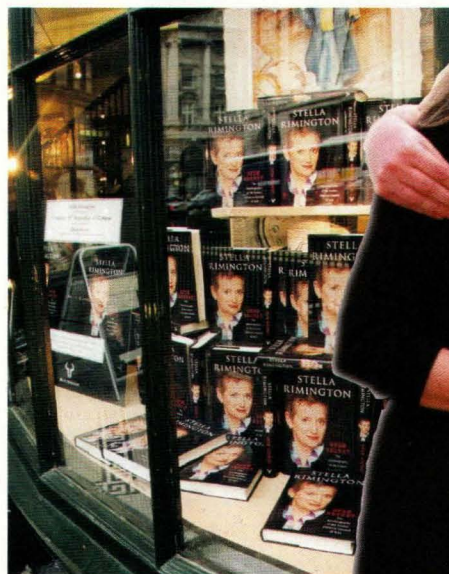
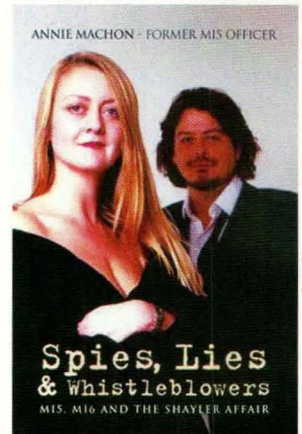
The affair has echoes of the notorious three-year long court battle which saw Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher do everything in her power to stop ex-MI5 bugging specialist Peter Wright publishing *'Spycatcher'*. Legal action in Australia (where the book was published)

followed, but a court ruling declared the UK has no legal authority.

Other MI5 personnel have published books about their work and life in the Security Service, perhaps most famously

former Director-General Stella Rimington. Her book *'Open Secret'* - an autobiography became an instant best-seller - though she too provoked anger at the highest levels when she ignored pleas not to go ahead. In the end, MI5 fought successfully to have certain sections removed.

Renegade officers David Shayler and Annie Machon, who both departed MI5 on the same day, went on to write books. Machon's work - *Spies, Lies and Whistleblowers: MI5 and the Shayler Affair* was critical of much of MI5's work.



Former MI5 officers - Annie Machon and David Shayler

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PRIMARY TARGETS -
the skyscraper at
Fountain Place and the
city's main airport

DALLAS

Al-Qaida's fascination with bringing down skyscrapers exposed again as FBI officers thwart terror plot

A 19-year-old Jordanian man, known locally as 'Sam', was arrested for plotting to destroy a Dallas skyscraper. Hosam Maher Husein Smadi has been charged with attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction. His demise came after yet another intricate "sting operation" - performed by Bureau agents and Dallas city police.

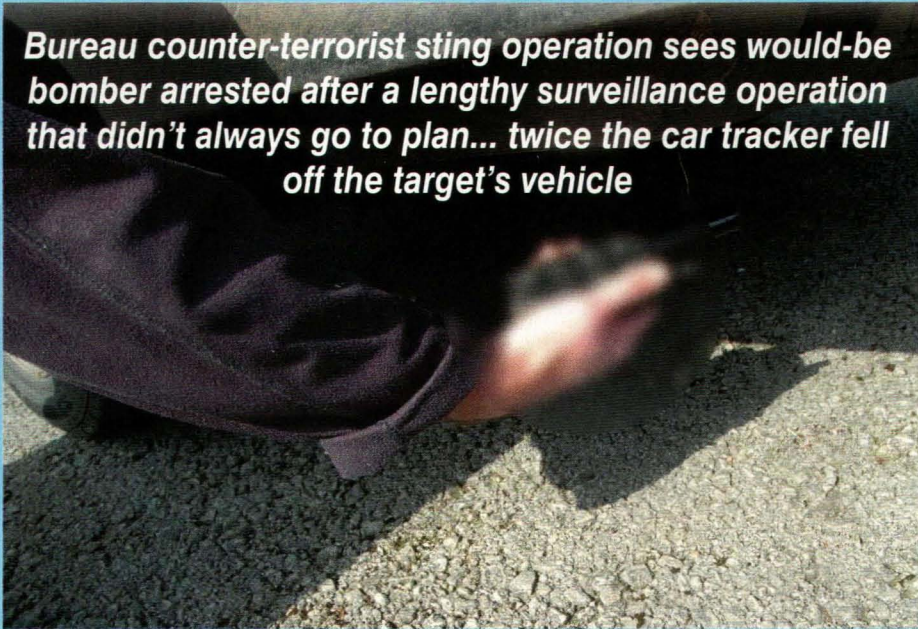
Smadi had arrived in the USA in Autumn of 2007 on a visitor's visa. For a few months he lived with his brother in California before later moving to Texas. In the summer of 2008, he married an American national - but was already under observance because of his ties to an Internet outfit that discussed terrorism on US soil.

By 2009, his e-mails and writings had become even more anti-American and he openly spoke about his intent to conduct a terrorist attack. One e-mail recovered from a chat room and sent by Smadi on 29 March read: "We shall attack them in their very own homes... Brother, by God, we shall attack them in a manner that hurts, an attack that shakes the world." In the same month, an FBI agent started to communicate with Smadi posing as a real al-Qaida "fixer". One FBI e-mail explained that he "doesn't have to



SKYSCRAPER PLOT

Bureau counter-terrorist sting operation sees would-be bomber arrested after a lengthy surveillance operation that didn't always go to plan... twice the car tracker fell off the target's vehicle



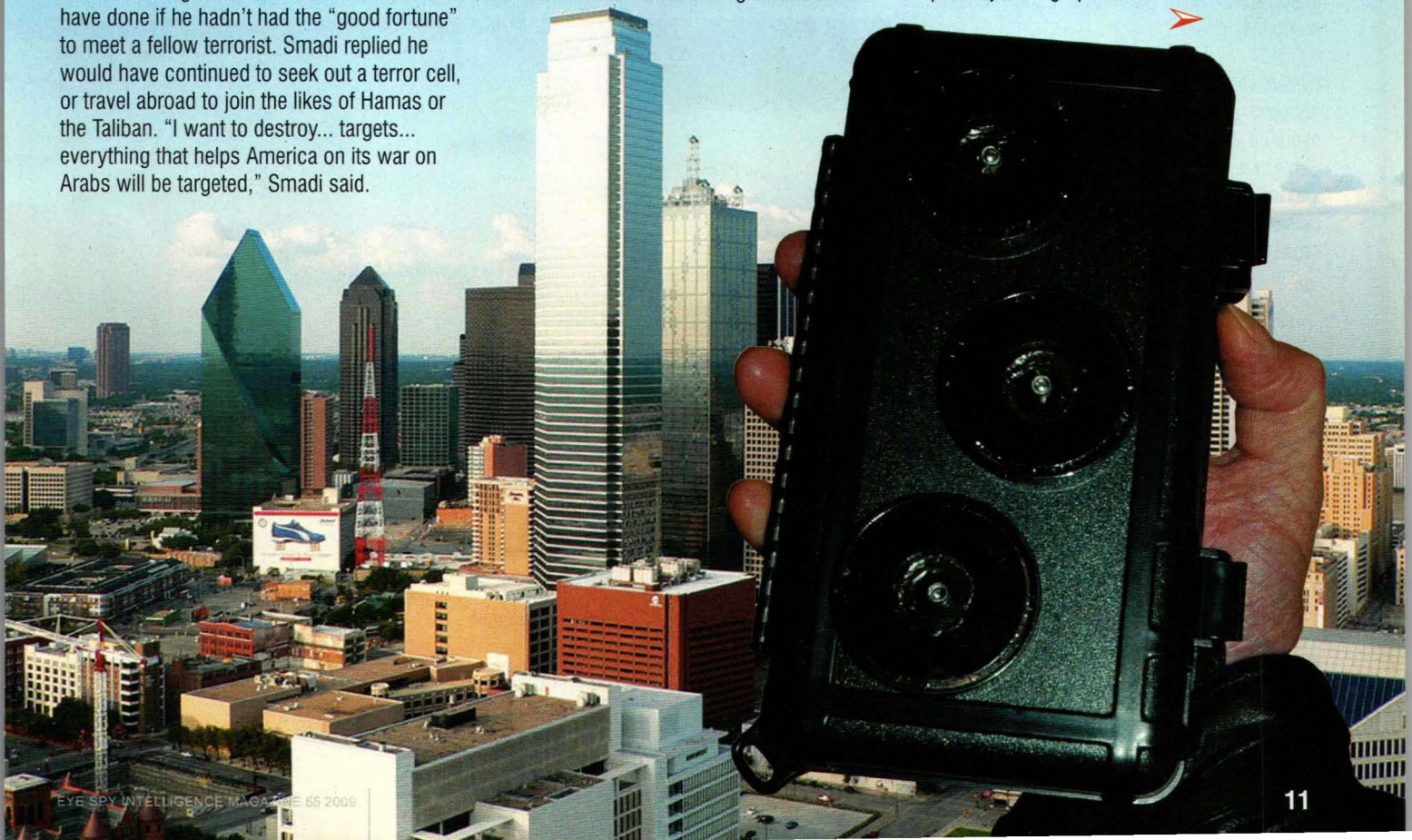
Suspect: Hosam Maher Husein Smadi believed he had managed to join an al-Qaida terror cell in Texas... with direct links to Osama bin-Laden

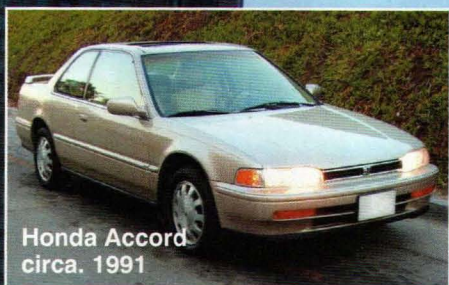
die" to commit jihad. Warming to this suggestion, Smadi agreed to meet the "al-Qaida" operative at a hotel in Dallas.

At that meeting he was asked what would he have done if he hadn't had the "good fortune" to meet a fellow terrorist. Smadi replied he would have continued to seek out a terror cell, or travel abroad to join the likes of Hamas or the Taliban. "I want to destroy... targets... everything that helps America on its war on Arabs will be targeted," Smadi said.

A few weeks later another meeting was held in Dallas. Smadi said he wanted to find the building of the "biggest credit card company" - because it was "credit that drives America." He told the undercover FBI agent that the

attack would be performed by detonating explosives via a remote control. At another meeting with two more "al-Qaida" operatives (undercover FBI men), Wells Fargo Bank, a National Guard armoury and the terminal building at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport were all identified as possible targets. By this time, the FBI had all they needed to set up a major sting operation.





Honda Accord
circa. 1991

Offered a set of earplugs to protect him from the noise of the explosion... Smadi refused and said he wanted to hear the blast and commotion



Dallas city centre

On 21 July, Smadi was picked up in a car driven by the agent. They drove to 1445 Ross Avenue in Dallas - the location of the towering 60-storey Fountain Place. During the reconnaissance, Smadi himself ventured into the building to have a "look-see". A short while later he made a seven-minute video explaining his reasons for the attack. His "al-Qaida" associate told him Osama bin-Laden will be personally given the video tape.

Further meetings between Smadi and the undercover agent ensued; logistics and planning were examined. Eventually on 20 September 2009, Smadi called his associate and told him he was ready to blow the building up. At the same time, he moved out of his small flat and into a mobile home in rural Hill County.

On 24 September, the plot came to fruition. Smadi drove what he thought was a massive truck bomb contained within a 2001 Ford Explorer under Fountain Place. He left that vehicle and sat in another car positioned a safe distance away. The FBI agent had explained he could use his cell phone to

detonate the device. When he tried, he was immediately arrested and charged with various terrorist offences. The sting was complete.

Court documents reveal that not everything went swimmingly for the Bureau. During the operation, agents twice placed a magnetic tracking device on Smadi's ageing 1991

Honda Accord, and on both occasions it dropped off - resulting in gaps in the surveillance. Losing patience, the agents then used a different type of tracker - but it wasn't as reliable as the first units - and again they lost their man. Eventually the Bureau applied to the courts to start "pinging" his cell phone to give a reasonable location finding.



Smadi believed the Ford Explorer was packed with explosives



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GATEWAY TO THE COVERT WORLD OF INTELLIGENCE

INFILTRATION



PARIS CITY CENTRE TARGETED AS AL-QAIDA'S SIX-YEAR 'AGENT-IN-PLACE' UNCOVERED AT CERN FACILITY

A nuclear physicist contracted to the CERN Large Hadron Collider - the massive 17-mile circular atom collider that sits underground on the Franco-Swiss border near Geneva - has been arrested by French counter-terrorist officers following an 18-month surveillance operation by France's domestic security agency - the DCRI. The 32-year old Frenchman of Algerian origin carried out analysis for the European Organisation for Nuclear Research which operates the facility. However, the suspect (and initially his younger

brother) came under observance after e-mails sent and received by the scientist, allegedly linked him to an al-Qaida outfit based in North Africa that has several operational terror cells in France. One communication revealed he was keen to join al-Qaida and fight NATO forces in Afghanistan.

E-mails sent by the man to 'Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghred' (AQIM) were intercepted by security services in France. Intelligence officials believe he was plotting to carry out attacks in the country, though not necessarily against the CERN facility. Some of the communications identified targets and sites close to the country's heart - many of them in Paris where AQIM has been particularly active in recent times. President Sarkozy is now known to have been targeted. Christophe Teissier, an anti-terrorist judge, said the men were being held under suspicion of "criminal activities related to a terrorist group."

At time of publication the man, who was arrested with his brother in the town of Vienna near Lyon, have simply been referred to as 'Brothers H', by the police. The Cern worker had sent e-mails expressing "his desire to carry out terror operations", but intelligence officials say neither man had "committed material preparatory acts". ➤

Brice Hortefeux, whose ministry oversees much of France's counter-terrorist work, believes the arrest of the scientist will help to expose a Europe-wide network of terror cells...



President Sarkozy - targeted



COURTESY: FRENCH INTERIOR MINISTRY

France's Interior Minister - Brice Hortefeux - told journalists that although the main target had been monitored since early 2008, an intense investigation was only actioned in September. The evidence was such that investigators thought it best to detain him in October. "The investigation will reveal what were the objectives in France or elsewhere of these men," said Hortefeux. "This will perhaps show that we avoided the worst." Asked about the presence of the terror group in France, the minister said: "We're in a state of permanent vigilance and are constantly monitoring terrorist activity. The risk is permanent."

Hortefeux, whose department oversees much of France's counter-terrorist operations,



An aerial view of the main site of CERN, at the border between Switzerland and France near Geneva, looking towards the Jura mountains in France



MI5 INTEREST

British intelligence officers have flown to Paris to liaise with their French counterparts after it emerged the scientist worked in England four years ago. Eye Spy understands he was contracted to a research laboratory in Oxfordshire carrying out work on nuclear physics. An MI5 team visited the scientific facility to try and determine if he has any links to suspected terror cells or individuals in the UK.



AQIM was previously known as 'Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat'. It is actively trying to overthrow the government of Algeria. AQIM has openly said its two other primary targets are France and the United States. Besides having already established a network of terror cells in Europe, it has direct ties to AQC (Al-Qaida Central) terrorists in Afghanistan and Pakistan

believes the arrest of the scientist will help to expose a Europe-wide network of terror cells.

Investigators described the older man as "very high level" and said that he had been in contact with individuals linked to AQIM - the North African wing of the terrorist network - about potential targets in France.

CERN's Large Hadron Collider, built to discover what happened immediately following the 'Big Bang' 14 billion years ago, briefly operated in 2008 before a fault brought the machine to a halt. However, it was due to start working again in November.

A CERN spokesman said the arrested man would not have access to anything that could have been used for terrorist purposes, and notes he was not an employee. "None of our research has potential for military application, and all our results are published openly in the public domain," it said in a statement.

Despite this, intelligence organisations across the world are deeply concerned that al-Qaida has managed to insert operatives and supporters into such a high-end research project. No agency, including MI5, has been able to create a "perfect profile" for the terror group's operatives. Some analysts point to the fact that its steady stream of suicide bombers seem to be drawn from the criminal fraternity or poor families. However, the group can always rely on a small number of supporters who are well educated "professionals", and difficult to detect. One intelligence analyst said: "Identifying and fighting the terror group in Afghanistan is probably easier than outing operatives like the CERN contractor. He worked at the site for six years."

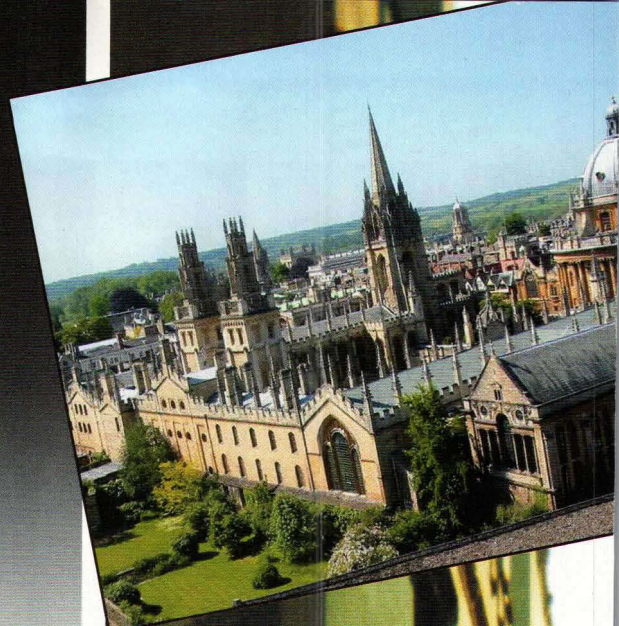
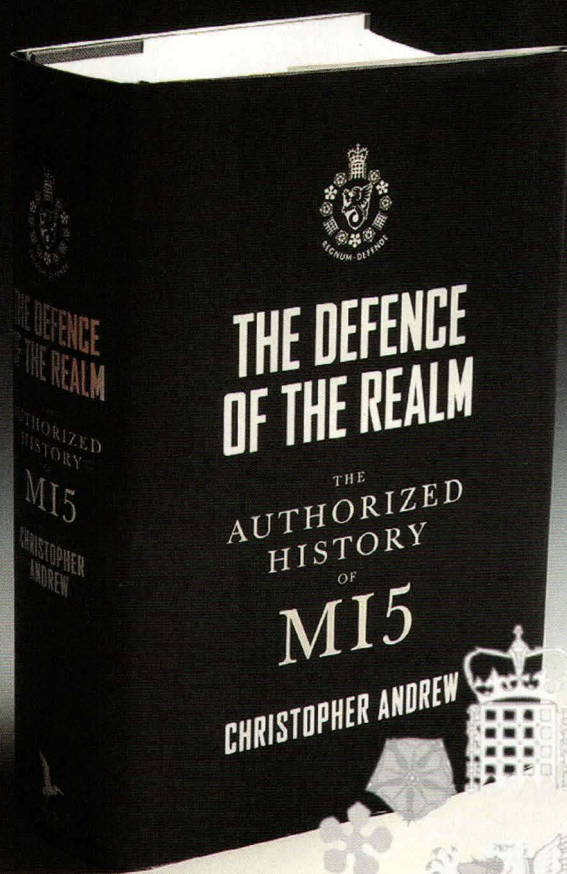
Following the arrests French intelligence officers removed at least two computers, various portable hard discs and several USB keys from the men's home.

MI5'S Person of Interest

**NORMAN
JOHN
WORTHINGTON**



Security Service's four-decade Registry file on Prime Minister Harold Wilson reveals interest, but no internal MI5 plot to remove a "friend of Moscow"



Authorised book of MI5's history acclaimed by world of intelligence

The release of MI5's authorised history - *The Defence of the Realm* by Christopher Andrew, professor of modern and contemporary history at Cambridge University, has thrown up a few surprises, including the code-name of the Service's secret file on former Prime Minister and suspected KGB asset - Harold Wilson. MI5's interest in Wilson during his two premierships (1964-1970 and 1974-76) is news to no-one. Wilson admitted on more than one occasion that he believed the Security Service (or elements within it), were scheming to have him removed from office. This was primarily because of the working-class Yorkshireman's links to communist



organisations, trade unions and left-wing movements in general. What is now known is that MI5 kept an active file on Wilson called '*Norman John Worthington*' in its Registry - a two million plus index of all kinds of 'persons of interest'. In Moscow, the KGB had given Wilson a code-name of its own - OLDING, and though MI5 had learned of this, it didn't necessarily mean he was an agent.

For many years espionage writers speculated that Wilson was a KGB spy - or at the very least a person Moscow could rely on. Peter Wright - MI5's creative bugging specialist and author of the highly controversial *Spycatcher* - once said about 30 MI5 men had formed a secret alliance to get rid of Wilson. So

MI5's interest in Wilson's political and... resulted from the Oxford and Cambridge recruitment...

2002 COMMENT ON HAROLD WILSON

In 2002, intelligence writer Christopher Andrew said this of premier Harold Wilson and his alleged liaison with the KGB and Moscow:

"There is a file on Harold Wilson and his KGB code-name was *Olding*. That doesn't however mean that he was a KGB spy, it simply means that like a lot of other people who weren't KGB spies, he did have a KGB codename. What there was however was an attempt to recruit Harold Wilson. Now, I don't think this was because there was ever any prospect of recruiting Harold Wilson, it was simply because the KGB always lived in the past.

"It remembered the great days immediately before and during the Second World War when it had the most astonishing recruitment and it could never bear to tell the leadership: 'Look the great days are gone. We can't do that anymore.' So it kept producing the names of people it never had any serious chance of recruiting, from Harold Wilson in this country to Zbigniew



Brzezinski in the United States to Oscar la Fontaine in the German Federal Republic.

"Where it hoped to find Wilson's weak spot was that after the Second World War he was one of the very few Western ministers who because he was interested in Soviet trade made a whole series of visits to the Soviet Union. So they hoped that he would prove vulnerable during one of those. They never did quite get to him but they were still hoping to recruit him even after he resigned as prime minister in 1976.

"Somebody... whose cover was that of a diplomat from the Soviet Embassy and who Harold Wilson was seeing quite properly - tried to recruit him, even then. So the fantasy lasted for over 30 years.



"There was no plot... no conspiracy"
Former MI5 Director-General Eliza Manningham-Buller



convinced was Wilson that the plot was real - he even muttered accusations that MI5 had bugged 10 Downing Street and his private telephone calls.

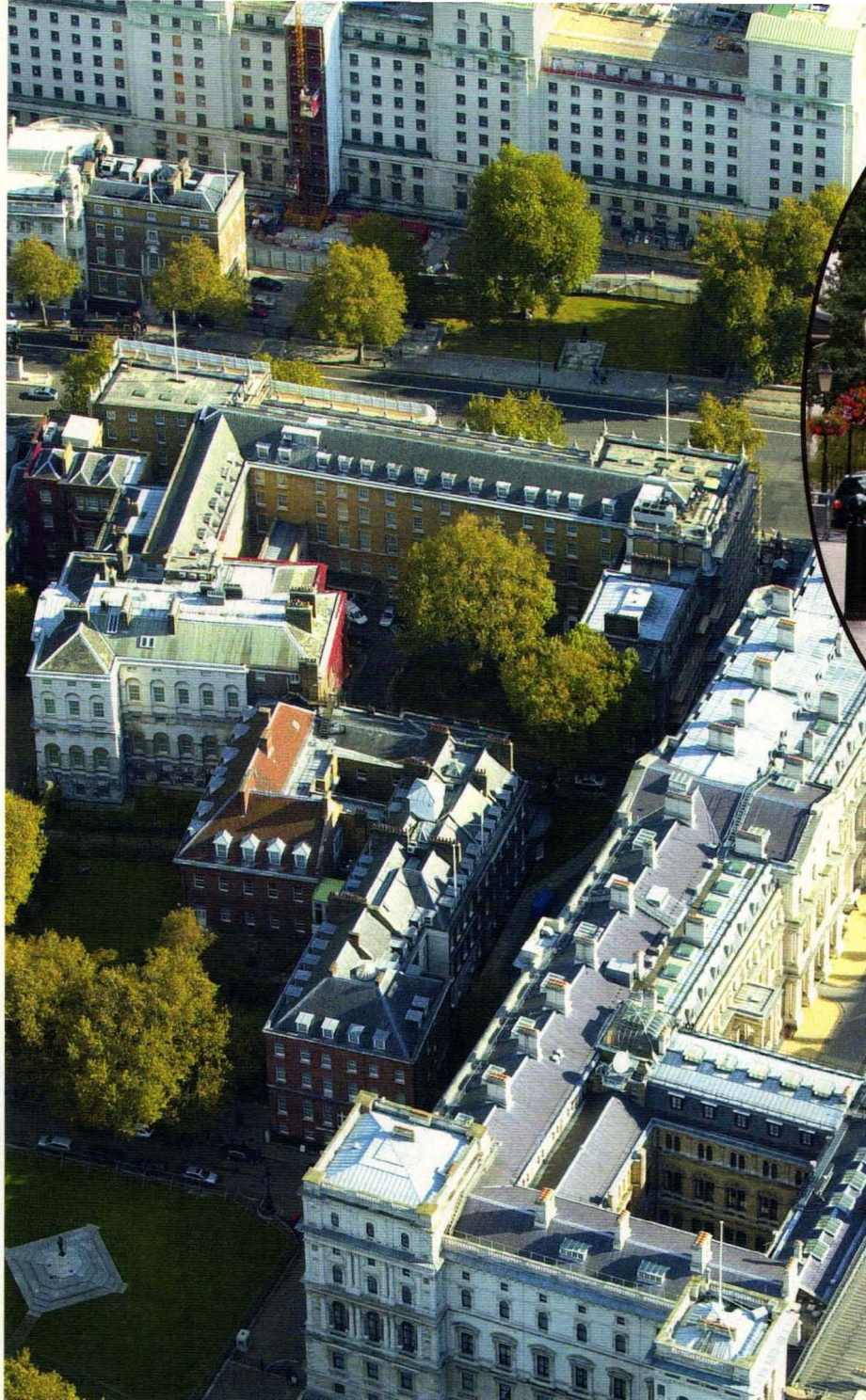
Remarkably, his file was created when he entered the House of Commons in 1945, and seems to have been active for at least 30 years.

MI5 has always rejected claims some of its officers plotted to overthrow Wilson, and this train of thought is evident in the writings and conclusions of Andrew. He says the file was "never used to undermine him", and that access was "strictly controlled". His summary was in part supported by former MI5 Director-General Eliza Manningham-Buller (left) who said: "There was no plot... no conspiracy." However, some intelligence watchers and sceptics believe Andrew was hardly likely to report otherwise.

MOSCOW'S FRIENDS

Besides Wilson, other Soviet-leaning politicians, union leaders and persons active in peace movements such as CND (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament) were also targeted by MI5 - some via tip-offs from colleagues and government ministers. Though such operations are hardly news, the MI5 files that have been opened reveal a little detail. And it's no wonder the Service kept Wilson's file open. Three individuals (all Labour politicians) in the

and a number of
n friends probably
time together at
e... hotbeds for the
KGB spies



An unusual view of Downing Street

Registry files are named as Soviet assets, contact men or agents: Bernard Floud, Will Owen and John Stonehouse (who later was handed the job of 'Postmaster General' in Harold Wilson's government). All three names were given to MI5 by a Czech defector. The book goes on to report that "there is no evidence the politicians passed over sensitive information". A phrase usually translated in 'intelligence speak' to mean "we have no idea what information was imparted".

Another person monitored was Jack Jones, a leading trade union official who for many years was regarded as a Soviet asset. It was rumoured Jones had a thick Registry file because of his liaisons with the left and

THE INCREDIBLE SHRINKING MI5 PLOT



The conspiracy theory surrounding Harold Wilson was fermented in Peter Wright's controversial, yet equally enthralling *Spycatcher*. In 1985 the UK Government started proceedings aimed at preventing the book being published in Australia. Two years later it lost the case and the printing presses started to roll. In America, the book sold an astonishing 400,000 hard copies in its first year. Elsewhere, the intrigue about the work and the government's attempt to block it, meant that it was similarly popular. All the while, people in the UK could still not legally read it. However, in 1991, the European Court of Human Rights found Britain had violated the right to freedom of speech.

By then, Wright had all but discredited his own evidence regarding the "thirty-man MI5 plot" in an interview with the BBC's *Panorama* programme of 13 October 1988. He admitted that his figure of thirty officers was greatly exaggerated: "The maximum number was eight or nine. Very often it was only three." When pressed further and asked, "How many people, when all the talking died down, were still serious in joining you in trying to get rid of Wilson?", Wright replied, "One, I should say." The interviewer asked, "Is that part of the book perhaps an exaggeration of what you recall now?" to which Wright responded, "I would say it is unreliable."

Despite this, Peter Wright died a millionaire in April 1995. He was 78.



John Stonehouse - named by MI5 as a KGB contact

other individuals who were also being surveilled. MI6 agent and former KGB officer Colonel Oleg Gordievsky is insistent that Jones was regarded by the KGB hierarchy as an "agent" - this phrase usually means a person is active in respect of supplying information or carrying out his handler's wishes. Andrew acknowledges Gordievsky's inside knowledge, but just like the three Labour politicians, says there is no evidence that he gave the Russians any information.



It's always been rumoured that MI5 played an active role in defeating the miners in the great national strike in the early 1980s. Premier Margaret Thatcher invited (insisted) MI5 to intercept NUM (National Union of Mineworkers) communications, especially when tens of thousands of striking miners started to travel the length and breadth of the country to picket energy and transport sites. Eye Spy learned that some helicopters even carried early versions of the 'Night Sun' searchlight to track miners enroute across the country at night. With the "active" encouragement of Thatcher, and armed in the knowledge that they were tackling a "tightly knit group of politically motivated men", MI5 sought out intelligence. Andrew believes such operations were at the behest of the government - and not sanctioned by MI5 leaders.

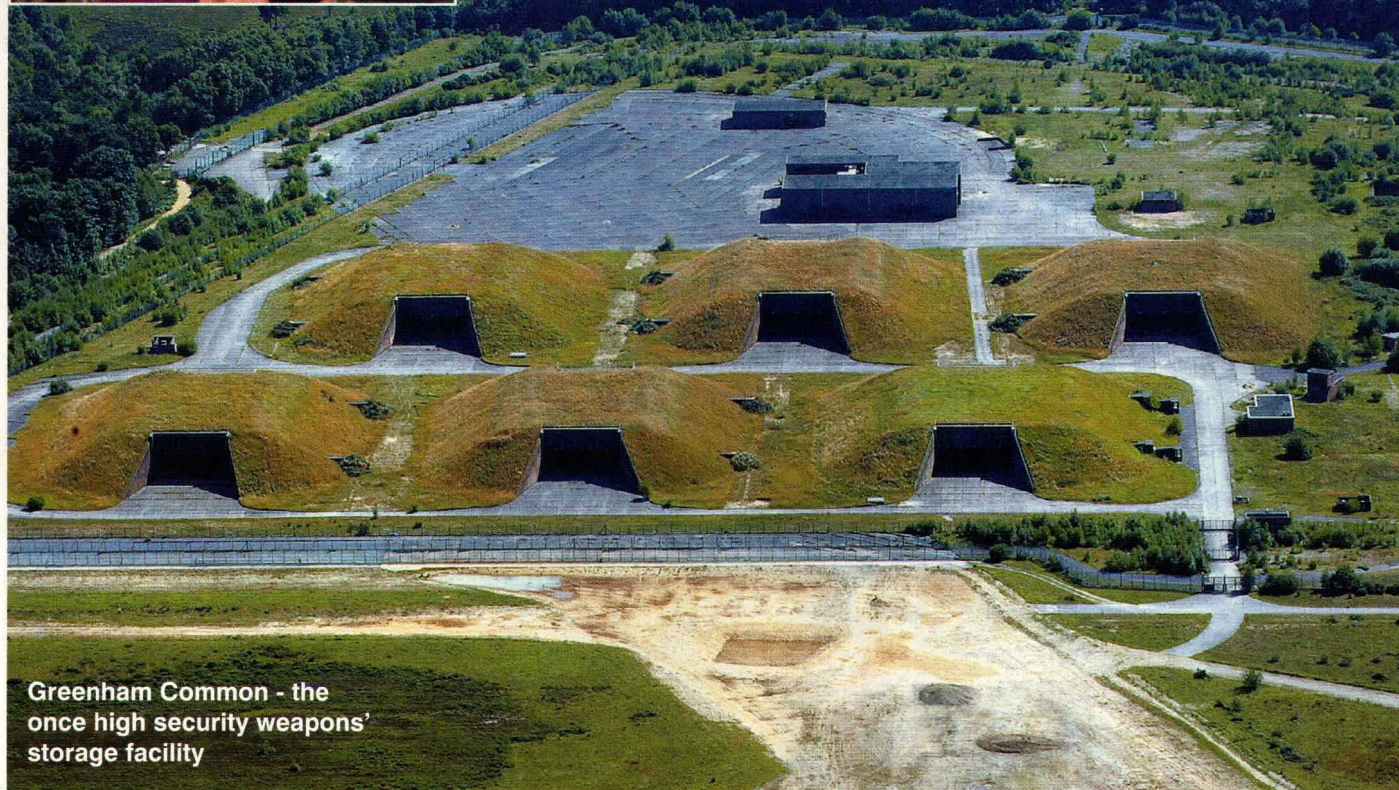
MI5 has an interest in organisations that could very easily be prone to infiltration. The Service is wary of some individuals and foreign nationals who have joined peace movements and pressure groups. Once infiltration is achieved - 'members' have the added bonus that allows them to legitimately travel to various sensitive locations in the UK and protest. Two decades ago those opposed to

nuclear weapons regularly gathered at the joint US-UK facility of Greenham Common - the perceived site of dozens of nuclear missiles targeting the Soviet Union. Outside the gates was a huge peace camp run predominantly by females. MI5 was naturally concerned by the possibility the camp (and various groups based here), had been infiltrated by Russian or Soviet Bloc agents. Labour MP and current minister Joan Ruddock, was also a CND chairwoman. Ruddock had a "legitimate" MI5 Registry file, though Andrew says this was because of an association with a man by the name of Mikhail Bogdanov. He was a KGB agent though Ruddock had no idea. As before, the book says she passed on no information.

• See page 72 for a special reader offer - *The Defence of the Realm*



Left: Colonel Oleg Gordievsky (right) pictured with Margaret Thatcher and Eye Spy associate editor Glenmore Tranear-Harvey



Greenham Common - the once high security weapons' storage facility

NEW NUCLEAR SITE EMERGES AS THE MOSSAD REVEAL

THE RUSSIAN

MOSSAD AGENTS UNCOVER RUSSIAN-IRA

Much speculation has ensued since a 7 September visit to Moscow by Israeli officials (see Eye Spy 64). This visit coincided with the hijacking of the 4000-tonne Maltese-flagged cargo ship - *Arctic Sea*. The supposed pre-planned meeting was related to Russia's continuing support of various nuclear weapons systems being built by Iran. However, just who flew to Moscow and the purpose of the trip is now the subject of much speculation. So too the exact cargo of the *Arctic Sea*. One Russian journalist who described a secret weapons cache in the ship, has since been threatened with his life and fled the country.

Now a new report in the *London Times* based on informed intelligence sources, states that Israel's Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and a senior intelligence official, also made a



Iran's latest nuclear effort is sited near the military base of Qom

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Uzi Arad, Israel's national security adviser and long-time Mossad man flew on a secret mission to deliver the 'Russian List'



Prime Minister
Binyamin
Netanyahu



Intelligence man Uzi Arad

secret visit to Moscow at the same time. According to one of the report's authors, Netanyahu delivered a listing of Russian scientists who have been "privately" helping Iran build a nuclear bomb.

The "cementing" of Iranian and Russian knowledge in respect of Tehran's bomb project, has led even ardent sceptics (who doubted the country's ability to build a nuclear device), to acknowledge that Iran has everything in place not only to build a device, but to "deliver" the weapon over thousands of miles. "We have heard that Netanyahu came with a list and concrete evidence showing that Russians are helping the Iranians to develop a bomb," a Russian military source said. "That is why it was kept secret. The point is not to

LIST

NUCLEAR LINK

embarrass Moscow, rather to spur it into action."

With Netanyahu was Uzi Arad, Israel's national security adviser. At the same time the two men sat down with Russia's Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and President Dmitry Medvedev in Moscow, Israeli intelligence officials planted a cover story with the media that Netanyahu was visiting a "secret military base in Israel" - hence his "sudden disappearance" and "availability".

The 'scientist list', prepared by the Mossad, came into being following 18 months of surveillance by its agents in several countries - including North Korea. The agency tracked the movements of so-called "freelance Russian scientists" to Iran. Once identified, it was clear Tehran had secretly enlisted the help of specialists in the field of nuclear weapons and plant building. And though Medvedev and Putin argued that the scientists are acting without official sanction, it is highly unlikely



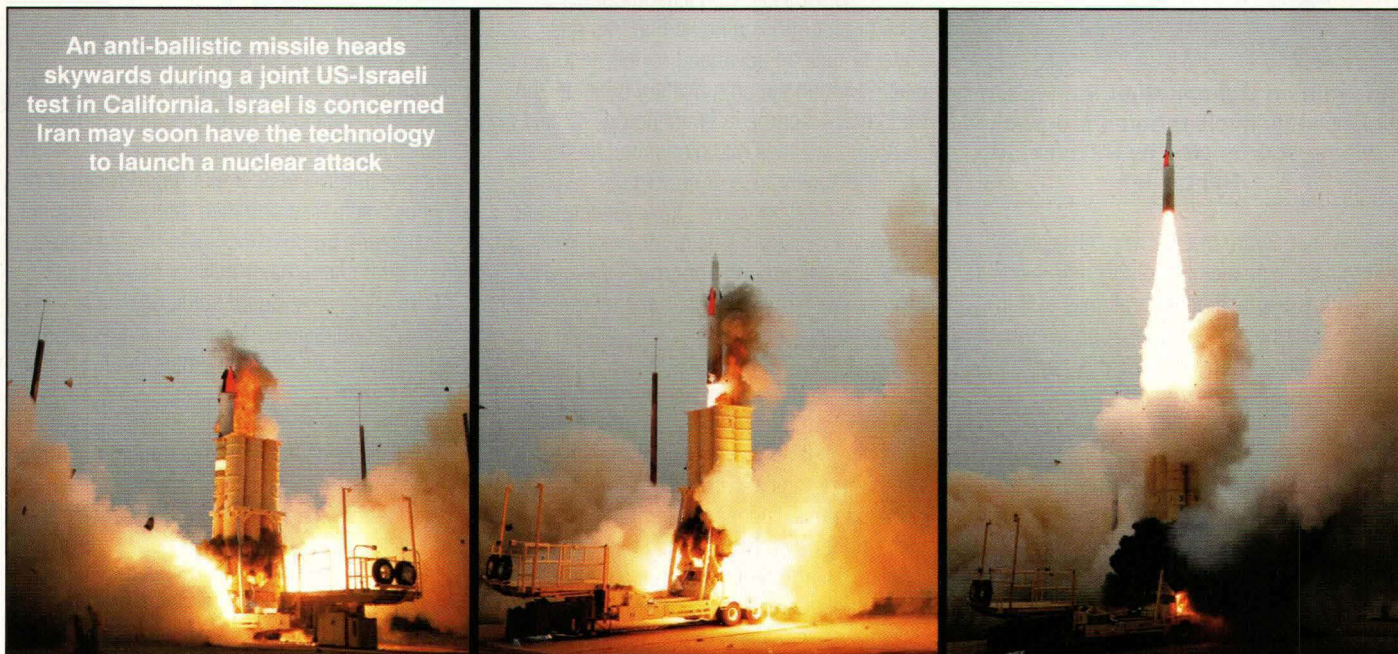
Another Key Iranian Nuclear Scientist "Defects"

Iranian officials have accused the CIA of being behind the disappearance of a key nuclear scientist. Shahram Amiri disappeared during the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Iran's Foreign Minister, Manouchehr Mottaki (right) said Tehran has "evidence of Washington's involvement" and says the CIA also played a role in the "abduction" of three other nuclear scientists. Speculation abounds that Amiri may have been the man who first revealed details to a US intelligence contact about the nuclear site at Qom. Mottaki said: "We have found documents that prove US interference of the Iranian pilgrim Shahram Amiri in Saudi Arabia. We hold Saudi Arabia responsible and consider the US to be involved in his arrest."



Few agree with the CIA abduction theory, though following the probable defection of Ali Reza Asghari, a deputy Defence Minister and prominent leader of the elite Revolutionary Guards in Turkey in 2007, it's likely the CIA, Mossad and MI6 have now gathered a plethora of useful intelligence on Iran's nuclear intention. Indeed, it's probably the reason why the CIA turned full circle in its report that said Iran's nuclear weapons programme stopped in 2003.

An anti-ballistic missile heads skywards during a joint US-Israeli test in California. Israel is concerned Iran may soon have the technology to launch a nuclear attack



"If no crippling sanctions are introduced by Christmas, Israel will strike..."

Former Israeli defence minister Ephraim Sneh



IAF F-15I Ra'am warplanes



Any raid on Qom or other Iranian sites linked to its nuclear bomb programme will be coordinated by IAF chief Ido Nehoshtan

they are not aware of their role. Also placed on the table was a secret report that revealed Russia has been shipping materials to Iran for use in its ballistic weapons' programmes - Shahab-3B and Sejil-2. And it is here that Eye Spy sources believe *Arctic Sea* comes into play.

The CIA's view is that the weapons transportation is inextricably linked to Iran's nuclear bomb ambitions. Because of this, an NSA satellite is permanently monitoring the likely rocket launch site at Parchin to the south of Tehran.

Mossad's and Netanyahu's personal intervention at this stage flies in the face of various intelligence assessments made by leading organisations. In 2007, the CIA issued a National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) that downplayed any possibility Iran was close to building a nuclear bomb. The report said all work on the nuclear warhead stopped in 2003. Clearly the CIA got it wrong. MI6 and France's DGSE initially agreed with the CIA, but later admitted work on the bomb had "restarted". The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), was more dismissive than the intelligence community, but in recent months, it too has become more open-minded.

The secret Russian-Iran liaison comes on the back of unsurprising news that Iran has covertly built an advanced enrichment plant under a mountain on a military base at Qom. An Eye Spy source in Washington DC said that NSA spy satellites had pinpointed the facility after the appearance of new roads, maintenance on existing tracks, new buildings and increased military traffic in the area. Mossad agents on the ground confirmed the known military site had been expanded to support a major nuclear plant.

With the CIA close to making an announcement about the secret site, and that Tehran had deceived the IAEA and international community (again), officials in Tehran declared the existence of Qom. It's likely had they not done so Israel would have attacked the site. This "intent" and the fact that the Mossad was aware of Qom, may have been relayed by Netanyahu to the Russian leaders



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Iran's Mahmoud Ahmadinejad says nuclear programme is for energy purposes only

at the secret meeting in Moscow. Henceforth President Medvedev may have forewarned Iran's President Ahmadinejad to "come clean" before Israel struck.

As for the facility, an early intelligence assessment of Qom prepared by the Mossad, reveals it is capable of holding up to 3,000 centrifuges - sufficient to produce at least one nuclear bomb a year. Iran's Vice-President Ali Akbar Salehi also admitted the location of the facility was purposely chosen because right next door sits a major military base manned by Revolutionary Guard soldiers. And in early 2009, an advanced air defence system was built providing additional protection from any aerial threat.

The UN is considering more sanctions, but commenting on the move, former Israeli defence minister Ephraim Sneh warned: "If no crippling sanctions are introduced by Christmas, Israel will strike," he said. "If we are left alone, we will act alone."

MI5 GARAGES FLATTENED

End Game for Famous London Watchers Site

One of MI5's first buildings ever exposed in the national media has succumbed to the bulldozer - though not because of publicity...

The servicing and special design wing that once supported MI5's fleet of A4 watchers' cars, left the building on Streatham High Street, London, several years ago - moving to a new more modern dedicated centre. The fact that MI5 had a team of engineers and "conversion" specialists in the area attracted publicity over three decades ago, when journalist Duncan Campbell was filmed in front of the main gates.

More recently, Campbell explained to the host of the popular Secret Bases web site - Alan Turnbull, that Streatham may also have been used as the site which converted a car used by MI5's sister organisation - MI6, to smuggle KGB Colonel Oleg Gordievsky out of Finland.

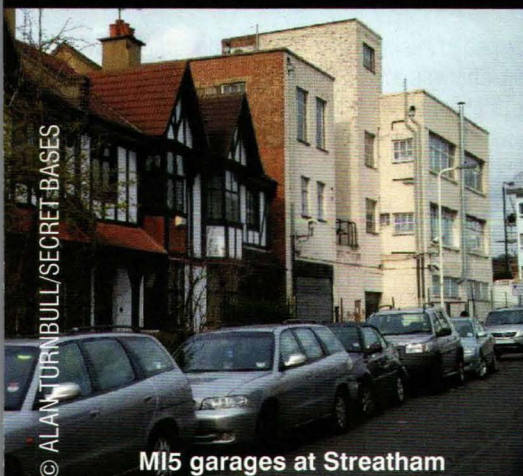
The garages were used by dozens of drivers assigned to MI5's A4 Branch in operations around the country, though mechanics also serviced and maintained a special fleet of motorbikes.

In 2006, news that the garages were being demolished heralded the end game for MI5's long association with Streatham. Its new London vehicle service centre is self-contained but continues to service, modify and equip the vehicles of both MI5 and MI6.



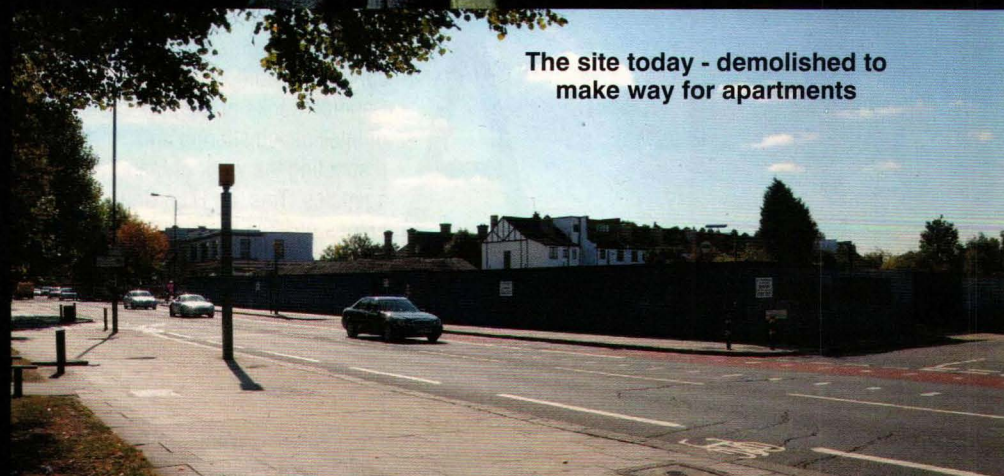
MI5 garages at Streatham shortly before closure

© ALAN TURNBULL/SECRET BASES



MI5 garages at Streatham

© ALAN TURNBULL/SECRET BASES



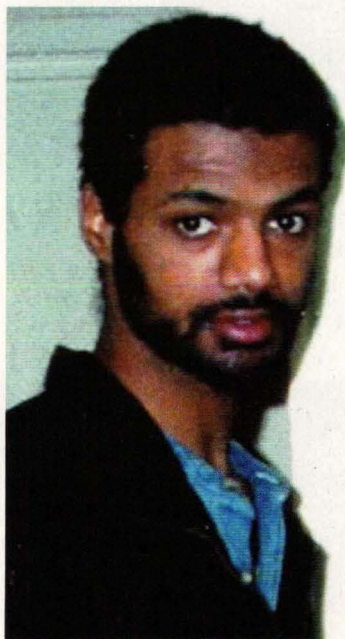
The site today - demolished to make way for apartments

© SNAPPERJACK OF LONDON

David Miliband (far right), the UK's Foreign Secretary, pictured with Sir John Sawers (centre), the new MI6 Chief. Mr Miliband is a staunch defender of the North Atlantic intelligence sharing agreement representing decades of secret liaisons between Britain and America

High Court ruling dismays UK and US intelligence officials

SECRET LIAISON AND PROTOCOL



UK Government ordered to release seven CIA paragraphs... a decision that threatens the world's most unique intelligence sharing system

Addressing a conference in Bristol, Jonathan Evans, MI5's Director-General, spoke of the importance of intelligence sharing and respecting the work of friendly agencies. This, as High Court judges ordered the disclosure of "seven CIA paragraphs" relating to former terror suspect - Ethiopian-born Binyam Mohamed (left) and his alleged mistreatment by the US agency. The ruling said the UK Government's actions were "harmful to the rule of law".

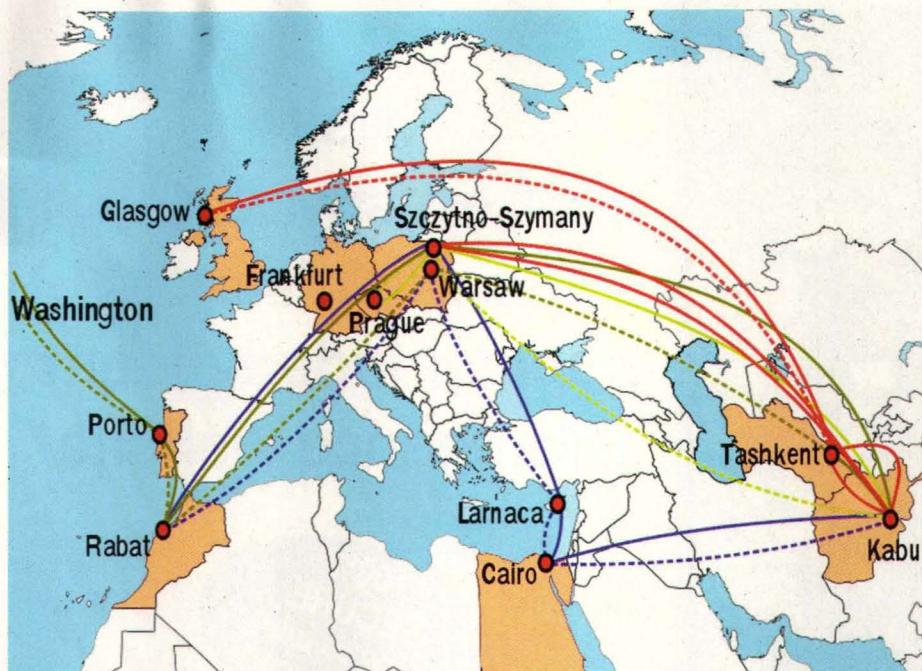
One judge drew reference to 'Witness B', an undercover MI5 officer who interviewed

Mohamed in Pakistan in 2002. The document may reveal if he was aware of Mohamed's condition prior to his questioning (did he know he was being tortured at the time). Mohamed has spoken publicly about his treatment and has listed various actions allegedly performed by intelligence officials while he was held in a secret prison in Pakistan.

Foreign Secretary David Miliband was furious at the decision which essentially breaks the intelligence-sharing protocol between the UK and US intelligence agencies. He said it would have a detrimental impact on future liaisons. Announcing his intention to appeal, Mr Miliband said: "The Government is deeply disappointed by the judg-



Foreign & Commonwealth Office



Reported routes used by the CIA's 'ghost airline' to transfer suspected al-Qaida terrorists to various holding stations for interview. The system was known as "extraordinary rendition". The favoured aircraft used in the process was the Gulfstream V (pictured).

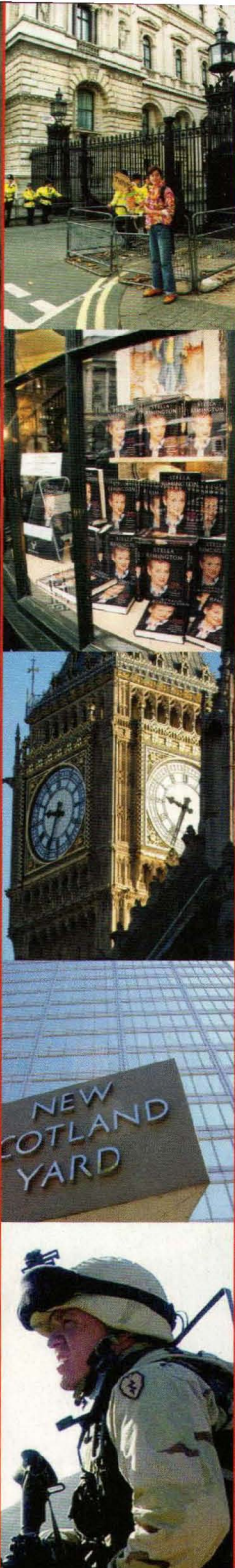


ment handed down today by the High Court which concludes that a summary of US intelligence material should be put into the public domain against their wishes. We will be appealing in the strongest possible terms."

His viewpoint was rejected by the judges. "The suppression of reports of wrongdoing by officials in circumstances which cannot in any way affect national security is inimical to the rule of law," Lord Justice Thomas and Mr Justice Lloyd Jones said. "Championing the rule of law, not subordinating it, is the cornerstone of democracy."

The CIA document allegedly contains material given to a British intelligence agency whilst the suspect was in jail and, more importantly, prior to his interview by Witness B. And in a bizarre twist, New Scotland Yard has now





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been brought into the affray and left little option but to investigate the MI5 man for "possible criminal wrongdoing".

One ruling judge said: "...[an explanation was needed] what the United Kingdom government actually knew about what was alleged to be cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or torture, in particular what Witness B knew before he interviewed Mohamed in Pakistan." He went on to say it should be made public "what MI5 and others knew when they provided further information to the United States to be used in the interrogation."

Perhaps a little puzzling, the judges said there was nothing in the seven paragraphs that had anything remotely to do with secret intelligence. Strange, because anything that is contained within a secret intelligence document must surely be intelligence?

At the ruling, a reference to the intelligence mechanism that tried to convince people the release of the material would be damaging, was also discussed. Especially the way in

***I have every
confidence in the
behaviour of my
officers in what
were difficult and,
at times, dangerous
circumstances..."***

Jonathan Evans
MI5 Director-General



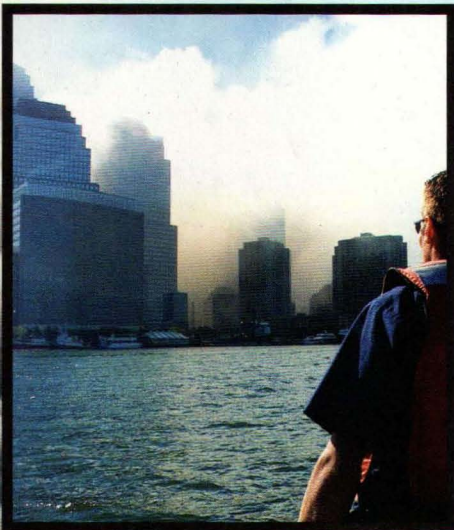
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FIVE MILLION HITS A MONTH

which the CIA sent a letter to the Foreign Office warning of "consequences". The judges rejected the CIA and MI6's argument declaring: "The public interest in making the paragraphs public is overwhelming."

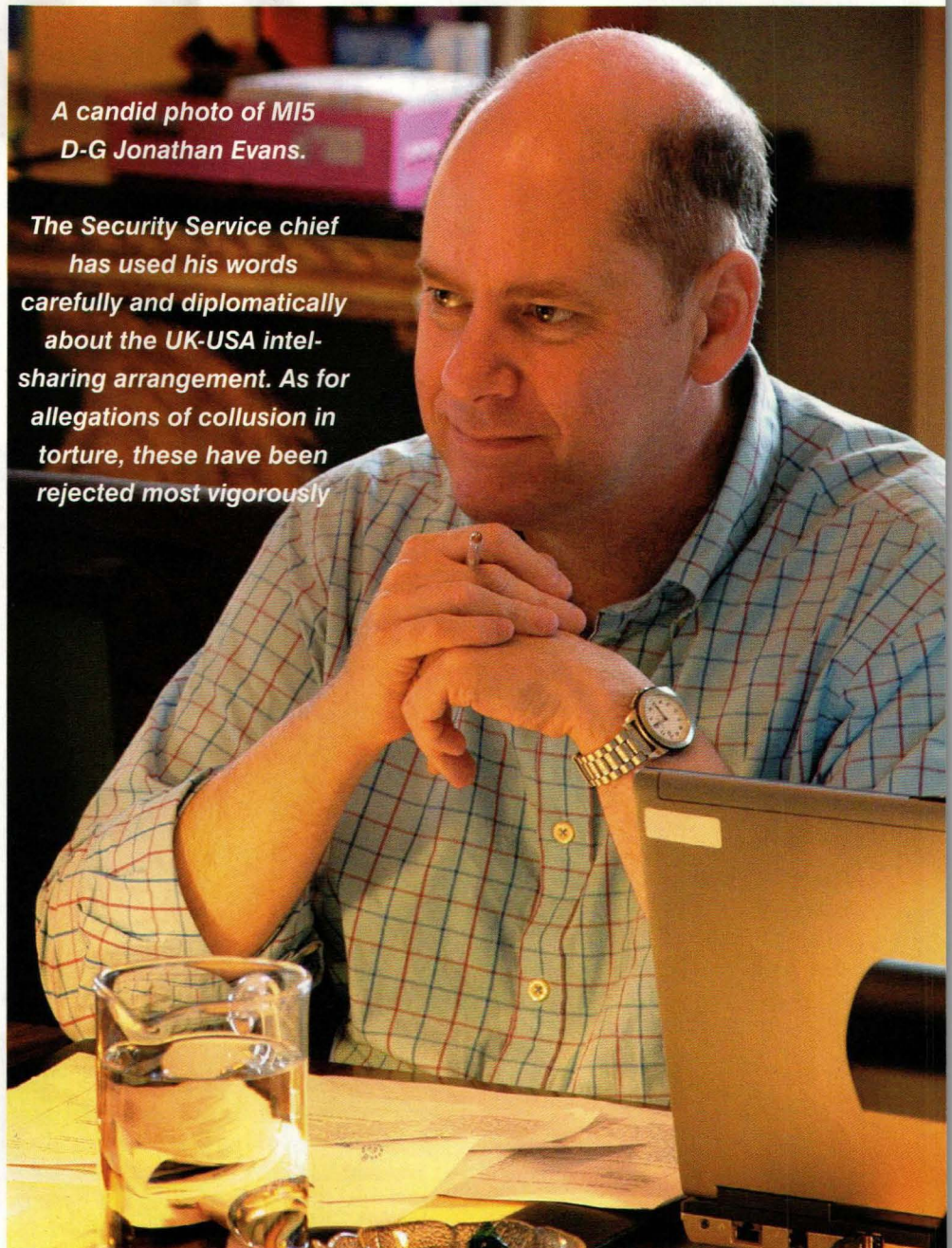
MI5 D-G Jonathan Evans, meanwhile, speaking at Bristol University, acknowledged his Service had been "slow to detect the emerging pattern of US practice in the period after 9/11." He said: "But it is important to recognise that we do not control what other countries do, that operational decisions have to be taken with the knowledge available, even if it is incomplete, and that when the emerging pattern of US policy was detected, necessary improvements were made." And then he made a powerful statement that was essentially aimed at those who suspect MI5 of complicity and wrong-doing. "[MI5] does not torture people, nor do we collude in torture or solicit others to torture people on our behalf."

Mr Evans, who is also one of the world's most experienced counter-terrorist officers, also reflected on previous intelligence services'



**A candid photo of MI5
D-G Jonathan Evans.**

**The Security Service chief
has used his words
carefully and diplomatically
about the UK-USA intel-
sharing arrangement. As for
allegations of collusion in
torture, these have been
rejected most vigorously**



actions following 9/11 and the importance of intelligence sharing: "Given the pressing need to understand and uncover al-Qaida's plans, were we to deal, however circumspectly, with those security services who had experience of working against al-Qaida on their own territory, or were we to refuse to deal with them, accepting that in so doing we would be cutting off a potentially vital source of information that would prevent attacks in the west?"

"In my view we would have been derelict in our duty if we had not worked, circumspectly, with overseas liaisons who were in a position to provide intelligence that could safeguard this country from attack. I have every confidence in the behaviour of my officers in what were difficult and, at times, dangerous circumstances."

Though the High Court ruling said the CIA material must be released, much to the

dismay of senior UK intelligence officials at MI5 and MI6, the government has appealed forestalling their release.

HIGH-COURT RULING - STATE DEPARTMENT RESPONSE

A disappointed Ian Kelly (right), the US State Department spokesman said he was not pleased with the decision noting that confidential channels must be in place if intelligence sharing was to continue to the fullest extent possible. "We both have a stake in ensuring that this kind of intelligence sharing continues to the fullest extent possible. We keep this information confidential because this information is important to protect our own citizens." Kelly supported Britain's decision to appeal.



TRADECRAFT: NOTES ON SURVEILLANCE

BEHIND CLOSED

International surveillance authority, specialist instructor and author of the forthcoming book - **Surveillance Tradecraft** - Peter Jenkins provides an insight into what transpires during and after a surveillance operation...

Team debriefs are a very important part of any surveillance. They can be informal affairs over a drink in a café before the team disperses, or far more formal back at the office. This is especially the case if the operation involves a large team in a complex or long term surveillance. A debrief is divided into three logical phases which we will examine in turn.

- Intelligence Debrief
- Operational Debrief
- Exposure Levels

INTELLIGENCE DEBRIEF

This first phase deals with any intelligence obtained about a target or targets. Surveillance logs are compiled to provide a master log of events which will be reported to a client, for example. The debrief can be chaired by the team leader or loggist. This part of the debrief should concentrate on:

- Timings
- Places
- Routes
- Stops
- Activity
- Meetings
- Descriptions

Only the actions of the target should be discussed at this stage. This is important as the client may be present. Surveillance operatives have to be very careful not to interject comments such as: *"Well I could see the target but a woman approached me and started asking what I was doing so I had to move to another position and then my radio went down... etc"*. It is not important at this stage - intelligence only is required. Another point of contention may arise because operatives have been working all day. Some may want to get the debrief over and done with quickly and finish for the day. If team members are allowed to side track the debrief, it will never finish.

Once the intelligence debrief is complete and logs, videos and photographs are done with, you can then move onto the next phase.

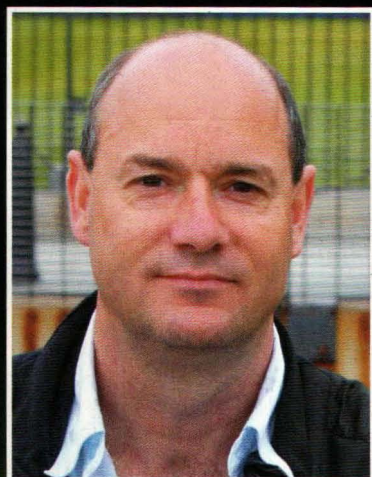
OPERATIONAL DEBRIEF

This is the time for the team to discuss good points of the surveillance, what went wrong, or how it can be improved. Similarly, any changes to the surveillance plan can be raised. It is also the time to be self-critical and acknowledge mistakes so they are not made by you or anyone else. It makes a good learning place for all.

If a team member identifies certain areas of the surveillance to avoid, (maybe due to a third party or warning signs), or finds a good position to 'lay up', or experiences a really bad road junction which is hard to get out of, then this should be discussed for all to benefit. This part of the debrief should be constructive and not personal. All surveillance operatives, even experienced ones, make mistakes from time to time and the person pointing the finger at one member of the team should keep in mind that

Heat States and Surveil

DOORS:



Peter Jenkins

it may be them that makes the next mistake. Personal interference or comments should be avoided. Any comments made at this stage are always confined to the debrief and that once proceedings are complete, it's important that they are not continued afterwards.



Be aware of this part of the debrief getting out of control and going on for hours on end. In training, the easiest way to control this is to ask for each member of the team to provide one good point and one bad point about the surveillance. Operationally, each person is set a five minute time limit to have their say and then finish. Remember: *Intelligence* is what the target did, *Operational* is what the team did.

Once the operational debrief is concluded, we can move on to an equally important phase.

EXPOSURE LEVELS

At the outset of a professional surveillance, or a training exercise, an operative is given 10 'lives', or 'heat states' [State not Stake] as they are often referred to in the trade. Every

A crowd of people yet eye-contact has taken place with just two persons. If these were targets would the operative be obliged to lower his/her heat state?



ance Team Debriefings



Lengthy exposure on a long vehicle-free road could increase your vehicle heat state. If the team decides their vehicle has been seen and is regarded as suspicious, it is best not to use it the next day

time a team member has exposure to the target, they lose a life or two, depending on the nature of the incident. For instance, if the target goes into a hotel and the operative decides to go close in order to overhear a conversation. In such cases they may want to dispose of two lives because of the closeness of their encounter. The score will have dropped to nine or eight but only if the target observed the operative. If the target then gets on to a bus and the operative decides to join him (in order to keep control) this too can lead to a further loss of heat states. [Hopefully the operative can sit behind the target limiting exposure). Once a colleague is in a position to take over the surveillance, or when the target gets off the bus, for example, the first operative's 'heat states' may now have dropped to six or seven.

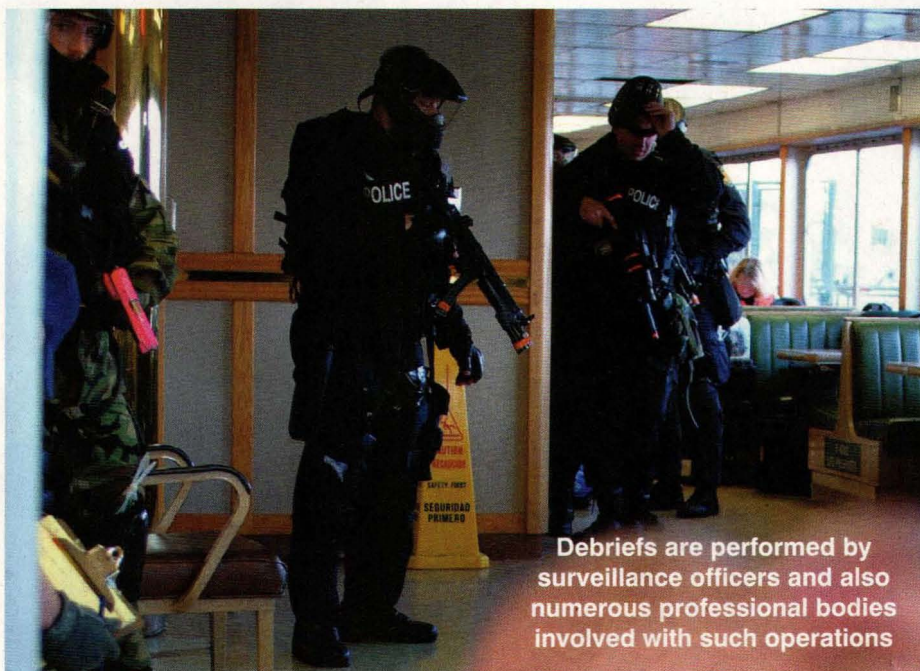
There are many situations whereby the operative can be exposed, thus it's important to be honest and use the criteria explained here to determine the heat state score.

During a debrief each member of the team is asked for their heat state number which is duly recorded by the team leader. It may also be wise at this stage to explain the circumstances of why an operative has reached his or her particular number.

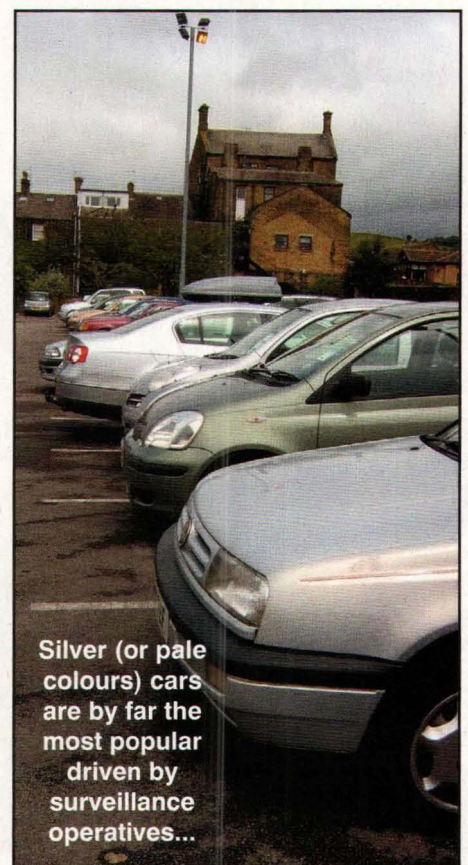
Only the individual can truly tell how much exposure has occurred during a surveillance. It is also imperative that if they believe a number of four or five has been reached, a decision not to work on the same target again the following day must be carefully considered. Operatives should

also be careful of being *over paranoid* or *too cautious* as it's often the case an over estimation of heat states can ensue (especially when new to surveillance and/or inexperienced). Personally, I always calculate a figure and then add one back on.

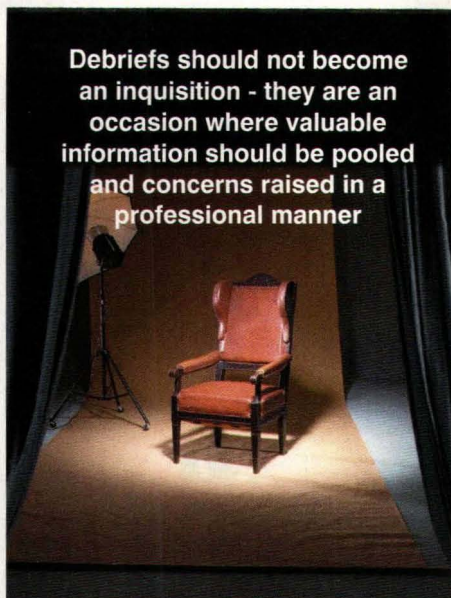
During a training surveillance course a class will typically place a target under observance for one day. The target does not know any of the class and in turn, they have never seen the target



Debriefs are performed by surveillance officers and also numerous professional bodies involved with such operations



Silver (or pale colours) cars are by far the most popular driven by surveillance operatives...



Debriefs should not become an inquisition - they are an occasion where valuable information should be pooled and concerns raised in a professional manner

before. This is good practise in order to establish what heat states really are and to fully understand how much you can get away with during a real surveillance.

When the exercise is concluded, the target is debriefed away from the class and asked who he may have noticed and why. Quite often he will mention people who have had nothing to do with the surveillance team; others he will be unsure of and may not be from the team. If the target does identify an operative, it is usually down to multiple sightings or unnatural behaviour.

It's my experience, and a surprising one, to find just how many students give themselves a low score, only for the target to reveal he did not suspect them as being part of the surveillance operation.

Besides adopting the heat state rule for operatives, it's important to do this with any participating surveillance vehicle. If for some reason, a vehicle (call sign Golf, for example) has had a lot of exposure, perhaps due to a *long follow* without any cover, then its occupants must give it a score out of 10. Just like foot surveillance



Following a target onto a bus may raise an operator's heat state



Attracting attention in vehicles can be limited through experience gleaned in the art. However, there are also basic rules which help lessen exposure. Which of these vehicles, for instance, would rarely be used in a mobile surveillance?



Clandestine Anti-Surveillance

How an individual can still perform clandestine activity knowing or suspecting surveillance is present:

- The Clandestine Procedure
- Appearing Mundane
- Creating a Routine
- Adopting High Visibility
- Use of Dead Ground
- Going Black
 - Changing Clothing
 - Professional Disguises

operatives, if it is low the team should seriously consider changing the vehicle the next day.

If this can't be done, then at the very least allow some time lapse before you continue the surveillance with the same vehicle.

If you are a team leader or manager and working a number of the same operators on a regular basis, it may be worth considering keeping a 'heat state journal'. If you are working in law enforcement or the military or conduct long term operations against regular targets, it may also be a consideration. Every time a surveillance operation is completed, list the operatives and

their scores in a book. Over a period of time the data will reveal a number of things; if an operator is constantly coming back with high scores of nine or ten, it may indicate that he or she is *hanging back* too often without risking much and allowing colleagues to do all of the work. Conversely, if someone is constantly coming back with a low score you have to ask:

1. Are they too keen and being overzealous by *going in hard* all of the time?
2. Are they having to go in hard and close because the others are hanging back?
3. Are they going in hard and close because they are too adventurous, perhaps silly and do not really appreciate the risks?

Over time, you can build up a picture of how your team operates and performs, this is why I believe the terms 'Loss versus Gain' is so important.

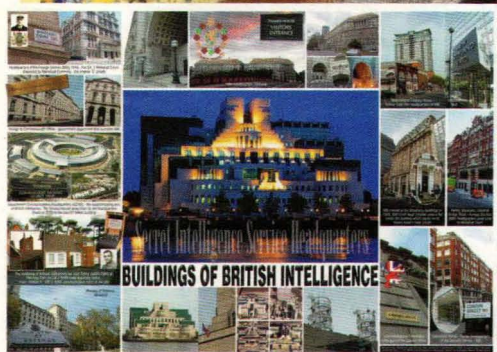
THE GOLDEN DEBRIEFING RULE

Once the debrief is finished, it is finished.

Final comments: Sometimes people make mistakes and they can make big ones, occasionally leading to compromise or an accident. At a debrief 'finger pointing' and the 'blame game' can get very personal. It should be stopped as quickly as possible and never continue beyond the debrief as it generates animosity. If an operative blames someone today, it usually follows that they will make a mistake tomorrow...

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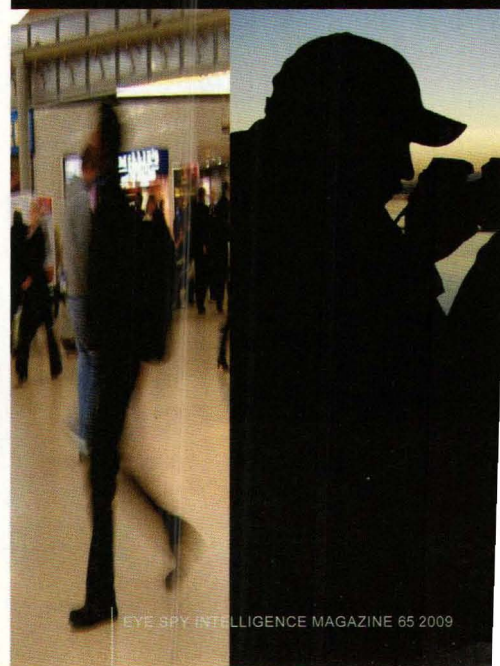
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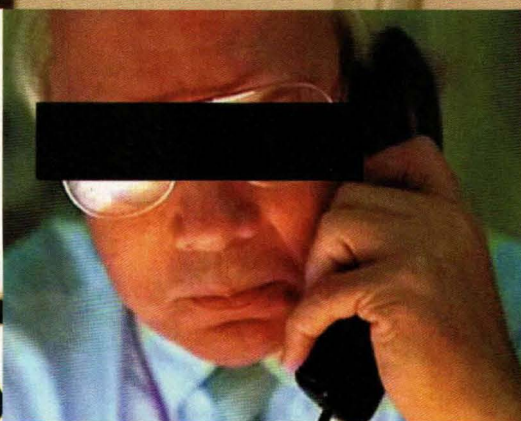
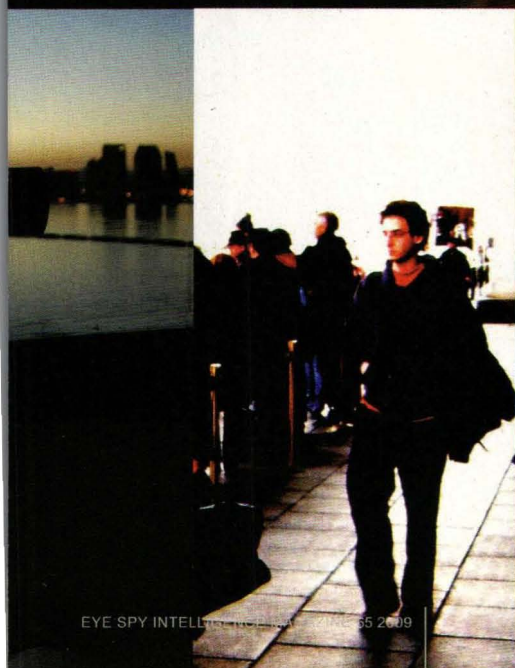
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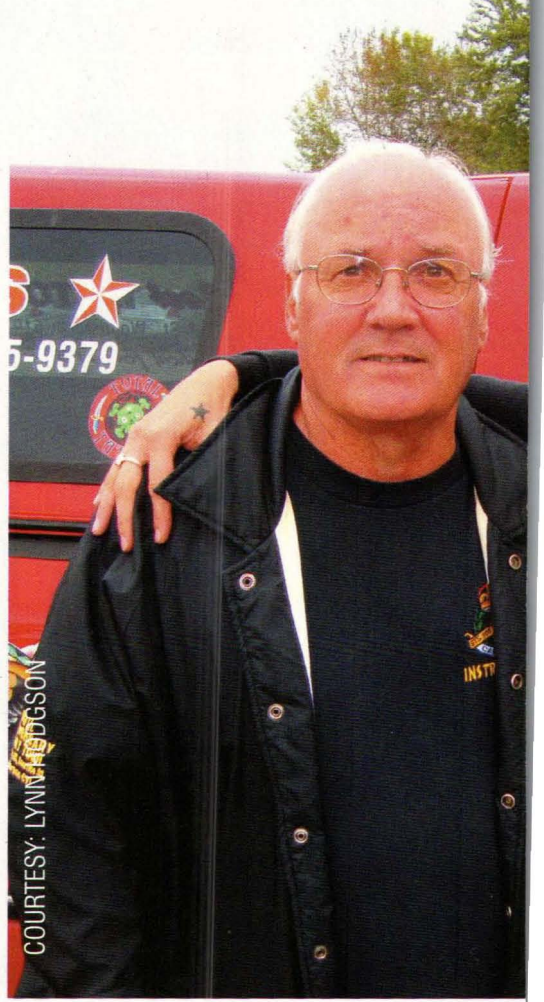
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Lynn Philip Hodgson recently
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 This prompted Lynn to write a
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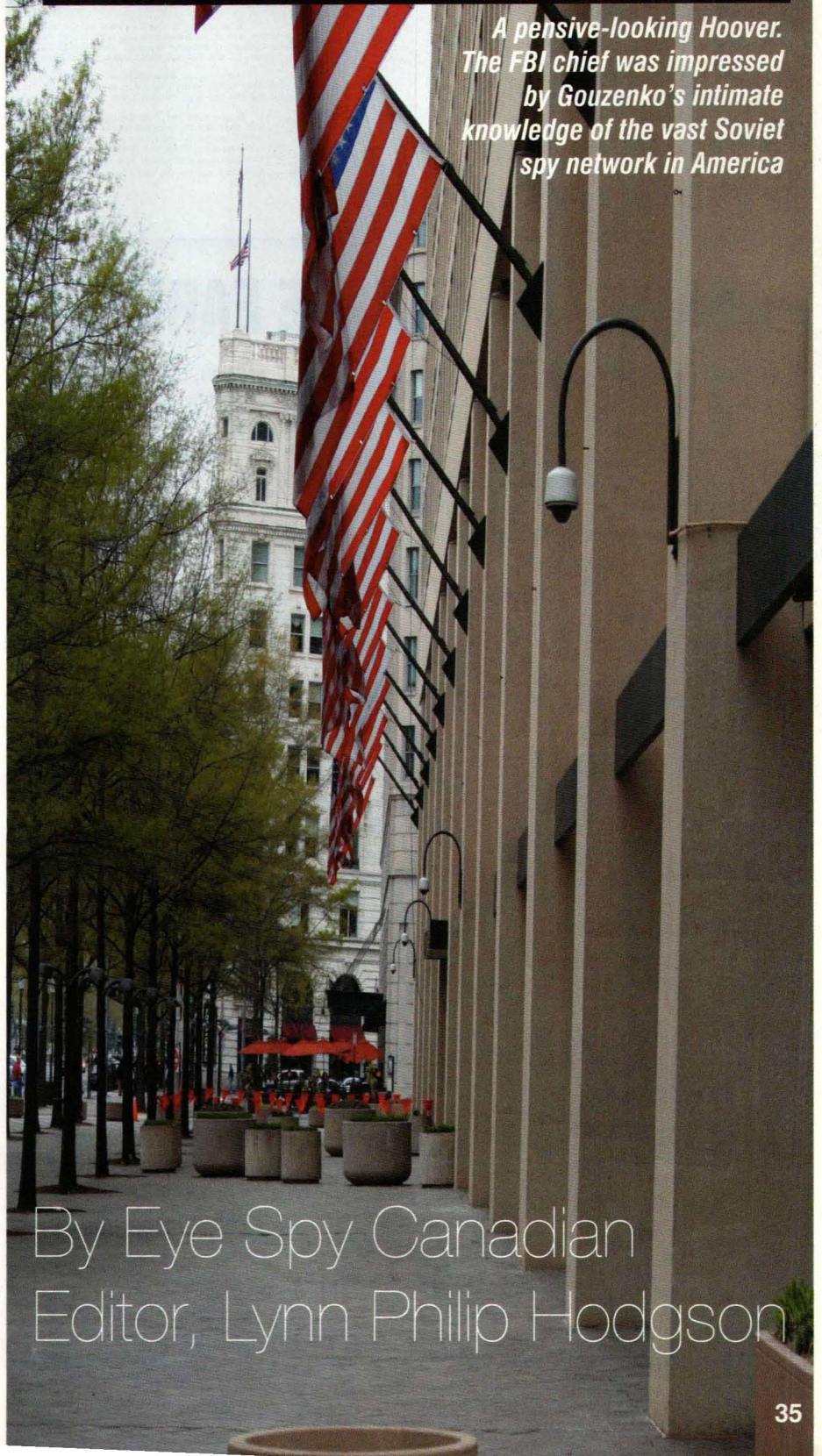
FBI headquarters, Washington DC

LETTERS n Hoover: nko Affair

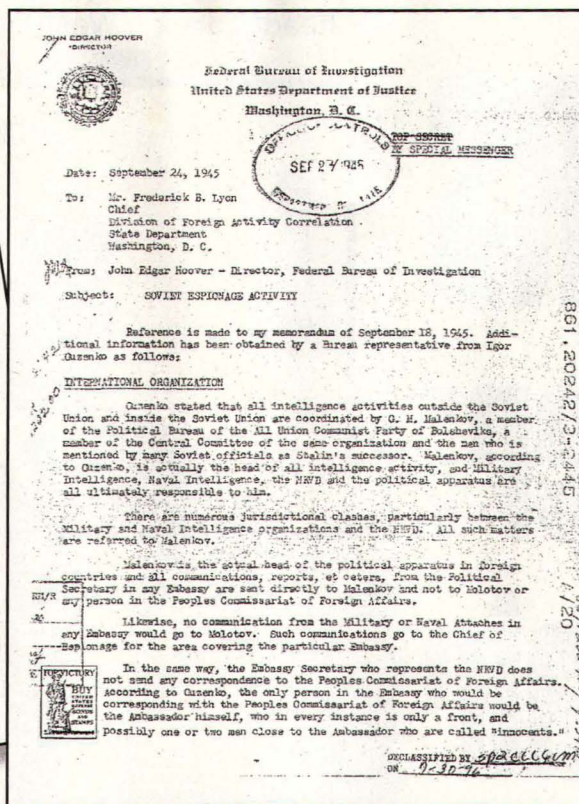
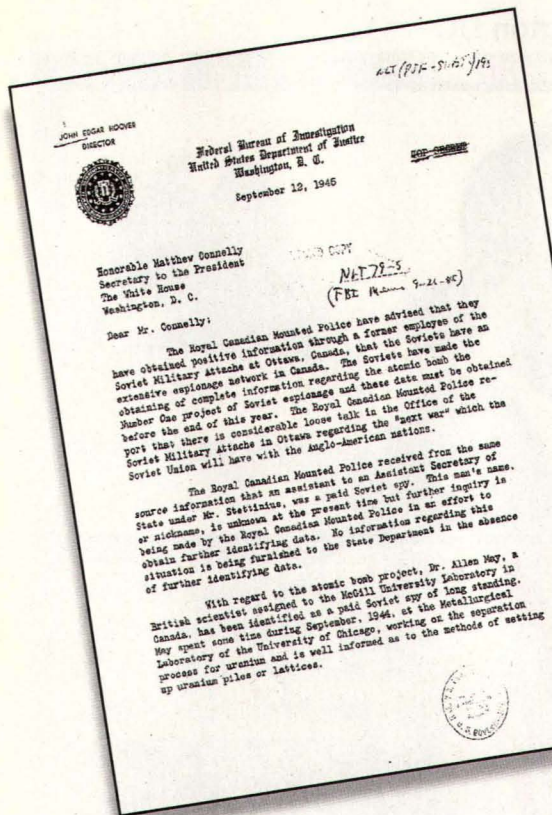
a surprise visitor on his
Great Granddaughter of the
and defector - Igor Gouzenko,
interesting feature on one of
E... ➤



A pensive-looking Hoover. The FBI chief was impressed by Gouzenko's intimate knowledge of the vast Soviet spy network in America



By Eye Spy Canadian
Editor, Lynn Philip Hodgson



DOCUMENTS PROVIDE EARLY UNDERSTANDING OF SO

In the last edition of Eye Spy, a friend and associate of Igor Gouzenko, a key Russian intelligence officer (GRU), again raised questions about the role of MI5's former Director-General Roger Hollis. Gouzenko, who had a tremendous intimate knowledge of the KGB's working infrastructure and its many spy networks, believed Hollis was a KGB mole. Gouzenko's defection in Ottawa in the fall of 1945 has been well documented. Here, for the first time, Eye Spy reveals the feelings of FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover in respect of the Gouzenko affair from an American viewpoint.



On 24 September 1945, Hoover wrote a letter to the US State Department outlining the vast network of Soviet spies operating in North America. In it was no indication as to whether the Americans were involved in the initial interrogation of Gouzenko nor whether they were allowed to interview him after the Canadians had finished doing so. What is known certainly is that Hoover obviously had a detailed accounting of the spy network as it pertained to North and South America.

Hoover explained that all intelligence activities were reported to a man named G. M. Melenkov, a member of the Soviet All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. His report goes on to describe how, as is the case with most intelligence organisations, there were conflicts between the naval and military departments: Melenkov was responsible for the resolution of these clashes. According to Gouzenko, all embassy secretaries and staff reported directly to Melenkov and not, as was

previously thought, to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. The two closest people to the 'Ambassador' (who, incidentally, was simply a front for the spying operation) were code-named 'Innocents'. It is interesting to note that the ambassador was not briefed in any manner in intelligence operations. Since the ambassador was a front for the operation, this was likely a strategic move on the part of the Soviets. According to Gouzenko, the then-current set-up of channeling all intelligence through one source, Melenkov, was far superior to the old cumbersome 'Comintern' system.

Typical of the cover for such spy operations, the Ottawa Embassy was operated by the Third Secretary, Gousarov, whose personal cryptographer doubled as the doorman for the embassy. Gouzenko stated that all embassies followed this set up without deviation. According to Gouzenko, at the time of his defection, this intelligence network was in its

IGOR GOUZENKO'S FIREARM

When GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) cypher clerk Igor Gouzenko fled from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa on 5 September 1945, he went to Canadian authorities for asylum. Because he feared Soviet reprisal, Gouzenko carried a small revolver for protection. The gun, an 8mm Label 5-shot revolver, was made by the Spanish firm of Francisco Arizmendi sometime between 1900 and 1939. It is not certain whether Gouzenko obtained the revolver from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa or whether he had personally acquired it elsewhere.





ET SPY NETWORKS

infancy and was intended to grow to a worldwide organisation rapidly. It was further planned that between fifty and one hundred percent of all staff below the rank of Ambassador would be Soviet trained Military Intelligence men. Even Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito's military operations were not exempt from Soviet spies: Tito's personal cipher clerk was, in fact, NKVD. (Narodnyy Komissariat Vnutrennikh Del - People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs)



Igor Gouzenko's passport photo

One particular piece of information that Gouzenko related to his interrogators was of significant benefit to the Canadians and Americans: post war, the Soviets would not be converting their manufacturing plants to consumer goods production as was the case already in Canada and the US. Instead, they would be converting the existing facilities, and adding more, for the purpose of producing war materiel. It is noteworthy that this would be at a time when the war was over. Gouzenko went on to say that the Soviets plan of action called for them to 'take over the world' within ten years. At the time of Gouzenko's interrogation, he informed his questioners that the number one priority of the Soviet agents abroad was to learn the secrets of the American atomic bomb programme. Of highest priority for the



agents was to steal the plans for producing an atomic bomb.

Finally, Gouzenko was pressed to tell more about the spy who was purported to be Assistant to the Secretary of State. Gouzenko

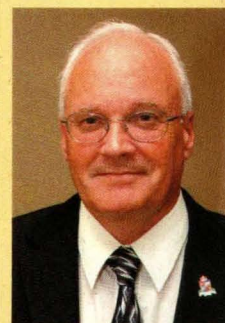
said that he did not know the name of the person, but that there was no question that he was a Soviet spy. It was never revealed whether this individual was discovered, but it is safe to say that with Igor Gouzenko's defection, the world changed overnight.

Dispatches from Camp-X

The long awaited sequel to *Inside Camp-X*, (published 1999), *Dispatches from Camp-X*, has now been released by author, Lynn Philip Hodgson.

The book contains sixteen chapters of new information about the ultra secret WWII spy training camp, including details of a top-secret mission on the beaches of Normandy just two days before D-Day. For the first time, Sir William Stephenson's (MI6's - British Security Coordination) North and South American operations are exposed in detail with the day-to-day activities of secret agent Reg Miller. Read about General Constantine's close relationship with Sir Winston Churchill, Ian

Fleming's close ties to more never before published stories about this fascinating camp.



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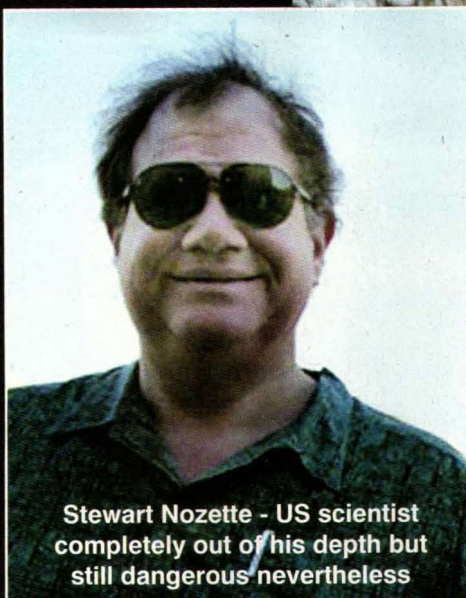
*Leading US scientist
sought out Mossad
to sell top American
secrets to Israel*



ESPIONAGE

FBI TRAP WOULD-BE MOSSAD AGENT

FBI counter-espionage officers conducted a perfect "sting" operation to out a brilliant US scientist who worked on some of the country's most important space programmes, including Star Wars (SDI). Stewart Nozette, 52, from Maryland, advised and worked with senior White House officials and held positions at NASA and the Energy Department's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Between 1989 and 1990 he developed the Clementine bi-static radar experiment - the technology that discovered water on the Moon's south pole. He allegedly wanted "hard cash for supplying trade secrets".

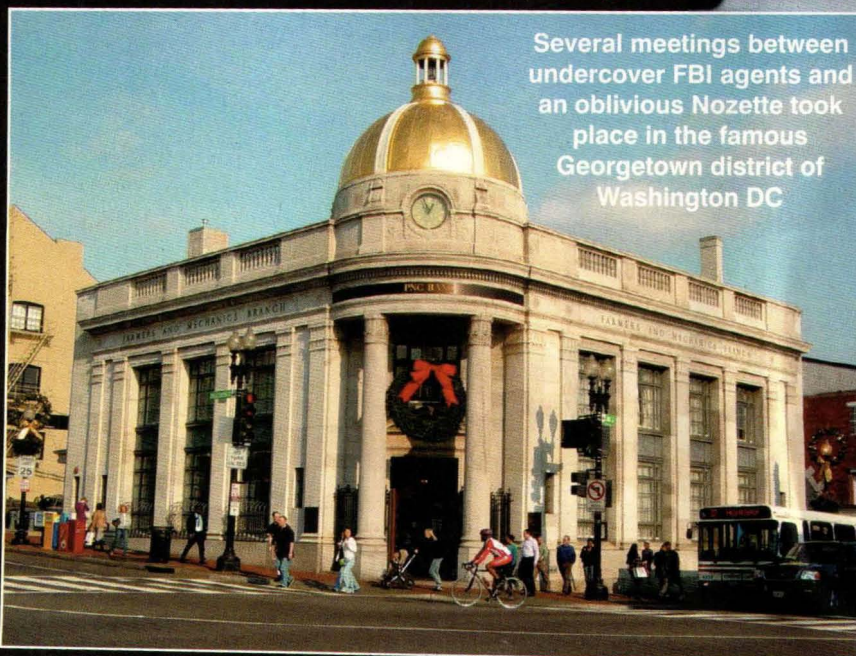


Stewart Nozette - US scientist completely out of his depth but still dangerous nevertheless

Nozette's security clearance was top secret and he had access to masses of information concerning national defence and nuclear weapons technology. Papers filed against him show that from 1998 to 2008, he was a technical adviser for Israel Aerospace Industries, a consultancy company controlled by the Government of Israel and received a handsome \$225,000 over that time span.

The FBI surveillance operation began after the Bureau was tipped-off by one of Nozette's colleagues about an unrelated "criminal incident". Nozette apparently said if he was ever jailed, he would go to Israel or another country and tell "everything he knows". Some intelligence sources believe this "criminal incident" may well have been the imparting of technological secrets. In early January 2009, the scientist left the United States carrying two computer memory sticks... he did not return with them.

Once Bureau officers were satisfied Nozette was serious about his intentions to "sell secrets", a plan was formulated to trap the scientist. On 3 September, contact was made by undercover FBI officers posing as Mossad agents. The next day at a hotel in



Several meetings between undercover FBI agents and an oblivious Nozette took place in the famous Georgetown district of Washington DC

Georgetown, Washington DC, Nozette met with an 'UCE' (undercover employee - FBI terminology) and discussed his willingness to work for Israeli intelligence. Interestingly, he told the agent: "I thought I was working for you already. I mean, that's what I always thought... the company was just a front." That company was the Israeli contract firm that advisors say is totally innocent. Nozette added that "he had, in the past, held top security clearances and had access to US satellite information." However, this was not the case today but that he could "recall lots of classified materials." The scientist said that he preferred cash amounts under \$10,000 adding: "Well I should tell you my first need is that they should figure out how to pay me... they don't expect me to do this for free."

Meetings continued at various points in the city, and arrangements were put in place to use a P.O. Box at a post office. On or around 10 September, Nozette was duly handed an envelope containing \$2,000 in cash. In return, he answered typed questions about US programmes, including satellite technology. Unbeknown to Nozette, the Bureau had carefully recorded each and every note. On one occasion he demanded an Israeli passport - probably fearing he was already under observance. This allowed Bureau planners to create another ruse. The undercover agent supplied Nozette with a "secure" cell phone that he should use for calls and text mes-

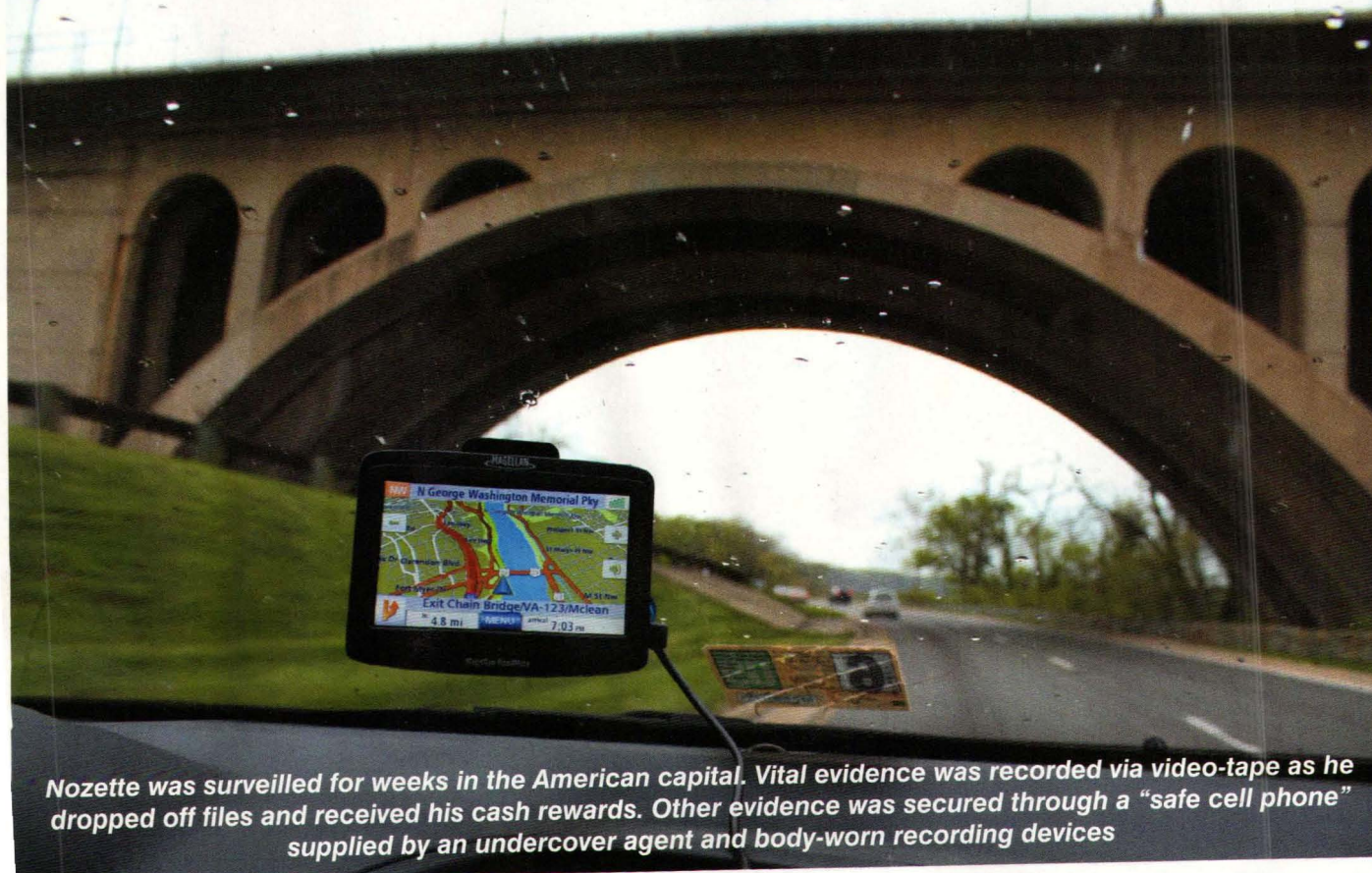


FBI agents have developed a major talent for undercover stinging operations

sages. He further said he would supply him with an alias that would appear on his "new Israeli passport". His trips to the post box in Georgetown were filmed by the FBI, including one occasion in the middle of September when he delivered an envelope containing a portable hard drive. This was recovered by the Bureau and was found to contain answers provided by Nozette. A quick check revealed the material was classified as Secret. It later transpired this concerned "capabilities of a prototype overhead collection system," - FBI speak for a spy satellite.

More payments for cash, including one for \$9,000 followed. Each time the scientist was video-taped leaving his answers to questions he believed were prepared for by the Mossad in Tel Aviv. Analysis of his answers this time revealed he had imparted Top Secret and Secret information. It transpired he had revealed extremely useful intelligence on America's SDI and hit-to-kill satellite and missile programmes.

FBI wiretaps secured damning evidence. In one recording Nozette says: "I don't get



Nozette was surveilled for weeks in the American capital. Vital evidence was recorded via video-tape as he dropped off files and received his cash rewards. Other evidence was secured through a "safe cell phone" supplied by an undercover agent and body-worn recording devices



Ronald Reagan - Washington DC's national airport. Nozette requested an Israeli passport that suggests he was already preparing an escape plan

recruited by Mossad every day. I knew this day would come." He was arrested on 19 October.

"The answers contained information classified as both Top Secret and Secret that concerned US satellites, early warning systems, means of defence or retaliation against large-scale

attack, communications intelligence information and major elements of defence strategy," a Justice Department spokesperson said.

Prosecutor Channing Phillips, added: "Those who would put our nation's defence secrets up for sale can expect to be vigorously prosecuted."

US officials were keen to stress Israel had done nothing wrong, but the spy case is problematic for relations between Israel and the United States, and comes on the back of other recent spy incidents.

As for Nozette, he has pleaded not guilty to the formal charge of 'attempted espionage'.

AGENT MEETING POINTS

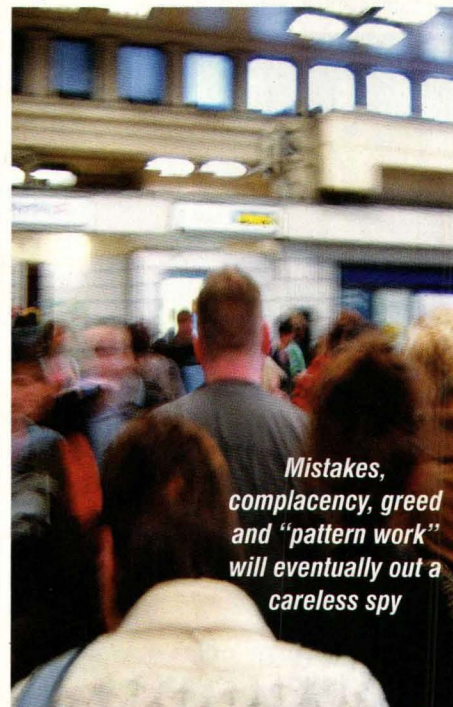
Eye Spy examines a number of agent meeting locations and procedures taken by spies to conceal their work

No matter what era, situation or circumstance, in the game of espionage two factors usually come into play - agent contact and the delivery of material. Would-be Mossad agent Stewart Nozette probably believed he was already known to Israel's foreign intelligence service,

thus when he was approached by an FBI agent posing as a Mossad man, he was confident contact had not so much been made, but cemented.

Meetings subsequently took place in hotels, which was advantageous for the FBI if they needed to tape evidence. Nozette was happy too, as the liaison was out of sight of prying eyes and behind closed doors. As for the exchange of materials and reward, this was performed in the time-honoured fashion of using the simple P. O. Box method.

Despite this being the era of the Internet and split-second forwarding of information over thousands of miles, in the game of espionage it's still important to know who you are dealing with. It's one reason why so many would-be al-Qaida terrorist operatives are identified on what they believe are "secure and friendly" Internet "chat rooms" and "discussion boards".



Mistakes, complacency, greed and "pattern work" will eventually out a careless spy

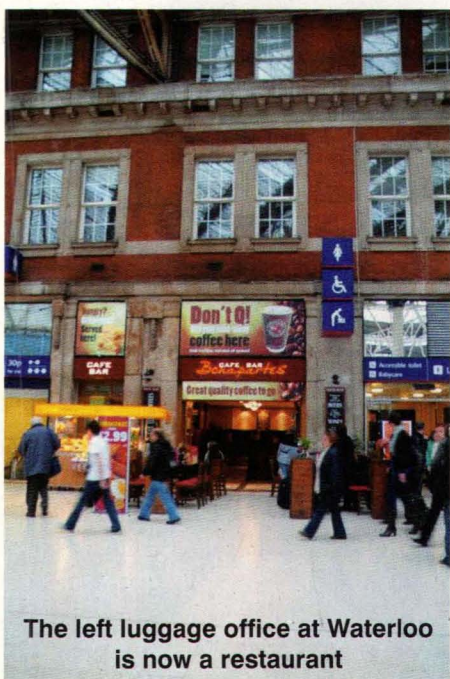
Nozette may have been amateur and naive, but this didn't make him any less dangerous than a professional. There are spies and agent-runners who collaborate invisibly once contact has been made, and had Nozette been just a little more careful in respect of his approach and subsequent dealings with his "Mossad contact", he may well have defeated the FBI - at least for a time. Nozette could and would have become more cautious, more professional... more devious.

Some spy writers believe Nozette should have made more of an effort to contact intelligence officials based at the Israeli Embassy in Washington DC - this to prove both parties were legitimately working together. However, even this might have been problematic because of the countries "no-spying" arrangement. Israeli officials could have simply turned him in.

Money is a prime motive for spying, but for the record, it's not the only one. The espionage game is littered with case files that show cautious spies and novices. Nozette fits well in the same category as Staff Sergeant Percy Allen - another would-be spy who tried to sell UK military secrets in the 1960s. Allen, who worked in the then War Office, found himself in deep financial trouble and thus sought to use his position by selling the odd batch of documents to Middle East buyers in the embassies of Iraq and Egypt. After an initial approach to Iraq's Military attache Major Abdul Al-Abbasi failed, he then tried to sell UK intelligence estimates on the strength of the Egyptian Army to that country's respective Military attache - Major Kamel. Either way - MI5 had bugged just about every embassy in the capital and it didn't take long for investiga-



The former Ivanhoe Hotel - now part of the Radisson chain

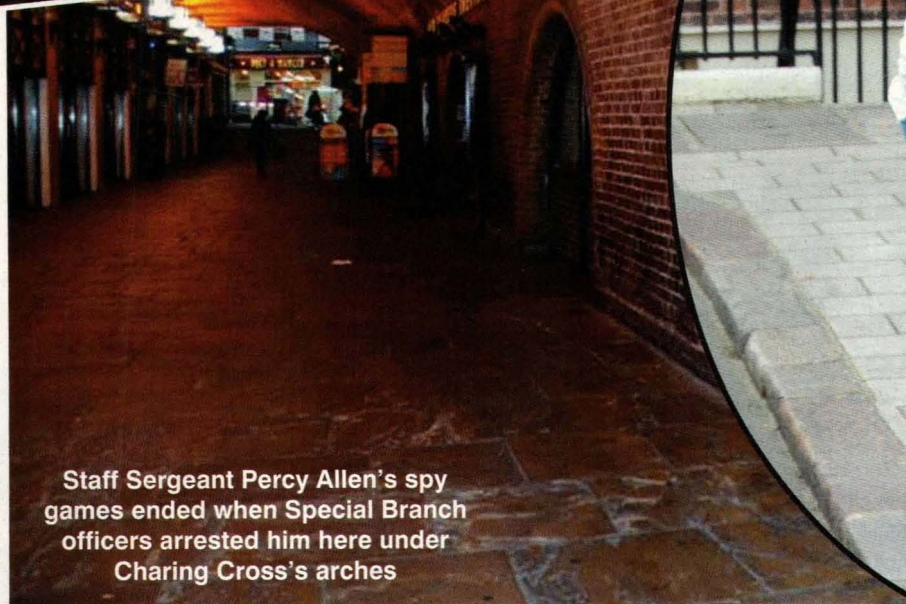


The left luggage office at Waterloo is now a restaurant

tors at Special Branch to identify Allen as a possible spy. MI5's A4 watchers eventually spotted him at a designated meeting spot - the rail arches at Charing Cross. He had been paid less than one hundred pounds by his contact for several classified documents. For his troubles, Allen received a ten-year prison sentence. More interesting was the fact that he had been surveilled again and again at Charing Cross - believing all the while this was a secure spot.

Contrast this to the creative and much more cautious KGB agent - UK Air Ministry man Frank Bossard - who enjoyed a pint or two in the city's taverns. Bossard, a keen coin collector had financial difficulties, but his luck changed one day in 1961 whilst drinking at the Red Lion public house. Bossard engaged in a conversation with a man called 'Gordon', who just happened to share his hobby! His hard luck story led to a meal and before long, he recognised Gordon was more than a fellow





Staff Sergeant Percy Allen's spy games ended when Special Branch officers arrested him here under Charing Cross's arches



hobbyist. His new friend gave him a welcome £200 for government materials, but once the transaction had occurred, Bossard was effectively in the employ and pocket of the KGB. There was no turning back.

For obvious reasons Gordon was keen to avoid personal contact with Bossard. The men set up a clever system whereby Bossard would receive his instructions over the

airwaves from Radio Moscow. At a designated time and day, a particular record was played. Every record was unique and either contained a special message or would lead him to a dead letter drop (DLD) where packages could be delivered.

Though receiving messages was relatively simple, delivering materials was a little more complex and dangerous. Bossard worked out a routine whereby he would use his one-hour lunchtime break and head to Waterloo Station. Unbeknown to his colleagues at the Guided Weapons Research and Development Division, he had secreted out files, copies of which were destined for Moscow. At Waterloo he proceeded to remove a suitcase from the left luggage office and walked to the Ivanhoe Hotel. At reception he always announced himself as "John Hathaway", checked in and entered his room. His bag contained a spy camera and soon he began copying the files. An hour later he left the hotel, returned his suitcase and once back at work, placed the files safely back in their proper place and for years no-one was ever the wiser.

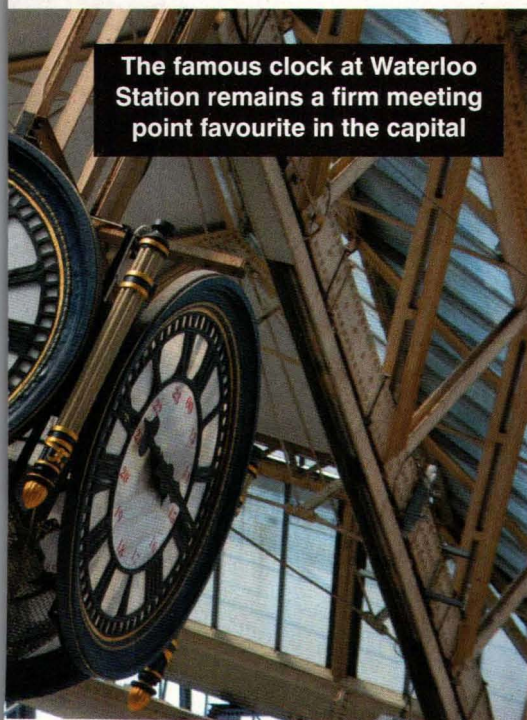
Bossard's spying game eventually came to a resounding halt in March 1965 as he left the hotel. MI5 watchers had followed him to Waterloo and were interested in his "mysterious suitcase". Besides the camera and other equipment, Special Branch officers found a puzzling 'A' to 'K' list of locations - meeting points, and in his diary the frequencies for

Strange but true - the Russians used this particular lamppost as an agent meeting point for years. Whether MI5 knew of its significance until its cover was blown is debatable

Radio Moscow. Bossard was definitely in trouble and the evidence overwhelming.

Throughout his time as a KGB agent, Bossard had not been spotted by any of A4's many watchers who were surveilling KGB and Soviet officials 24-hours-a-day in the city. This was because some of the rules of the espionage game had been followed - would-be spy Nozette appeared utterly oblivious to most of them - save the collection of his "reward money".

EDITOR'S NOTE: During our researches for Eye Spy's 150 London Spy Sites, we discovered that towards the end of WWII, railway staff at the left luggage office inside Waterloo Station opened a suitcase that had not been claimed for weeks. Inside staff found tens of thousands of pounds - all neatly bound. The bag was immediately taken away by officers allegedly from MI5. For weeks speculation abounded about the cash - was it a payoff for a spy? Nothing was ever heard of the money again - nor did anyone ever visit Waterloo and enquire about the bag.



The famous clock at Waterloo Station remains a firm meeting point favourite in the capital

100 YEARS OF

1909 – 2009

The 1950s and 1960s saw British Intelligence embark upon numerous controversial operations - both at home and abroad. While MI6 worked with their new found friends in the CIA and the Mossad, MI5 continued to battle the KGB on the streets of London. In our continuing series commemorating 100 years of MI5 and MI6, **EYE SPY** looks at notable intelligence successes and failures, and the KGB-GRU operations which sowed seeds of doubt in the minds of the country's spy catchers stretching British Intelligence to breaking point

SECRET SERVICE

One of the most important documents ever signed by the UK was the signals intelligence sharing act with Washington in 1947. Britain had the history, expertise and knowledge but it was broke, henceforth London turned to America to help finance the creation of listening posts across the world.

Though GCHQ was undoubtedly the lead player because of its experience and tradition, the relatively young National Security Agency had the technology, funding and unlimited resources. A tremendous working relationship ensued, but in 1954, there was an attempt by the USA to take over the actual running of GCHQ. In the end, the UK stood firm but did offer the NSA facilities and land to host more advanced stations - one of which developed into the world's biggest spy base - RAF Menwith Hill in North Yorkshire.

Despite early tensions, the intelligence sharing had been enhanced dramatically by the creation of the CIA. However, the confidence of both MI6 and their "cousins" was rocked by the Cambridge spy ring and the outing of Russia's nuclear spies in America.

An early MI6-CIA liaison, which revealed their incredible capacity to perform side-by-side,

was the ousting of Mohammed Mossadegh, Iran's popular leader who was rather too friendly towards Moscow. When he made soundings about nationalising Britain's burgeoning Anglo-Iranian oil company in 1951, Winston Churchill, who was back at 10 Downing Street, asked MI6 to formulate a plan to get rid of him (not literally). With the help of the CIA, MI6 agents inside Iran's army (who had received cash payments), embarked upon a campaign of utter skulduggery which ultimately led to Mossadegh stepping down. His replacement in 1953, was of course, the Shah of Iran who quickly "reconnected" with the UK. MI6 and Iranian intelligence links were

restored and for the UK and USA, the operation was a brilliant success. However, there was further trouble on the horizon, and just around the corner in Egypt and Syria.

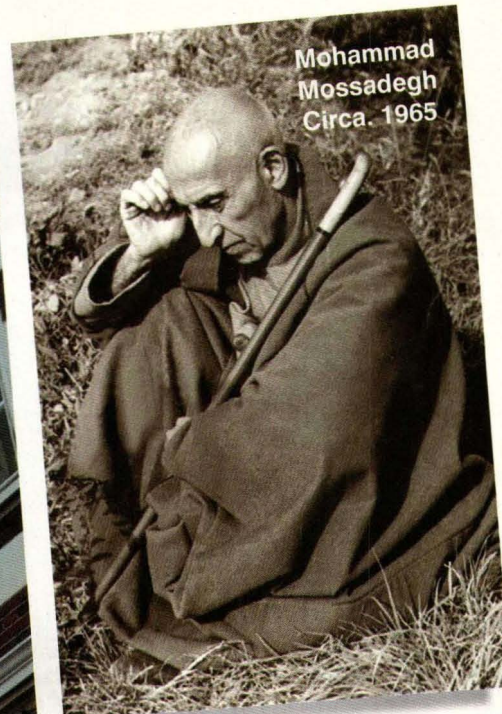


President Truman pictured with Mossadegh 18 months before a joint CIA-MI6 operation removed the Iranian from office



Moles, Bugs and Ag

For over 20 years, MI6 and MI5 used offices in this London building to debrief defecting KGB officers and Soviet diplomats



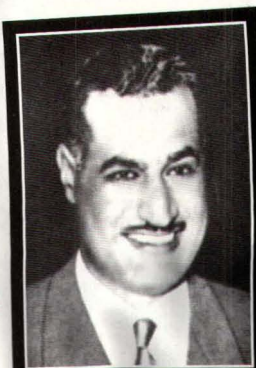
Mohammad Mossadegh
Circa. 1965

By 1954, two other nationalist leaders threatened the UK's diminishing influence in the Middle East. In Syria, MI6 sought assistance from hired agents drawn from Christian populations in Turkey, Iraq and Lebanon. These agents were to orchestrate subversion in Syria, but the operation was regarded as "impossible" by MI6's London planners and its Field Station heads in the region. The plot was never enabled. However, an operation in Egypt was viewed differently and regarded as "plausible" by the Service's more shadowy sections.

This time, however, the CIA opted out saying that destabilising Egypt was not an option, but it didn't stop MI6 seeking the advice of another emerging Cold War ally - Israel's newly formed Mossad. MI6

managed to gain access to the deputy head of Egyptian air force intelligence, Mahmoud Khalil, and recruited him as a double agent. He in turn gathered other officers to help in the overthrow of Gamal Abdel Nasser, who had

openly made soundings about removing Britain's control of the immensely important Suez Canal. However, Khalil wobbled and revealed the plan to Nasser, whose own security forces went on to shatter MI6's network in the country.



Gamal Abdel Nasser

Not to be undone by this, intelligence sources believe the Service had a secondary plan already in place. An agent would be hired to assassinate Nasser using nerve gas inserted

ent Runners

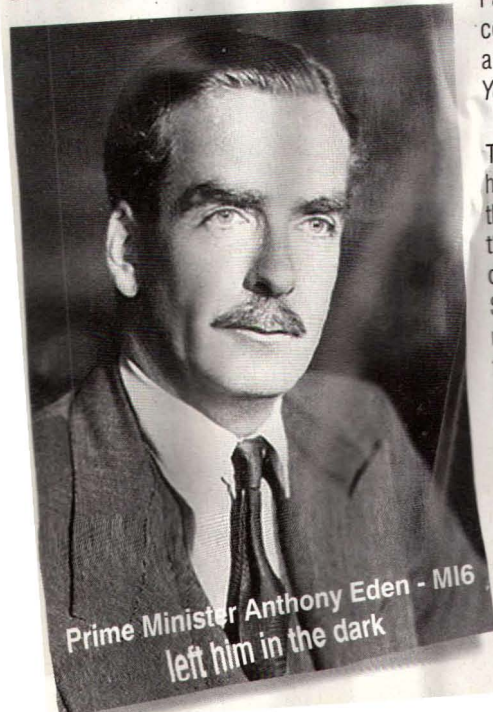


The Ordzhonikidze was a Sverdlov class cruiser similar to that shown here. Inset: Experienced MI6 man 'Buster' Crabb

into the ventilation ducts at Nasser's headquarters. The plan was dropped when then Prime Minister

Anthony Eden, decided to work with the French and Israelis to create a military force to tackle Nasser. MI5 stepped in and bugged the Egyptian Embassy in London. Within days, vital intelligence was gleaned and forwarded to GCHQ. At least the UK knew about Nasser's intentions and actions.

Two years later, MI6 was at the centre of yet another international incident. In 1956, the Service's espionage planners decided to take a look at the hull of the Soviet warship Ordzhonikidze believed to be sporting new technology in the form of an advanced propeller. She had arrived in Portsmouth harbour after being part of an escort taking Soviet leader Khrushchev to the UK for a state visit. MI6 simply could not resist taking a look and sent one of its divers - Commander Crabb



Prime Minister Anthony Eden - MI6 left him in the dark

into the water. He was killed or captured and a diplomatic incident ensued. And despite a most clever cover-up by MI5 and Special Branch, the press learned of the operation and it was headline news for weeks. More devastating to British Intelligence, was the fact that no one had bothered to tell premier Eden... he was naturally furious. MI6 Chief Sinclair was replaced by MI5 Director-General Dick White - a move which was seen as a "slap-in-the-face" for the "senior service". However, White responded brilliantly to his new role, and in the end, it was MI5's loss. Across town, White's deputy - Roger Hollis was promoted to Director-General, and as history has shown, he was a most controversial figure.

Another MI6-CIA effort had started in 1954; Operation Stopwatch had the total support of both London and Washington. John Taylor, a brilliant engineer and expert MI6 operative, was invited by the Service's Section Y and the CIA to a meeting at Carlton Gardens in the affluent Pall Mall area of London - the former home of a certain Lord Kitchener famous for his image on a poster proclaiming: "Your Country Needs You"

The secret service certainly needed Taylor and his Dollis Hill GPO research section, for what they had in mind was a little more complex than bugging a hotel phone. The plan was to dig a tunnel under East Berlin and tap into Soviet telephone lines. This would enable monitors to record thousands of conversations from the heart of this Cold War city. The underground lines had been located by a German MI6 agent - who provided a plethora of information, including the whereabouts of cables which carried KGB traffic. Taylor called on MI6 man John Wyke for assistance, and the plan was hatched. A 6ft tunnel was dug from a decoy American building that ran 1500ft and

What was done was done without the authority or the knowledge of Her Majesty's Ministers - SIR ANTHONY EDEN IN THE COMMONS YESTERDAY

Daily Mirror
2 FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE
No. 14,201

THE FROGMAN BLUNDER

MPs certain it was a Secret Service job



ONE guarded sentence by the Prime Minister was taken by M.P.s last night as indicating that the Secret Service had sent frogman Commander Crabb to Portsmouth, where he made his death dive near the Russian cruiser Ordzhonikidze.

The sentence was spoken during the Commons exchange on the mysterious disappearance of the frogman during the visit of Marshal Buligin and during the visit of Marshal Buligin and during the visit of Marshal Buligin.

Mr. Crabb, who was being prepared for the visit of Marshal Buligin, was the only man in the world who was not a member of the Secret Service.

There are several reasons why Mr. Crabb was not a member of the Secret Service. The only man in the world who was not a member of the Secret Service.

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was situated 14ft underground. On 21 April, after a complex operation to tap into the cables, the first communication was received.

The intercepts were managed by a US voice-processing centre employing 317 people. Over 360,000 calls were transcribed from 50,000 reels of tape. In total, Stopwatch had to analyse six million hours of teletype traffic - manually.

The problem was, that in attendance at the inaugural meeting of Stopwatch, was MI6 man George Blake who had plied his trade in Berlin. Unbeknown to anyone in the room - he was actually a Soviet agent. Blake had been assigned to take notes of the meeting - which he duly did. After the farewells, he immediately met with his KGB handler and even before the £25 million tunnel had been dug, the Russians knew exactly what was going to be dug under their feet. When the Russians decided to "reveal" the tunnel in April 1956, Moscow made no reference to the fact they had been fully aware of its existence.

As for Mr Blake - he still had plenty of fruitful days ahead of him - spying for the Russians and exposing one of MI6's top agents in Moscow - GRU Colonel Oleg Penkovsky.

Blake had joined MI6 in 1944 and later admitted that he presented "every single important intelligence snippet that came across his desk to the Soviets." Posted by MI6 to Korea in the early 1950s, he was taken prisoner by the North. Ultimately released in 1953, MI6 put the story out that he had been brainwashed by the Soviets while in captivity. Others believe MI6 had intended to use him as a double agent against the KGB. Either way, he was acting only



MI6's Section Y conferred with the CIA at Carlton Gardens about building the 'Berlin Tunnel'. MI6 man and KGB agent George Blake took notes and duly handed them to his Russian handler



MI6 agent Penkovsky at his trial in Moscow

as an agent of Russia. Blake's treachery led to the deaths of at least 40 Western agents, and it was said he put pay to at least one MI6 and CIA spy network operating in the East. Indeed, his biggest crime was probably exposing Penkovsky who was eventually executed.

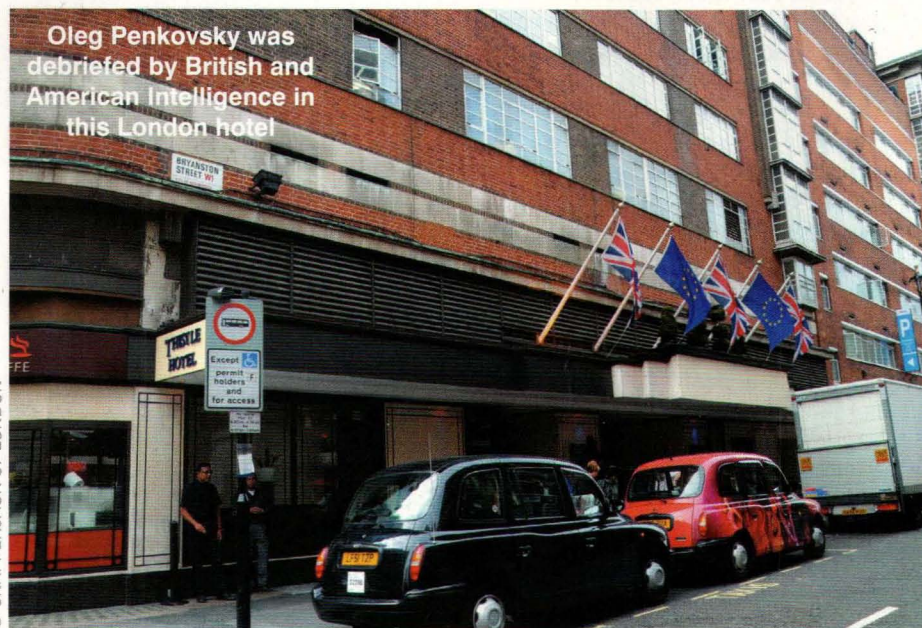
In 1961, Penkovsky was assigned by the Russians to acquire technological secrets as part of a "trade delegation". However, for several days he met with MI6 and CIA men at a London hotel in a special room to impart information - this behind the backs of other Russians in his team. It was an intelligence treasure trove as the spy spoke about Russia's nuclear programme, revealed the identities of KGB and GRU men in the West, how they perform tradecraft and Russia's military strength. Some 5,000 crucial documents were secured by MI6 and the CIA using a variety of methods, including dead letter drop across

London. The intelligence turned out to be crucial when assessing Russia's intent on Cuba. During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the CIA used data supplied by Penkovsky to accurately determine what sort of missiles were being installed on the island.

Eventually the Russians were tipped-off about his dealings with MI6; he was arrested, tried and executed. The list of possible candidates who exposed Penkovsky is long. Some intelligence watchers say it was Blake, others believe it was Roger Hollis. There is even a theory that his role was compromised by people in America. Despite this, the West had learned a great deal about Russia's military strength, its intentions, and who was spying in London and Washington.

The legacy of Penkovsky's spying for the West still had a little way to run. The Russian had been recruited via a British diplomat and an MI6 front company run by businessman Greville Wynne. Wynne made contact via a trade exhibition in Moscow.

Interestingly, both he and Blake would find themselves together at a special MI6 research station that also housed a debriefing centre for the Service's many business agents. When Penkovsky was finally outed, the Russians held on to Wynne after he was detained by 'friendly' KGB forces outside a hotel in Budapest, Hungary. Sentenced to eight years in prison, he





Greville Wynne ran his MI6 front company from this address. He was later exchanged for top KGB man Molody - hardly a fair spy swap in terms of the Moscow-man's experience

would walk free in 1964 in exchange for a key KGB spy who was captured in London.

Blake was eventually 'outed' by senior Polish military intelligence officer and defector, Michael Goleniewski. He had been liaising with the CIA since 1959, but like all those involved in the Berlin Tunnel, Blake had been cleared of any suspicion. Ironically, he was reinterviewed at Carlton Gardens, confessed and subsequently sentenced to 42-years in prison for his treachery. However, in October 1966 two fellow inmates at Wormwood Scrubs Prison -helped him clamber over the prison wall and into a waiting car. The spy used a nylon ladder that had been strengthened with steel knitting needles. Blake was ushered away to a nearby safe house before starting his journey to his "beloved Russia" via East Germany. There were stories that the KGB had conspired with the IRA; that the operation was the brainchild of CND enthusiasts. In the end, the affair and Blake's escape from the prison was a bitter blow to MI5 and MI6.

Goleniewski's intelligence was also significant in exposing what would become known as 'The Portland Spy Ring'. The Pole said Russia had "recruited an Englishman" whose name began with 'H' and who had connections to the Royal Navy. MI5 soon identified Harry Houghton - an employee at the Underwater Weapons Establishment, Portland. Houghton was surveilled with his mistress, Ethel Gee by MI5 watchers and in July 1960, he was seen exchanging

packages with another man - later identified as a "Canadian businessman" by the name of Gordon Lonsdale. After learning of Lonsdale's address MI5 occupied the flat next door and started installing listening devices in the party wall. He was often seen at the Midland Bank in Great Portland Street, and in September, when he left for a lengthy journey abroad, MI5 paid the bank a visit and found that he owned a deposit box. When it was opened they discovered a tiny KGB camera, writing instruments, and a lighter which concealed one-time spy code pads. MI5 carefully opened the pads, transcribed the code and re-sealed them - thus Lonsdale had no idea his future radio communications to Moscow were being listened to by GCHQ.

When Lonsdale returned, instead of going straight back to his flat he travelled to a small bungalow in Ruislip, Middlesex. His hosts were Peter and Helen Kroger. MI5 started to monitor the Krogers from a cooperative neighbour directly opposite. The operation was headed by top MI5 D-Branch man Arthur Martin, who though convinced the spy ring was larger than just four persons, decided that it should be broken - save the Russians act after learning of Goleniewski's defection. On 7 July, Special Branch officers swopped on Lonsdale, Houghton and Gee outside the Old Vic Theatre. This after a signal from MI5 that documents had "just been exchanged" at nearby Waterloo Train Station.

The Krogers' house was also raided, and MI5 found all manner of spy paraphernalia, including false passports, microdot equipment and invisible ink. A few days later a high-speed radio transmitter was found under the kitchen floor. FBI men soon identified the couple as Morris and Lona Cohen, American nationals who had been part of a Russian spy network in



Wormwood Scrubs - scene of Blake's dramatic escape

the United States in the 1940s. Lonsdale, it transpired, was in fact Konon Trofimovich Molody, a top KGB officer who had previously worked with the Krogers spy-master in America - Rudolf Abel.

Lonsdale a.k.a Molody, was exchanged for Greville Wynne in 1964. The spy exchange took place at Checkpoint Heerstrasse on the Berlin Wall. Intelligence insiders say the deal was very advantageous to the Soviets who had one of their top spies in England returned... this in exchange for a somewhat amateur Wynne.

Details supplied by Penkovsky concerning another Russian intelligence officer operating in London, eventually led MI5 to Eugene (Yevgeny)

The Krogers bungalow in Ruislip, Middlesex. Inset: KGB man Molody



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SURVEILLANCE SUNGLASSES



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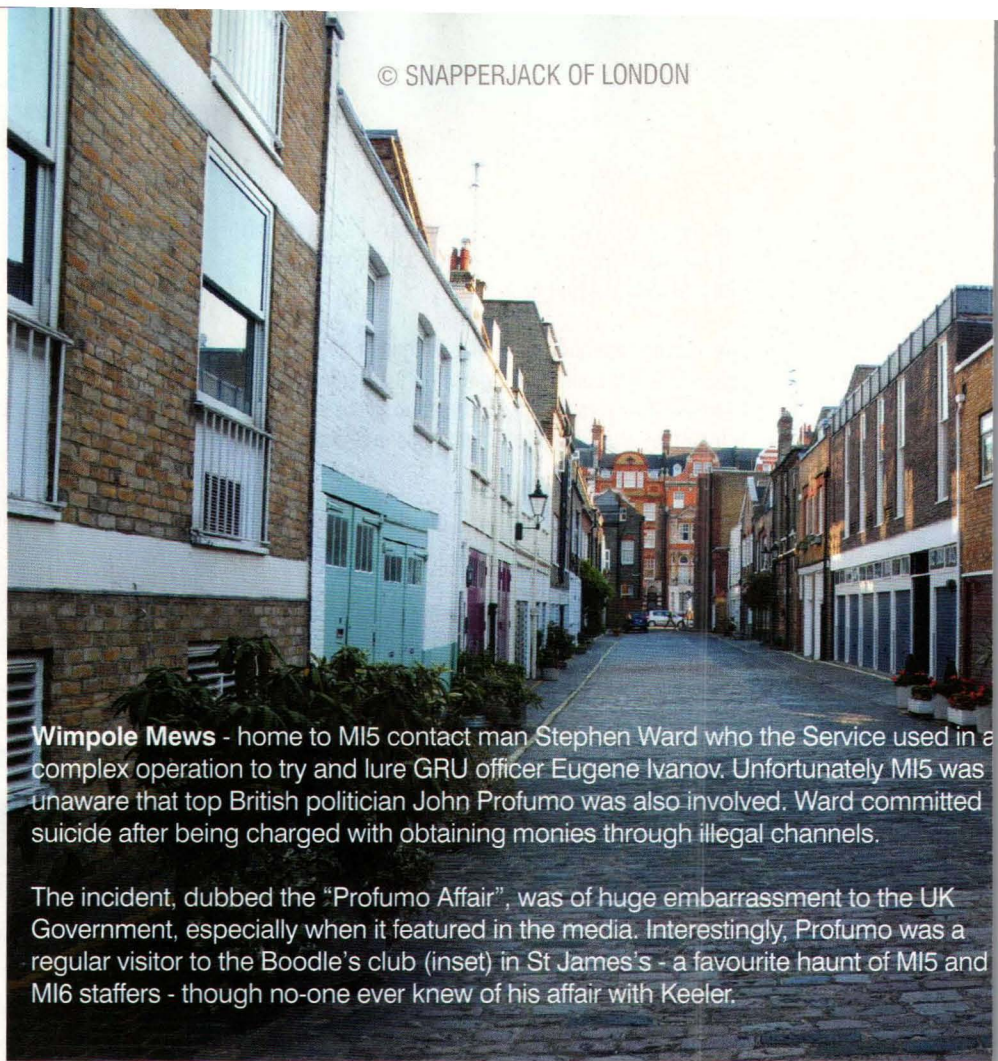
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Ivanov, a naval intelligence officer attached to the Russian Embassy. He was in fact a top GRU man who had been under observance by the Security Service for some time. Ivanov became involved in a complex affair with London society girl Christine Keeler. MI5 sought the help of a third party - a loose contact - called Stephen Ward. Ward, an osteopath was known in the city for his skill in procuring "top girls" for "top clients". In June 1961, MI5 had contacted Ward after officers learned Ivanov was frequenting his house. In short, they wanted his help to lure the Russian by way of entrapment. It's a procedure often performed in the world of espionage. Such encounters can lead to blackmail and the threat of exposure - thus forcing the target to cooperate with those who initiated the sting.

Ms Keeling liaised with Ivanov, and though he was surveilled leaving the Soviet (Russian) Embassy on many occasions to meet Keeling, MI5 were oblivious to her other bedroom friend - none other than Britain's John Profumo who just happened to be Secretary of State for War. Ward was asked by MI5 to get Ms Keeler to acquire details of Russia's nuclear site in Europe - this to be actioned during "pillow talk". It never happened, but MI5 trembled two years later when events concerning Keeler's "night games" started to appear in the press. Ivanov walked away, while Profumo was forced to resign and the British Government tottered. Under intense pressure for more scandal details from the media, and questions about his shadowy "money operation" from the police, Stephen Ward committed suicide. All of this coming at a time when the hunt for KGB moles in MI5 was still on-going.



Wimpole Mews - home to MI5 contact man Stephen Ward who the Service used in a complex operation to try and lure GRU officer Eugene Ivanov. Unfortunately MI5 was unaware that top British politician John Profumo was also involved. Ward committed suicide after being charged with obtaining monies through illegal channels.

The incident, dubbed the "Profumo Affair", was of huge embarrassment to the UK Government, especially when it featured in the media. Interestingly, Profumo was a regular visitor to the Boodle's club (inset) in St James's - a favourite haunt of MI5 and MI6 staffers - though no-one ever knew of his affair with Keeler.

Ironically, in 1961, Christine Keeler had taken an apartment in the plush apartments of Dolphin Square, and it was here she had her moments with the likes of Profumo.

Unbeknown to her or MI5, another resident of the "Square" was Admiralty worker John Vassall, who had worked as a clerk at Britain's embassy in Moscow in 1954. His lifestyle had

made him a target for entrapment by the KGB and from 1956 to 1962 he was forced to pass a plethora of intelligence and military files to his spy handler - this after he had been posted back to London. Intelligence from Soviet defectors Anatoli Golitsyn and then Yuri Nossenko led MI5 to Dolphin Square and special teams soon bugged his flat. It wasn't until a year later when officers "burgled" his flat did they find spy cameras and other materials. Besides meeting his Russian contact at various locations in the city, Vassall used to draw a pink circle on a tree or fence in the garden of a house in Holland Walk - if he needed to make contact.

One of the CIA's best agents inside Russia in the 1960s was GRU man Major General Dmitri Polyakov - code-named 'Top Hat'. Via the FBI, MI5 learned that the Russians had acquired guided missile documents from an English source. The trail soon led to MI6 man Frank Bossard, an employee in the Air Ministry. He had a document-copying machine tucked away in a locker at Waterloo Station and during his lunch break, would remove papers, duplicate them at a hotel in Bloomsbury, and then return them to their relevant drawers.



The famous US Army 'Checkpoint Charlie' in Berlin. The location and atmosphere is very different to that which hosted agents and spy exchanges during the Cold War



Russian intelligence officers Anatoli Golitsyn and Yuri Nossenko told MI5 about the activities of Admiralty man John Vassall who had been caught in a Moscow honeytrap and "blackmailed" to spy for the KGB

He would use several dead letter drops (DLD) to leave the material for his spy handler - who in turn would deposit a wad of cash. Operational instructions would often be played on Radio Moscow - in this case particular songs representing meeting points or an "aborted operation".

Bossard had been recruited by the KGB in the mid-1950s, whilst stationed in Bonn, West

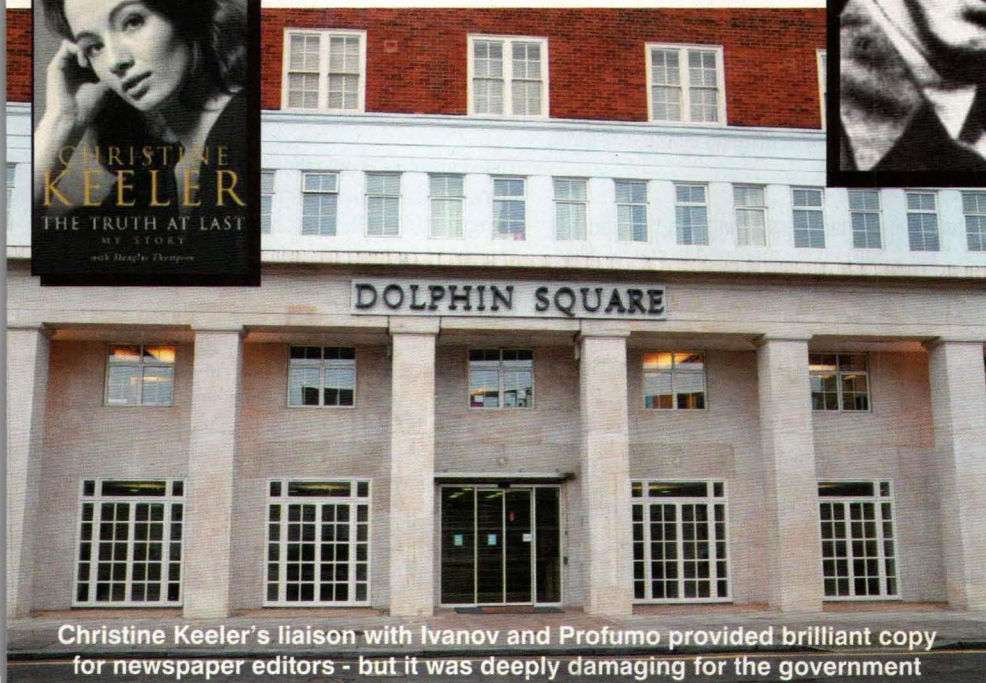
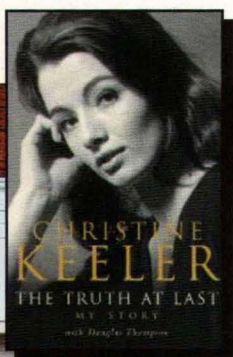
Germany. After Top Hat's tip, MI5 watchers started to surveil his movements. It didn't take long to find his meeting points. Special Branch arrested him after MI5 monitored him leaving documents in a drain pipe - another DLD. In 1965, Bossard admitted his guilt and was duly sentenced to 21-years in prison. He died in jail in 1978.

SPY FREE TIMES?

At the end of 1965, MI5 Director-General Sir Roger Hollis retired, and after more soul-searching (and investigations), it was believed MI5 had ridded British Intelligence of all

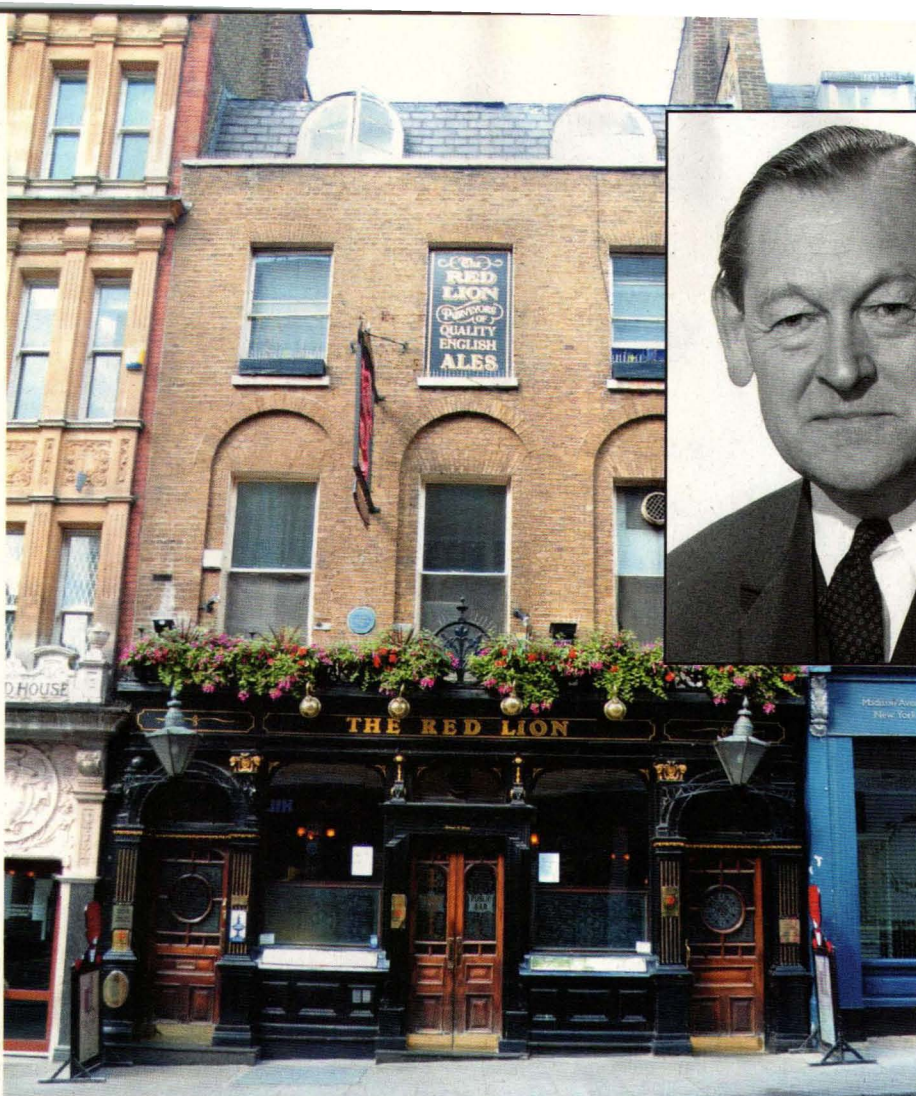


When John Vassall needed to speak with his KGB handler - he drew a pink circle on a tree or fence at a designated London location



Christine Keeler's liaison with Ivanov and Profumo provided brilliant copy for newspaper editors - but it was deeply damaging for the government

moles and KGB spies. But suspicion of espionage was never too far away, and with a Labour Government taking office in Downing Street, some senior MI5 and MI6 men feared communism might spread its wings via Prime Minister Harold Wilson. In later years, Wilson was convinced MI5 had plotted against him and genuinely believed his telephone was bugged. Though this was probably untrue, MI5's Registry had started to grow again with the names of leading left-wing politicians, union leaders, and those it suspected of being "too friendly" towards Moscow. Under observance throughout much of the 1960s and 70s, were organisations like the Socialist Workers Party, Workers Revolutionary



MI5 Director-General Martin Furnival Jones ordered the removal of over 100 KGB and GRU personnel working in the Russian Embassy

Washington-based man Charles Ellis. MI5 were adamant he had passed intelligence to the Russians before WWII making him vulnerable. Ellis went on to become an advisor to Australia's SIS.

One incident in 1970 probably resulted in MI5 finally believing it had rid itself of KGB moles. Oleg Lyalin was a low-ranking KGB officer stationed in London. He had been turned and recruited by MI5,

but wanted to defect with his girlfriend who was part of a Russian trade delegation. MI5 promised this wouldn't be a problem... just as long as he spied for them just a little bit longer. The Service even provided a safe house where the two lovers could meet. Unfortunately, the police nabbed Lyalin in Tottenham Court Road for driving under the influence... this was just yards from an MI5 office used for debriefing agents and planning. Believing the Soviets had found their man and delivered a deadly poison, MI5 officers arrived at the police station with antidotes and a tall story. Soon their drunken agent was safely back in the hands of MI5 and a warm bed. Intelligence analysts were fearful that if a mole[s] really did exist in the Service, then Lyalin's true role would be exposed. As it transpired, nothing happened and Lyalin continued to spy for MI5 for over a year. He was then given a new identity and started a new life in the West.

Yet just before he left, Lyalin threw a spanner in the works. In 1971, he told an MI5 debriefing team that one of his Soviet colleagues had had a liaison with Joseph Kagan, a Lithuanian businessman and friend of Harold Wilson. It wasn't long before MI5 were investigating Kagan - but details of the surveillance were given to an unhappy Wilson. Henceforth the distrust between the politician (who was out of office at this time) started all over again!

The scale of KGB operations was revealed in an official British Government report published in the early 1970s. Russian Intelligence had an espionage budget of £1,500 million - 50 times more than MI5 and MI6 put together. This didn't stop Downing Street in 1971 - under the government of Edward Heath - removing over 100 suspected KGB and GRU men from Britain. The spies had all been identified by MI5 (which approved the list), and worked at the Russian Embassy. The then MI5 Director-General Martin Furnival Jones had carefully gathered intelligence on all those told to go in a massive effort code-named Operation Foot. There is no question this was a big blow for the KGB, but despite this setback, they still had lots of spies operating in "legitimate" concerns such as the state-owned airline Aeroflot, Tass News Agency and Russia's Trade Mission....

MI6 man Frank Bossard, an employee in the Air Ministry liaised with his KGB contact in the Red Lion Public House. He was surveilled by MI5 (See page 42)

Party and the burgeoning Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. MI5 infiltrated the lot, and intelligence watchers likened events to those of the 1920s, when Kell and his crowd battled the 'Bolshevik Menace'.

Behind this curtain of confusion, some MI5 officers believed Wilson was himself a KGB agent, or at the very least, an asset. MI5 man Peter Wright wrote that a group of 30 officers

hatched a plan to drive Wilson from office. The plan was to spread sinister gossip about the premier, who held office on two occasions (1964-1970 and 1974-1976). However, the plot never got off the ground because senior officials would not give it their blessing. Many defectors were questioned about KGB infiltration at an MI6 safe house in Ryder Street (below left) - but Wilson's name was never mentioned. In 2009, the authorised history of MI5 was published. *The Defence of the Realm* by Christopher Andrew revealed that MI5's Registry file on Wilson was called 'Norman John Worthington', but Andrew says there was never a genuine plot to overthrow the prime minister.

Though the Cambridge spy ring had been busted years early, Kim Philby managed to stay in place until 1961. Suspicion remained within some quarters of MI5 that other KGB moles were still in place. We now know that central to most of these allegations was Peter Wright himself. His obsession with Roger Hollis was intense. In 1968, MI5 had created K7, a dedicated unit to help thwart KGB penetration. It wasn't long before Hollis was under investigation by K7. Hollis's successor at MI5 was Sir Martin-Furnival Jones. He looked at the evidence and was satisfied the former Director-General was innocent. Nevertheless, there was now deep division between some branches, and this spread to MI6 as well. Some MI6 officials were upset that MI5 had sought to clarify the role of its

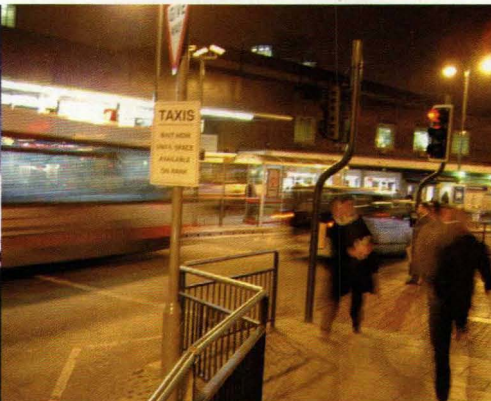


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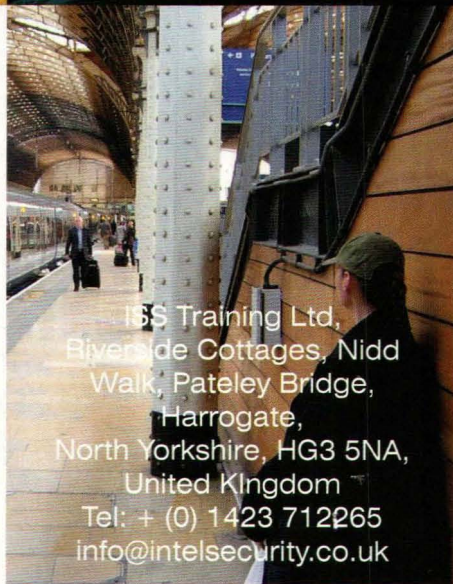
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FBI AND PET BREAK-UP CHICAGO-BASED TERROR PLOT TO STRIKE IN COPENHAGEN

Federal prosecutors believe two Chicago men, David Coleman Headley and Tahawwur Hussain Rana, were central to a plot to launch a "retaliatory attack" against Denmark's

Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten - the newspaper that published controversial cartoons depicting the prophet Muhammed in 2006. Another conspirator, identified in FBI papers as a member of the violent extremist group Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), told Headley to conduct surveillance of a synagogue, as well as the

editor of the Danish newspaper. The men were under the mistaken belief he was Jewish.

Headley suggested assassinating Flemming Rose, the *Jyllands-Posten's* cultural editor and cartoonist, Kurt Westergaard - who depicted

the Prophet Mohammed. The cartoon caused a worldwide furore and resulted in many threats against Danish interests. However, Headley was allegedly far more interested in killing the two men than attacking the offices of the paper itself, the official complaint against Headley says.

Headley, an American national who changed his name from Daoud Gilani in 2006, was arrested on 3 October by FBI agents at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport as he

THE NORTHERN

Real TERROR JACKAL just days away from striking in Denmark's capital. Targets included staff at the Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten - the newspaper that published the controversial cartoon of the Prophet Mohammed

A reconnaissance film of Copenhagen's main railway station was found in Headley's luggage



Prime suspect Headley was arrested in a joint Chicago Police Department-FBI operation at the city's O'Hare International Airport

PROJECT

US and Danish intelligence dismantle terror plot created in Pakistan, performed by American-based cell and intended for action in Denmark



Denmark's Minister of Defence Søren Gade is "concerned" that the terror suspect surveilled Danish military barracks.

In 2009, terrorists have now carried out reconnaissance of military bases in Australia, USA, Germany, France, Pakistan, India and now Denmark. Intelligence watchers believe a suicide attack on such a facility by al-Qaida is definitely high on the terror group's agenda and already in the planning

was about to board a flight to Pakistan via Philadelphia. His alleged co-conspirator, Rana, a citizen of Canada, originally from Pakistan who lives primarily in Chicago, was detained two weeks later at his home. Unbeknown to both men, they had been surveilled by a team of FBI agents who had carefully gleaned much intelligence on their activities.

According to federal affidavits filed in the US District Court in Chicago, the plot began in October 2008, when Headley allegedly posted a message on an Internet discussion group suggesting he might take action against the Danish cartoonist and others at the newspaper for "making fun of Islam." Headley, reportedly wrote that he was "disposed towards violence for the offending parties."

Officials say the two men liaised with their contacts in Pakistan using code words in e-mails and other communications. The plan was called the 'Mickey Mouse Project' or 'MMP' for short and 'The Northern Project'.



Copenhagen Airport: Headley was surveilled throughout his time in Denmark by PET and FBI officers

Communications were coded and referred to "investments", "projects", "business" and "actions". The use of such phrases has become commonplace with al-Qaida operatives and the terror group's supporters to try and bypass the NSA's and GCHQ's worldwide monitoring of suspected Internet-based chatter. However, new systems which are naturally secret, and greater intelligence

watching of e-mails and suspects, has led to a spate of pre-emptive FBI strikes that worryingly for Washington, are becoming ever more frequent and complex in nature.

Bureau officials learned Headley travelled to Denmark in January 2009 and had actually visited the offices of the *Jyllands-Posten*. Headley was presumably oblivious to the 24-hour watchers from Denmark's security and intelligence service - PET (Politiets Efterretningstjeneste) who have kept a close watch on the newspaper since the threats. The affidavits say he then travelled to Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Area and met personally with Ilyas

Kashmiri, operations chief of Harakat-ul Jihad Islami, a known terror outfit that liaises closely with al-Qaida and the increasingly menacing LeT. Islami is said to have been high on Pakistan's most-wanted list at one time.

After returning to Chicago last summer, Headley continued to exchange e-mails with

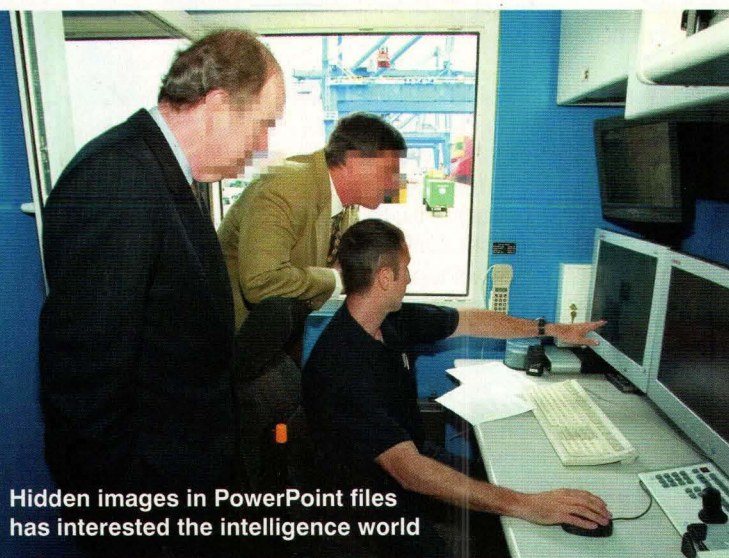
HIDING IN

KEVIN COLEMAN examines a seemingly recent development in the shrinking of data and its secretive movement across the Internet which is causing the intelligence world to take notice of PowerPoint materials

The personal computer ushered in a new age of espionage that has been growing and evolving at breakneck speed since the early 1980s. The personal computer age allowed users new and unique ways to conduct espionage. The ability to create and exchange electronic documents has revolutionised the world of communications and now seems to have spawned some very creative twists to traditional espionage activities.

Recently I became aware of a technique that was so interesting, and perhaps unique, I had to admire the skill and ambition of its creator. The technique is very simple, does not require any special equipment and, may be slipping-by the most highly advanced espionage detection capabilities (human and machine) that are in place today.

We have all heard of the half art, half science practices known as **Steganography**. This is the practice of hiding messages in pictures in such a way that no one but the intended recipient knows of the message's existence. Previous steganography techniques were complicated and messy. As we all know, simple is better in the world of espionage – less can go wrong. A common form of modern day steganography is the use of computer image files like JPG, PNG and other common file formats to hide the message. Research is currently being conducted to create automated techniques that can detect covert messages hidden within digital images. The use of an electronic image provides great cover because they are so common on the Internet. Previous steganographic techniques allow users to embed data by ever so slightly changing the colour values in an area of the image to represent the "bits and bytes" of data being hidden. The hidden files can be almost anything from stolen account information, terrorist communications, stolen corporate data, criminal messages and



Hidden images in PowerPoint files has interested the intelligence world



PET Director-General
Jakob Scharf

members of the terror groups and asked if the Denmark project was for some reason on hold. Intercepted e-mails suggest that group leaders were considering using Headley as an active undercover agent to identify potential targets for attacks in India and elsewhere.

Headley then returned to Denmark in July 2009 on a trip partly arranged by Rana. US intelligence agents intercepted communications

suggesting that Headley was planning to travel back to Pakistan in October to meet with a "Mr Kashmiri" and others associated with LeT. Evidence was emerging that sooner or later Headley or his associates would strike.

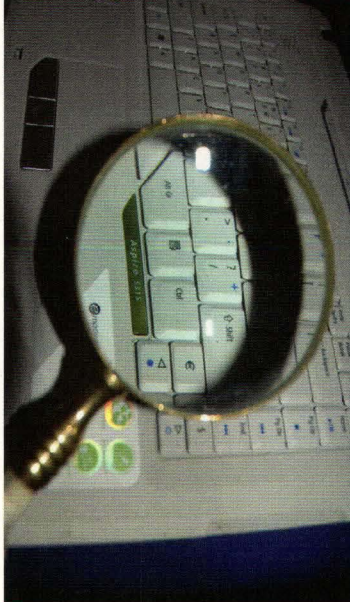
He was arrested as he prepared to board his flight from Chicago. In his luggage agents discovered a computer memory stick that contained 10 short videos of Copenhagen, including day and night footage of the newspaper building, a nearby Danish military barracks, and the exterior and interior of Copenhagen's central train station. Bureau counter-terrorist officials were left in no doubt that Headley was operational. Other research soon led to more intelligence - Headley had an airline reservation made by Rana to fly from Atlanta to Copenhagen on 29 October 2009.

Rana helped arrange Headley's travel and hide the reason for it, and he discussed potential targets for attack, the federal complaint says. He faces up to 15 years in prison for conspiracy to provide material support to terrorism. Headley also faces that charge.

If convicted, Headley would face a maximum sentence of life in prison for conspiracy to commit a terrorist act outside the US and with conspiring to provide material support to an overseas terrorism conspiracy.

Few doubt the FBI and PET have dismantled a most disturbing plot and identified a true terrorist jackal.

NSA'S GLOBAL REACH



NSA monitoring of a Yahoo group called "abdalians" uncovered a posting by Headley: "Everything is not a joke... We are not rehearsing a skit on Saturday Night Live. Call me old-fashioned, but I feel disposed towards violence for the offending parties" [*Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten*]

Rana owns several businesses, including First World Immigration Services, which has offices in Chicago, New York and Toronto. When FBI officers swooped on his Chicago office, witnesses said about 100 agents were on the scene. Helicopters, trucks and SUVs could be seen in front of the building during the raid.

PLAIN SIGHT

This "new technique" is very different and does not hide the message within the digital image but *obscures* it with an image or text.

even stolen plans for new military systems or capabilities.

This "new technique" is very different and does not hide the message within the digital image but *obscures* it with an image or text. Microsoft Office has a very common set of applications used by individuals, businesses, governments and even the military and intelligence communities. This suite of tools has an estimated 500 million users worldwide. This fact contributes to its effectiveness as a tool of covert communications. There are so many Microsoft Office files produced and distributed electronically, it is impossible to check all of them. I will illustrate the technique in the images and text that follows. While I am using Microsoft PowerPoint in this illustration, Microsoft Word or Publisher could be used as well as many other programmes.

Let's start out with a simple schematic (Fig. 1) that we need to get to a foreign contact. The image is captured and stored in an Enhanced Metafile common picture format and copied onto a PowerPoint slide. I merely grab the corner of the image and shrink it down and shrink it down as much as possible (Fig. 2) using the 400% zoom capability built into PowerPoint. I then create a PowerPoint slide using a bullet list template. I replace the bullets that are automatically generated with small squares. Next I take the shrunken schematic image and place it behind one of the square bullets I created. Finally group the two images together and the result is illustrated in Fig. 3.

As you can see Fig. 3 looks like a normal presentation slide and has no indication that it is being used for clandestine communications. Can you tell which bullet the schematic image is hidden under? Of course not. *This could be just another slide in a presentation deck of fifty.*

Think about how many PowerPoint presentation decks are created each year and electronically sent all over the world. It would be like finding a needle in a hay stack - literally!

Now let's uncover the schematic that was hidden on the slide. I ungrouped and moved the top bullet up and to the right to expose the tiny speck that is the shrunken schematic. I now zoom in and grab the corner of the schematic image and expand it. Fig. 4 shows the results. Simple, easy to perform and hidden within the tens of millions of PowerPoint slides created each and every year. I recently presented the system at a *by invitation only briefing* on espionage by a member of the intelligence community. After the event was over I invited a special agent to discuss all the documents he had found in a recent case of espionage that he had worked on. I showed him the new technique and his eyes opened wide and said this takes steganography to a new level.

This is just one of more than a dozen ways we have found to hide images and text within commonly generated electronic documents and transfer them electronically anywhere in the world. As if counter espionage efforts were not difficult enough, the ease of modern day steganography techniques coupled with the volumes have increased the intelligence community's workload tremendously.

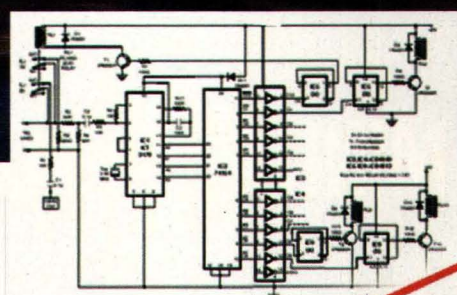


Fig 1



Fig 2

The James Bond Martini

Ingredients

- 2 oz gin 1/2 oz dry vermouth
- 1/2 oz sweet vermouth
- Green olives or a lemon twist for garnish

Instructions

- Pour the ingredients into a mixing glass with ice cubes.
- Shaken well not stirred.
- Strain into a chilled cocktail glass.
- Garnish with the olive or lemon twist.



Fig 3

The James Bond Martini

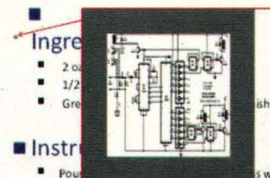


Fig 4

FACT FILE:

INTEL: The Ames Laboratory has been conducting research using advanced statistics to try and detect images that hold hidden and potentially dangerous data.

INTEL: There are more than 100 steganography programmes currently available, ranging from free downloads to commercial products.

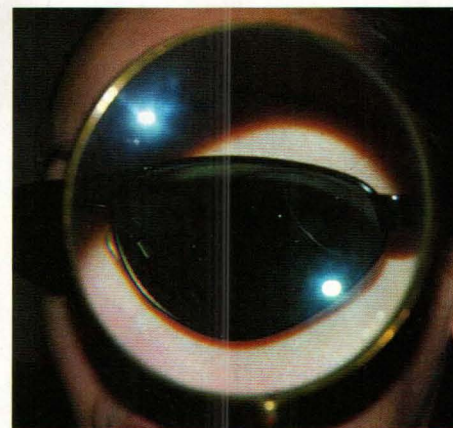
INTEL: There are multiple reports that al-Qaida uses steganography in its media releases.

INTEL: In February 2008, a Yahoo executive claimed the company served 260 million e-mail users.

Mike Finn

takes a serious and objective look at mind control and manipulation in the intelligence game...

PART 2



The author is a former British police officer, expert witness and intelligence researcher, Director of Consultancy for Elite International and the Principal of the Combative Science Institute

MIND CONTROL PRINCIPLES IN THE INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

Mind control is not a new concept, what is new are the methods used in modern times. During the reign of the Syrian Assassins at the time of the Crusades, none were more feared than this Ismaili sect, whose stronghold was the castle of Alamut in the northern regions of Persia. It seems strange that one derogatory name for this fraternity of assassins was hashishiyyun, or hashish takers. Clearly, assassins who were so efficient, could not accomplish such a task under the influence of hashish.

The training of young assassins involved a labyrinth of subtle behavioural manipulation strategies, eventually culminating in mind control which induced, not only an acceptance of death during an assignment, but a delight in embracing it. During the training period each level of initiation was directed towards the revelation of profound secrets, which drove the initiates on. Complex ideology opened the door for blind acceptance over logic, loss of reality, dependence on the group, instilled loyalty and obedience, and a single route to salvation. In this way the fedaiis (believers) were instilled with new perceptions and beliefs. The recruits were in an

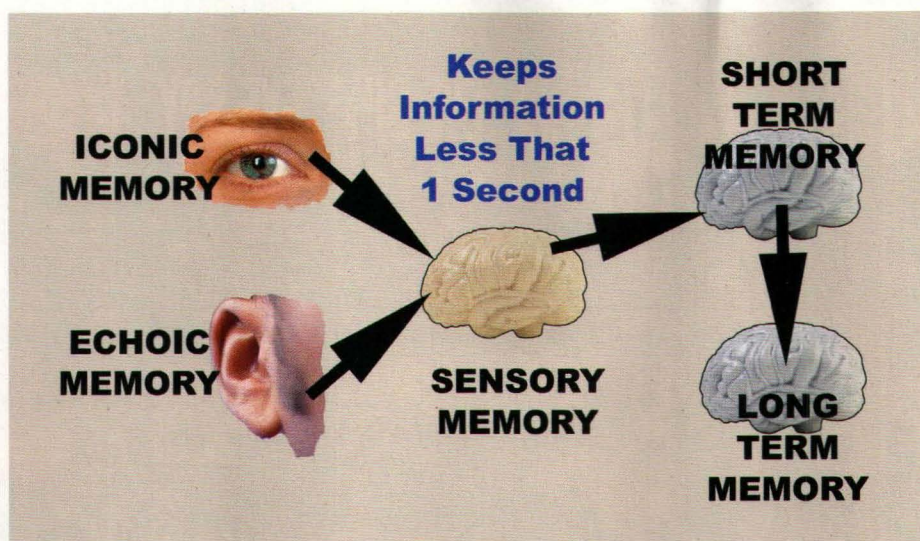
environment that created controlled "life conditioning", slowly working on their senses to change the perception of their reality.

The real mind control came once the fedaiis had been prepared. Unknown to them, a vast utopia had been built near their training area, in all ways this resembled paradise. It is at this point hashish was introduced. The young recruits were rendered unconscious with drugs, then placed in this utopia, during which time they were kept in a dream like state with hashish and other mind altering drugs. Wine, women, food, everything was theirs, it was total euphoria. During their stay they were repeatedly told that only death would free the spirit and allow it to return to this paradise. At the appropriate time they were again rendered unconscious with more drugs and returned to the training place. When the fedaiis woke up, it was confirmed to them by superiors, that they had indeed briefly been in immortal paradise. From that point they accepted that death on their assignment would assure them of eternal ecstasy in heaven. In this way Hashish was used to condition the young fedaiis, purely during the mind control process of their training*. I write about this from a historical and not a religious perspective, in my eyes all religious beliefs are inviolate (safe from violation or harm).

Mind control is the science of taking free will away from the recipient, in such a way that the operator controls their thoughts and actions, in other words they have no volition. It is an old art that has been updated by science and technol-



Alamut, the assassins castle has long since been destroyed. However, we can imagine its lofty position in the northern regions of Persia



A visual message briefly flashed on a screen is registered by the iconic memory, but not consciously perceived

ogy, but before we deal with the various methods involved, let's differentiate this concept from every day life experiences that may be confused with mind control.

When the high pressure salesman comes to the door, or you are compelled by an advertisement to buy the product, that is not mind control, you may have a weak will, or even be gullible, but the choice still remains yours. Even the intimidation of the protection racketeer is not mind control per-se, you may fear the result of refusing, but you still have the will to make a free choice. When the inexperienced girl is deliberately made drunk at the hands of her seducer, she is not under mind control, the fact is, her vulnerability had been exploited. Before moving on, we need to understand that there is a difference between behavioural manipulation and mind control, although there are a few grey areas where principles merge.

One example of behavioural manipulation comes under the title of *neuromarketing*, that is, using the potential of subliminal mind physiology to improve marketing and advertising. This type of strategy does involve mind manipulation as it is

often directed at our iconic memory, which is the aspect of our memory where the brain can momentarily perceive much more information than it can consciously recall. One early experiment in 1957 involved *Coca Cola*. During the showing of a drive-in-movie in America an experiment with subliminal messages took place. Every five seconds, in excess of 1/300th of a second, for the duration of the movie, 'DRINK COCA COLA' was flashed on screen. The iconic memory registered the words, but the conscious mind did not, it was purported that this strategy increased sales by 58% (an arguable issue). The subliminal blip was soon discouraged, but it gave way to more subtle research, in effect the genie was out of the bottle. This gave rise to subliminal learning, and other forms of "acceptable" subliminal advertising. In this we can see the vulnerability of the subconscious mind.

If we were burglars and wanted to break into someone's house, a strategy would first have to be considered. Would it be a good idea to enter when the occupants are wide awake and at home, perhaps by making a lot of noise, and enter through the room where everyone is watching television, I think not. The best time is

when the occupants are either not at home, or asleep, and by making the entry silent and unobtrusive, such a strategy has to be more effective. The principles for effecting mind control are the same, the subject is more vulnerable in an exhausted or tired state, when, from the perspective of the mind "no one is at home". The best areas of entry are those which do not draw the attention of the recipient, or make them aware of the situation. The subconscious mind, or autonomic body tasks are ideal areas of vulnerability. Imagine the human body as a castle that has to be penetrated, the first step is to understand the layout, who the inhabitants are, the routines of those within, and so forth. We can view the vulnerability of a person from the same perspective.

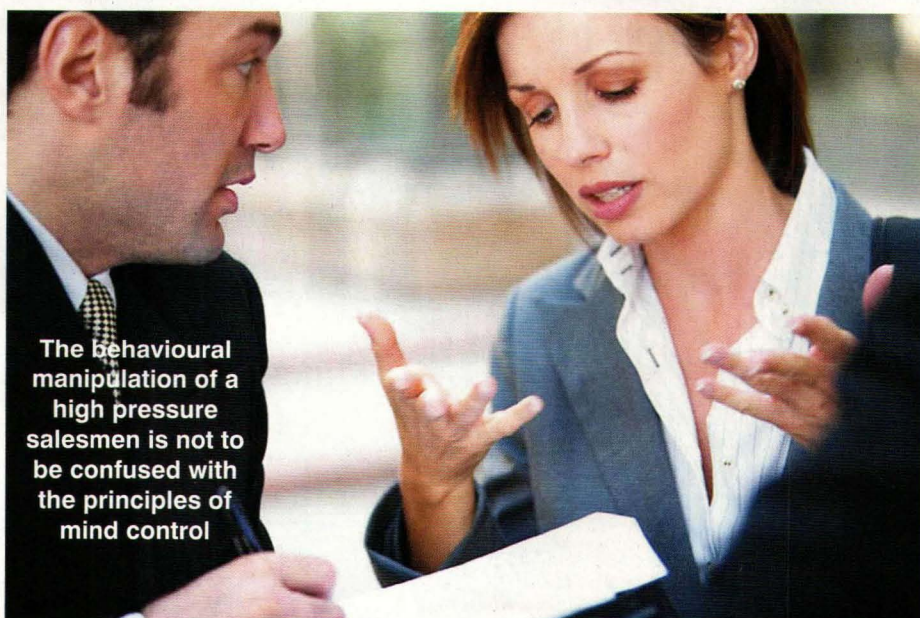
Our first consideration is the conscious and subconscious aspects of the mind. The conscious mind is awake and alert, aware of the surroundings, the seat of intellect and of our volition. The subconscious (unconscious) mind is inaccessible to the conscious mind, and yet influences our actions. In the same manner our bodily functions fall under both conscious and unconscious control, the autonomic nervous system is reflexive and involuntary, outside of conscious control (self governing), our breathing, heartbeat, digestion and so forth do not need conscious thought. In contrast the somatic nervous system which governs our skeletal muscles is under conscious control. This means that subtle attacks directed at the subconscious aspects of the mind can go unnoticed, in the same way, attacks at the autonomic functions of the body can undergo subtle change without awareness at a conscious level.

Now we are slowly making our way towards understanding the precepts of mind control.

Having established the principles of breaking in unnoticed, we have to consider the tools to use in relation to the effect required. Now, the subject becomes interesting. The mind is in many ways very fragile, as I mentioned in the first article "life conditioning" processes lend themselves to mind manipulation and control. Documentation of the use of herbs and hypnosis to control others goes back even to Babylonian times.

In modern day, science and technology has given us many ways in which the mind can be made vulnerable to reinforcement of suggestion and eventual mind malleability, in fact a whole range of subliminal invasive techniques can achieve mind control at such a subtle level the conscious mind has no knowledge of it. In a future article we will look at the use of chemicals and drugs, hypnosis and suggestion, the use of sound, silent sound, directional sound, electromagnetics, microwave, frequencies, radiation and other subtle sciences, together with their viability, application and feasibility.

**Much of the historical documentation is from Arabic texts such as the work Siret-el-Haken.*





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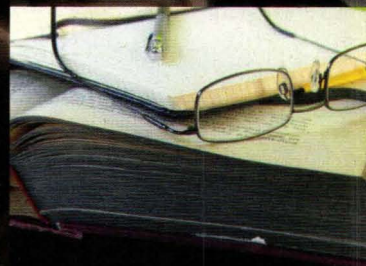
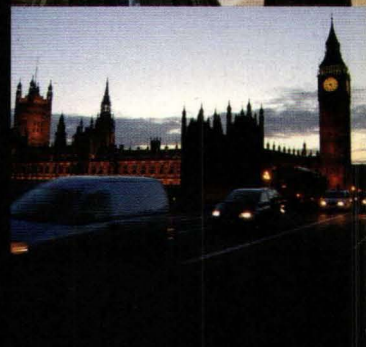
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NSA-US NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

OPERATION IVY BELLS

During the Cold War, the United States embarked upon one of the most dangerous maritime spy operations ever... the NSA and US Navy collaborated on an ambitious plan to tap into Soviet communications' cables that would allow the West to learn more about Moscow's submarine and missile technology, and its first strike nuclear capability. The project was beyond Top Secret and code-named IVY BELLS

Since the establishment of the NSA, Moscow feared the Agency's power in the interception of worldwide airborne and space communications. To decrypt voluminous amounts of data was a painstaking and time consuming ambition, thus Soviet planners were happy to support the laying of thousands of miles of deep-sea communications cable which they believed were beyond the reach of the NSA's eyes and ears. However, they had underestimated the technology prowess of Naval intelligence planners who sought out the cables via its submariners, and its NSA partners who came up with mind-boggling solutions to tap into them.

In the early 1970s, the US discovered the Russians had laid a new cable running parallel to the Kuril Islands chain, connecting the major Soviet naval bases at Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk. The Sea of Okhotsk was of huge strategic importance to the Russians, thus a series of underwater vessel detection devices were placed on the seabed to protect the cables. The US was aware of the defences, and the frequent appearance of Soviet warships and surveillance vessels, but the

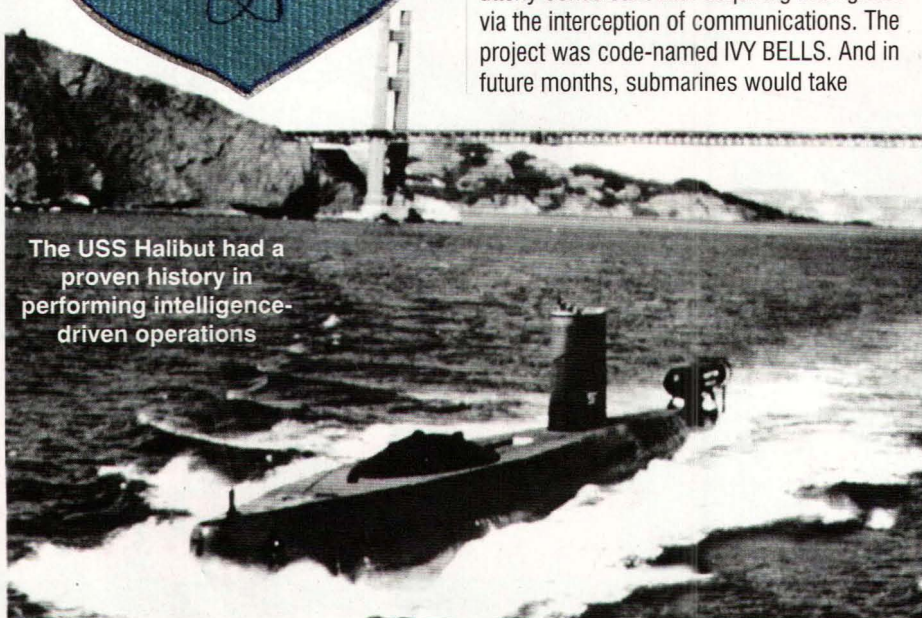
temptation to tap into the communications cable was simply too good to resist.

The director of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Captain James F Bradley, was aware that new technologies now offered a real opportunity to gain access to the lines.

However, such a mission would require not only government backing, but finance as well. Henry Kissinger and his deputy, General Alexander Haig, gave the green light to the operation which was a joint affair between the Navy and the powerful National Security Agency - an organisation utterly conversant with acquiring intelligence via the interception of communications. The project was code-named IVY BELLS. And in future months, submarines would take



General Alexander Haig



The USS Halibut had a proven history in performing intelligence-driven operations



The Soviets were frightened that signals sent via space were being picked off by the NSA - thus chose the depths of the oceans to communicate

The former NSA employee had a photographic memory which helped the KGB locate the secret intercept devices



Henry Kissinger sanctioned Operation Ivy Bells

specialized trained divers working in shifts down to the Soviet cables. For obvious reasons Ivy Bells was wrapped in the tightest of security. A breach here would cause a furore and most certainly a diplomatic incident or worse - a military engagement. With this in mind even US participants in the mission were fed a bogus story. Many believed they were in the area to recover debris from Soviet SS-N-12 'Sandbox' missiles in order that a counter-measure could be developed.

The specially converted submarine - USS Halibut - carried divers to the area and indeed, debris was actually recovered that historians now agree actually led to successful counter-measures against the missile being built.

This success then led to a further design change of the Halibut - with the Navy actually announcing details in the press. However, it kept quiet about a further secret compartment that was built to help deep sea divers in their quest to tap into the seabed cables.

Though an ageing boat, the Halibut made her way to the Sea Okhotsk and slipped through Soviet defences. Few doubt had she been seen - she would have been sunk. After a week of searching, divers, kitted in special suits found a specific area suitable for "entry" into the cable. A device was fitted which would allow for the communications to be intercepted without the need to cut into the cable. Over the next few months, the Halibut

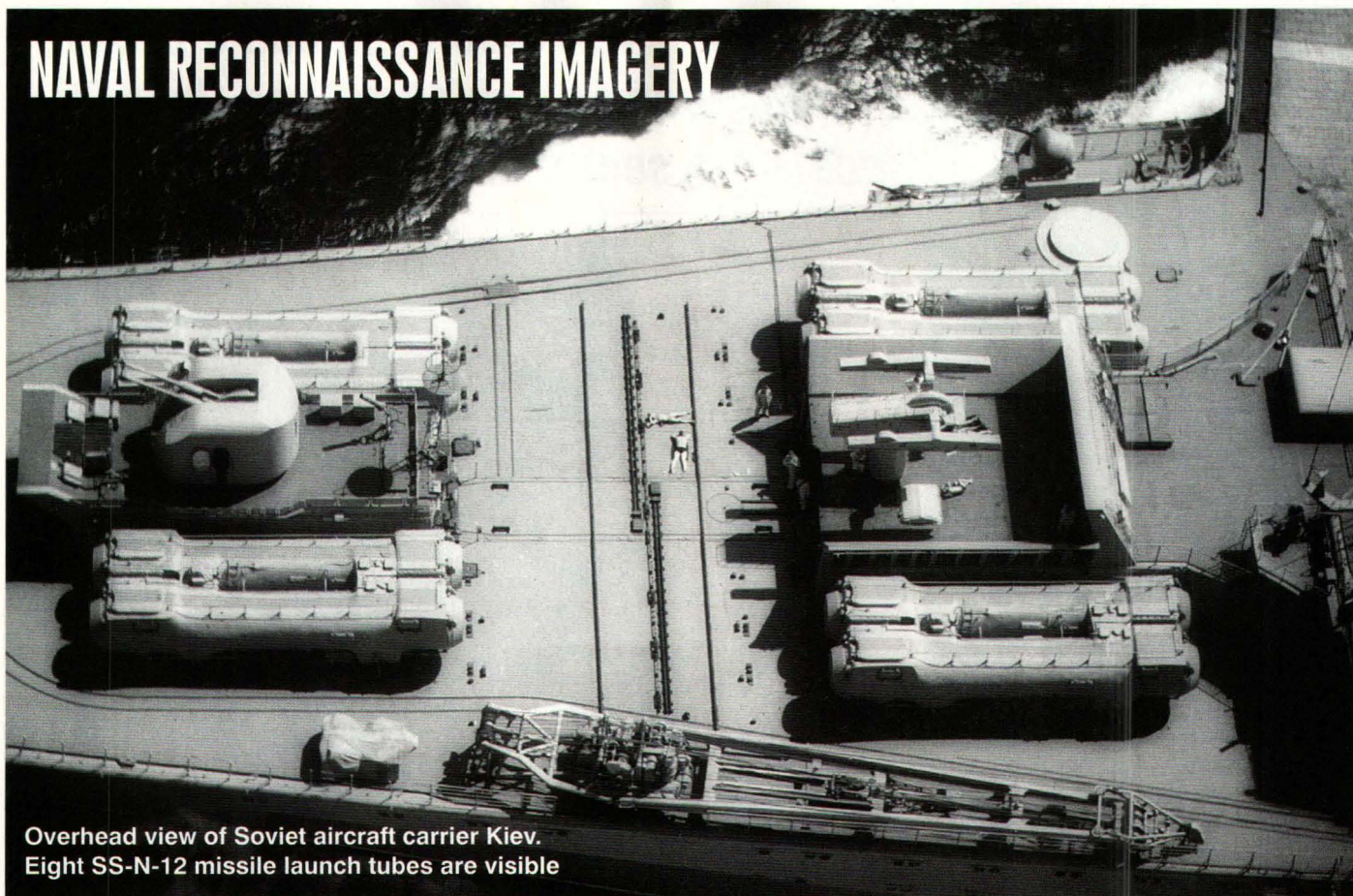
went back to the scene, recovered data and replaced the intercept devices with even more efficient units built by NSA and Navy engineers. Things did not always go to plan and on one visit to the area during a storm catastrophe almost struck. Whilst anchored to the sea bed and her divers replacing cable taps, the Halibut was moved by fierce currents and her anchors snapped. She recovered and returned safely to the USA. This event led to the Halibut having her hull reinforced allowing the boat to sit on the seabed.

Once in port, specialists recovered the data from the taps and sent it to the NSA's headquarters at Fort Meade, Maryland. Here



The USS Parche took over from Halibut for an even more dangerous operation in the Barents Sea

NAVAL RECONNAISSANCE IMAGERY



Overhead view of Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev. Eight SS-N-12 missile launch tubes are visible

thousands of hours of communications between Soviet naval command and its Pacific fleet were poured over. Though coded in Russian, the NSA had many code-breakers



Ronald William Pelton - the NSA traitor who revealed Operation Ivy Bells to the KGB for just \$5,000

specialised in the Russian language. Soon the Agency was reading a treasure trove of naval and military secrets. But there was more. Russian fears and political interference was also apparent amongst its senior personnel.

All the while, NSA and Navy chiefs were armed with the knowledge that the Ivy Bells mission was merely a test - a precursor to even greater things. Bradley demanded a device that could intercept without maintenance for 12 months. Bell Laboratories came up with a solution - a long-tube like pod measuring 20ft and 3ft wide weighing about 6 tons and utilising a form of nuclear power. By today's standards, of course, the machine would be regarded as monstrously large, but at that time it was truly state-of-the-art. As for the Halibut, she had achieved everything that was asked of her, but the boat's age and the fact she was noisy were catching up. Nevertheless, Bradley was so impressed other submarines were now being called up to follow in the footsteps of this pioneering submarine.

US Intelligence now had its eyes on cables running through the Barents Sea closer to Europe and areas frequented by Russia's Northern Fleet. By the late 1970s, the Halibut was no longer an option but the USS Parche was. Quieter, quicker and a relatively young vessel, she was successful in her mission to tap into the cables. But the NSA and America's spying machine was in for a shock.

In 1981, an NSA reconnaissance satellite started tracking a small collection of Russian vessels that had gathered over the exact location where the Parche had visited earlier. Indeed, one of the ships, a large deep sea salvage vessel, had travelled thousands of miles to get there. A flurry of meetings between NSA, CIA and Navy analysts concluded the Ivy Bells operation may have been

NSA headquarters Fort Meade, Maryland. Only 100 US Navy and NSA intelligence officers knew the real purpose of Ivy Bells



compromised. But they had to be certain. In an utterly dangerous mission the Parch returned to the Barents Sea to recover the hidden taps and tapes. There was evidence the Russians had found the device (the pod was open) - but the submarine returned without incident to the USA.

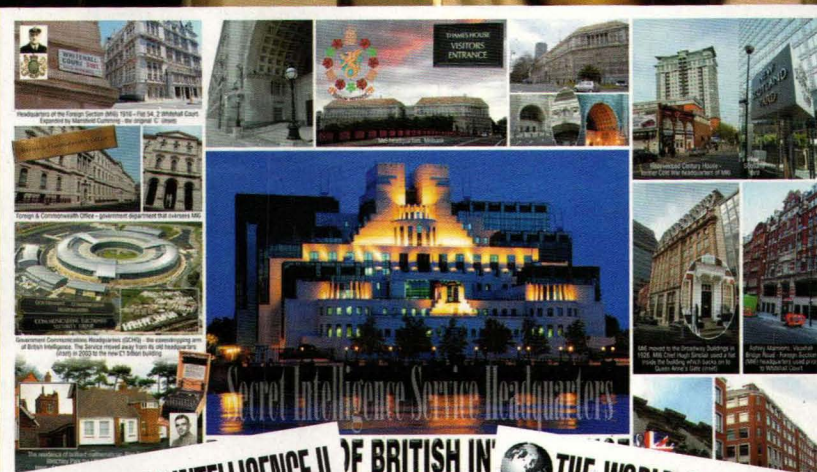
But how had Moscow found the device? Had the KGB managed to acquire details of Ivy Bells? And from whom? The answer to all three questions was in the affirmative and the compromise down to a single employee of the NSA who had betrayed the West for a paltry \$5,000. In time, Washington learned details of seven other code-word missions of varying importance had also been given to the KGB.

The NSA and Navy met to define just who could have betrayed Ivy Bells. Their task was made a little easier because only 100 people were involved. However, for a number of years US officials remained baffled, until in July 1985, KGB Colonel Vitaly Yurchenko defected. He revealed he was the traitor's early contact man in Washington DC.

Thus it turned out that Moscow's agent was Ronald William Pelton, a former air force man born in 1941. He had learned Russian whilst based in Peshawar, Pakistan. As a voice intercept processing specialist, he was issued with Top Secret Crypto security clearance. A year-or-so later, he transferred to NSA and though he left the military, he was retained as a civilian. But Pelton had a deep secret - he had developed a serious gambling problem in

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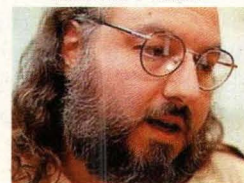
Pelton sold the Ivy Bells intelligence for a single payment of just \$5,000

WALK-INS

Like US Navy man Jonathan Pollard who simply offered his services to a foreign country - Israel, Pelton was known in the trade as a "walk-in". In Pelton's case, he entered the Russian Embassy in Vienna and offered his services to the KGB chief of station



Ronald Pelton



Jonathan Pollard

COURTESY: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russian Embassy, Vienna, Austria

Peshawar. In 1980, he left the NSA and though holding down a few jobs, his finances became a real issue.

It was whilst holidaying in Vienna, Austria, Pelton decided to spy for the Soviets. He walked into the Soviet Embassy and, according to reports, "demanded to see the KGB chief". A meeting did take place and the former NSA man proceeded to reveal everything he knew about Ivy Bells and the grandiose US operation to intercept Russian communications and the movement of dozens of Soviet submarines and vessels. It was an "intelligence coup" for the KGB - and one that cost them a pittance. However, Pelton had

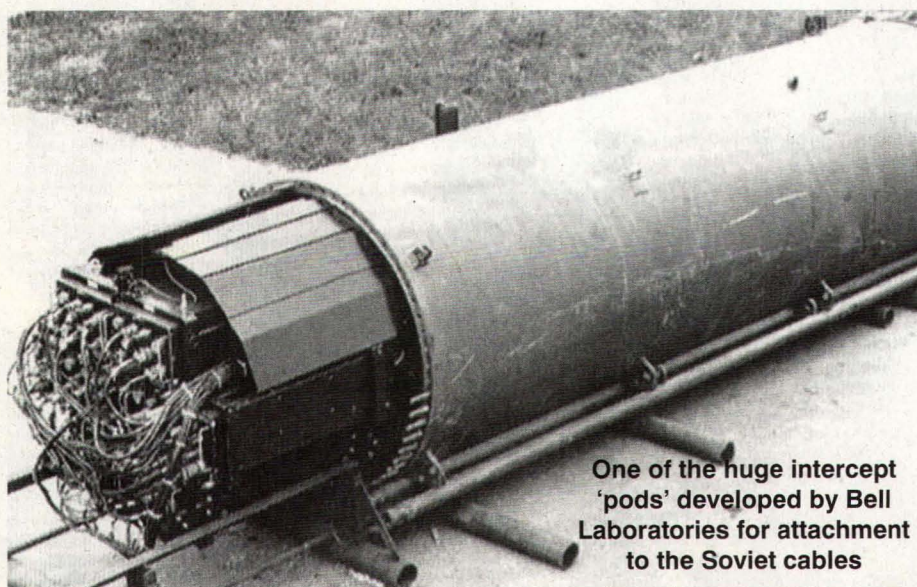
something of a photographic memory and everything he imparted was done verbally... there were no documents, transcripts, recordings or photographs. This would make a future "spy trial" against him difficult to prove.

In 1985, with Ivy Bells compromised, Pelton tried to liaise with the KGB again in Vienna. However, he had lost over five stones (70lbs) and maybe his appearance fooled his KGB contact who never approached him at a designated place in a park. Another scheduled meeting in Vienna was abandoned after Pelton ran out of petrol on his way to pick up his KGB instructions and agent money. Pelton's luck had run out and the FBI

were on to him. At the Annapolis Hilton in Maryland, Pelton agreed to meet with the FBI in November 1985. He imparted a hypothetical tale about an NSA staffer who worked for the KGB. Astonishingly, the story was a true account of his meddlings with the KGB. And though denying it, Pelton was rumbled and forced to seek legal help. In further interviews Pelton started to give more details about his espionage, contacts and payments. He wanted "guarantees" before talking further - but the FBI dismissed any talk of a deal. However, throughout the interrogation, Pelton was determined not to tell the Bureau that he had given away the secret of Ivy Bells.

Despite more interviews, and the recording of Pelton's phone calls, not once did he talk about Ivy Bells. No longer would FBI agents offer support, and the case was now a matter of grave national security that would reach the media. Pelton was found guilty of "immense damage" and a US federal judge sentenced the ex-NSA man to three concurrent life terms plus 10 years in prison.

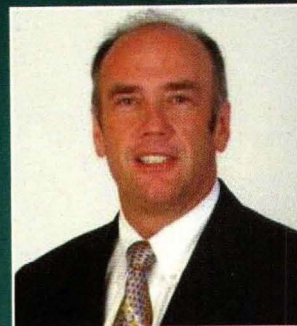
Unbeknown to the public, Pelton's treachery was more damaging than revealed by commentators. At the time of his liaison with the KGB, the US were on the verge of planting NSA-Naval technology on the Soviet cables that would have provided for a real-time "on-line" interception of Moscow's entire undersea communications effort. This would have given US Intelligence an incredible advantage in that the Soviet's real intentions and strength could have been provided to NATO and the West's political Cold War negotiators.



One of the huge intercept 'pods' developed by Bell Laboratories for attachment to the Soviet cables

COURTESY: US NAVY

WORLD CLASS HACKERS



Kevin Coleman

Kevin Coleman examines crucial areas of computer security that are easily being circumnavigated by a new breed of hacker

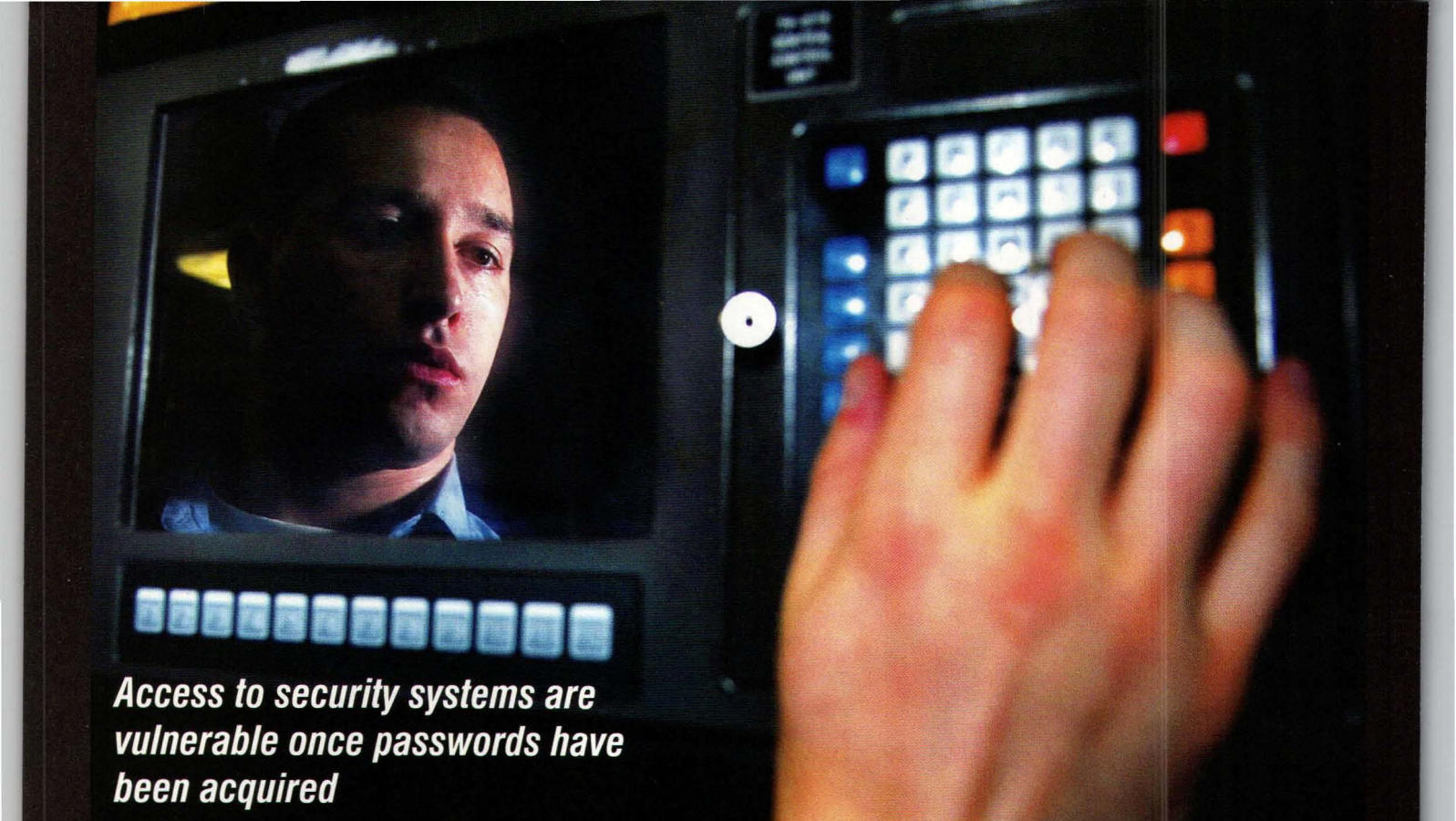
The ongoing game of “cat and mouse” between hackers and security professionals has risen to levels not considered possible just a few short years ago. Cyber attackers continuously refine and update their methods and techniques, while the security industry struggles to keep up with the pace of change. Cyber attacks have evolved over time and now typically follow a standard process. Since 2004 attackers have moved from

random acts to well thought-out, detailed, and considered courses of action. That is evidenced by the degree of cyber attack success that is currently being experienced. The US organisation - Technolytics, has documented what it believes has evolved as a standard attack process.

This process appears to have been used by insiders as well as by external attackers. The graphic (see page 68) illustrates the five-step sequential process used to initiate a cyber

attack on an adversary. It is important to note the two orange line arrows that represent the phone home feedback that is used to deliver collected information and request for new or additional instructions. The cyber attack process is no longer the “initiate-n-forget” operational modality of years gone by. Modern day attacks are interactive and can be retasked as deemed necessary. Each of the five distinct operational phases is described over.





Access to security systems are vulnerable once passwords have been acquired

RECONNAISSANCE: Within the context of cyber attacks reconnaissance is an inspection or exploration of an area, especially one made to gather military information. It is the act of covertly obtaining information about one's adversary. To address the cyber threat military, intelligence and law enforcement organisations must attempt to increase the agility and versatility of their reconnaissance capabilities. They also see a need to increase their capabilities to handle the huge volumes of data associated with cyber intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) to support the new operating methods against this new threat.

SCANNING: Within the context of cyber attacks scanning is the process of identifying

security vulnerabilities that can be exploited to gain access or compromise a system. There are numerous automated tools available to assist in this activity. While these tools were created for security testing purposes, it is important to realise that a security testing tool in the hands of a cyber attacker is a cyber weapon. X-Force analysed and documented 7,406 vulnerabilities in 2008, a record number! At the end of 2008, 53 per cent of those vulnerabilities had no vendor supplied patches available to remedy the vulnerability. Even more disturbing is that 46 per cent of those vulnerabilities from 2006 and 44 percent from 2007 were still left with no available patch at the end of 2008. There is no shortage of opportunity for systems' exploitation.

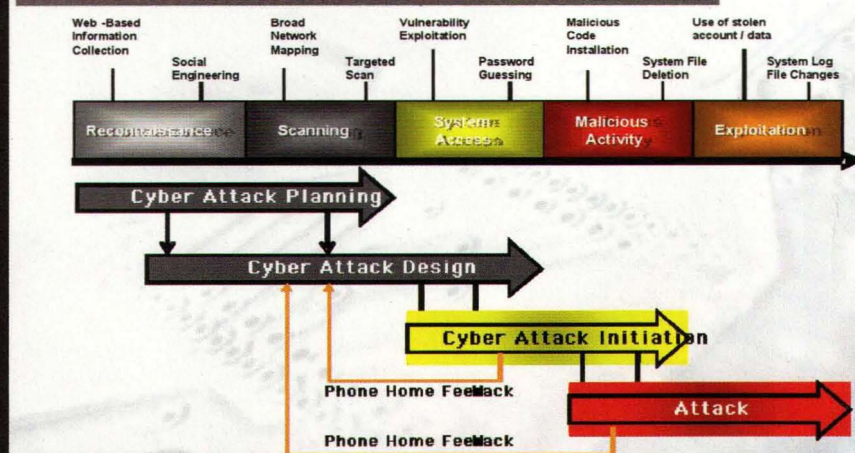
EVENT ANALYSIS: While engaged as a cyber security advisor a large multi-national corporation with revenues in the billions of dollars asked for a recon/scan. They believed that their web systems were secure but wanted to verify that fact. Within one hour of work they were notified of a serious issue. The recon/scan uncovered their entire storage area network (SAN) that contain all their corporate data, financial, as well as documents and reports from product development and research was completely exposed and viewable to anyone on the Internet. No hacking or system compromise was needed to view the sensitive data. An architectural oversight was to blame for this grave error. This event and others like it, while not common, do occur frequently. It clearly shows how just using the basics of the attack process can yield the results you desire.

SYSTEM ACCESS: Within the context of cyber attacks, system access is a set of conditions that may lead to a compromise or security failure that impact the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of a computer system or network. Common causes that lead to unauthorised systems access include - easy passwords, programming errors, physical theft of documents, software vulnerabilities and the list goes on. Common causes of vulnerabilities are design flaws in software and hardware, inappropriate administrative processes, lack of user security awareness and education, or failure to keep up with routine maintenance, technological advancements, patches or improvements to current practices, all of which often result in real

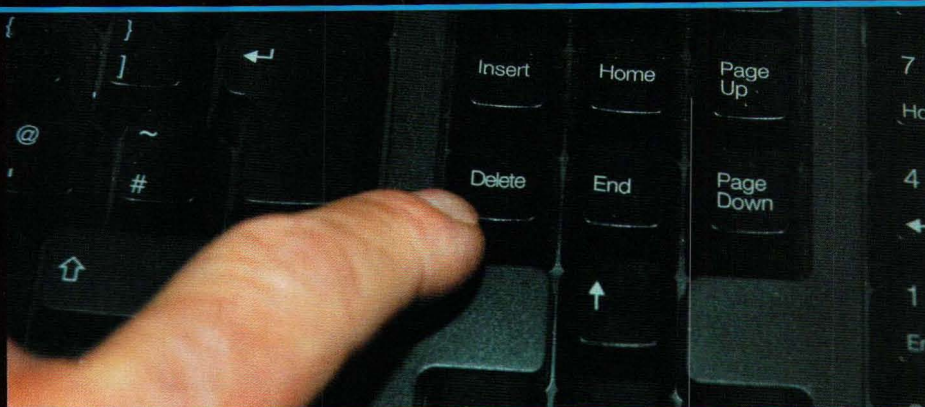
technolytics
Security & Intelligence Center

Cyber Attack Process

2009



"The weapons and tactics used by cyber attackers have rapidly evolved and are truly world class. That should concern all of us... especially those who work in the intel community..."



threats to mission critical systems and critical infrastructure.

MALICIOUS ACTIVITY: Within the context of cyber attacks malicious activity is any action that constitutes a threat to the operations or integrity of a computer system or network. This includes the use of software designed to infiltrate a computer without the owner's knowledge or informed consent. Malicious activity includes deleting data, theft of data, altering data stored or processed by the system or the disruption or harmful alteration of a computer process or processing. It is important to recognise this is a highly dynamic area. In August nearly 12 per cent of malicious software detected was newly developed malware. At the same time nearly 15 per cent of emails contained links to malicious web sites. Another concerning report was delivered by Google. In June 2008, it filtered roughly 150,000 web sites that contained malicious software per month. That grew to nearly 350,000 in August 2009.

EXPLOITATION: Within the context of cyber attacks exploitation occurs when the trustworthiness and guaranteed veracity of the computer system and the information it processes or stores is compromised. It is the result of the malicious activity coming to action and the hackers reap the benefits of the attack. At this point in the process data collected during or about the malicious activity is sent back to the designated location for forwarding to the attackers or for the hackers collection at a time of their choosing. It is important to mention that during the later stages of this phase, clean up can occur that alters logs, deletes malicious code files and covers the activities of the attack by erasing all traces of these events ever taking place.

PHONE-HOME FEEDBACK: Within the context of cyber attacks this activity reports back to the controller, delivers collected data, provides current situation or status and possibly requests additional assignment or instructions. As the graphic shows there are typically

two separate feedback loops within the context of the cyber attack process.

As technology increasingly becomes more dominant in the economy, society, government and the military, it will increasingly become the target of attacks by our enemies. The process described here allows cyber attacks of all types to be described in a common context. Moving from one phase to the next does not have a sharp delineated starting and ending point and often overlaps with previous activities or those activities that follow. Cyber attacks are no longer hap-hazard, "off-the-cuff" activities. In fact we have evidence that formal quality assurances processes are used in the development of the malicious code used in these attacks. The weapons and tactics used by cyber attackers have rapidly evolved and are truly world class. That should concern all of us... especially those who work in the intelligence community.

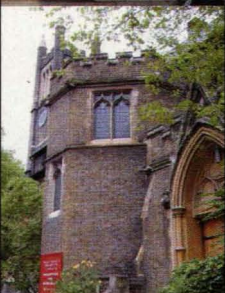
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PENTAGON UNDER SIEGE

For several days in October, mainframe computers at the US Department of Defense and its elements (Navy, Army Air Force), were forced to shut down because of a major hacking attack. Eye Spy sources believe the disruption was the result of a joint Chinese-Russian operation

PENTAGON HACKER GETS MORE TIME TO FIGHT US EXTRADITION

GARY MCKINNON, 43, who hacked into Pentagon and NASA computers, has been given more time to fight his extradition to the United States. He had earlier been refused leave to appeal by the UK's new Supreme Court. McKinnon, who claimed he was only looking for evidence of "aliens", could be jailed for life if found guilty. The Briton, who suffers from a form of autism, hacked dozens of systems following 9/11 causing massive damage to communications.



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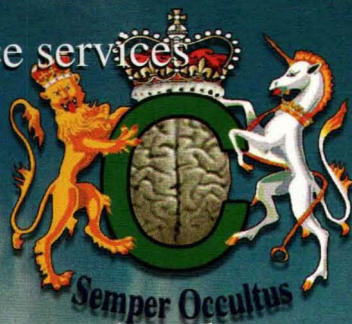
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published a number of previous books on intelligence history, including 'Secret Service: The Making of the British Intelligence Community', 'For The President's Eyes Only: Secret Intelligence and the American Presidency from Washington to Bush' and 'The Mitrokhin Archive'. He has also presented radio and television documentaries. 1000pp Hardback

Editor's note: Fantastic stuff from Andrew. Though some have questioned his impartiality, the book is often critical of MI5. Not surprisingly, with the author's access to so much material, the work fills in many gaps of earlier books covering the activities and the history of the Security Service.

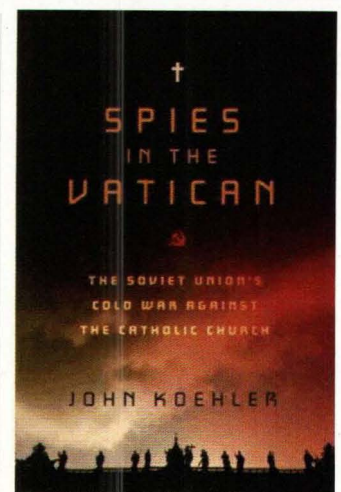
Absorbing, surprising and educational from page one to the end. One of the greatest intelligence books ever written and an absolute must for your library.

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**SPIES IN THE VATICAN:
The Soviet Union's War Against the Catholic Church**

**John Koehler
Pegasus**

From the persecution of local priests to an assassination order against Pope John Paul II, signed by Gorbachev himself, lifetime journalist and advisor to President Reagan John Koehler has put together a startling history of the Soviet Union's espionage and violence against the Catholic Church. With never before seen documents and transcripts, including the order against the Pope signed by Gorbachev and nine other Politbureau members, Koehler shows how large a threat the Soviets perceived the Catholic Church to be to stability in Eastern Europe. However paranoid, there was some truth to their suspicions, as the Pope's visit to heavily



Catholic Poland in the 1980's triggered the beginning of the Solidarity movement in the Eastern Bloc countries. 352pp Hardback

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THE TERMINAL SPY

**Alan S. Cowell
Broadway**

On 1 November 2006, Alexander Litvinenko sipped tea in London's Millennium Hotel. Hours later the Russian émigré and former intelligence officer, who was sharply critical of Russian president Vladimir Putin, fell ill and within days was rushed to the hospital. Fatally poisoned by a rare



radioactive isotope slipped into his drink, Litvinenko issued a dramatic deathbed statement accusing Putin himself

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM The Authorised History of the Security Service

**Christopher Andrew
Penguin Books**

Professor Andrew was appointed as MI5's official historian in December 2002. In writing *The Defence of the Realm*, he was given virtually unrestricted access to much of the Security Service's archives and no restriction was placed on the judgements he arrived at.

This book marks an unprecedented publishing event: to mark the centenary of its foundation, the British Security Service, MI5. The book reveals the precise role of the Security Service in

twentieth-century British history, from its foundation by Captain Kell of the British Army in October 1909, through two world wars, up to and including its present roles in counter-espionage and counter-terrorism. The book describes how MI5 has been managed, what its relationship has been with government, where it has triumphed and where it has failed. In all of this no restriction has been placed on the judgements made by the author.

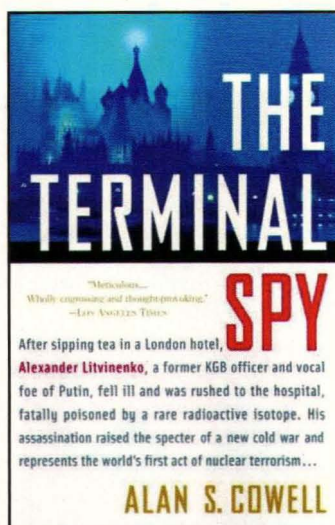
The book also reveals the identities of previously unknown enemies of the UK whose activities have been uncovered by the Service, adds significantly to our knowledge of many celebrated events and notorious individuals, and definitively lays to rest a number of persistent myths; above all, it shows the place of this previously extremely secretive organisation within the United Kingdom. Few books could make such an immediate and extraordinary increase to our understanding of British history over the past century.

About the Author: Christopher Andrew is Professor of Modern and Contemporary History, former Chair of the Faculty of History at Cambridge University and chair of the British Intelligence Study Group. He has



THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM

THE
AUTHORIZED
HISTORY
OF
MI5
CHRISTOPHER ANDREW

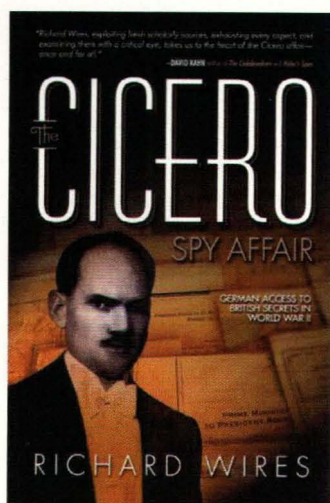


of engineering his murder. Alan S. Cowell, then London Bureau Chief of the *New York Times* who covered the story from its inception, has written the definitive story of this assassination - and of the profound international implications of this first act of nuclear terrorism. 448pp Paperback

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The valet of the British ambassador to Ankara, Turkey in 1943 was an enterprising young man who understood he could steal and photograph vitally important documents of great interest to the Nazi war machine. The spy story became immensely popular with the film *Five Fingers* starring James Mason. Author Richard Wires has written the definitive account of the Cicero case and placed it in its proper historical context in neutral Turkey at the turning point of World War II. Intrigue, mystery, and greed form the background to the classic account of a famous spy case. 300pp Paperback

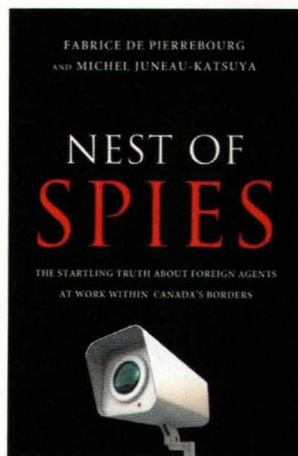


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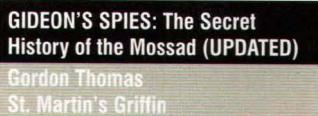


In 2006, a Russian secret service spy was expelled from Canada. In 2007, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) revealed that China was implicated in as many as half of the on-going counter-espionage dossiers in Canada, with 1,500 spies operating here. Allegedly, there are at least 15 countries involved in covert operations within the country's borders, many of them "friendly" nations such as France and Israel, but all representing a serious risk to Canadian security and economic interests.

Industrial espionage has already cost Canada thousands of jobs and billions of dollars. Ultimately, the responsibility to protect its intellectual assets remain with businesses themselves, but are they prepared to face the daunting task of working against a very organised and professional foe? *Nest of Spies* provides some answers and describes ways that businesses can defend themselves. 369pp Hardback

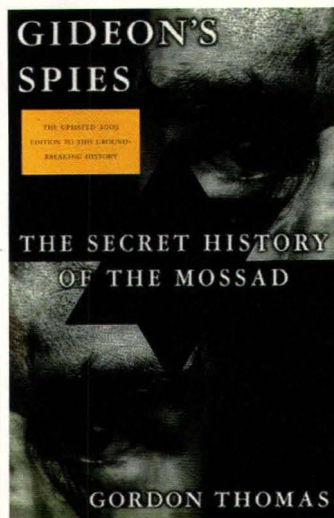


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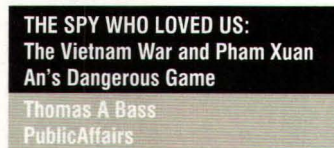
In the secret world of spies and covert operations, no other intelligence service continues to be surrounded by myth and mystery, or commands respect and fear, like Israel's Mossad. Formed in 1951 to ensure an embattled Israel's future, the Mossad has been responsible for the most audacious and thrilling feats of espionage, counterterrorism, and assassination ever ventured.

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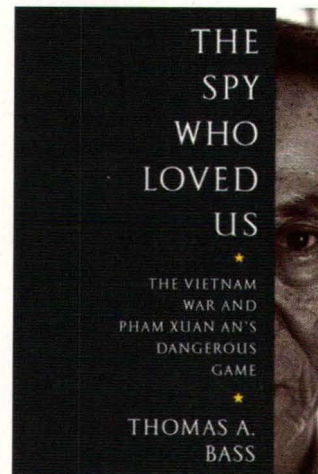
updated with new information, including the Mossad hospital raid that eventually uncovered sleeper cells in Britain, the assassination of the world's second most-wanted terrorist, the discovery of an unknown nuclear facility in Iran, the intricate relationship between Israeli intelligence and the Bush administration's war on terror, and why one former Mossad chief says, "We are looking down the barrel of World War III unless the world wakes up." 736pp Paperback

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Pham Xuan An was a brilliant journalist and an even better spy. A friend to all the legendary reporters who covered the Vietnam War, he was an invaluable source of news and a font of wisdom on all things Vietnamese. At the same time, he was a masterful double agent. An inspired shape-shifter who kept his cover in place until the day he died, Pham Xuan An ranks as one of the preeminent spies of the twentieth century.

When Thomas A. Bass set out to write the story of An's remarkable career for



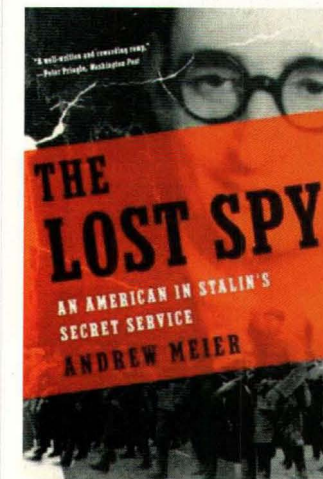
The New Yorker, fresh revelations arrived daily during their freewheeling conversations, which began in 1992. But a good spy is always at work, and it was not until An's death in 2006 that Bass was able to lift the veil from his carefully guarded story to offer up this fascinating portrait of a hidden life.

A masterful history that reads like a John le Carré thriller, *The Spy Who Loved Us* offers a vivid portrait of journalists and spies at war. 320pp Hardback

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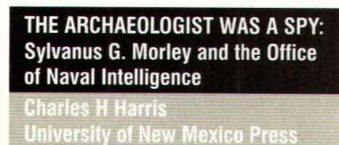


For half a century, the case of Isaiah Oggins, a 1920s New York intellectual brutally murdered in 1947 on Stalin's orders, remained hidden in the secret files of the Soviet and American intelligence services - a footnote buried in the rubble of the Cold War. It surfaced briefly in 1992, when Boris Yeltsin handed over a dossier to the White House, but the full story of what happened remained a mystery.

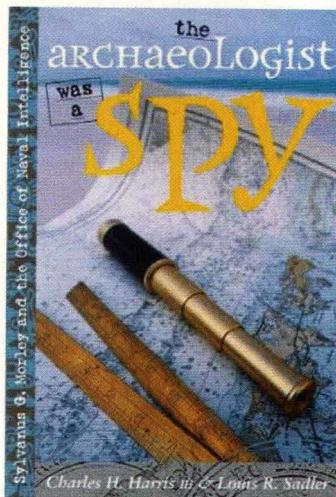


After eight years of international sleuthing, Andrew Meier at last reveals the truth in *The Lost Spy*: Oggins was one of the first Americans to spy for the Soviets. 416pp Paperback

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1362
UK £16.00 USA \$22.99



Sylvanus G. Morley (1883-1948) is widely known as an influential Mayan archaeologist. This intriguing book shows that he was arguably the greatest American spy of World War I.



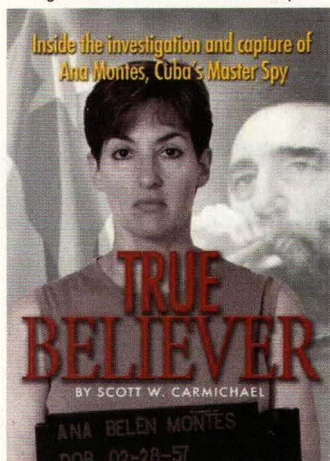
Morley came to the attention of the Office of Naval Intelligence in 1916, when reports that German agents were establishing a Central American base for submarine warfare first surfaced. Morley's field research provided the ideal cover for reconnoitering throughout the region. He made several extended research/intelligence-gathering trips along the Caribbean coast of Central America starting in 1917 and forwarded detailed reports and maps to ONI. While he found no noteworthy German activity, his activities permit the authors of this book to reconstruct the way ONI identified, recruited, placed, and debriefed field agents, nearly 150 of whom, many with academic ties, were funneling data to ONI by the close of World War I. In a final chapter, Sadler and Harris extend the story of academic participation in intelligence work through the 1930s into the founding of "Wild Bill" Donovan's Office of Strategic Services (OSS) at the beginning of World War II. 464pp Paperback

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TRUE BELIEVER: Inside the Investigation and Capture of Ana Montes, Cuba's Master Spy

Scott Carmichael
Naval Institute Press

Ana Montes appeared to be a model employee of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), advancing quickly through the ranks to become its top



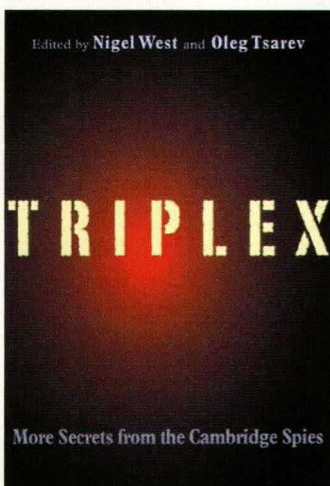
analyst on Cuban affairs. But for sixteen years Montes sent Castro some of America's most closely guarded secrets and at the same time influenced what the United States thought it knew about Cuba. She is the only member of the U.S. intelligence community ever convicted of espionage for the Cuban government, yet her arrest ten days after 9/11 went largely unnoticed. Carmichael offers readers a front-row seat on that long and ultimately successful spy hunt. 208pp Paperback

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1364
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TRIPLEX: Secrets from the Cambridge Spies

Nigel West and Oleg Tsarev
Yale University Press

Triplex reveals more clearly than ever before the precise nature and extent of the damage done to the much-vaunted British intelligence establishment during World War II by the notorious 'Cambridge Five' spy ring - Kim Philby, Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess, Anthony Blunt and John Cairncross.



The code word 'Triplex' refers to an exceptionally sensitive intelligence source, one of the most closely guarded secrets of the war, which appears nowhere in any of the British government's official histories. *Triplex* was material extracted illicitly from the diplomatic pouches of neutral missions in wartime London. MI5, the British Security Service, entrusted the job of overseeing the highly secret assignment to Anthony Blunt, who was already working for the NKVD, Stalin's intelligence service. The rest is history, documented here for the first time in rich detail.

EDITOR'S NOTE: A truly remarkable collection of intelligence notes, documents, references and reports that for the first time reveal the scale of damage resulting from the world's most infamous spy ring. Another invaluable offering from one of the world's greatest spy authors and historians.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS: Nigel West is a renowned British historian of military intelligence and has written more than 25 related books. Oleg Tsarev is a retired KGB officer who has co-written a number of books on wartime espionage and intelligence.

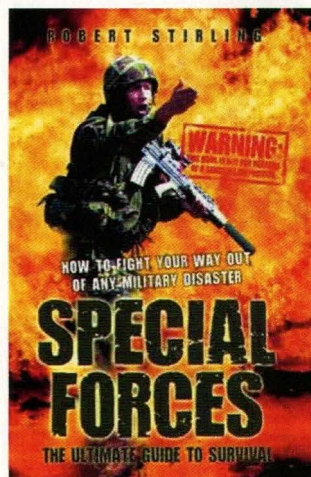
Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1365
PLEASE CALL OR WRITE
FOR DETAILS

SPECIAL FORCES: The Ultimate Guide to Survival

Robert Stirling
John Blake

If you are, or want to be, a soldier - particularly a Special Forces soldier - then this is the book you need. It is about survival in rough conditions - when you have been taken hostage or prisoner of war; when you have crawled out of a downed helicopter behind enemy lines and the enemy are coming at you; or when your mates have been killed in a fire-fight in bandit country. This ultimate survival guide is for those who choose to go into harm's way.

Soldiers, undercover operatives, security services and even those backpacking or exporting goods into some parts of the world could find themselves in serious trouble. In this book, you will learn how to: avoid being killed or captured when things go wrong; escape if you are caught; steal food; steal transport; find your way home and fight to kill in the dirtiest



ways you can imagine. The scenarios detailed in this book include how to:

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- Escape when an ambush has killed all your mates.
- Escape from a POW camp or third-world prison.
- Escape from a hostage situation.
- Escape from a mob when they want to hang you from a lamp-post.

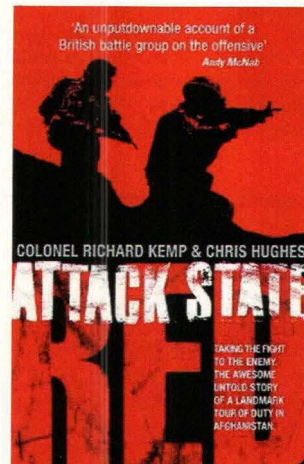
275pp Hardback

Available from Eye Spy Ref: ES/1366
UK £19.99 USA \$45.00

ATTACK STATE RED Taking the Fight to the Enemy

Colonel Richard Kemp and Chris Hughes
Penguin Books

Green: Enter without explosives or firing unless enemy targets are identified.
Amber: Enter firing. No explosive entry.
Red: Explosive entry using a grenade or charge. Enter firing at will.



What happened in Helmand's Sangin Valley in the spring of 2007 was nothing short of extraordinary. After the last gasp defence of the platoon houses by the Paras that preceded them in theatre, the soldiers of the Royal Anglian Regiment arrived in Afghanistan charged with taking the battle to the enemy. Despite brutal, debilitating conditions, the tour that followed became a bloody lesson in how to conduct offensive infantry warfare. Over a six-month tour of duty, the 'Vikings' battlegroup unleashed hell in heavy, relentless fighting that saw teenage soldiers battle toe to toe against hardcore al-Qaida terrorists and Taliban fighters at unprecedented levels of ferocity.

The stories that emerged from the Sangin Valley, defined by bravery, comradeship, endurance and, above all, aggression, are remarkable. So much so that Sandhurst manuals were rewritten to incorporate the lessons of the campaign. But the fight was far from one-sided. May 2007 saw the Anglians suffer the highest number of British military casualties in any single month since the end of World War II. And those that did return home came back changed by the intensity of the experience. In *Attack State Red*, Colonel Richard Kemp, a former Commanding Officer of 1st Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, and Chris Hughes, the Daily Mirror Security Correspondent, tell the story of the Royal Anglian's deployment for the first time.

Powerful, frightening and moving stories from the frontline of the UK's armed forces in Afghanistan

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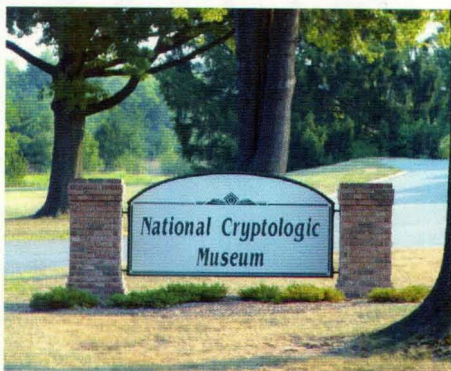
in *Spy Intelligence Magazine* 1 August 2000
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Letter from Fort Meade by David Hamer



David has been on temporary assignment in the United Kingdom where he attended the 2009 Enigma Reunion and Exhibit at Bletchley Park



...being an irregularly occasional, or an occasionally irregular, communication from the American cryptological community: particularly those things associated with the National Cryptologic Museum [NCM] and its parent, the National Security Agency [NSA]

On the fifth and sixth of September 2009, a unique display of Enigmas and other cipher machines was convened within the beautiful surroundings of the Bletchley Park (BP) mansion in Buckinghamshire, the world's premier cryptologic museum, wartime home of Britain's Government Code and Cipher School (GC&CS) and the site of their now historical attacks on the secret communications of the Third Reich.

On the first day exhibitors gathered early to set up their displays before the doors opened to the waiting public at 10.30am. The main attraction was to be an exhibit of the largest number of Enigma machines and associated

cipher machinery ever gathered in one place, dating from the early twentieth century to the Cold War period and beyond. Visitors poured in and the exhibit pavilion was constantly busy. In the bright September sunshine visitors and exhibitors also gathered in front of the historic BP Mansion where much personal and press photography took place.

At precisely 3.15pm an air raid siren sounded.... but it was a false alarm! The Luftwaffe did not send the approaching aircraft as it might have done seventy years ago: it was in fact one of the last surviving Avro Lancaster bombers, flown by the RAF's Battle of Britain Flight display. Approaching from the East this veteran of the skies made three low-level passes and steep turns in the



Enigma Reunion



Russian M-125 Fialka



view of the assembled visitors and exhibitors. You do not have to have lived during those long ago war years in order for the sound of four synchronized Rolls-Royce engines to raise the hairs on the back of your neck! All too soon the 'Lanc' departed but the good feeling persisted for some time.

For those whose interests lay outside of the machinery of codes and ciphers there were numerous sideshows. WWII re-enactors wandered throughout the grounds dressed in period; a WWII plotting table and its activity were on display, manned by some of these enactors; a 1940s fashion show kept both the ladies and their gentlemen entertained; the BP Model Boat club provided diversion on the Park's lake and the smartly turned out local Cadets were 'present and on-parade' through-out.



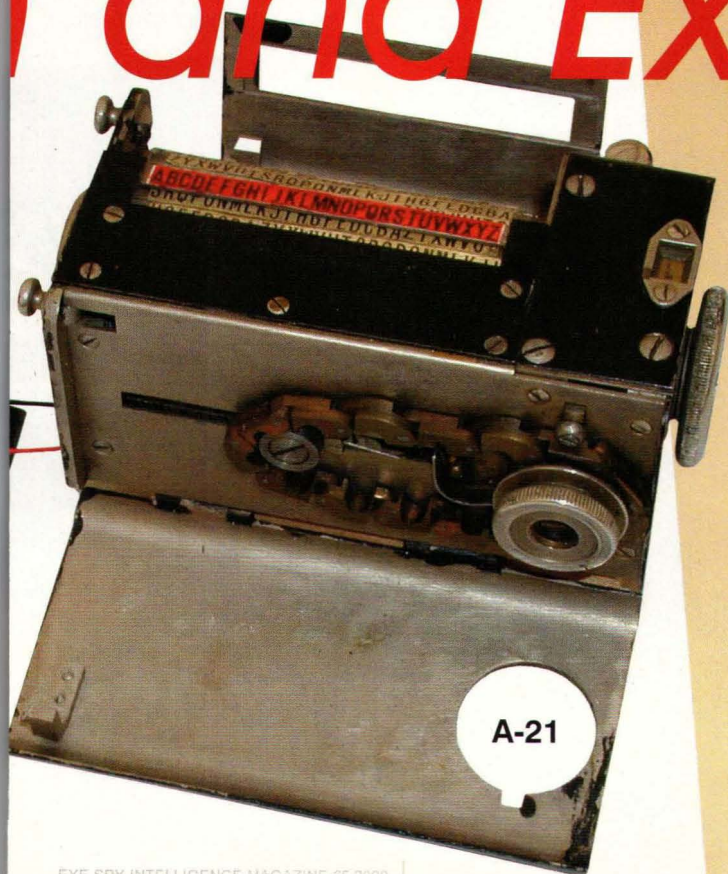
Bletchley Park veterans outside the Mansion House building



A large collection of Enigmas

© JAMES W. ORAM

and Exhibit



A-21

A-21

Arvid G. Damm filed his first patent for a cipher machine in 1915 in Sweden. In his small company A.B. Cryptograph, he was occupied in designing various cipher machines. His basic invention was "the chain". This chain was composed of different types of links: slim links and thick links. These links controlled a lid to display either of two cipher characters. The first digital cipher machine was invented! The operator had the choice to assemble the slim and the thick links in different sequence and, within limits, of different lengths.



In a pocket size machine, model A-21, which was meant for military use, the chain also served another purpose: when a cover of the machine was opened by the push of a button, the chain would fall out and disassemble instantly. Thus the enemy was deprived of the possibility to reconstruct one of the most important functions of the cipher machine, in case a machine was captured by the enemy.

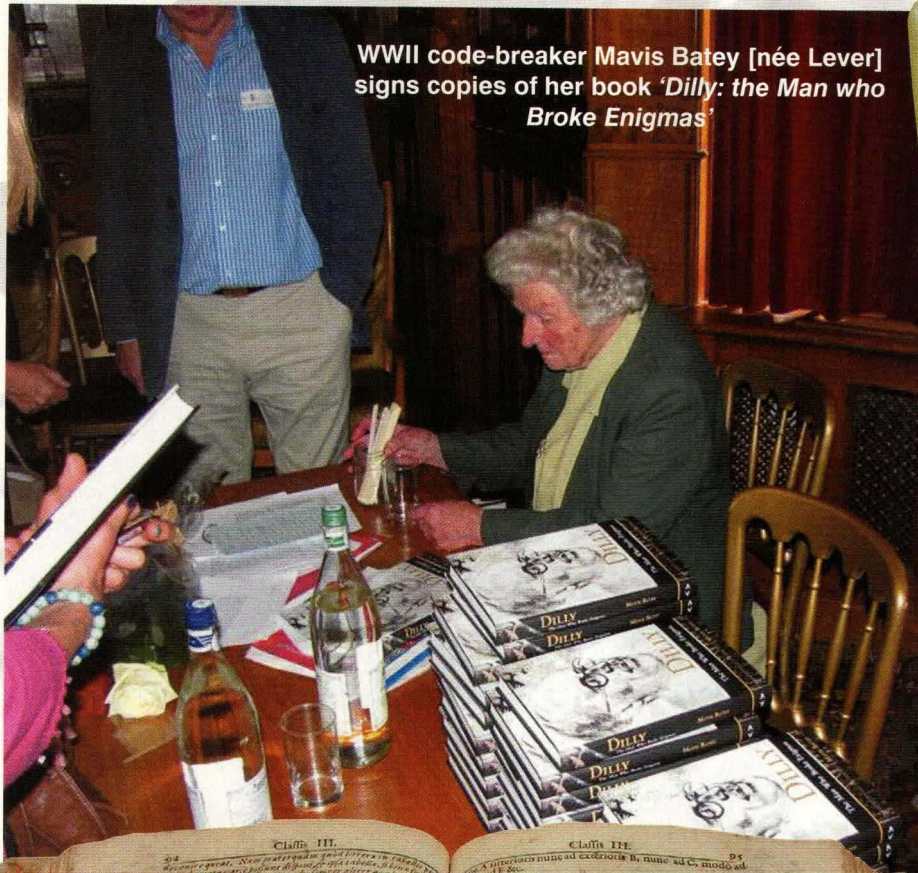
A hand full of A-21s were built, but hardly ever deployed.



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WWII code-breaker Mavis Batey [née Lever] signs copies of her book 'Dilly: the Man who Broke Enigmas'



HX-63 Crypto AG's 'Superrotor'

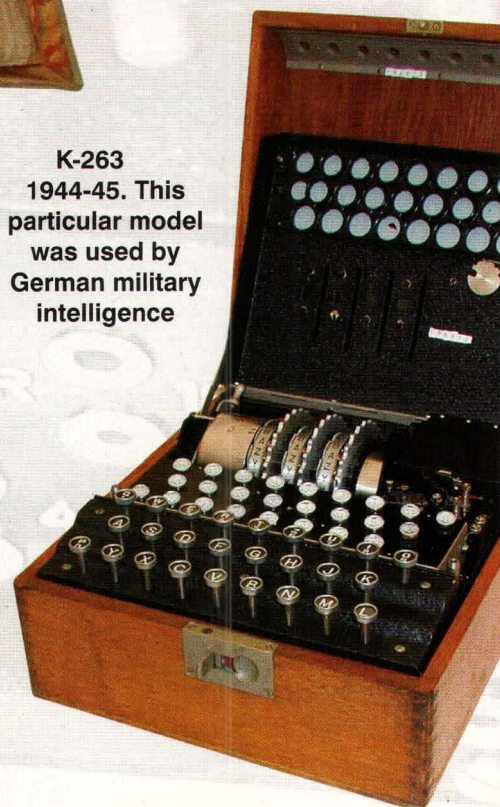
On the second day of this unique event the exhibit continued with the festivities graced by the presence of a hundred-or-so veterans of the war who served at BP, or in one or other of its several out-stations or satellites, who were holding their annual reunion in the nearby town of Bedford. For the first time in the history of these Enigma Reunions, that began in 1992, the festivities were enhanced by the display of various Enigmas and other contemporaneous cipher machines presented by a large international group of owners and exhibitors, both private and from distinguished institutions throughout the world. This last sub-group included representatives of both the United States National Security Agency, represented by the NSA's National Cryptologic Museum from Fort Meade, Maryland (NCM) and its UK counterpart, the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) from Cheltenham. European exhibitors included contingents from Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Ireland and others. Several of the experts accompanying these marvellous machines had been



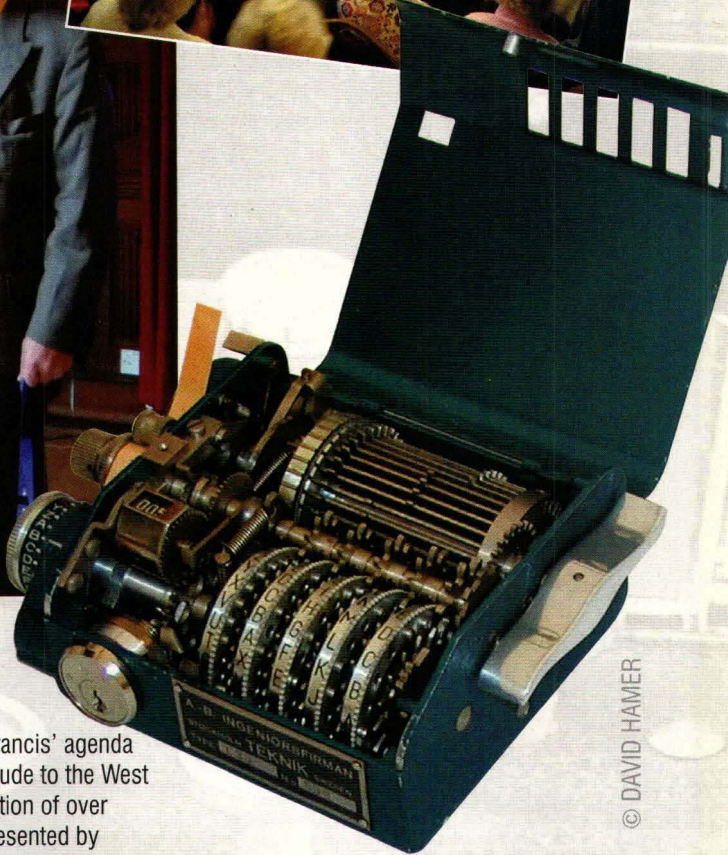
French cipher disk in silver by Nicolas Bion (1652-1733. Maker of mathematical instruments to King Louis XIV



K-263
1944-45. This particular model was used by German military intelligence



During the weekend, Eye Spy subscriber and keen supporter of the museum, Steve Williams from Warrington, presented his splendid painting of BP's Mansion House building to Director Simon Greenish



© DAVID HAMER

persuaded to address public audiences in the historic surroundings of the mansion and the park. Speakers included: Nicholas Gessler, Tom Perera and David Hamer from the USA; Paul Reuvers and Marc Simons from the Netherlands; David Stupples from the UK and, also from the UK, Bletchley Park consultant and Enigma expert Frank Carter. These presentations were given in the elegant drawing room of the Victorian Mansion, to capacity audiences.

On Sunday, two former BP codebreakers Keith and Mavis Batey [née Lever] were on hand and were as usual much in demand by representatives of the British media. In a separate ceremony Mavis and her publisher's representative conducted the launch and signing of her latest book, a biography of her former 1940's boss at the Park, Dillwyn Knox: *'Dilly: the Man who Broke Enigmas'*. Included in this private ceremony, chaired by Sir Francis Richards, Chairman of the Bletchley Park Trust and a former Director of GCHQ, was the official handover of an Enigma on long-term loan to BP from NSA/NCM, a concrete example of the continuing UK/US 'special relationship'. This rather unusual example of the Enigma family of machines is well-documented as being one of the modified commercial Enigmas sold by Germany to the Italian Navy in 1932 and is representative of the machine broken by Mavis Batey whose codebreaking efforts led directly to the Royal

Navy's victory at the Battle of Cape Matapan in 1941.

Another major item on Sir Francis' agenda was a short speech of gratitude to the West Bletchley Council for a donation of over £6,500. The cheque was presented by Councillor Elaine Wales and will be applied by BP to the purchase of a museum display case to house its burgeoning inventory of Enigma machines that now includes the 'Italian' example. Prior to the ceremony Sir Francis, along with Mavis and Keith Batey, hosted a private luncheon for a dozen or so invited

guests held within the narrow confines of 'the Cottage', formerly Dilly's wartime office next door to Alan Turing's working area. Invited guests at the luncheon included Patrick and Catherine Weadon from NCM and a number of other VIPs.

Posthumous apology to code-breaker Alan Turing



In September, Prime Minister Gordon Brown issued a long overdue "posthumous apology" to brilliant Bletchley Park code-breaker Alan Turing. In 1952, Turing committed suicide after being prosecuted because of his sexuality. By then he had lost his security clearance and could no longer work at GCHQ

The Prime Minister said: "The debt of gratitude he is owed makes it all the more horrifying, therefore, that he was treated so inhumanely... Alan and the many thousands of other gay men who were convicted as he was convicted, under homophobic laws, were treated terribly."



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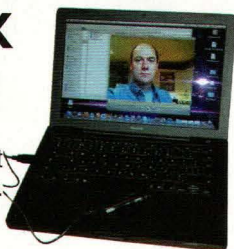


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Best-selling self-contained digital video camera with two hours recording time. This extremely easy-to-use low-cost unit has become a firm favourite with the security industry. Supports 128MB to 4GB SD card. USB cable (included) allows footage to be uploaded in seconds to your PC or MAC for editing or review. **EYE SPY RECOMMENDED.** (For further information - see Product Review issue 61 or visit www.eyespy.com).



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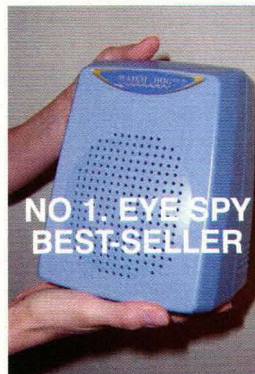
ELECTRONIC RADAR WATCHDOG



This highly rated product is one of the best anti-burglar-intruder systems available today. Simply turn on (no installation required) and the realistic dog bark sound increases as its internal radar senses someone approaching the door. Bark gets louder as person moves closer to door.

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AJ-34 AUDIO JAMMER

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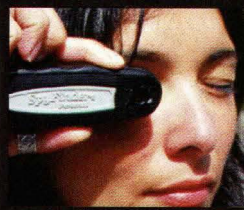
including tape recorders, RF transmitters, hard-wired microphones (including contact type) and shotgun microphones. It also protects against microwave or laser reflection pickups. Covers 150 square foot area.

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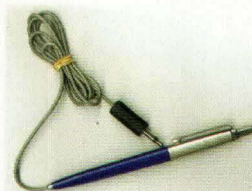


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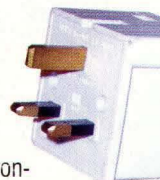
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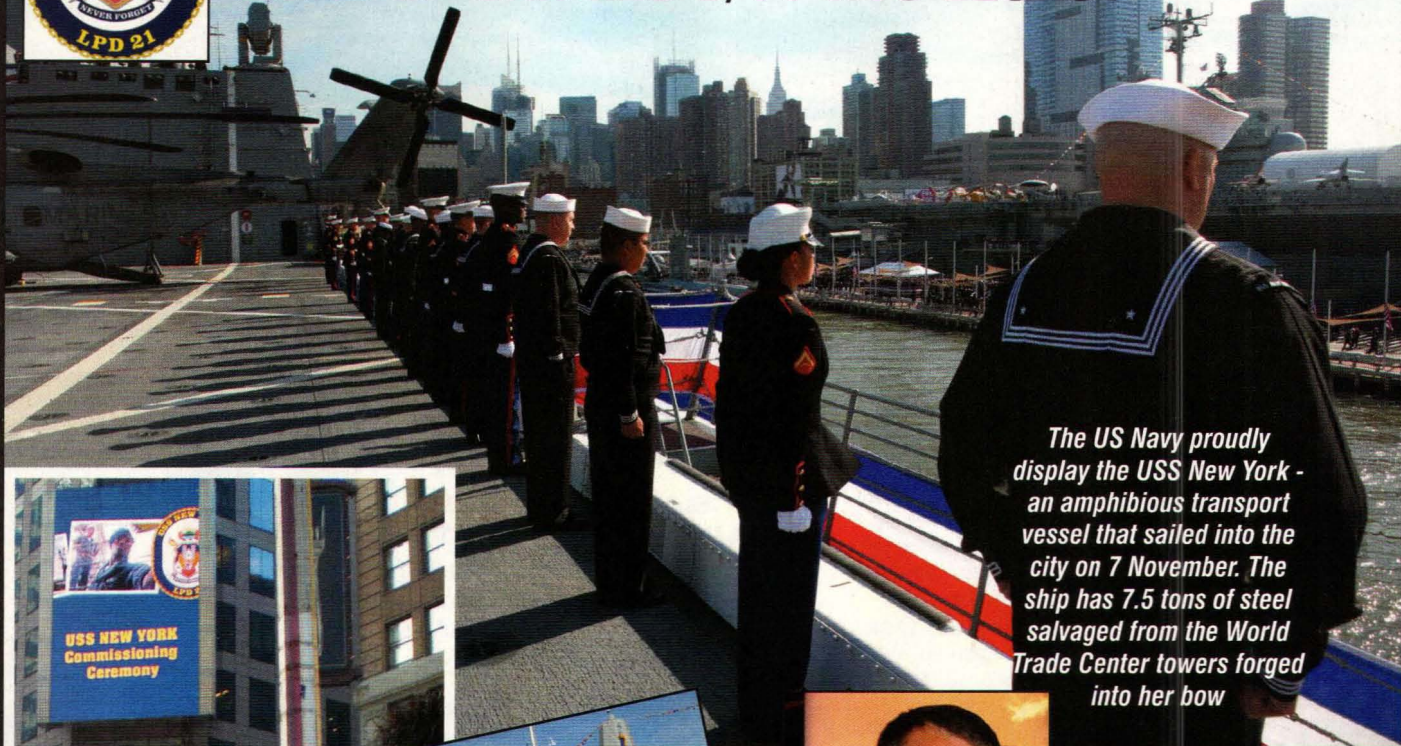
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Cmdr. F. Curtis Jones, commanding officer of the USS New York



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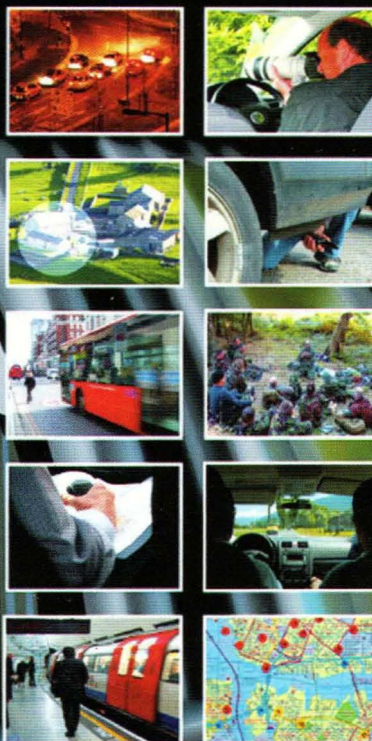
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