

THE COVERT WORLD OF ESPIONAGE

EYE SPY

ISIS



Clear And Present Danger



SURVEILLANCE In the 21st Century

SUBMARINES & ESPIONAGE

A NEW COLD WAR Gorbachev's Warning



- THE FOURTH ESTATE: SPIES IN THE MEDIA
- A SPY CALLED VERA • MI5 IN FOCUS
- NEPTUNE SPEAR • TENTACLES OF ISIS
- CHINA'S HUB-79

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SUBMARINES & ESPIONAGE

Eye Spy provides a fascinating historical overview of some key moments in the involvement and importance of the submarine to the world of intelligence



FOURTH

THE INTEL AND MEDIA WORLD

ESTATE

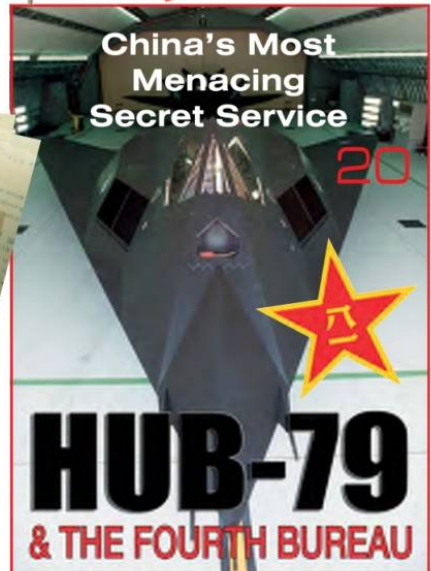


36
A MOST DANGEROUS LIAISON?

A SPY CALLED VERA



16
Hitler's Mata Hari



China's Most Menacing Secret Service

HUB-79
& THE FOURTH BUREAU

20

SPY RIPPLES FROM THE COLD WAR



RAF Warplanes Engage Russian Bears as Moscow's Spies Continue Provocation in Mainland Europe



32



THE CHANGING FACE

23

Eye Spy Editorial continues its informative overview on the vital and ever-changing intelligence element of Surveillance



OF SURVEILLANCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY



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MAJOR CONTENT GUIDE

- 4 **NEPTUNE SPEAR**
Pentagon officials show unease as SEALs discuss details of the operation which resulted in the death of Osama bin-Laden
- 6 **HUMINT AND INTERCEPTS**
CIA closing in on the ISIS leadership including the British terrorist known as 'Jihadi John'
- 10 **SPYING ON LAWYERS**
It has emerged that British Intelligence can read information previously believed to be privileged client-lawyer only
- 12 **DEATH OF A SPY**
The atomic spy David Greenglass dies in America. Eye Spy examines the story of a spy who lied and sent his own sister to the electric chair in order to save his own life
- 15 **ROOM SERVICE**
US Intelligence concern as one of New York City's iconic hotels set to be purchased by a Chinese company
- 16 **A SPY CALLED VERA: HITLER'S MATA HARI**
The strange wartime story of a German spy dubbed 'Hitler's Mata Hari' and an MI5 spymaster
- 20 **HUB-79 THE FOURTH BUREAU**
A look at the secret communications element of China's spy agency - inside the Ministry of State Security
- 23 **THE CHANGING FACE OF SURVEILLANCE PTII**
Eye Spy concludes its fascinating feature showing how surveillance has evolved in the last century
- 32 **SPY RIPPLES FROM THE COLD WAR**
As Moscow starts to flex its muscles at the West, numerous encounters in the air and sea threaten to ignite a new Cold War
- 44 **MI5 IN FOCUS**
A review of a number of case files involving the Security Service, including a Nazi hunting bank clerk and an alleged terror plot targeting former premier Tony Blair
- 49 **TENTACLES OF ISIS**
Terrorist attacks in Canada, Britain, America and elsewhere reveal the reach of ISIS is expanding
- 56 **IN AMENAS**
Roger Howard looks back at the In Amenas gas plant attack in Algeria and asks have any lessons been learned
- 61 **CAMP X: DID YOU KNOW?**
More strange but true stories from the Canadian WWII agent training camp
- 69 **ARAK NUCLEAR PLANT SABOTAGED**
Iranian Intelligence claim it has arrested several Western spies who attempted to damage Arak's heavy water plant
- 74 **ENCOUNTER CONTROL PT.7**
Mike Finn looks at the rope and how it has been used for centuries by soldiers, agents and assassins
- 76 **THE RELUCTANT HERO**
The story of Sir Nicholas Winton - a Briton who saved hundreds of Jewish children from the Nazis

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"The people who work at GCHQ would sooner walk out of the door than be involved in anything remotely resembling 'mass surveillance'."

Former GCHQ Director
Iain Lobban



FIRST WORD

NEW COLD WARS AND A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM



That the UK is introducing a spate of new counter-terrorism regulations is evidence enough of the threat of ISIS. New atrocities seem to be happening every day as the terror group continues to wage war against a variety of opponents in the Middle East. Perhaps more worrying is the advance of its ideology in parts of the world once deemed secure. In Canada a lunatic attacks Parliament brandishing a firearm, in New York City a policeman is attacked with a hatchet, while in London two plots are foiled including an alleged beheading and an operation which may have involved a residence of former premier Tony Blair. In other countries former al-Qaida operatives are starting to pledge allegiance to ISIS.

It's too early to say if the resignation of US Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel had anything to do with misreading the rapid growth and menace of the terror group, suffice it to say I doubt ISIS could or would have occupied so much of Iraq had US forces remained. There is also an intelligence brief which has been circulating, though its accuracy is in some doubt, that ISIS has a potential force of 200,000 operatives. Either way, those fighters now trying to shift ISIS are in dire need of support from governments, and it's unlikely air power alone will secure victory. The situation in neighbouring Syria has only compounded matters.

Away from the serious events in the Middle East, the ripples of the Ukraine conflict and the shooting down of Malaysian Airlines MH17 continue to expand. Moscow has once again sent its great Bear reconnaissance aircraft flying on missions thousands of miles from home - upsetting NATO countries as far away as Canada. Its spies are increasingly active in the great cities of the world, whilst there are all the signs Russian submarines are once again having fun and games in the territorial waters of foreign nations. Former Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev believes a new Cold War is upon us... ironic then this is happening on the 25th anniversary of the collapse of the Berlin Wall.

MARK BIRDSALL, MANAGING EDITOR



HEADLINERS



- 4 Rob O'Neill • 10 Mikhail Gorbachev • 16 Vera Schalburg
- 34 Arnold Sinisalu • 42 Udo Ulfkotte • 48 Patrice Vincent
- 76 Sir Nicholas Winton • 82 Chuck Hagel

INTELLIGENCE CHOICE

THE FOURTH ESTATE

The relationship between the media and world of intelligence is often fraught and distrustful, but one which is like that between the police and journalists - necessary. There is however an unwritten rule that spies must not pose as journalists to conduct operations, not that it has stopped them before. But now circumstances have changed, and the implications for ordinary reporters or camera crews caught up in conflicts such as that taking place in Iraq and Syria are obvious.

This fascinating tradecraft feature examines one aspect of the media-intel world known as The Fourth Estate.

• 36 THE INTEL AND MEDIA WORLD





INTELLIGENCE REVIEW • NEWS • DIGEST

INTEL EYES ON CHINA MI5 Recruiting Russian and Chinese Language Specialists

Amidst warnings of a new Cold War, MI5 and MI6 adverts have started to appear requesting the services of Russian and Mandarin-speaking specialists. The recruitment programme comes at a time when Russia has increased its intelligence personnel to around 100 based mainly at its embassy in Kensington, London. In respect of China, which operates the world's biggest spy network utilising its own nationals abroad, little is known of its strength in the UK. The adverts reflect increasing concern about both countries espionage potential.

One poster requesting Mandarin experts features a Chinese lantern with the header 'Make sure we're not kept in the dark'. However, not all were impressed by a test exam

on MI5's web site, including visitors to the social web site Reddit. One user who took the exam wrote: 'This can't be the real admission test... nobody talks like that in China, even the news anchors talk faster than this'. Another commented: 'Easiest test ever. I'm gonna be the first American James Bond in China'.



CONTROVERSY OVER BIN-LADEN END GAME AS DIFFERENT VERSIONS SURFACE

NEPTUNE SPEAR PENTAGON UNEASE AT US SEAL DISCLOSURES

Pentagon and intelligence officials have criticised former US Navy SEALs Rob O'Neill and Matt Bissonette for revealing they were two of three soldiers who fired the fatal shots which killed terror leader Osama bin-Laden. However, the troops offer different

versions' of events in respect of what happened in Abbottabad 2011, as Operation Neptune Spear evolved. O'Neill's information was central to the plot portrayed in the motion picture *Zero Dark Thirty*.

O'Neill, 38, now a motivational speaker, said when he entered a bedroom, bin-Laden was standing

behind one of his wives terrified. He fired two shots into his head, one of which killed him instantly. Bissonette, who used the pseudonym Mark Owen to write the best-selling book *No Easy Day*, said he and O'Neill entered the bedroom after another SEAL trooper - the point man - had confronted bin-Laden and shot him. He and O'Neill then fired further rounds. Either way, officials and Special Forces troops are dismayed that operational details of the raid have surfaced.

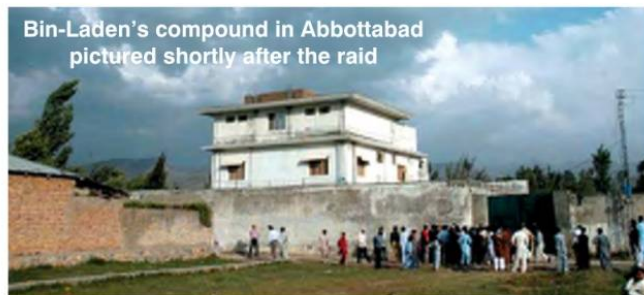
Twenty three Special Forces troops participated in the US SEAL Team 6 operation. Some of the team say Bissonette and O'Neill have broken the SEALs



code of silence. Others question his exact role. But O'Neill dismissed comments from colleagues which suggest he fired but missed bin-Laden.

SEAL commander Rear Admiral Brian Losey has spoken out

Bin-Laden's compound in Abbottabad pictured shortly after the raid



ISIS ATROCITIES

UN SET TO INITIATE WAR CRIME CHARGES

Officials at the United Nations are satisfied that leaders and operatives belonging to the terror group ISIS, will be held to account for crimes against humanity. After examining 300 eye-witness and investigative statements, plus film footage and photos of events in Syria and Iraq, a panel of delegates from the UN Independent Commission of Inquiry on Syria, released a report entitled - 'Rule of Terror: Living Under ISIS in Syria'.

In the report, there are case files describing killings, enslavement, rape and sexual slavery, as well as a multitude of executions of which many are akin to Nazi atrocities against Jews in WWII. Just as appalling are crimes against people sporting tattoos and a dental nurse who was beheaded

for treating a male patient. Suspected thieves have had their hands chopped off, whilst others have had fingers removed simply because they smoked a cigarette. A 14-year-old boy was lashed 79 times for drinking a glass of water during Ramadan, whilst other youngsters were forced to behead soldiers. Many chapters make for uncomfortable reading, but is evidence enough of the shocking tactics of ISIS.

The authors of the report are clear in that they believe those instructing the crimes and operatives who can be identified, should be arrested and tried at the International Criminal Court. Full graphic report available: -

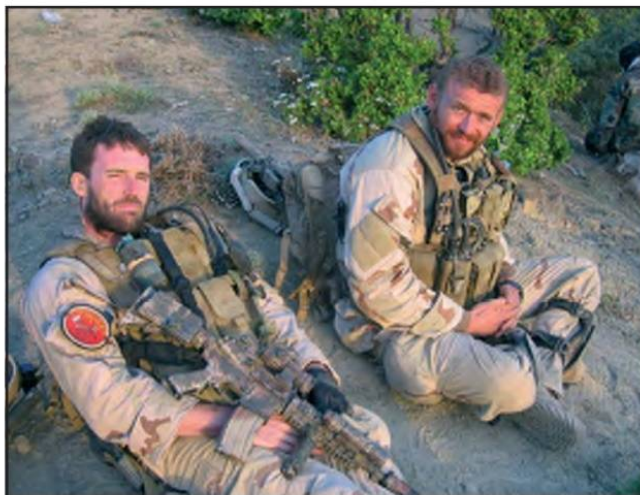
LINKS: www.eyespyimag.com



Professor Paulo Pinheiro (centre) Chairperson, Commission of Inquiry on Syria



Disturbing: ISIS training camp for children in Aleppo



US Navy SEALs in Afghanistan. Hundreds of personnel from this elite Special Forces service have served in the country



against the recent publicity surrounding the bin-Laden operation. In a letter forwarded to service personnel he wrote: *A critical tenet of our Ethos is - 'I do not advertise the nature of my work, nor seek recognition for my actions'. We do not abide wilful or selfish disregard for our core values in return for public notoriety and financial gain, which only diminishes otherwise honourable service, courage and sacrifice.* Commander Losey also



Rear Admiral Brian Losey

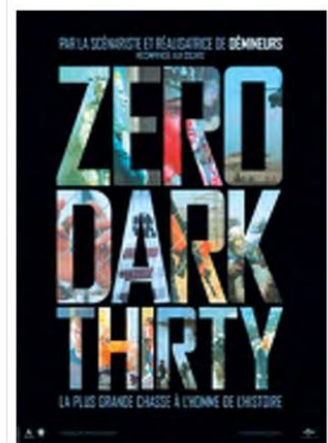
said that information secured on operations remains the property of government and is classified.

US Navy commander Amy Derrick-Frost said that the "specifics relating to operations and personnel is classified." But whilst former members of the armed forces can speak to the media, she emphasised that "they must adhere to the non-disclosure agreements they signed on joining and any breach of that places national security at risk."

An official account of what took place in Abbottabad does exist, including the end game moments.

However, it is likely that report will remain classified for many years to come - one primary reason is to protect the identities of the operatives involved.

- Matt Bissonette, who appeared in disguise when he was interviewed about his book *No Easy Day*, said the operation to kill bin-Laden was routine and "not the highlight of his career." In November he underwent an operation to remove bullet fragments which were embedded in his shoulder when he fired on the terror leader. He said he doubts if he will keep them as souvenirs.



HUMINT & INTERCEPTS



CIA closing in on ISIS leadership as 'Jihadi John' and associates commit more crimes against humanity

Following several setbacks for the terrorist group ISIS, the world was once again made aware just how brutal its ideology is with more beheadings and actions that at last are being described as 'war crimes'.

The Londoner 'Jihadi John' murdered helpless US aid worker Peter Kassig - film of the sickening killing uploaded onto the Internet. At the same time, some 18 Syrian Air Force personnel were beheaded by a group of ISIS terrorists. Unlike previous footage released by the group, the murderers were not afraid to show their faces. Several have since been identified, including nationals from the UK and France. Also the area where the killings took place was quickly identified.

"ISIS want to portray to the world they are no longer afraid to reveal who and where they are," an MI6 contact man told Eye Spy.

Kassig, 26, a former US Ranger who had converted to Islam and called himself Abdul Rahman, did not read out a prepared propaganda speech written by ISIS, suggesting he was very brave to the end.

The latest happenings were condemned by world leaders and in Washington, President Obama described the act as "one of pure evil."

Senior intelligence figures in both the USA and UK have met again to discuss how best to respond. Militarily, ISIS is being pushed further and further into areas which provide little cover. Eye Spy understands one part of a wide range of operations planned to tackle the group is to squeeze it out of Iraq and into Syria. Thereafter ISIS will find itself under attack from four forces, the Alliance, Syrian Freedom Fighters, Syrian Peshmerga and President Assad's armed forces. Little wonder that its leadership is seeking to patch up differences with al-Qaida and the Nusra Front in Iraq and Syria.

General Dempsey, on an unscheduled visit to Iraq said the "tide was starting to turn against ISIS." In a carefully worded statement to downplay its strength, the general said they were not an "unstoppable 10ft tall force," but a "bunch of midgets." He does believe however, that it will take years rather than months to defeat ISIS. Perhaps not too surprising, within hours the terror group



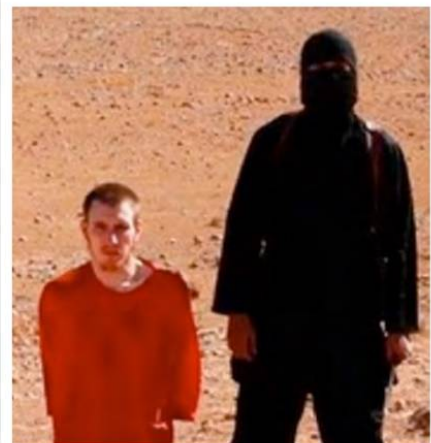
COURTESY: KASSIG FAMILY

Abdul Rahman Kassig performed admirable humanitarian work in Syria

released the beheading videos as a gesture of defiance.

INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION BEGINS

Whilst HUMINT (human intelligence) remains 'thin' on events happening in areas of Iraq and Syria controlled by ISIS, the NSA and GCHQ have focused their vast listening systems to compensate. Similarly, a number of dedicated spy satellites have been assigned to the region, making travel difficult for large armed





ISIS terrorists detain Syrian Air Force staffers after over-running an air base - all would later be executed

groups. Intelligence gleaned here is instantly forwarded to airborne search and destroy aircraft. UAVs are also performing intelligence collection and surveillance and in some cases used as attack platforms.

Though commentary channels (sources) operated by the CIA and MI6 have released very little news in respect of their operations, contact is being made with opposition forces in some areas controlled by the terror group. These individuals and groups are effectively acting as agents. This is evidenced in information secured by the NSA that indicated ISIS commanders had been summoned to a meeting in Mosul by its elusive leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. On 7 November US Central Command (USCENTCOM) headed by General Lloyd Austin, authorised warplanes to attack several targets, including a convoy headed towards the city. The meeting room was also destroyed.

There was much speculation by intelligence watchers that the terror leader himself had been killed or seriously injured, or had faked his own death. At time of publication, his fate remains unknown, however, within days ISIS released a radio message purporting to be from al-Baghdadi. In the recording he mentions an "additional 1500 US troops" which



General Lloyd Austin

President Obama is sending to the area. The announcement came *after* the raid in Mosul. The terror leader then called upon his followers to "erupt volcanoes of jihad across the world." He also called on the group to strike Saudi Arabia, whose leaders he described as the "head of the snake."

There were also reports received by Britain's Foreign Office that said Jihadi John may have been injured. Since then, of course, he has been involved in more murders thus if he did



General George Dempsey discusses the ISIS problem with Shawkat Zebari, Iraq Army Chief of Staff and senior military and intelligence officials



Depths of depravity - ISIS film featuring a three-year-old with toy gun

receive any injuries, they were certainly not life-threatening.

Despite the uncertainty of the success of the Mosul operation, the attack was evidence enough that intelligence collection in one area that only a few weeks ago was deemed off-limits to the CIA, has begun. For ISIS this is another bitter blow as its forces have found transportation around areas under its control increasingly hazardous.

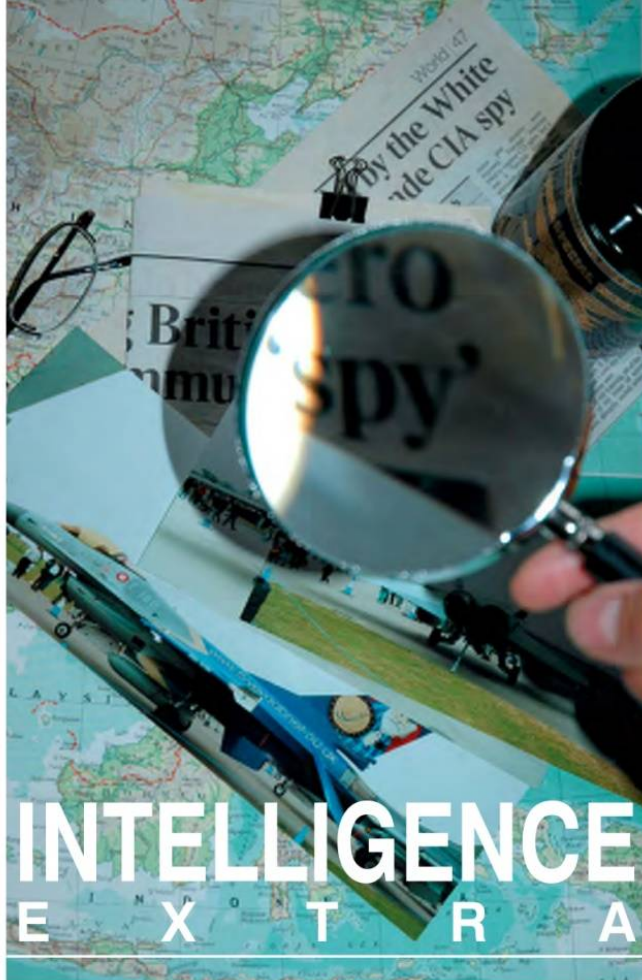
News that President Obama has bowed to Pentagon pressure to double its military presence in Iraq was seen as a victory for military planners. The 1500 additional personnel include Special Forces, analysts and military advisors. And in a secret letter to Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the president asked that Iran cooperate in the fight against ISIS, saying America has no aspirations to topple Syria's President Assad. Another line of the letter related to the current on-going negotiations with Iran over its nuclear programme.

- Eye Spy believes one of around 30 Western hostages still being held by ISIS is an American female aid worker. She was abducted along with several colleagues all of whom have since been released. The terror group have yet to name the unfortunate woman.



Ayatollah Sayid Ali Khamenei

© THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME LEADER SAYID ALI KHAMENEI



THE IMITATION GAME A CRYPTIC PUZZLE

The Alan Turing Cryptography Competition was initially intended as a one-off event and formed part of the Alan Turing Centenary Celebrations in 2012. The competition surrounding Britain's famous World War II codebreaker proved so popular that it is now run annually.

This year's event was inspired by the upcoming picture, *'The Imitation Game'*, based on the life of Turing. StudioCanal invited The School of



Benedict Cumberbatch and Keira Knightley star in *'The Imitation Game'*

© STUDIOCANAL

FLIGHT MH17 IMAGES TO CREATE DOUBT DISMISSED

Russian state television has aired alleged satellite photographs of the moment which some analysts believe, Malaysian Airlines Flight MH17 was shot down. Most commentators and analysts are satisfied that the airliner was downed by a BUK surface-to-air missile fired by Ukrainian rebels. However, a yet-

to-be identified source provided the media with images that purport to show a Ukrainian Air Force MiG-29 warplane firing a missile as MH17 flew through the air corridor enroute to the Far East.

To add to the mystery, which some intelligence watchers claim is Moscow propaganda, Russian



Mikhail Leontiev

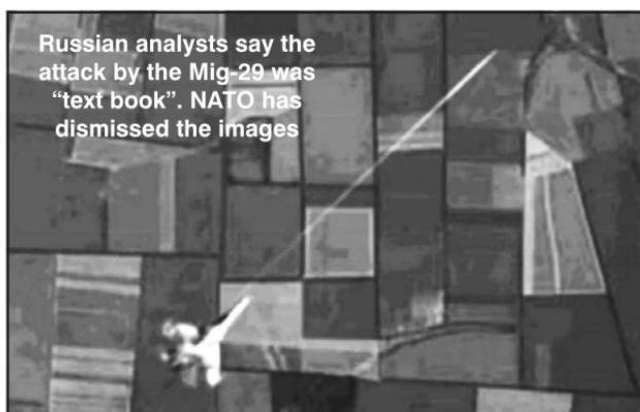
analysts say the visual evidence was sourced from a UK or American spy satellite. Presenter Mikhail Leontiev said: "Today we have all grounds to suspect that a State crime was committed by those who deliberately destroyed the aircraft... and by those who are cynically hiding [and who have] the full information."

Another broadcast on Russian news said there is "no evidence it was shot down from a ground-launched missile."

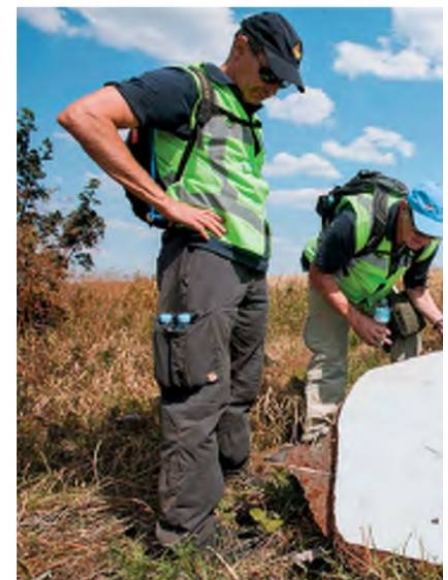
Russian analysts made the UK-USA spy satellite claim on the premise that the imagery was taken over an area monitored only by Western satellites. Ivan

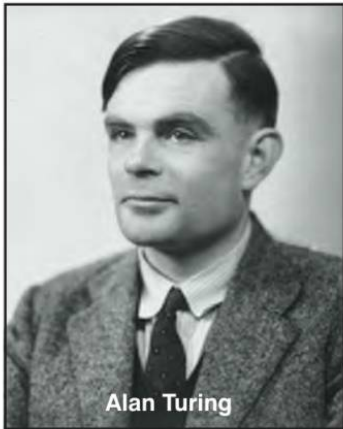
Adriavskiy, Vice President of Russia's Engineering Union believes the photographs are authentic and have not been faked. MI6, which is unable to comment, is far from convinced.

Eye Spy believes the images could have been taken in 2012, whilst intelligence sources are not even convinced the aircraft type is the same. MH17 was a Boeing 777, the aircraft shown in the photo,



Russian analysts say the attack by the Mig-29 was "text book". NATO has dismissed the images

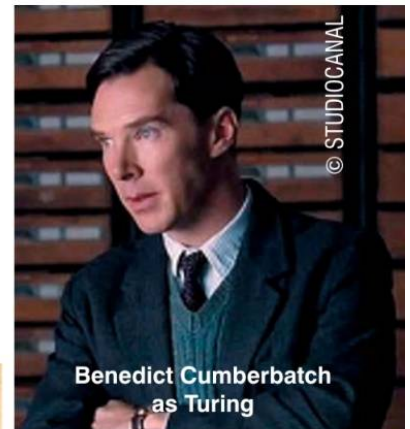
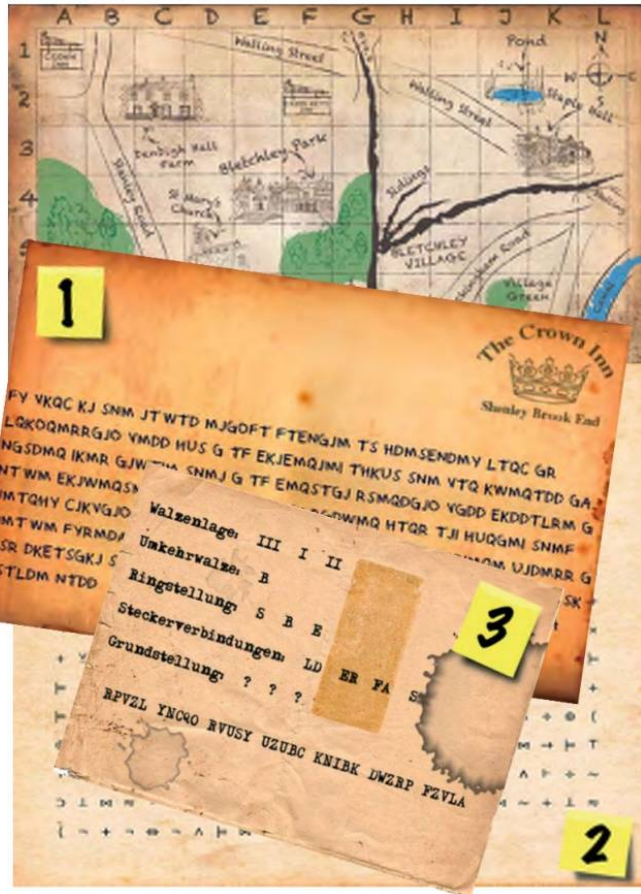




Alan Turing

Mathematics at The University of Manchester to organise the competition to coincide with the release of the film. Staring Benedict Cumberbatch and Keira Knightley the movie focuses on three periods of the codebreaker's life, which of course includes his work on the German Enigma.

In 1940, Alan Turing converted his savings into silver ingots and buried them in Bletchley Park - they have never been found. Thus, for the purposes of the on-line



Benedict Cumberbatch as Turing

competition, users were required to submit three codewords (each a specific word in one of the decoded messages) and the square in which the silver could be buried.

For more information on the competition -

LINKS:

www.maths.manchester.ac.uk/cryptography_competition/

Alleged frame purporting to show MH17



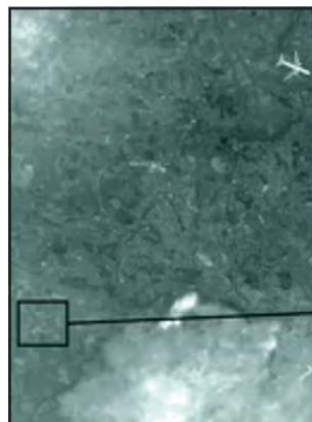
Dutch and Australian investigators at the scene of the crash



according to some experts, appears to be a Boeing 767.

In America, the State Department called the MiG-shootdown claim "preposterous," whilst a White House spokesman said Moscow was attempting to "obfuscate the truth and ignore ultimate responsibility for the tragic downing of MH17."

Dutch investigators have all but removed the wreckage back to Holland, though acknowledge it will be impossible to find and collect all the debris - including a number of missing passengers.



REVERED CIA AGENT PASSES COLD WAR SPY IMPRISONED FOR 20 YEARS

CIA officer John Downey, who was held prisoner in China for two decades has died aged 84. Together with a colleague, Richard Fecteau, the men were flown into China on a CIA operated C-47 transport. They were tasked with making contact with an Agency asset and getting him out of the country. However, unbeknown to Langley, the agent was in fact operating for Chinese Intelligence.

The aircraft was intercepted and downed over Manchuria on 29 November 1952. Both pilots died but Downey and Fecteau survived. In 1978 Downey described what happened: "We were caught in a classic ambush. I found out later at our trial that our Chinese radio operator had been forced to cooperate."

Downey and Fecteau received 20-year sentences for espionage. Held in solitary confinement, both men were harshly treated.

By the early 1970s relations between the USA and China improved. Fecteau was freed and Downey had his sentence reduced. Nevertheless, China wanted an admission from the CIA that the men were spies. In 1973, President Nixon acknowledged they were working for the government. It was sufficient to secure Downey's freedom.

Both CIA officers were awarded the Distinguished Intelligence Cross.



GORBACHEV'S WARNING

World on Brink of a New Cold War



Gorbachev pictured in 2013 at the launch of his book - *All in Good Time. My Life*

Speaking in Berlin at an event to mark the 25th anniversary of the end of the infamous Berlin Wall, former Soviet Union leader Mikhail Gorbachev warned that recent events in Ukraine and elsewhere, have conspired to a world now teetering on the brink of a new Cold War.

Mr Gorbachev, who was pivotal in bringing reform to Russia and Eastern Europe with his policies of Perestroika and Glasnost, said rising tensions between the United States and Russia should be controlled. On 9 November 1989, he ordered that Russian troops stationed in East Germany remain in their barracks and not challenge the border opening which took place.

His comments coincide with a statement from Dutch Foreign Minister Bert Koenders that the



Gorbachev with his old adversary and friend - President Reagan

remains of nine of the victims on Malaysia Airlines Flight MH17 which was shot down over Ukraine, will probably never be recovered.

Gorbachev called for the sanctions imposed on Russia following the shootdown to be lifted, saying there should be dialogue and cooperation rather than confrontation and suspicion. As for his thoughts on the current Russian leader, Mr Gorbachev said: "I am absolutely convinced that Putin protects Russia's interests better than anyone."



SPYING ON LAWYERS?

British Intelligence Services Under Fire From Rights' Group Over Strange Legislation



It has been reported that British Intelligence has had access to information previously believed to be 'privileged client-solicitor' only. The surprising revelation surfaced during a tribunal which investigates complaints about all three UK intelligence services -



Abdul Hakim Belhadj

MI5, MI6 and GCHQ. In one incident, information had been "inappropriately passed to a legal team defending the security services," thus providing a potential platform for "tainting." An MI5 document said: '*Legally privileged files can be used just like any other item of intelligence*'.

Current regulations effectively mean there is no "legal prohibition" on reading privileged material relating to their case files.

The controversial guidance material was identified following legal action taken by two Libyan men - Abdul Hakim Belhadj and Sami al-Saadi - who are suing the government for alleged complicity

in their rendition from the Far East to Libya. Both men accuse MI6 of assisting the CIA in a 2004 operation - a period in which the organisations were cooperating with Colonel Gaddafi in the country's fight with al-Qaida. After Gaddafi's downfall, intelligence files from a compound were secured: it is alleged that some examined thereafter, referenced British Intelligence.

The Libyan men's solicitor, Cori Crider believes British Intelligence has been "eavesdropping on lawyer-client conversations for years." Amnesty International's UK legal advisor, Rachel Logan said: "The system clearly violates an age-old principle of English law

set down in the 16th century - that the correspondence between a person and a lawyer is confidential. It could mean, amazingly, that the government uses information they have got from snooping on you, against you in a case you have brought."

Asked about the affair, a government spokesman said "we do not comment on ongoing legal proceedings."



THE LISTENERS '100 YEARS' OF GCHQ



As Britain's Government Communication Headquarters intelligence service celebrates what is effectively its 100th year, outgoing Director Sir Iain Lobban delivered his valedictory speech at the Churchill War Rooms.

Speaking to an invited audience Sir Iain reflected on his three-decade long association with the world of intelligence and how the challenges have evolved. "From the Cold War to the present, the world continues to be a dangerous and unpredictable place," he said.

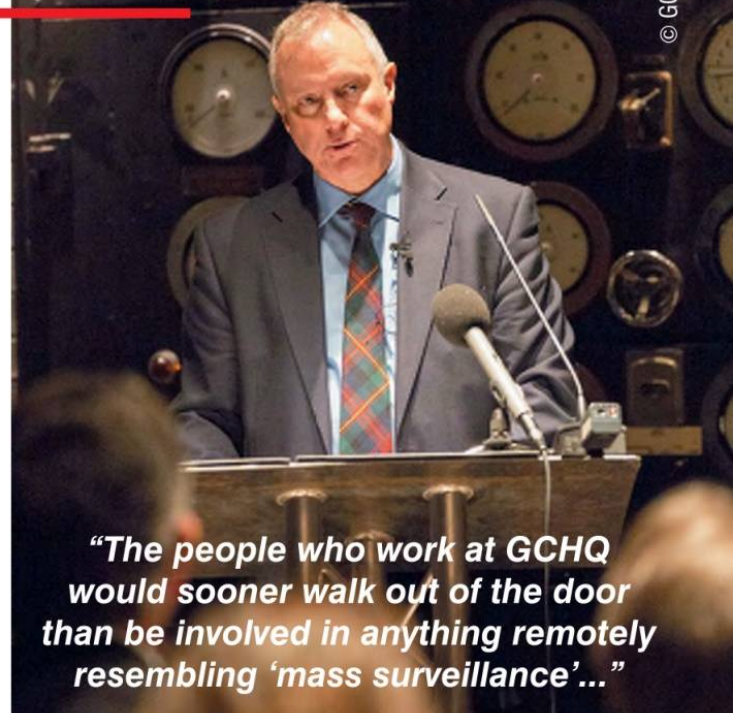
The Internet was also described as challenging, enlightening but at times menacing. Sir Iain noted the amount of useful information which had been moved to the electronic platform which offered "unprecedented opportunities," but at the same time it had become a place where "less appealing aspects of human nature can be found." That GCHQ was facing mounting challenges was aired too. However, despite the furore of the Edward Snowden NSA leaks, he emphasised that the "public interest is served by some things remaining secret."

As for accusations of illegal searching, Sir Iain said: "The people who work at GCHQ would sooner walk out of the door than



Sir Iain Lobban delivers his valedictory speech at the Churchill War Rooms

© GCHQ CROWN COPYRIGHT



"The people who work at GCHQ would sooner walk out of the door than be involved in anything remotely resembling 'mass surveillance'..."



"From the Cold War to the present, the world continues to be a dangerous and unpredictable place..."

be involved in anything remotely resembling 'mass surveillance'."

The experienced intelligence man noted that in November 1914 British signals intelligence was born when Room 40 of the Admiralty started to produce intelligence from intercepted and decrypted messages. This would

evolve into the Government Code and Cipher School (GC&CS). He told the audience intelligence from the Service, which in later years became GCHQ, was sent to the room where the lecture was being delivered. And just like today, it is that intelligence which allows senior security officials to make the "right strategic decisions."

MIG WATCHING EVENTS IN EGYPT Another Al-Qaida Offshoot Joins ISIS

In a worrying development for the Egyptian security services, the al-Qaida affiliate Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis, the most violent of all the emerging terrorist groups in the country, has pledged allegiance to ISIS. In a statement issued over the Internet, a spokesman said: "After entrusting God we decided to swear allegiance to the emir of the faithful Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, caliph of the Muslims in Syria and Iraq and in other countries."

Since the fall of the Muslim Brotherhood, several terrorist

groups have emerged in Egypt, some of these are undoubtedly operated by former supporters of the organisation's leader President Mohamed Mursi. As for Mursi, he remains in detention and has been charged with various crimes, including espionage.

A three month state of emergency was imposed in parts of North Sinai following attacks on the security services which left 33 troops and police dead. Intelligence analysts are satisfied this was the work of Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis.



The new banner of Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis - now an ISIS affiliate

Many Egyptian officials are concerned by the falling number of visitors to the country, and if ISIS does gain a foothold, this will only worsen the situation.

In October, the Foreign Office of Great Britain issued a worldwide

notice to UK nationals intending to travel overseas to be more watchful.



Former President Mohamed Mursi faces a range of charges - including espionage

DEATH OF A SPY

ATOMIC AGENT DAVID GREENGLASS

KGB agent whose testimony at a controversial spy trial sent his sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison passes away

The death of David Greenglass, one of the most controversial figures in the 1950s atomic spy case involving Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was announced in October, though he actually died in New York on 1 July 2014. Why his death was not declared immediately has not been disclosed, though he was living under an assumed name.

Greenglass's information was notable because he agreed to testify against his sister Ethel, if the FBI promised not to seek the death penalty against him. In 2001, Greenglass admitted he lied in court falsifying evidence which could have helped the defendants - both of whom had refuted accusations of atomic espionage.

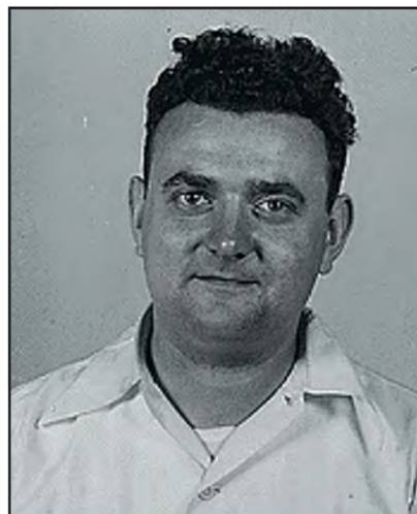
Greenglass and his wife Ruth, avid members of the Young Communist League, were undoubtedly part of a spy network operated by the KGB. He worked at the Los Alamos site as an Army machinist during the Manhattan

Bomb Project and had access to sensitive material. During his time at the project, he also tried to recruit other workers to his spy ring.

One colleague said he was very political and always talking positively about Russia. Greenglass was actually born to Russian and Austrian immigrants. Of the atomic bomb itself, Greenglass told a friend, "we should share this information with our Russian allies."

At the 1951 trial, Greenglass told the court he had watched his sister Ethel transcribe documents he had removed from work - they were related to America's nuclear bomb programme. Included amongst the material a rough sketch of the bomb and detailed notes on the implosion schedule which he drew from memory. These papers were subsequently given to a KGB officer.

Controversy still surrounds how useful the material was to Moscow. In its obituary of Greenglass, the *New York Times* wrote: 'There



The Rosenbergs at the beginning of their trial - both were found guilty

is a consensus amongst historians that the Greenglass-Rosenberg atomic bomb details were of little value to the Soviets, except to corroborate what they already knew'. This is not entirely accurate. In 2009, the KGB released a batch of papers relating to the spy case in which one officer described intelligence on an ignition cartridge as "highly valuable."

The Russian material states quite clearly Ethel Rosenberg had persuaded Ruth Greenglass to



David and Ruth Greenglass



KGB spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg leaving court after being found guilty of espionage. Both were given the death penalty



Security poster at Los Alamos



Trinity A-bomb test 1946



Greenglass worked at various sites associated with the project including Oak Ridge, Tennessee (above). The plant here enriched uranium for the Manhattan Bomb Project

recruit her brother David to the spy ring. At the time, Judge Kaufman who presided over the case, said the Rosenbergs had "put the A-bomb into the hands of the Russians," something which some intelligence watchers today dispute.

In his 2001 interview, Greenglass admitted he "didn't have a clue who typed (transcribed)

the papers," and said it was his wife Ruth who had first mentioned it. However, he did not believe Kaufman would hand down a death sentence on the couple.

Along with the Rosenbergs, the Greenglass's were exposed when Soviet cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko defected to the West. Decoded messages secured by the FBI prove they were

passing sensitive materials to the Soviets. Kaufman, perhaps under pressure from the intelligence community, said he would commute the sentences if the Rosenbergs agreed to "name names," but they refused. Their execution took place at Sing Sing Prison on 19 June 1953. ➤



Julius Rosenberg



Ethel Rosenberg



FBI mugshot of Ruth Greenglass



An FBI officer leads a handcuffed Greenglass from court

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Atomic spies Allan Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs

Gouzenko's intelligence had proved a treasure trove for the Bureau and CIA. Analysis of his information led to the arrest of over 20 people, including two further 'atomic spies' in the persons of Klaus Fuchs and Allan Nunn May. This prompted a major investigation which focused on just how much had been learned by Moscow of America's Manhattan Bomb Project. When Fuchs was arrested, like Gouzenko, he too named the Rosenbergs and Greenglass's. Greenglass was released in 1960.



Hiroshima, Japan
9 August 1945

After learning of the death of Greenglass, the Rosenbergs' sons said "David and Ruth were the ones who passed atomic secrets to the Soviets... they then pinned what they did on our parents. It was a calculated ploy to save themselves by fingering our parents as the scapegoats demanded by the government." Indeed, shortly before her death in 2008, Ruth admitted it was she who transcribed the material stolen by her husband. "Yes, I wrote up the information," she admitted.

Greenglass himself showed no remorse about his actions and statements which sent his sister and brother-in-law to the death chamber. Nearing the end of the trial, the solicitor for the Rosenbergs said this to Greenglass: "You may remember this... any man who will testify against his own flesh and blood, his own sister, is repulsive... revolting." Harsh words, because it very much depends on the nature of the crime, but in this case Greenglass was lying to protect himself and his wife. Not that the passage of time made him more regretful, for speaking in 2001 he said: "As a spy who turned in his family, I don't care. I sleep very well... and would not sacrifice my wife and children for my sister. I seldom use the word sister, I've just wiped it out of my mind."



Soviet cypher clerk
Igor Gouzenko

ROOM SERVICE

Espionage Fears at Hotel Sale

US Intelligence is monitoring closely the sale of one of New York City's most iconic hotels - the Waldorf Astoria. For the best part of a century the hotel has hosted important visitors from around the world: diplomats, world leaders, business traders and billionaires have all stayed here. And naturally this has attracted those intent on securing information - spies.

"There was virtually no room, suite or restaurant table or a ballroom that wasn't wired," said Edward Moles, public affairs director at the hotel in the 1970s and 1980s. He was told eavesdropping equipment had been installed throughout the building. "I assumed that it was the US Government... or some aspect of our government that put them [bugs] in and controlled them. At least I hoped so."

Now the Waldorf Astoria, home to the US Ambassador to the United Nations, is



rumoured to be wanted by a Chinese buyer. This has concerned some in theUSIC (United States Intelligence Community), noting the "calibre of its guests."

Fears that China's MSS will operate intelligence collection at the \$2 billion valued hotel have been dismissed. A spokesperson for Hilton Worldwide Holdings said they are "confident there are no national security issues as a result of this transaction." The comments made by previous employees of bugs and espionage were described as "unsupported 40-year-old rumours." However, if the sale does go through it seems certain



officials at the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States, will want to examine the deal on information security grounds.

Oliver Buck, a former FBI operations director said: "Just getting access to the building allows today's technology to be utilised for covert purposes."

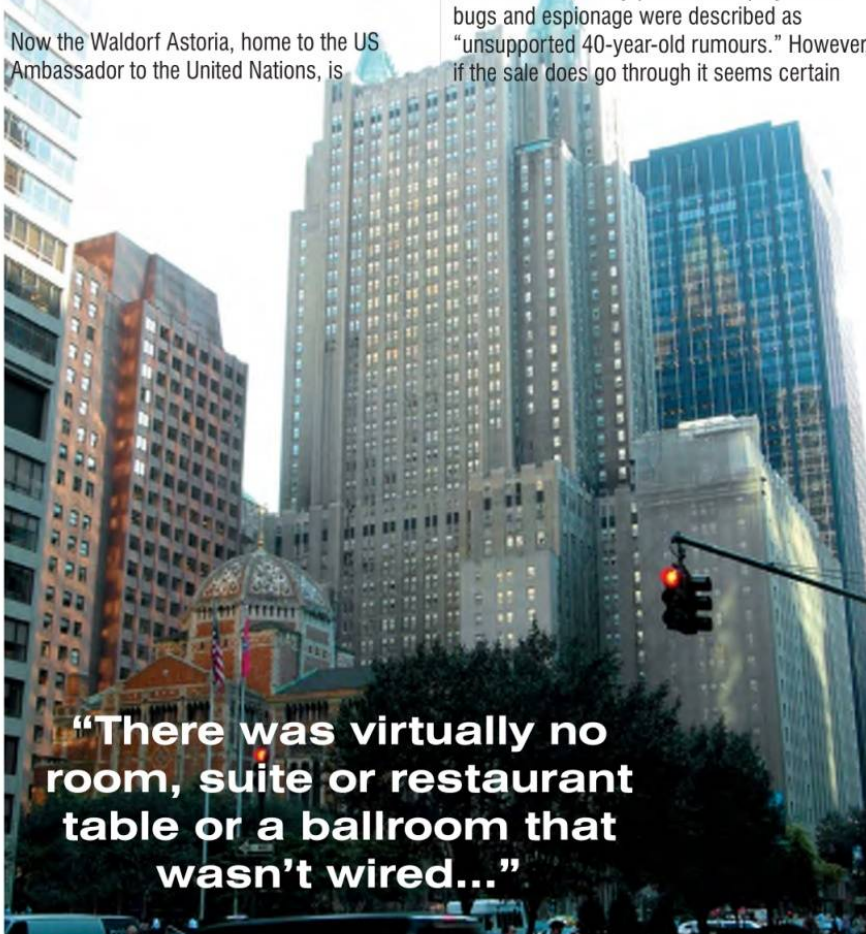
MI5 MANUAL WARNS OF CHINESE HONEYTRAPS

LONDON: MI5 has had input into a Ministry of Defence security booklet which warns about the dangers of Chinese women 'seeking long-term relationships'. The publication has been sent to senior defence and intelligence officials and identifies the warning signs that could mask honeytraps.

British Intelligence is familiar with China's MSS methods of 'softening targets' by using female spies who will attempt to 'cultivate friends'. The authors note its agents are 'expert flatterers' who will use 'food and alcohol' to glean information.

Another section warns that once a relationship or meeting or even a casual liaison has occurred, intelligence agents from China and Russia are skilled in the art of blackmail. MI5 notes travellers often become lonely or let their guard down when in foreign lands. However, Chinese honeytrap agents can be operational anywhere.

A similar warning was issued in the summer following a number of encounters between UK officials and Russian women who tried to befriend them.



"There was virtually no room, suite or restaurant table or a ballroom that wasn't wired..."

A SPY CALLED VERA

The Mystery of Hitler's Mata Hari

By Steven Taylor

The stationmaster cast suspicious glances at the two travellers as they intently examined a map of the UK pinned up on the wall by the ticket office. In a small village like Portgordon on Scotland's east coast, strangers tended to stand out. And the pretty, dark-haired woman and her male companion certainly weren't from around here, thought John Donald, the stationmaster of Portgordon's tiny railway station. Donald's suspicions were further aroused when the woman asked for two third-class tickets to London in a distinctive European accent. Nor could he help noticing that the pair's clothes were damp, even though it hadn't been raining.

It was early in the morning of 30 September 1940, and with the Nazis gathering across the English Channel, poised to invade Britain, everyone was on the lookout for German spies in their midst. "Better to be safe than sorry," thought Donald and, ordering a porter to keep the strangers talking, slipped away into his office to telephone the local police station. When a local policeman arrived on his bicycle a few minutes later and demanded to see the



strangers' identity cards, he too was immediately suspicious, for they were clearly forged.

Though he didn't yet know it, the constable had just captured Nazi Germany's top female agent, a woman whose life has remained shrouded in secrecy for over seventy years.



The old railway bridge in Portgordon

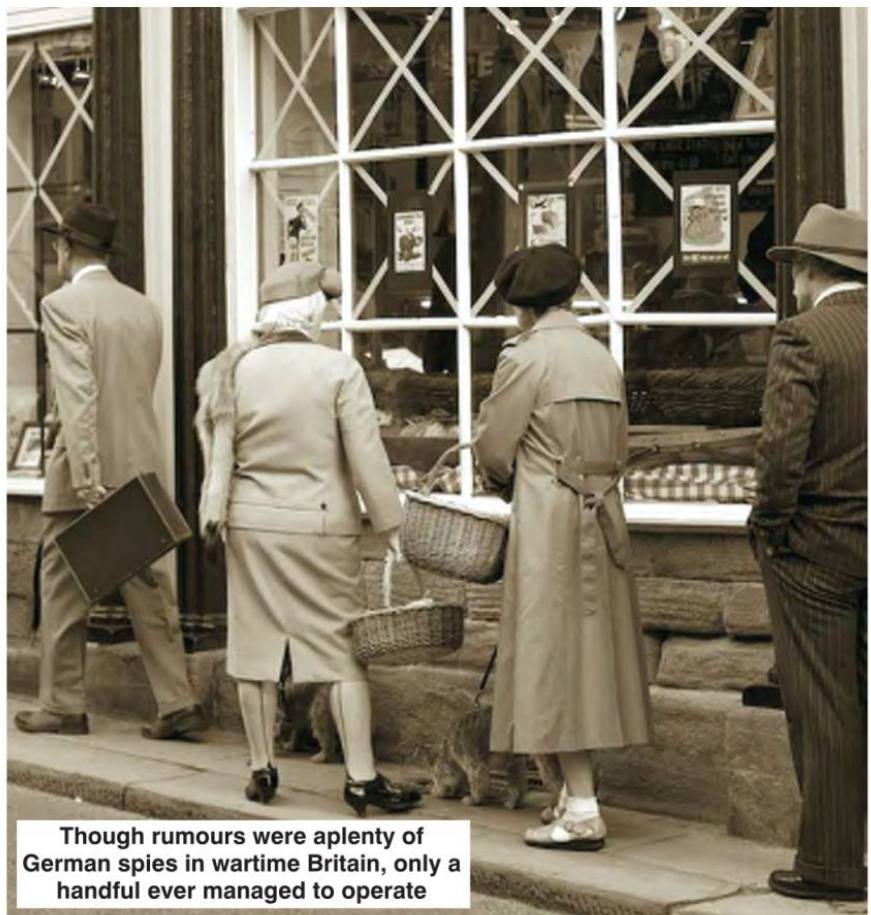


An unlikely setting for a fascinating wartime spy story

New research by historian Peter Day on MI5 spymaster Jona 'Klop' Ustinov, father of the actor and raconteur Sir Peter Ustinov, has shed further light on the life and fate of the woman known as 'Hitler's Mata Hari' - a triple agent who during her lifetime spied for the Russians, the Nazis and the British.

Few hard facts are known about her. Even her real name is unknown; Vera Schalburg being just one of six different aliases she's known to have used. Believed to have been born in Russia in 1912, of a Danish farmer father and a Ukrainian mother, she and her family fled Russia in the wake of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and settled in Copenhagen.

Supposedly living as an exile in France since the 1917 Revolution, she was in actual fact an agent of Stalin's secret police. A gifted ballerina, she became a nightclub dancer in Paris in the 1930s, where she began her espionage career after falling for a Russian



Though rumours were aplenty of German spies in wartime Britain, only a handful ever managed to operate

cavalry officer. A violent alcoholic, she eventually left him, but her liaison with the Soviet spy brought her to the attention of the Abwehr, (German Intelligence), into which she was recruited by Hilmar Dierks, a German naval officer with whom she had a tempestuous affair.

OPERATION SEA LION

Given the codename Viola, she was taken to Germany for training as war clouds gathered over Europe. "There was not a man who worked with her who was not attracted to her," remarked one of her German handlers, Major



The fishing village of Portgordon. In the 1920s the village was nicknamed 'Paraffin City' because it had no gas or mains electric. Paraffin was used for illumination



Police mugshot of Vera Schalburg

Nikolaus Ritter. Despite her obvious emotional fragility (she had attempted suicide when Dierks tried to end their affair), in September 1940 Vera was chosen to join Dierks and two other agents, Karl Drucke and Robert Petter, on a top secret spying mission to Britain to gather intelligence ahead of Hitler's planned invasion of the UK, code-named Operation Sea Lion.

Vera's role in the plan was to travel to London and ingratiate herself into English high society



Major Nikolaus Ritter - one of Vera's German handlers

in Kensington, posing as the niece of an Italian countess. But on the night before the mission was due to be launched disaster struck. Enjoying a night out in Hamburg prior to setting off, an intoxicated member of the party crashed the car the group was travelling in, killing Dierks outright and injuring the others.

Despite the setback, and although badly traumatised by the death of her lover, Schalburg and her two surviving accomplices were ordered to proceed with the operation four weeks later. The cuts they'd received in the crash had healed, even though by this point Hitler had shelved his plans to invade England following the RAF's victory in the Battle of Britain.

On the night of 30 September 1940, the three agents were flown from Stavanger in Norway to the east coast of Scotland in a seaplane. Paddling to the shore in a rubber dinghy weighed down by their heavy cases and the bicycles which they were to use to reach London, the three spies arrived at the small Aberdeenshire town of Buckie in the early hours. Agreeing to split up, Petter - who was posing as a Swiss national by the name of Werner Walti - headed south while Schalburg and Drucke walked to the nearby railway station in Portgordon, where their ill-fated mission came to a premature and ignominious end, thanks to the alertness of the stationmaster John Donald. Petter, meanwhile, only made it as far as Edinburgh's Waverley station before he, too, was arrested that afternoon after a brief struggle, during which he tried to attack the arresting officer with a flick-knife.

At Portgordon police station Schalburg was questioned by local policeman Inspector John Simpson. At first she claimed to be a Norwegian refugee, who fled the Nazi-occupied country in a small fishing boat. But her cover story soon unravelled the moment Simpson opened her suitcase. Police discovered a



MI5 officer Jona 'Klop' Ustinov

wireless set, codebooks and a German-made pistol inside.

The next day all three were taken to MI5's top secret wartime interrogation centre, Latchmere House in Surrey, known as Camp 020, where they were grilled by MI5's master interrogator Colonel Edward Hinchley-Cooke. Refusing to cooperate, Drucke and Petter were charged with espionage and, after a two-day trial at the Old Bailey, the two men were found guilty and sentenced to death. After an appeal was rejected, on the morning of 6 August 1941, they were hanged on the gallows of Wandsworth Prison, the executions carried out by the famous hangman Albert Pierrepoint.

The German spies made it to shore in the Aberdeenshire town of Buckie (pictured)



COURTESY: PETER DAY/BITEBACK PUBLISHING



The real 'Mata Hari'. Accused of espionage on behalf of Germany in WWI, she was executed by the French in 1917

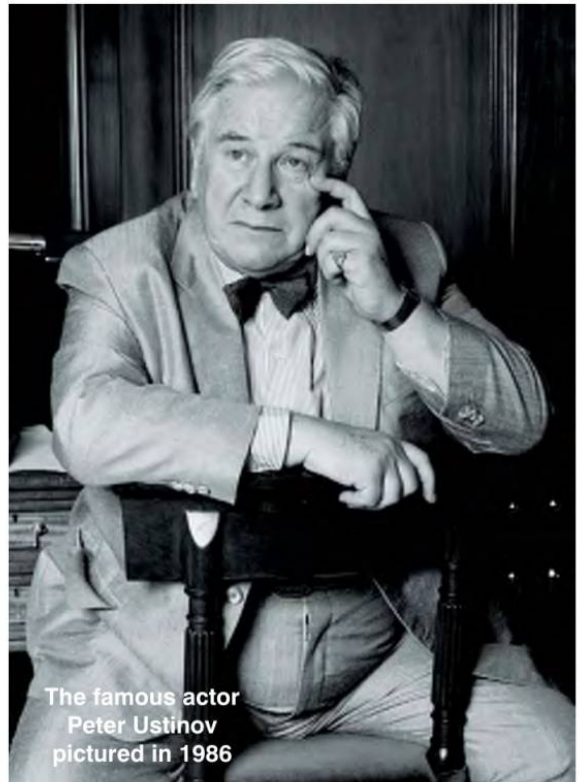
A TRIPLE AGENT?

Schalburg, however, didn't share their fate, and indeed appeared to vanish without trace once taken into MI5 custody. Her mysterious disappearance has led to many a conspiracy theory over the years, including that she was actually a British agent all along, working deep under cover to infiltrate the Abwehr, or that she escaped the hangman's noose because she had been the lover of a prominent British politician before the war. But with the help of recently declassified government files

historian Peter Day has now uncovered the truth of what became of World War II's most enigmatic spy.

Pregnant at the time of her arrest (the father is believed to have been Drucke), she suffered a miscarriage soon after arriving at Camp 020. Refusing to talk and threatening to go on hunger strike, MI5 decided to place Vera in the care of 'Klop' Ustinov and his wife Nadia at their Gloucestershire home. "A new tactic was needed to find out how much Vera knew," explains Day. "Vera was to have a holiday in the countryside, in different and pleasant surroundings with a 'sympathetic' couple who spoke her language. She was taken to meet her holiday hosts, Klop and Nadia Ustinov, at their Gloucestershire retreat, Barrow Elm House."

A German journalist of Russian descent, Klop Ustinov's anti-fascist beliefs resulted in him fleeing Germany for England when the Nazis came to power. Learning of his background, he was subsequently recruited by MI5 where he became one of the Service's top agents. "He was a real life spy with more lovers than James Bond," Day said. "Sir Dick White, the only man ever to be director of both MI5 and MI6, described him as his best and most ingenious operator."



The famous actor Peter Ustinov pictured in 1986

© ALLEN WARREN

After spending two weeks with the Ustinovs at Barrow Elm House, Vera, "having satisfied Klop that she had told him all she knew, had to return to custody," says Day. "A month later, Klop returned to see Vera in prison once more and reported on their encounter: 'I stressed that Vera had now "made her peace with us" and noticed unfeigned happiness descending over Vera's anxious features.'"

But MI5 were not yet finished with Schalburg. Months later, reveals Day, "Vera was sent as an informer to the Isle of Man where Germans suspected of pro-Nazi sympathies were interned. [However] much of the information about Vera's activity later in the war is still classified and has been withheld from her files."

What became of her after the war remains a mystery. Recently declassified MI5 files reveal that she was deported to Germany in October 1945, where MI5 supposedly lost track of her. But some intelligence watchers suspect the real reason behind MI5's continued refusal to release all the files relating to her case may be because her spying career didn't, in fact, end with Nazi Germany's defeat in 1945. "Was Vera abandoned to her fate by a callous British Intelligence, or did she begin another espionage career behind the Iron Curtain?" queries Day. "It is hard to believe that a woman whose trade had been espionage all her adult life was allowed to simply slip away into the shadows."

Klop: Britain's Most Ingenious Spy by Peter Day is available to buy in paperback from February 2015 (Biteback Publishing)



Vera was taken to MI5's top secret Latchmere House interrogation centre - Camp 020

PAUL BEAUMONT & PETER MATTHEWS



HUB-79 & THE FOURTH BUREAU

In Eye Spy 93, we identified the 12 Bureaus which make up the main elements of China's huge secret intelligence system.

One in particular fascinates intelligence watchers interested in telecommunications, intercepts and electronic surveillance - it is the

★ **MSS FOURTH BUREAU**

PART 2



China's Ministry of State Security

The exact role of the Fourth Bureau remains somewhat of a mystery, though besides its electronic prowess, it is known to have a powerful cyber element. Whether its role could also include the capture of diplomatic communications one can only hazard a guess, but all the Chinese embassies that Eye Spy have examined carry certain types of antennae; the best example being its embassy in Guyana, prominent to all as one drives through the botanical gardens and along Mandela Way. There are three high frequency directional beams, the one at the front is steerable and like the others is not addressing a bearing for China.

Of similar interest and much closer to home is the Chinese Embassy in Portland Place,

London. A veritable antenna farm exists on its roof - supporting a beam of the same design as that on China's Guyana building. A satellite dish and antennas are visible from the street. However, a short walk around the mews behind the building discloses a vertical antenna as well as a centre loaded dipole which really begs the question, *'just what are the Chinese listening to'?*



HUB-79

The answer to what China listens to in Guyana, the islands of the Caribbean and perhaps elsewhere, may be explained by the activities of HUB-79. This is a Chinese Government-backed cyber unit some intelligence watchers allege is helped by CARICOM [Caribbean Trading] members and augmented by Guyana's political relations with China. The

splendid headquarters building of the CARICOM Secretariat at Liliendaal, Georgetown, is close to the Chinese Embassy, and allegedly along with Jamaica, another member state, are two of the region's principal users of counterfeit technology from Beijing and obvious Chinese intelligence targets.

Guyana has a one laptop-per-family project and is seeking a paperless government office. The country is either unaware or cannot do anything about the resultant Chinese planted Hubber Spy Worm that allows Chinese operatives access to whatever keystroke and data stream they want.

HUB-79 will doubtless be harvesting military, diplomatic and economic secrets for manipulation that can only be to China's obvious advantage.

BUYING TECHNOLOGY

In March 1999, Serb forces downed an F-117 during the fighting which ensued in the break-up Yugoslavia. The technology was almost certainly purchased by Chinese Intelligence (MSS). Remnants of the stealth fighter, including its canopy (below) are on display in Belgrave's Aviation Museum



That Guyana is the epicentre for electronic and other types of espionage conducted by the Chinese is hardly surprising given the political nepotism shown by the electing public; the constant accusations of 'rigorendum', where the dead and those Guyanese ex-pats supposedly vote along with claimed government corruption affecting all persons. In this political and social climate any foreign government, especially the favoured Chinese, can harvest whatever intelligence they want. In the late 1970s through to 1985, during its 'Co-operative Republic' years, with Forbes Burnham as its President, Guyana was memorably befriended by what was then Soviet Russia, its embassy likewise dressed with antennas. So deep was Russian



Antennas on the Chinese Embassy, Mandela Way, Guyana





**CARICOM Headquarters,
Liliendaal, Georgetown**



**Chinese Embassy, London viewed from Portland Place.
Note vertical antenna plus the sloping half wave dipole**



penetration Soviet officials did not bother to present paperwork when entering the country at Timheri International Airport and simply vaulted the simple barrier and walked out unchecked.

one need only look at the similarity of certain commercial products badged with 'Made in China' as well as military copies of the recent past. The Chinese built stealth fighter J20 is said to be a copy of the F22 or the FB22

stealth jet fighter. However, certain production problems with the engines suggest that the technical aspects of producing powerful engines has not as yet been mastered in China. The other important point here is that

★ GUYANA'S GT&T

The main cell phone company in Guyana is Digicell; the governing body is GT&T but this too, not surprisingly, is Chinese backed. The Guyanese e-Governance Project has links to Huawei Technologies; a company banned by the US and seriously examined by UK authorities when it offered technologies in connection with communications for London Underground [subway] systems and expansion to the cellular capabilities during the recent Olympic Games. Huawei Technologies has been called a "Chinese Government intelligence tool" by US Senate members.

A senior retired Israeli intelligence officer recently said: "Guyana is technologically docile and lacking the availability of even a single qualified ICT security engineer. Guyana would probably never be able to detect, nor deter China's continuing spying on its entire technological infrastructure."

If anyone doubts the viability of China's MSS to conduct espionage in its own particular style, with patience and little financial outlay for chosen agents, then



**Embassy of China,
Portland Place,
London**

besides the aircraft having two engines, the US version has one. Some intelligence sources claim the stealth technology utilised by the Chinese engineers for the adsorption/reflection of radar may well have been copied from the downed F117 Nighthawk fighter over Bosnia in 1999. The Chinese deny this and a US defence spokesman said there are no similarities to American technology. However, the Chinese were known to have been active in Bosnia and one has to ask who gave the Yugoslav forces the idea of using cellular signals to detect the presence of overflying US stealth aircraft?

'Chinese Copy' is a phrase often heard in manufacturing circles but one which today has a totally different, and frightening meaning.



THE CHANGING FACE OF SURVEILLANCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Eye Spy Editorial continues its informative overview on the vital and ever-changing intelligence element of Surveillance

PART TWO

POST-WAR CHANGES AND HORIZON THREATS

Documenting individuals as 'persons of interest' after WWII was a thankless task; there were millions of displaced people and millions more dead. Thousands more had assumed new identities and bogus identification papers were a constant problem.

Even before the war had ended, some nations used the disruption to embed spies into organisations and even governments; bogus front companies sprang up everywhere and the black market boomed. Many of the front companies were government concerns intended to be used in future days for spying. The Soviet news agency TASS is a good example. Thus trying to quickly identify a person or firm and attaching them to a specific country and address was necessary as the Cold War evolved.

Surveillance procedures had to move on and MI5 and MI6 was aided no end by emerging technology. Regulations and registration were

two subjects that assisted operatives engaged in surveillance in postwar Britain. Government data bases now contained national insurance and passport numbers, identity information, work records, travel history, telephone numbers, addresses, health details, associates, spouses and relatives etc. Prior to a surveillance operation, MI5 and the police had so many areas to probe to secure a picture and profile of an individual[s]. And it was in the 1950s that MI5 began to establish 'surveillance speak' - almost certainly originating with those officers tasked with counter-espionage operations that targeted Soviet agents.

SURVEILLANCE EVOLUTION

By the 'swinging 1960s', surveillance tactics had evolved further in an ever changing world. Gone were one-officer follows and the reliance on a red traffic light, or a tactically placed 'road works' sign or light to slow down a target; this was a period when surveillance

turned from a chance occupation to a modern professional pursuit. Planning was more meticulous (dependent on the target or objective) and operatives would work in teams. MI5 and the police were more adaptable and operations customised to suit individual cases. The Security Service was still chasing Soviet and foreign spies using a range of new bugs to listen or film its adversaries, and New Scotland Yard tracking hardened criminals and organised crime gangs. But by the early 1970s, there was a new threat - IRA terrorists and the beginning of a three decade underground war known as the 'Troubles'.



UK Identity Card 1943



Created as a specialist covert element by British Military Intelligence (Corp), the Force Research Unit or FRU were specially trained in the art of surveillance, infiltration and ran agents in Northern Ireland

These were dangerous times as the IRA launched a series of devastating attacks in Northern Ireland and on the mainland. Coupled with assassinations and gun-running, MI5 had little option but to enlarge its A4 surveillance directorate. Foot and mobile surveillance in Northern Ireland was a most dangerous occupation, thus such operations were often performed by the British Army and the Ulster

Constabulary working in conjunction with MI6. In later years a dedicated unregistered unit known as 14 Int or 14 Intelligence Company would augment such actions. Other covert elements were also created such as the Force Research Unit. Due to the perilous dangers of exposure, surveillance methods were tightened, enhanced and carefully monitored; while background checks on the subject and area of surveillance were even more meticulous. Running the risk of being trapped in a dead end street could prove fatal. Risk taking was not an option and many operations were stopped because they were simply too dangerous to continue. Regulations at port and airport entry points were carefully



managed and suspected terrorists the subject of even closer surveillance. MI6, which was also operational against the IRA had technology on its side and this often allowed for incredibly complex electronic surveillance from a distance. However, that was all well and good for securing a warrant thus enabling a telephone tap, but agents were still required to install listening devices and cameras in numerous locations. The word infiltration began to seep into the surveillance dictionary. Having a person inside a terror cell was significant. Accurate intelligence on future operations and the movement of targets was a major bonus.

This was a truly uncomfortable time for British Intelligence and the IRA soon became familiar with many of the ruses and undercover ploys



A heavily protected Royal Ulster Constabulary Police station in County Armagh, Northern Ireland. Inset: A joint Police-Army patrol



Shankill Road, Belfast 1970. The conflict in Northern Ireland made surveillance in this part of Britain both difficult and dangerous

TECHNOLOGY, LISTENING DEVICES AND COVERT CAMERAS

such as disguising operatives as milkmen or builders and placing personnel in employment offices. The use of covert cameras increased dramatically and learning how to deploy equipment, including bugs became part of a surveillance operative's skill set. Indeed, the IRA itself created a school of surveillance and reconnaissance, and in some cases proved a match for the professional watchers. Nevertheless, IRA internal security was breached and infiltration agents placed inside the organisation. This also proved invaluable in thwarting attacks but it was truly a dangerous occupation and there were many instances of retribution and killings. Nevertheless, even though the secret war with the IRA would be won by British Intelligence, it had shown surveillance was a fluid concept that cannot rely on any one set of principles.

With the advent of the 'space race' and development of super cameras and satellites, the intelligence world would soon have access to other surveillance and reconnaissance platforms. No longer was it necessary for agents to travel thousands of miles deep into the Soviet Union to monitor the development of a rocket site or military facility; overflight operations using near-space aircraft such as the SR71 or U2 armed with high-definition cameras allowed analysts to examine hundreds of quality photographs. The introduction of spy satellites also augmented aerial operations. Such systems proved invaluable in determining Soviet ambitions on Cuba in the early-mid 1960s. In this case evidence was gleaned on the construction of nuclear silos and rocket delivery. Surveillance such as this has all but removed the chance of

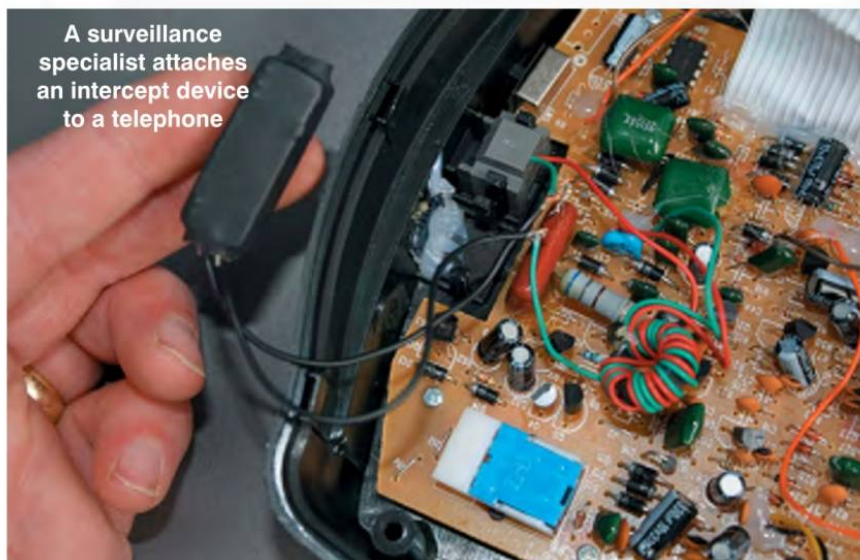


Advanced camera and other high-end equipment carried by the U2 allows operators to simultaneously collect and analyse intelligence

constructing a weapons facility in secret and undoubtedly this new 'element' is invaluable as ever. Just a few months ago US spy satellite imagery confirmed a build-up of Russian troops and armour on the Ukraine border - this despite claims to the contrary from Moscow.

It was aerial surveillance that helped the CIA second-guess Osama bin-Laden's safe house in Abbottabad and the preferred route that US Special Forces would use to perform the raid. As a planning and surveillance tool, satellites proved crucial in providing imagery on the

CIA (NRO) satellite surveillance photographs of Osama bin-Laden's compound in Abbottabad



A surveillance specialist attaches an intercept device to a telephone





layout of the compound. The remarkably detailed shots could not in themselves prove the terror leader lived at the site, thus additional ground surveillance was necessary. All manner of ruses were deployed, and a static surveillance post helped determine a target of importance was in the building. Couriers and visitors were surveilled and identified, thus enabling wider surveillance. And though efforts to track possible cell phone and mail delivery failed, the CIA surveillance team was confident enough to make a considered judgement - they were 80-90% certain bin-Laden was there. Via the imagery, military planners were able to make certain decisions - including how and when best to approach the site, locations to avoid, and where to deploy the troops. This one operation brought together a multitude of surveillance elements and was representative of the often intricate nature of a 21st century operation. It should be noted, however, that if the ground surveillance had been compromised at any stage, the operation would have failed, or at best, been deferred allowing the terror leader to escape.

COMPUTERS AND SURVEILLANCE

Whilst intelligence collection from airborne and space platforms has become an integral part of surveillance, it remains a highly specialist and secret procedure. Back on

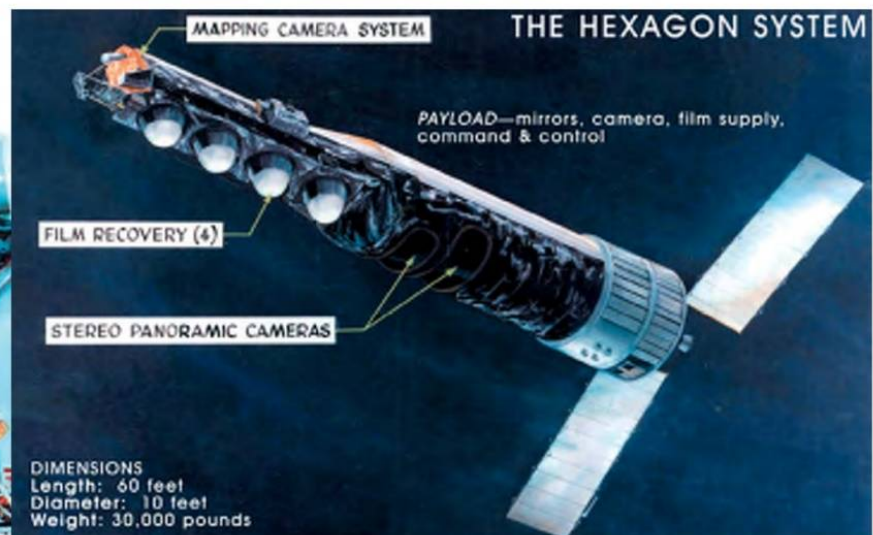
There are an estimated six million CCTV cameras of various types operating in the UK - one per every ten residents...

earth, the single most important change to the way in which surveillance was performed came with the introduction and availability of the computer. Agencies such as MI5 could store and automatically search data. Its Registry, now containing several million names, was automated allowing for instant access to an individual's case file. Augmented by smaller surveillance cameras, other technologies and a GCHQ (Government Communications Headquarters) that could listen-in to virtually any landline telephone in the world, British Intelligence was a powerful entity.

Of course with new technologies came stricter surveillance regulations and oversight, but foot, mobile and even airborne operations had the option to fallback on technology. And of course, other government departments such as social security, health, works and pension and passport control would all follow suit and place their dated card indexes and paper records on computer banks. This inevitably



A model of Germany's first SAR-Lupe spy satellite contained within Russian Cosmos 3M launch rocket



Shrinking technology. US intelligence image from mid-1980s showing assembly of a KH-9 (Hexagon - codename Big Bird) reconnaissance satellite. Details of the once classified project were released in 2011 by the NRO

COURTESY: NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE



helped speed up operations and search requests by MI5, MI6 and the police. Similar endeavours were taking place around the world and requests for information and support could now be delivered and actioned in seconds.

Critics were quick to shout 'big brother' and 'mass surveillance' but by 1990, another phrase was also being heard on the streets of Britain - 'surveillance society' - this as closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras started to appear on roads and in cities.

Such systems today mean that surveillance of individuals and vehicle users can be performed over short and long distances. Indeed, for counter-terrorist purposes they are ideal. For example, when al-Qaida attacked Glasgow Airport in 2007, MI5 monitored the prime suspects as they drove south to England. A careful plan was devised and the culprits stopped on the motorway. Other instances where CCTV has proved invaluable are too numerous to mention, but the camera is a valuable tool for surveillance



1. An ANPR system atop Brooklyn Bridge in New York. 2. A mobile ANPR system fitted to an Australian police vehicle. 3. How ANPR technology defines a number plate

CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION CAMERAS & ANPR

operatives and those charged with terrorist and crime prevention. Aligned to this is Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) - a surveillance technology that has revolutionised the way governments can track target vehicles or stop users who have no license or insurance. ANPR, though deemed controversial by some, is a very useful tool that is now operational around the world. The system can



be operated through many existing CCTV systems. There is little doubt it can be deployed as a counter-terrorist tool if required.

The widespread introduction of credit cards in the 1970s* also provided opportunities for data surveillance in that transactions were time dated and could be examined by the authorities. These were followed shortly by cash machines - and again proved important as they would place a user at a location and a specific time.

If the computer aided surveillance organisations in respect of data search operations, thus changing many aspects of investigation, then its impact on the manner in which surveillance was performed is only matched by the cell phone and associated gadgetry. Long before the 1960s, MI5's Watchers had been issued with radios, microphones and earpieces. If the





(L) Headphones CIRCA. 1920s. (R) Miniature wireless ear phone receiver 2014

CELL PHONES, CREDIT CARDS AND SECURITY

equipment was seen, the operation could be seriously compromised, especially if the target was an aware professional familiar with such devices. However, by 1980 the Walkman personal music system had become a 'must have' accessory and it was no longer unusual to see people walking or driving wearing miniature headphones. It was still odd to see a person 'talking' to himself, thus the Watchers had to be discreet. Nevertheless, radio communication systems both personal and mobile had improved dramatically thus enabling enhanced instructions and commands to be delivered instantly.

The cell or mobile phone is carried by billions of people. It is a vital communication tool and also a device used to perform social media



activity. Radio is still used by MI5 in its surveillance of targets, but the cell phone is also a useful addition to operatives in the event of no signal, a communication failure or suspicions that the transmission is being intercepted. Similarly, and lest we forget how vulnerable it is, the cell phone affords criminals and others easy access to personal data. Nevertheless, for government surveillance operatives tracking an individual, and just like a credit card, it also leaves a footprint identifying its user at a specific location and at a precise time. The data contained on a phone is also available to the authorities if a warrant

is granted. Transactions, calls received and made, Internet searches and viewed files - the cell phone contains a plethora of information. In the world of counter-intelligence, if a number can be sourced, it can be interrogated. Similarly, the phone channel itself can be accessed and controlled, though this again requires legal support. Sadly, the same tools which allow for such operations are all available and known to the terrorist and criminal fraternities.

Like cell phones, personal computers can be found in most homes and a large number of

A cell phone, just like a credit card, leaves an electronic footprint identifying its user at a specific location at a precise time...



Professional surveillance instructor Peter Jenkins wearing a wired communications system - few observers could distinguish the device from an ordinary music player. Similarly, it would attract little attention today





An MQ-9 Reaper surveillance and 'hunter killer' UAV

UAVS, HUNTER KILLERS AND SURVEILLANCE

them are connected to the Internet. As we have seen, agencies such as GCHQ and the NSA can track users anywhere in the virtual world. Internet surveillance has been ongoing in one form or another for decades perhaps as early as 1980. It is a vital counter-terrorist tool but agency access to a plethora of personal and business data has led to calls for new privacy laws. Nevertheless, MI5 are but one of dozens of agencies now following individuals and groups who have opted to join terrorist groups via the Internet. Sadly, these same terrorists are using social media web sites to post pictures and films of their exploits. However, every time they do so, and with each supportive comment or 'tweet', a footprint is left and the evidence remains in place for eternity. It's ironic that the terror group ISIS that has used social media so successfully to recruit operatives to its ranks, is now warning its thugs to stop 'tweeting' as it is providing the authorities with useful information. Such data is being recorded by the NSA and GCHQ and undoubtedly has assisted ground investigations and surveillance agencies.

ADDED DIMENSION

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) are a relatively recent addition to the equipment used by armed forces and government bodies,

especially in conflict zones or areas beyond the reach of operators. However, they have been flying for decades in various guises - often referred to as Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs). Having the ability to observe vast areas of land or overfly a suspected terrorist safe house has given surveillance and reconnaissance teams an added dimension, so much so that UAVs have become an integral element. In terms of a reconnaissance role they have proved their worth, but having

the option to attack has made them even more valuable, though some critics of the flying machine would use the word 'menacing'. It's worth remembering of course, that for over a 100 years balloons, blimps, kites and even camera-carrying birds have provided useful surveillance intelligence; before that, observations made from high ground. And whilst little has been discussed in this feature on the use of helicopters as a surveillance tool, these aircraft, especially those flown by police and the military, do have a surveillance application.

Such operations have evolved and UAVs armed with instant-live imaging capability, have undoubtedly saved the lives of specialist surveillance operators in conflict zones. Similarly, they can remain airborne for hours and track moving targets over great distance. Though not entirely a covert platform (like the helicopter some UAVs are noisy) new advances in technology make certain variants difficult to see and hear. Furthermore, the



Northrop Grumman MQ-4C Triton Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)

© ALAN RADECKI

'SOLDIERS' OF DAMASCUS

Two British brothers from London have been jailed for conspiracy to attend a place used for terrorist training after returning from Syria

Mohommod Hassin Nawaz, 31, and his 23-year-old brother Hamza Nawaz, have been jailed for terrorist offences after returning from Syria. The case marks the first UK sentencing of British citizens who have returned after attending a terrorist training camp in Syria.

The men were detained at Dover port on 16 September 2013, after arriving on a ferry from Calais. When police and border protection officers searched their vehicle they discovered several rounds of 7.62mm ammunition suitable for the use in a range of guns and assault rifles; numerous cell phones and a SIM card containing images, video clips and text messages relating to training camps. Just as important, various travel documents identifying the men's



Hamza and Mohommod Nawaz

movements through Europe to the terror camp in Syria.

Counter-Terrorism Command (SO15) said the brothers had travelled to Syria between 25 August and 16 September 2013 to attend a camp in order to receive training in skills that could be used for the purposes of terrorism. Officers found communications on their phones indicating the men's final destination was Latakia province in Syria. MI6 believes the site was operated by the terrorist group Junud Al-Shaam (Soldiers of Damascus).

SO15 Acting Commander Terri Nicholson said: "The first in a series of landmark sentences has been handed down to two brothers who travelled to Syria to attend a terrorist training camp. Communities and families need to bring to our attention anyone they perceive may be vulnerable, or showing signs of radicalisation before they choose to travel. Preventing tragedies is our priority and together with our partners we have a range of options available to support families and individuals at risk."



Photo found on a cell phone of Mohommod Hassin Nawaz with an automatic weapon

NEW ROLE FOR FORMER RUSSIAN SPY

MOSCOW: Fallen Moscow spy Anna Chapman has recently appeared in a new Russian Army recruitment video showing how much life in the military has changed for the better under President Putin. In the film, the spy who was outed in America along with a dozen or so of her SVR colleagues, is seen travelling in a tank and firing a Kalashnikov alongside elite Russian soldiers



Former SVR spy Anna Chapman

from the 4th Guards Kantemirovskaya tank division. Interestingly, the 4th Guards were recently deployed to separatist held parts of eastern Ukraine.

Western analysts believe that the Kremlin chose to use Chapman in the propaganda video, because many young Russians recognise her. And for the record, she said the army allowed her to use make up, despite a ban on female Russian troops using it whilst on duty.



The Scan Eagle long-endurance UAV specifically designed to provide multiple surveillance, reconnaissance data and battlefield damage assessments

SURVEILLANCE

camera equipment on board these remotely piloted vehicles is so good that excellent imagery can be secured both in daylight and night-time hours.

In the battle against Somalia pirates and their terrorist cousins, UAVs were widely used in the role of a deterrent, but more so in tracking the fast boats and mother-ship platforms used to launch raids on shipping. Once identified, the information streamed back to the security services on the course of a fast boat meant they had little chance of escape.

Some nations are now deploying UAVs in border patrol operations, to monitor motorways or help the emergency services in search and rescue operations. Undoubtedly in the next ten years they will become more widely used by police and other security forces.

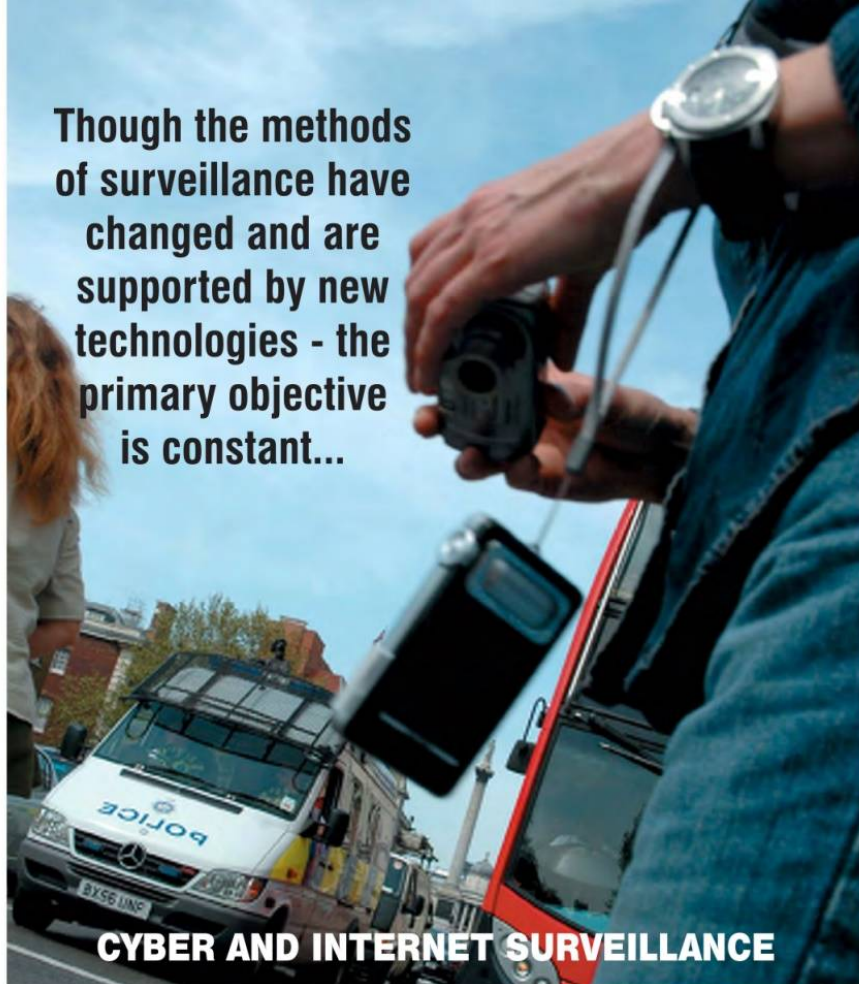
The futurist development of UAVs as a surveillance and reconnaissance aid can best be summed up by the new Northrop Grumman Triton UAS. It is capable of performing surveillance operations upto 24-hours non-stop at altitudes of more than 10 miles allowing it to cover over than 2,000 miles. This affords users a catalogue of options.





**nothing can replace
an operator or analyst**

Whilst there are many new methods and equipment available to directorates such as A4, there are new obstacles and dangers. Traffic has increased dramatically and as the MI5 operators in London will testify, surveillance can prove difficult, both foot and mobile, especially if the target chooses to use the Underground as well. Surveillance from space and in the cyber world are two quite different modules requiring a different type of operator or team, but it is a form of surveillance. Around the world specialists in cyber surveillance are being recruited and trained. Though controversial, few would argue that monitoring



**Though the methods
of surveillance have
changed and are
supported by new
technologies - the
primary objective
is constant...**

CYBER AND INTERNET SURVEILLANCE

some of the darker areas of the Internet is not essential. However, it is a skill in knowing where to look, remaining anonymous and having the ability to track users across the world.

Whilst critics quite rightly warn of the dangers of a total surveillance state, it is important to understand that many facets of this industry, especially at a government level, have been introduced for safety and to prevent loss of life. Other aspects seem to have been lost on those who object to any type of surveillance. Take for example the recent barbaric murders of British and American civilians in Syria (see Eye Spy 93).

Journalists James Foley and Steven Sotloff were beheaded by a crazed British terrorist fighting for the ISIS outfit. US spy satellites photographed the location where the men were being housed near Raqqa. How this intelligence was gleaned remains unclear, but a plan was formed to send a Special Forces team to make good their release. The Pentagon and CIA had wanted to overfly the area with UAVs to secure additional data, not least on the prison and strength and whereabouts of ISIS terrorists. It was a request turned down by the White House - and again - the reasons for this remain unknown. In America, the rescue team are known to have used the bin-Laden operation as a template. Rehearsal after rehearsal took place as the Delta Forces'

troops awaited on a decision to go or not to go. Days and weeks passed and then the mission was approved. At that moment intelligence was gleaned that the hostages had almost certainly been moved. Few would have objected to the operation had the lives of Foley, Sotloff and others been saved. ISIS have threatened to kill other hostages including more Britons. It is known a joint UK and US operation has been discussed, but without surveillance intelligence this will be very difficult to enact. And of course, surveillance in a foreign country hostile with terrorists and without logistical support, is far removed from tracking a target or monitoring a location in Britain or the United States.

Surveilling a target or discovering historical and current information on a person or subject has changed dramatically since the Secret Service Bureau opened its doors over a century ago. So too the range of operations involving surveillance specialists.

Though we live in a world where our activities and personal details are monitored and contained in so many systems, it would be incorrect to label every element of surveillance as wrong.

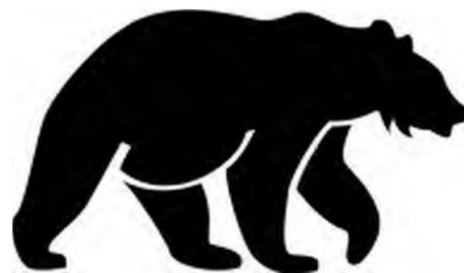
Though the methods of surveillance have changed and are supported by new technologies... the primary objective has been a constant.

A Russian Air Force Tu-95 Bear strategic bomber flies close to British airspace



COURTESY: NATO

SPY RIPPLES FROM THE COLD WAR



RAF Warplanes Engage Russian Bears as Moscow's Spies Continue Provocation in Mainland Europe

The Ministry of Defence has confirmed that there has been a significant rise in the number of RAF fighter intercepts of Russian reconnaissance and war planes. In one 24-hour period in Autumn, some 20 Russian aircraft of varying types were identified by a host of NATO countries, including Tu-95 Bear strategic bombers which skirted British airspace. In this instance two Typhoon fighters were scrambled from RAF Lossiemouth in Scotland to warn off the aircraft.

On 28-29 October, four groups of Russian aircraft conducted military manoeuvres in European airspace over the Black Sea, North Sea and Atlantic Ocean.



In 2013, some 30 'irregular flights' were made by Russian warplanes sufficiently close to NATO-governed airspace to warrant a response. Already in 2014, that figure has trebled. New NATO chief Jens Stoltenberg said his organisation remains vigilant and is "ready to respond accordingly." He also warned that alliance nations are increasing the number of

defensive flights to counter Russian intrusions. Military analysts have warned that it is only a matter of time before an encounter turns deadly - one which could have serious implications.

'Escalation' is a word being commonly used by NATO officials to describe the situation.

POLISH INTELLIGENCE 'ARREST TWO GRU RUSSIAN SPIES'

Two suspected Russian agents have been arrested in Poland as tensions increase between the countries. In October, authorities in Warsaw said a Polish army officer (Lieutenant Colonel) and a leading solicitor were engaged in espionage activities on behalf of a foreign country.

Though prosecutor General Andrej Seremet did not name the country, intelligence sources described them as agents operating against Poland's interests. The accused are said to have passed sensitive information to Moscow, though it is not known if they were working together.



PRECURSOR TO WAR?

Interception 17 June 2014. A Russian Air Force SU-27 Flanker is tracked by an RAF Typhoon. Inset: A Tu-95 is monitored by an RAF fighter

British warplanes were scrambled to intercept several Russian aircraft as part of NATO's mission to police Baltic airspace



The Polish Army officer under arrest for espionage (face pixelated for legal reasons)



Marek Biernacki



ESTONIAN INTEL OFFICER ABDUCTED

On 5 September Russian security services abducted Eston Kohver, an Estonian intelligence officer of the internal security service - KAPO - after a subversive group penetrated the border near the town of Miske.

The FSB claim he was carrying various espionage equipment including covert recording equipment, a firearm and around £5,000. However, intelligence sources believe Russian counter-espionage officers crossed into Estonia and set a trap. They apparently



An ABW security team escort a solicitor accused of espionage

Under Polish law, one of the men can only be identified by his first name and the first two letters of his surname. In the case of the solicitor - he was Stanislaw Sz. This led journalists to a law firm which listed him as part of a legal team working on an incredibly sensitive energy programme which is set to cut Poland's dependence on Russia to supply gas.

Marek Biernacki, a senior member of the Polish intelligence committee and Justice Minister went further by stating: "We are taking action against two GRU (military intelligence) agents." Whilst the suspects have not been named, the solicitor has reportedly joint Polish-Russian citizenship and specialises in economics.

The arrests were made by officers of the country's domestic intelligence service - ABW - shortly after Poland angered Moscow by supporting Ukraine's new government and calling for an increase in NATO forces in eastern Europe. Poland has moved thousands of troops to the east of the country in an operation to dissuade Russia of interference.

In early November, Poland revoked accreditation of a Russian journalist it suspected of spying for Moscow.



KAPO officer Eston Kohver



**KAPO Director
Arnold Sinisalu**



**Shield/embem of
Estonia's internal
intelligence
agency - KAPO.
Below, former
spy chief Eerik-
Niiles Kross**



convinced him to meet on the grounds that an 'informant' had information on organised crime.

Kohver was escorted by a small security detail: however, they were distracted after flash grenades exploded and their communications were jammed. The intel man was then smuggled into Russia. Estonian officials accused Moscow of abducting the officer. Arnold Sinisalu, head of KAPO dismissed suggestions he had accidentally crossed the border but admitted his men had not responded fast enough to stop the abduction.

In October, tensions between Russia and the tiny Baltic country - which has a population of

just 1.3 million - flared again after a spy plane flew from Kaliningrad and infiltrated its air space. It was confronted by war planes from Sweden and Finland.

Other instances have occurred along Estonia's border involving Russian military helicopters overflying villages. These resembled "Cold War spy-versus-spy episodes," said a government official, fearing Russian troops were planning to destabilise the country giving Moscow an excuse to invade.

Former Estonian intelligence chief Eerik-Niiles Kross believes the unfortunate Kohver may well have been despatched by the spy service to investigate border incidents and report on

security when he was abducted. CIA sources told Eye Spy that the incident is almost certainly linked to President Obama's visit to Estonia less than 48-hours earlier. Mr Obama said Baltic security was a primary concern of NATO. NATO Article 5 states: *'An attack on one member country is an attack on all'*.

Following the incidents, NATO announced it was sending 4000 troops to Poland which



**Chief of US Navy Admiral Gary
Roughead, left, speaks with
Rear Admiral Anders
Grenstad, Chief of Staff of the
Royal Swedish Navy. Grenstad
believes an unconventional
craft, almost certainly Russian,
penetrated Sweden's waters**

“unfounded actions and Cold War rhetoric will lead only to the escalation of tension in the region...”

analysts believe represented a warning to Russia that the West was prepared to defend the vulnerable border countries.

Swedish military forces were themselves involved in a two-week search for a suspected Russian submarine in its waters which had supposedly issued a distress signal on 17 October. At the height of the search mission, around Stockholm's archipelago, 200 military personnel were deployed and several vessels hunted for the mystery vessel. The search was eventually called off. (see Submarines and Espionage page 62).

Rear Admiral Anders Grenstad, Chief of Staff of the Royal Swedish Navy, said that whilst nothing had been found, there was every likelihood that a foreign underwater operation had taken place. Analysts believe the submarine was almost certainly smaller in size to other boats normally associated with the Russian Navy.



Igor Konashenkov (left), a spokesman for Russia's Defence Ministry, accused the Swedish military of “unfounded actions and Cold War rhetoric”

that would “lead only to the escalation of tension in the region.”

Swedish officials said the country was planning to hold military exercises with NATO in future months, despite not being a NATO member state. It has also asked the organisation to assist in future emergency counter-Russian operations.

PRAGUE SPY GAMES

The Czech Republic has warned that the number of Russian spies operating in the country has increased to levels not seen since the Cold War. The Security Information Service, better known by its acronym BIS, said “many more spies were working under diplomatic cover at the Russian Embassy” than in previous years, and that they were targeting business, military and

political figures. A number of spies had actually purchased property in Prague from where they operated ‘legitimate’ fronts. Four years ago, several Czech army generals were linked to a Russian SVR officer. In this case information on business deals worth billions of dollars was allegedly passed to the spy.

In a report released by BIS an official wrote: *‘The Cold War and the Soviet Union are in the past, but the Russian passion for influence is not’.*

Tensions between Russia and the West have risen dramatically since Moscow's intervention in Ukraine. Matters were not helped in November when residents in the east of country voted to establish an independent enclave, effectively removing this part of the country from Ukraine and closer to Russia.

BIS headquarters near Prague and the Service's logo



BLACK EAGLE

UK Forces in Joint Manoeuvres in Poland

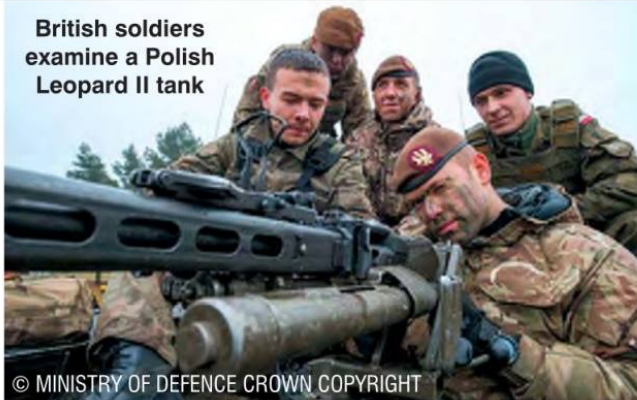
Some 1,300 British Army soldiers were sent to Poland to participate in Operation Black Eagle. The Ministry of Defence (MOD) said it was the

largest armoured deployment in Eastern Europe for six years. The exercise was under command of the 10th Polish Armoured Cavalry Brigade, and the UK element was a



A column of British Warrior armoured vehicles move through woodland during Operation Black Eagle

British soldiers examine a Polish Leopard II tank



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show of support to both Poland and allied to other NATO reassurance measures. These included deployment of RAF Typhoon aircraft which patrolled Baltic air space and warships around the coast of Denmark. Intelligence watchers recognise the exercises are a clear message to Moscow

that Britain and NATO will respond if the trouble affecting Ukraine spills over into other Eastern European nations.

The Ministry of Defence said further joint operations will take place in the next few years.

FOURTH

THE INTEL AND MEDIA WORLD

ESTATE

Eye Spy examines the oft fraught and dark relationship between spies and the media, this as an experienced journalist becomes the latest figure to warn of working too closely with those plying their trade in the world of intelligence and espionage...

A MOST DANGEROUS LIAISON?



AGENCIES OF PERSUASION AND INFLUENCE



Operation Mockingbird recruited journalists who would portray and present the CIA in a positive fashion

In 1977, data drawn from CIA files over the previous 25 years revealed that 400 journalists had, in various ways, assisted or operated on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency. Some were involved in direct operations others simply passed on material; whilst a notable few agreed to reflect the Agency in a positive manner through their writings. Either way, the so-called 'Fourth Estate' in the United States was booming. This was not a new phenomena, nor was it unique, but some would regard it as propaganda or exploitation.

The intelligence world's links to media houses and writers dates back centuries. British Intelligence in all its guises has found the publishing arena a more than useful ally in times of need. One only has to examine the work of the British Security Coordination in WWII to understand the power of the press. Based at the Rockefeller Center in New York, the BSC - an extension of MI6 and other intelligence elements, sought to influence powerful figures in American Society to join with Britain against Hitler. Every effort was made to infiltrate the US media houses, major organisations and gain the support of politicians. Some operations were undoubt-



edly deceptive and subtle, whilst others were overt. Along the way, the Service, with the consent of a watching FBI, even 'removed' the odd disruptive character, though that is for another day.

THE FOURTH NETWORKED ESTATE

During times of conflict and government concern, most advanced nations have a mechanism in place to ensure the media are responsible. Unlike yesteryear, this doesn't mean control, but even today there are liaisons which enable at the very least, what's called 'cooperative discussion'. In the UK, notes and calls to editors to respect privacy are sometimes issued by Britain's D-Notice System if and when national security is at risk (or perceived to be). In most cases, editors are responsible or agree to have copy examined. Not always of course, as was the case with the *Guardian* which broke the Edward Snowden story.

The Internet and the speed in which material can be circulated has worried many in the intelligence world, especially those whose responsibility it is to limit damage, protect

Former British D-Notice Committee Chief Nick Wilkinson provided guidance on intelligence features for Eye Spy



secrets and make sure an agency's work is reflected in good light.

Those who function in cyber space, such as WikiLeaks remain effectively unchallenged. Web sites and individuals operating here have been called the 'Fourth Networked Estate' by British and US Intelligence. Here visitors can read thousands of files leaked by insiders on subjects as diverse as the Canadian Government's Unauthorised Wiretaps of Mowhawks to Cablegate: 250,000 US Embassy Diplo-

matic Cables. Yet the website is but one of tens of thousands beyond the control of government and influence.

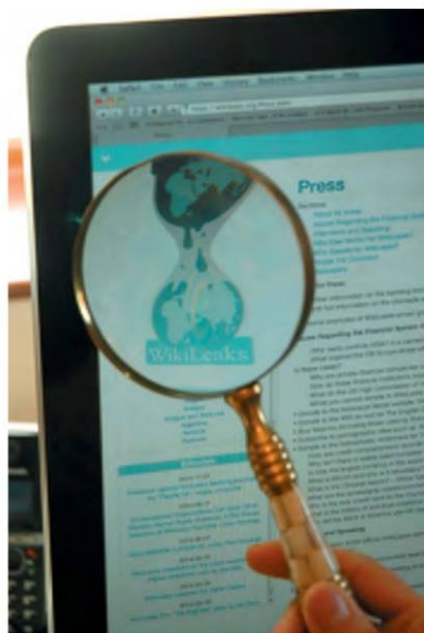
GOING GREY

That CIA and MI6 officers have posed as journalists in the past cannot be disputed. Indeed, there are a host of other occupations which have been used to deliver agents to areas which government have found difficult or impossible to penetrate. They have worked for film companies, universities and even attached themselves to archaeology digs in

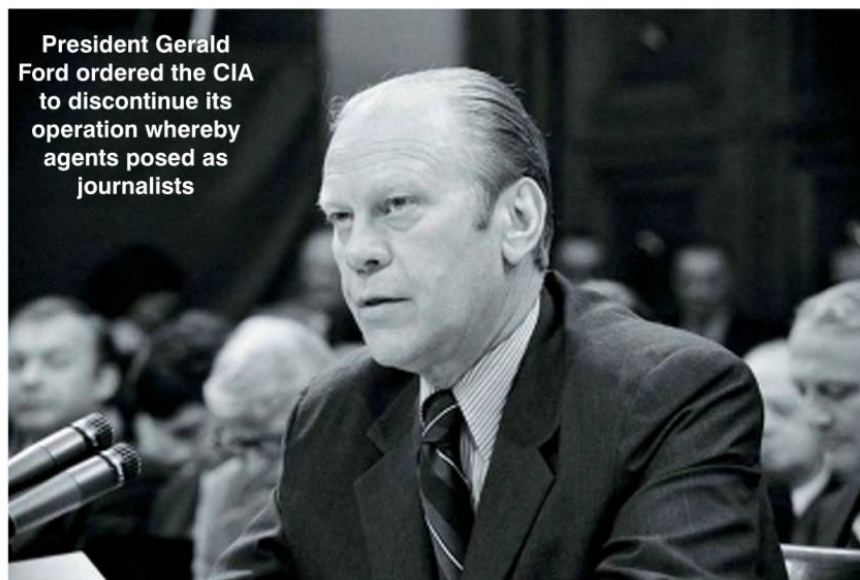
HUGE C.I.A. OPERATION REPORTED IN U.S. AGAINST ANTIWAR FORCES, OTHER DISSIDENTS IN NIXON YEARS



New York Times report on covert CIA activities



President Gerald Ford ordered the CIA to discontinue its operation whereby agents posed as journalists





Bob Woodward

order to travel and deflect attention. Yet this is a most sensitive area and today in the West at least, there are some no-go areas such as aid and relief organisations. It is simply too controversial and dangerous.

Carl Bernstein of *Washington Post* fame who along with his colleague Bob Woodward, broke the infamous Watergate story in 1974, said many journalists were engaged to operate for the CIA often with the "consent of the managements of America's leading news organisations." He noted that the 1950s and 1960s were the most productive for Langley



Carl Bernstein

but by the mid-1970s the liaison had been scaled back. Bernstein identified the *New York Times*, *Time Inc.* and *CBS* as some of the most "valuable of associations."

Those words were spoken nearly half a century ago, but has anything changed? The CIA would say yes, and there is every reason to believe this is true. For example, it's difficult to see anyone at the *New York Times* today entering into a covert alliance with Langley.

The practise of placing agents in the media or using journalistic cover was temporarily

stopped by Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. But in all truth, it is likely to have taken place.

DANGEROUS LIAISONS

In today's climate of global terrorism and fear, terror groups such as al-Qaida and the emerging ISIS have murdered numerous people they believe are "extensions of the intelligence services." Some of their victims have been described as journalists. In truth, most reporters are attached to licenced media companies, whilst others are simply stringers and freelancers bravely reporting from the front lines. The ISIS execution a few months ago of American journalists James Foley and Steven Sotloff caused outrage throughout the world. However, the conspiracy wheel turned and some authors have since claimed Foley had threats to the world of intelligence. Whatever and wherever the truth lies, both he and Sotloff were exceedingly brave and performing worthwhile tasks.

Briton John Cantlie is another example of just how dangerous the current conflict in the Middle East is. The 43-year-old experienced photographic journalist freelancer was with Foley and his translator when they were taken hostage in late 2012 by ISIS in Syria. In recent times he has appeared in scripted videos criticising the West for not negotiating with ISIS for his and other people's release.



Freelance journalist John Cantlie pictured at the foot of the Himalayas in 2010

© ANDREW CAMPBELL



Geraldo Rivera

EMBEDDED JOURNALISTS

During conflicts both large and small, it is often the case whereby journalists and photographers embedded with fighting forces are often given privileged access to political insight or operational progress. Some in the media believe the process of selection is suspicious and accuse government agencies and defence officials of favouritism. There is some truth in this for negative reporting may reflect badly with the public and morale with those conducting operations.

Besides being a dangerous occupation, journalists run the risk of mistakenly being

considered part of the force itself. Yet despite the possibility a reporter or photographer may get caught up in a street battle in an Iraqi town, for example, they continue to bravely perform. Some observers would call this foolhardy, others say they are delivering first-hand accounts. Either way, history shows that many brave commentators have perished in this role.

It's rare for reporters to provide information that has not been reviewed less vital intelligence is revealed. In the Iraq conflict of 2003, and attached to the US 101st Airborne, journalist Geraldo Rivera drew a crude map in the sand on a live broadcast. Though an innocent action, some military observers believe this was beyond his remit.

Whilst cooperation between media organisations and the intelligence community will always take place, how intimate it becomes depends on a range of factors. But what of the infiltration of overseas media? Major news houses, both print and television, deploy foreign correspondents. Yet there are case examples of a media company allowing an intelligence service to employ an officer or agent who will be despatched to cover a specific story. The BBC's foreign service is extensive, perhaps the largest in the world. In WWII the corporation not only allowed the propaganda houses of the UK Government use of its extensive facilities, other governments-in-exile were also allowed access.

Countries such as France, Belgium, Holland and even Russia benefited from its radio and film studios. In between, MI6 'agents of influence' posing as reporters courted overseas journalists covering the war in public houses and restaurants throughout London. They were there to represent Britain in a positive manner, but at the same time they were engaged in 'agent grooming'. Such contacts could prove very useful in future days.

OPERATION MOCKINGBIRD

In the 1950s the CIA engaged in a secret project which sought to use both psychology and propaganda to gain a foothold in the mainstream media. Known as Operation Mockingbird it recruited journalists who would portray and present the Agency in a positive way - one that showed the organisation was crucial, necessary and working for the good



Senator Frank Church

Unidentified journalist (blue helmet and vest) embedded with a front-line US Army unit in Afghanistan



of the country. Funds were also set aside to create front companies and unions which did the same. In the late 1960s news of this highly secret endeavour started to leak, and many in the free media were appalled. By 1975, further details of Mockingbird were revealed during the Church Committee Investigation into the activities of the intelligence community.

Led by Senator Frank Church, part of the report said: *'The CIA currently maintains a network of several hundred foreign individuals around the world who provide intelligence for the CIA and at times attempt to influence opinion through the covert use of propaganda. These individuals provide the CIA with direct access to a large number of newspapers and periodicals, scores of press services and news agencies, radio and television stations, commercial book publishers and other foreign media outlets'.*

BOUGHT JOURNALISTS

Many journalists today are angered that liaisons between government and the media continue, even more so at what they perceive as intelligence service meddling. One US media house recently described this as "noxious collaboration with tyranny." That's



While many editors are happy to report from pre-arranged government or military conferences concerning a security happening or future operation, others opt to secure an alternative viewpoint. This could also involve the deployment of a news team to an area considered sensitive or dangerous

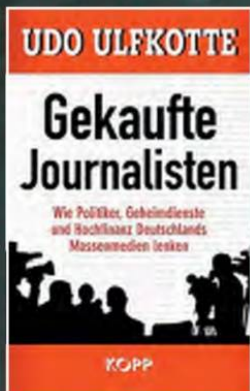
quite a statement, but then the same outfit seems opposed to a great deal of the machinery of government.

It was also made at the same time a controversial new book on the intel-media relationship was released. According to its support-

ers, author Udo Ulfkotte, a former editor of Germany's *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ)*, one of the country's most popular newspapers, "exposes the rampant cooperation of the Fourth Estate" with organisations such as the CIA, MI6 and NSA. He claims that the CIA, Mossad and BND (and other



Former NATO Secretary General Anders Rasmussen provides the press with a statement following a meeting with British premier David Cameron at 10 Downing Street. The media are fully aware that much of what was discussed by the men will not be disclosed. Post-meeting events such as this are regarded as protocol and good manners



Udo Ulfkotte claimed 'preferred journalists' had written pro-NATO features which were little more than propaganda



Former MI6 officer Richard Tomlinson was arrested following publication of his book - *The Big Breach* which revealed many of the inner workings of Britain's Secret Intelligence Service. Udo Ulfkotte said Tomlinson attended a lecture he delivered on counter-espionage along with other intelligence officers

services) bribed journalists to write features which he said were pro-NATO propaganda and others which reflected the intelligence services in a good light. His book - *Gekaufte Journalisten - Bought Journalists*, also states that while an attempt to recruit him directly as a professional spy failed, he knows of many academics and writers who were persuaded to enter the shadowy world of espionage. However, he does admit contact with the spy world and says he was "taught to lie, betray and not to tell the truth to the public," something which today he feels ashamed of. Editors of many media houses were "fully aware of such liaisons," said Ulfkotte.

Monies were paid to certain authors if they put their name on a feature - carefully written by

those in the intelligence world. Funds were also transferred, and gifts made to newspapers if they would publish the subsequent piece. Ulfkotte also mentioned several secretive societies and groups which effectively acted as 'middle men' in the promotion of a specific story or angle which intelligence agencies wanted to promote. All very dark conspiratorial stuff it should be said and none of which can really be corroborated.

Interestingly, he also discussed events at the University of Lueneburg. Ulfkotte delivered a lecture there on counter-espionage, and alleges former MI6 officer and renegade Richard Tomlinson of *The Big Breach* notoriety and other intelligence people were engaged at recruitment in the university. He further

claimed that he would often be asked to turn over his writings and observations after travelling abroad. He accused the BND of being nothing more than a CIA creation and Germany a "colony of the United States." There is little doubt his news reporting from several dangerous theatres was of use. However, in 2003 he stepped down from his post at the newspaper following two decades of interesting work. Ulfkotte is speaking out now because he wants those young and inexperienced journalists to stay away from the world of espionage, bribes and lucrative contracts.

The BND for its part was also identified for its attempted influence of *Focus* magazine. Here a contact code-named Jerez was identified. Agency papers from 2006 reveal the operation was launched to 'influence domestic media coverage of the BND and general intelligence activities'. Similarly, it appears the intelligence



Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung editorial offices



© CHERUBINO

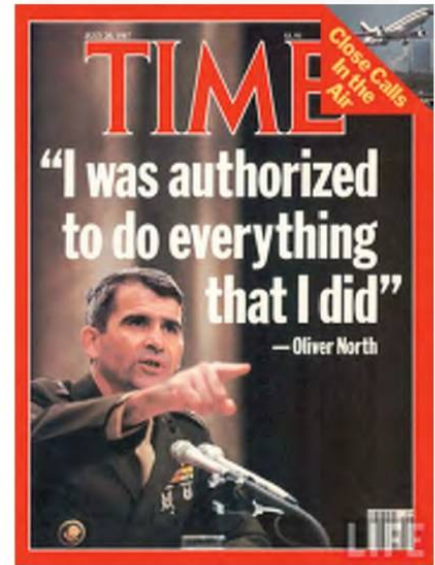
service also used Jerez to help identify persons from the organisation who were allegedly leaking information to the magazine. Jerez met with his case handler on 58 occasions.

THE DARK ALLIANCE

There are few in the world of intelligence who do not take note of how their service is portrayed by the media and perceived by the public. This has never been more relevant than in today's fast-moving society. However, perhaps the intervention of secret writers and media influence can best be summed up by documents concerning the controversial Iran-Contra affair of the 1980s. Here monies were used by Langley to help free several American nationals abducted in the Middle East and fund

the Nicaraguan Contras fighting that country's government. This outfit was also smuggling cocaine into the United States and it transpired that the money made from the drugs' sales was being funnelled back to the group.

A covert deal was bridged by the CIA to sell Iran arms and in return Tehran would use its influence to help free the hostages. Details of the operation leaked and there was public scandal. Scapegoats included US Army Colonel Oliver North. Nevertheless Langley embarked on a speedy damage limitation programme which required use of its many tentacles to the wider media. And in the end it won. However, in a secret file called *'Managing a Nightmare: CIA Public Affairs and the Drug Conspiracy'*, Nicholas Dujimovic, the CIA staffer behind the report, reflected with relief



about the support given to the Agency by the bigger media houses. He wrote that its valuable liaison with a 'ground base of already productive relations with journalists' had effectively rescued the CIA from a public relations disaster.

In the middle of the Iran-Contra business was reporter Gary Webb who had uncovered major parts of the affair. In 1996 his reports were published in the *San Jose Mercury* under the banner *'Dark Alliance'*. The newspaper eventually backed away from the story. Webb's work in mainstream media faltered despite the fact that he had never claimed the CIA had directly aided the drug smuggling operation. In 2004 Webb was found dead with two bullets in his head. Despite this, the coroner ruled he had killed himself.

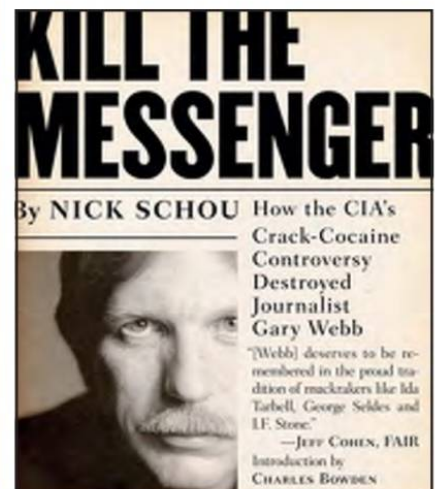
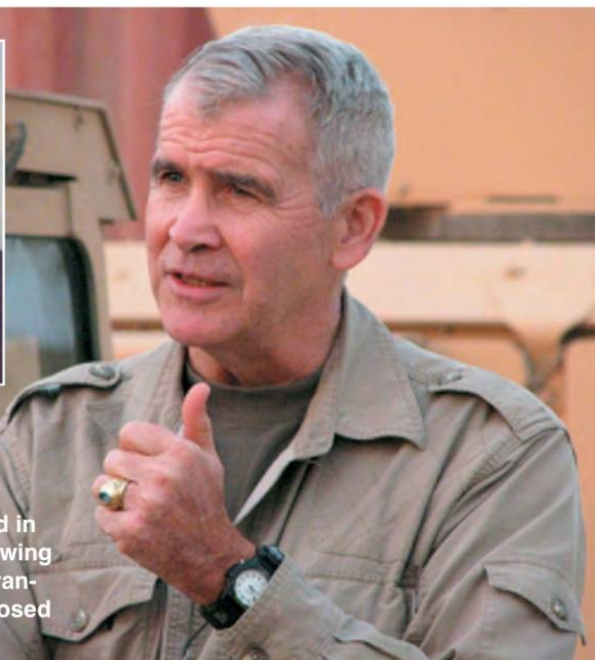


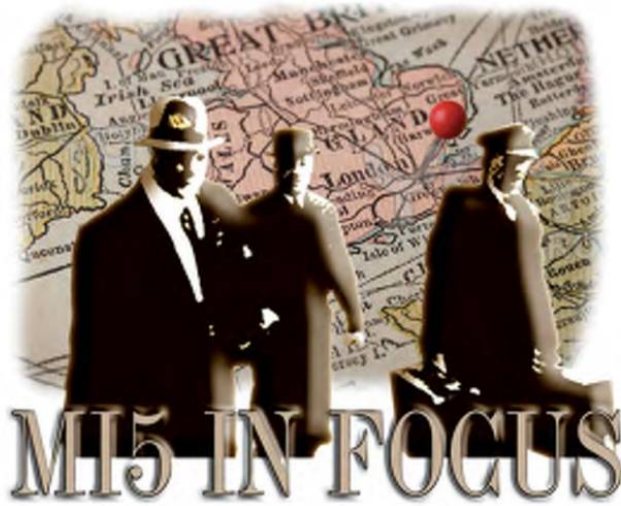
Gary Webb

Continued on page 90



Oliver North pictured in Iraq 2007. Inset: Following his arrest after the Iran-Contra affair was exposed in the media





SURVEILLANCE CONFIDENCE

Dame Stella Rimington, Britain's first ever female Director-General of MI5 (1992-1996), has warned that British Intelligence must do more to convince the public on surveillance issues. Calling on the spy agencies to debate public concerns, Dame Stella said: "It is not enough nowadays for intelligence services to say we have your best interests at heart."

Her comments follow GCHQ Director Robert Hannigan's warning that some Internet platforms are being used by terrorists and crime gangs to

effectively direct operations. Dame Stella praised his openness but said, "the balance between freedom and government responsibility to look after us is a delicate line."



MI5's Nazi Hunting Bank Clerk

One of the great mysteries surrounding the true identity of an MI5 agent who helped entrap and expose Nazi sympathisers during WWII, has finally been solved. Previously released documents and media reports note a 'Jack King' [referenced as JK in classified files] posed as a German spy who secured information from citizens friendly to Berlin. They believed he would then pass the material to the relevant authorities in Germany.

Many historians believed JK was in fact MI5's John Bingham, an officer who spy author John le Carré is said to have partly based his George Smiley character on. However, the new files reveal the man who had the 'ear' of the so-called 'fifth columnists' was in

fact a bank clerk from Surrey in the person of Eric Roberts. A father of three from Surrey, King was approached by the Service in 1940 through official bank channels who said they had an important task for their employee. Bank officials were puzzled as evidenced in one letter from the assistant controller:

'What we would like to know here is what are the particular qualifications of Mr Roberts which we have not been able to perceive, for some particular work of national military importance which would take him away from his normal military call up in October'.

Roberts came to the attention of Maxwell Knight, who ran a number of covert operations in

London from his apartment and office at MI5. He discovered the clerk had knowledge of a number of pro-German groups, though how this came to be is not really known. Roberts had visited Germany twice in the early 1930s, thus may have befriended people with links to the country.



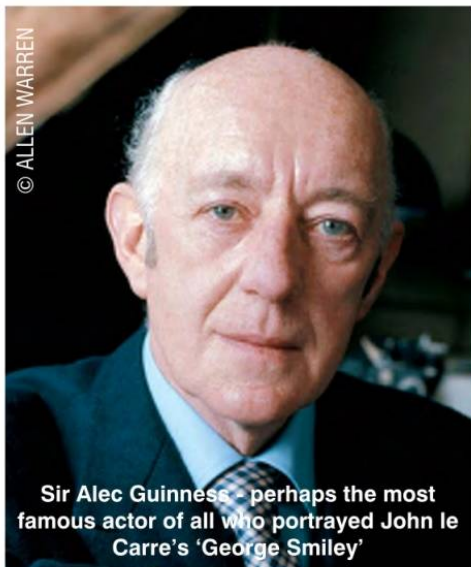
John 'Jack' Bingham



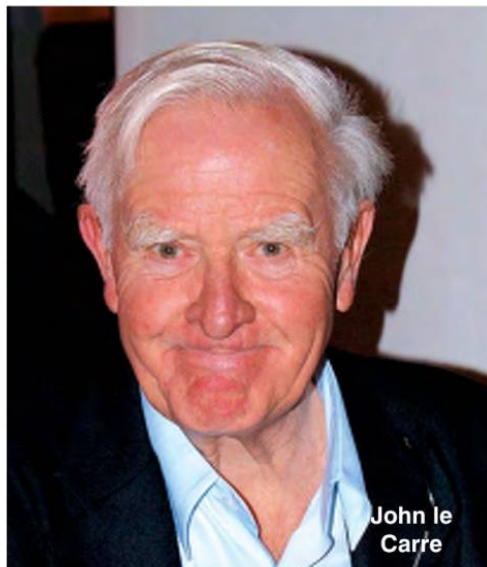
Eric Roberts - codename 'JK'

Roberts worked in the heart of London and was based at the Euston Road branch of Westminster Bank, and though he had only a limited knowledge of German, he was able to determine those persons who were ardent supporters of the Nazis, and others who had shown less signs of support. As for the importance of his work, one file shows that an Austrian employee of a British company handed Roberts papers concerning radio communications. An MI5 note attached to the file states: *'If supplied to the Germans it could render our radio locatio system completely useless'.*

Whether or not the bank clerk performed any more operations for Knight or MI5 remains unknown, but in 1956, Roberts and his family moved to Canada where they settled.



Sir Alec Guinness - perhaps the most famous actor of all who portrayed John le Carré's 'George Smiley'



John le Carré

MI5

Once classified files reveal extent of Security Service surveillance on Communists and those suspected of secretly supporting Moscow's ideology

AND BRITAIN'S RED HISTORIANS

At the height of the Cold War, MI5 listened to, surveilled and monitored leading historians and scholars whose views clashed with those in government. Two men in particular came in for extensive surveillance - Eric Hobsbawm and Christopher Hill. Hobsbawm's three volume history of the rise of capitalism was hailed as an important 20th century work.

Other academics such as Oxford historian Alan Taylor, the famous writer Iris Murdoch and philosopher Mary Warnock also attracted attention after they signed a letter of support for campaigners who protested about the nuclear bomb project. Murdoch had been under surveillance after she joined the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) in 1938.

Hobsbawm requested that he be allowed to see his MI5 Registry file two years ago, but he was refused. However, even some of the files

released by the National Archives in October 2014 have been redacted, and others retained. This has led to much speculation on who else connected to the historian might have been surveilled.

The historian first attracted MI5's attention during WWII as a member of the CPGB. As a sergeant in the Army Education Corps, he wanted to invite a German communist to give a lecture. Thereafter he sought to secure a position in the Army Intelligence Corp and later the BBC. Indeed, these endeavours and a later effort to seek a job with the Foreign Office Political Intelligence Department were blocked by none other than MI5 man Roger Hollis. This has interested many intelligence experts because Hollis, the Director-General of the Security Service, was long suspected of being a KGB agent. Some intelligence watchers still believe this. However, surely he would have wanted a 'fellow' communist in the Foreign Office if the allegations against him were true?



Communist Party of Great Britain's former King Street headquarters



Eric Hobsbawm pictured in 2011

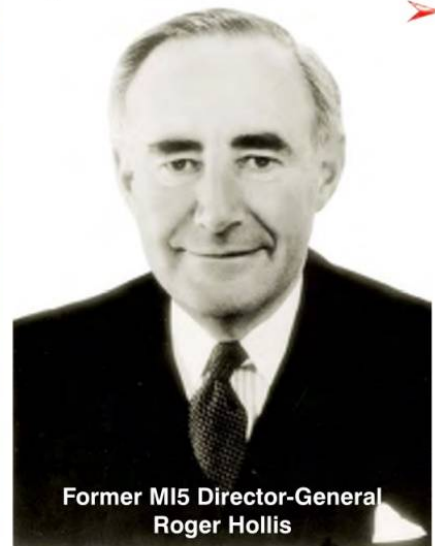
© ROB WARD



Hobsbawm requested access to his MI5 file in 2012 but was denied. He died shortly thereafter

Nevertheless MI5 followed Hobsbawm, bugged his telephone and that of associates at Cambridge and Oxford University in an effort to 'out' others 'sympathetic to communists'.

The academic was in regular contact with senior Communist Party members including Margot Heinemann and James MacGibbon.



Former MI5 Director-General Roger Hollis

MI5 AND BRITAIN'S RED HISTORIANS

THREADS TO THE ATOMIC SPIES

Just as relevant, and another reason for MI5 interest, the files also reveal he and his family were friendly with convicted KGB atomic spy and traitor Alan Nunn May. The files are significant in that they give an insight into the Service's lack of ambition to identify the real 'Oxbridge' KGB spies who had been recruited during the time of Hobsbawm's surveillance - the likes of Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Blunt.



Robert Oppenheimer, scientific head of the Manhattan Project

following the 1956 suppression of the Hungarian Uprising, Hobsbawm and Christopher Hill fell out with the Communist Party.

Interestingly, many of the transcripts in the files were obviously made from intercepts at the CPGB headquarters on King Street. Eye Spy understands that when the Service found it difficult to secure documentation on party members, they despatched a team in the middle of the night and simply burgled the building duplicating membership lists! Undoubtedly installing listening devices in some of the more important rooms.

There are also files concerning overseas visits, lectures, television presentations etc. Much of the input here comes from MI6 and its friends overseas. Just as fascinating is a document which reveals real fear that the nuclear scientist Robert Oppenheimer would defect to the Russians on a planned visit in 1954. The FBI urge MI5 to place him under surveillance. The inference here is that the Bureau believed strongly that Oppenheimer was a communist.



A Soviet tank destroyed in the Hungarian uprising

That the surveillance was extensive and went beyond just the Service's primary communist targets is revealed by personal conversations and matters relevant to other family members. However, those documents which have been released contain no real evidence that any of the targets were KGB spies or had been approached by recruiters. Indeed,

LONDON MI5



Eavesdropping Way for Court

A law student accused of targeting former Prime Minister Tony Blair, has been found guilty of possessing bomb-making instructions. However, this hardly reveals the complexity of the case which is set to see the prime suspect, previously known only as 'AB', Erol Incedal, making a second appearance in court in February 2015.

The case against Incedal, who was detained in 2013, could not be revealed until he was convicted in November 2014. Indeed, much of his trial was held in secrecy due to the nature of the case and the appearance of British Intelligence officers who provided evidence.

A jury at the Old Bailey Court voted that Incedal, originally from Turkey, did not provide a reasonable excuse as to why he possessed a tiny SD memory card which carried information that would enable the construction of a viable explosive device. They failed to reach a verdict on a second charge of 'preparing an act of terrorism with others abroad'. There was also reference to a 'Mumbai-style attack'. He was discharged on 11 November 2013.

Incedal came to the attention of the security services when he was stopped in his Mercedes for speeding in the West End of London on 30 September 2013. After being uncooperative in respect of his licence and insurance, he was arrested and driven to a police station. Whilst he was being questioned, police officers searched his vehicle and came across a spectacle case. This was duly opened and contained a piece of paper with an address written on it. After a call to New Scotland Yard was made asking that the address be examined, it transpired the property belonged to former premier Tony Blair and his

**Terror suspect detained
retrial after being found**

NIGHT GAMES

opping Operation Paves Counter-Terrorist Arrests

wife Cherie. This immediately caused concern within Counter Terrorism Command (CTC) and MI5 were notified.

A special MI5 electronics' unit were despatched and within a very short time the team had installed a sensitive listening device capable of picking-up - and then transmitting - the quietest of conversations. The eavesdrop-

ping operation lasted two weeks, and amongst the chatter heard in the car, Incedal spoke of his time in Syria. Officers also heard him talk about a 'Plan B'. MI5 and NSY decided they had sufficient evidence to arrest the suspect and that the situation warranted immediate intervention. On 13 October 2013, as Incedal approached Tower Bridge, three CTC vehicles intercepted the Mercedes. Armed officers then blew out the car's tyres with special rounds. Incedal and another man were detained.

The men and their possessions were examined again. Inside the cover of Incedal's iPhone, a tiny SD memory card was discovered wrapped in masking tape. Computer forensic specialists searched the data and of course, found the bomb-making manual - in a file called 'Good Stuff'.

MI5 and NSY also visited his home in south London where notes pertaining to a 'Plan A' were found. Another property in central London identified by MI5 was also searched. Here analysts found coded notes which they believed were relevant to the type of terror attack which took place in Mumbai and a Kalashnikov rifle. An example of the code was heard in court - 'tennis racquets' for 'guns'.



Terror suspect had secreted away address of a property belonging to former UK premier Tony Blair and his wife

There was also a photo of a London synagogue and Internet searches of the terror group ISIS.

Incedal now faces a retrial accused of plotting a terror attack in the UK. For the record, his co-defendant, Mounir Rarmoul-Bouhadjar, also 26, and previously known as 'CD', pleaded guilty before the first trial to having an identical [bomb-making] document.

More than two thirds of this trial have been heard in secret, whilst other bits were heard by just 10 accredited journalists. Many legal observers believe the case is damaging the centuries old tradition of open justice. However, it is not necessarily only the case content which is sensitive, but how the evidence was secured and information imparted by intelligence personnel. Several media outlets wanted to report fully on the trial, but this was prevented. Nevertheless, intelligence watchers remain unsure just what evidence the jury had been given.

THE SECRECY TRIAL

d by CTC near London's iconic Tower Bridge faces and guilty of possessing a bomb-making manual



Tentacles of ISIS

Influence of terror group spreading beyond the theatres of Iraq and Syria as plots emerge in faraway lands

In early October, ISIS promised it would launch attacks in lands far away from its centre of operations in Syria and Iraq. While some counter-terrorist specialists considered the threat realistic, others played down the possibility that it could strike. Perhaps they should have paid more attention to the fine print, for ISIS called upon supporters to take matters into their own hands. Within a few weeks there was a realisation amongst security officials that the group was managing to influence individuals, some undoubtedly disturbed. And now a secret Estimate of the Situation written by the CIA has concluded that some foreign operatives fighting with ISIS may well have been sent back to their home countries to perform suicide missions.

RELEASING THE LONE WOLVES

On 20 October two Canadian troopers were standing in a car park in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu near Montreal, when they were deliberately struck by a car driven by 25-year-

old Martin Rouleau. Patrice Vincent, 53, subsequently died. He was shot dead by police following a car chase. Near his body a large knife was discovered. Intelligence sources in Canada compared the event to the



Trooper Patrice Vincent



Martin Rouleau

slaughter of British soldier Lee Rigby in May 2013 near the Woolwich Barracks. Rouleau was known to CSIS (Canadian Security and Intelligence Service) and had changed his name to Ahmed LeConerti (Ahmed the Converted). Few doubt the call from ISIS had pushed him over the edge.

South of the border in Queen's New York, police officers were confronted by axe-wielding Zale Thompson, 32 as they posed to have their photo taken. In a vicious attack, one of the policemen, Kenneth Healey was critically injured. Like Rouleau, Thompson was a convert to Islam. Police Commissioner Bill

Nine years ago a plot by al-Qaida involving the so-called 'Toronto 18' sought to storm the Parliament Building and the Peace Tower. The operation was foiled





**New York City Police
Commissioner Bill Bratton**

Bratton said the attack was “terrorism” though Thompson had no direct links to any group.

Internal memos warning about lone wolf attacks then circulated in Britain, Canada and America. One note in the UK said it was only a



**UK soldier
Lee Rigby**

‘matter of time’ before other incidents occur and that officers should be more vigilant. The security advisory warned that police and soldiers were most at risk and that officers patrolling places of interest: tourist locations, government buildings, city barracks should all take extra care. Four men were then arrested by New Scotland Yard Counter Terrorism Command (CTC) officers who targeted several addresses in London. It has since transpired they had been under surveillance by a dedicated MI5 Watchers unit.

HOSTILE RECONNAISSANCE

It is understood authorities became suspicious when some of the men used Google Street View to surveil Shepherd’s Bush Police Station and White City Territorial Barracks. Described as “hostile reconnaissance” by CTC this indicates their Internet activities were being monitored. And then a download caused more concern, one directly linked to ISIS’s call for overseas supporters to strike. Abu Muhammad al-Adnani is a senior ISIS terrorist and has called for the “Islamic warriors of Europe, America, Canada and Australia” to attack the “disbeliever” regardless if they are civilian or military. This download was circulated by the men and police state they “considered acting upon it.” More intimate and more worrying, perhaps a clue that the alleged plot was moving beyond the drawing board. In the charge sheet, the Londoners named as Tarik Hassane, Suhaib Majeed, Nyall Hamlett and Momen Motasim, were all said to have claimed allegiance to ISIS, and intended to commit acts of terrorism. A fifth suspect, Natham Cuffy was charged with passing on a firearm and ammunition.

Following the raids, computer forensic specialists discovered Instagram images of four New Scotland Yard officers. There were



**Zale Thompson attacks a New York
City police officer with an axe**



**Armed troops guarding some of
London’s most iconic government
and tourist locations are becoming a
familiar sight**



Canada's National War Memorial where Michael Zehaf-Bibeau shot dead Canadian soldier Corporal Nathan Cirillo



© NEW SCOTLAND YARD



Michael
Zehaf-Bibeau



Since September 2013 over 200 people in the UK have been arrested on terrorism charges...

files explaining how various types of handguns worked along with silencer guidance. Intelligence was also secured on how the gang sought to obtain a moped and where it would be stored. Further material on the art of covert communication was sourced. In one flat terrorist magazines.

Less than 72 hours before the UK commemorated Remembrance Sunday for armed forces personnel who have died in the service of their country, four more people were arrested in connection with plotting an attack. Intelligence sources said that the police raids, in the south of England, were almost certainly linked to the

ceremony. A New Scotland Yard spokesman offered little detail, except to say it was linked to "Islamist related terrorism."

Eye Spy has learned that whilst these suspected plots were disrupted, MI5 and CTC are actively engaged in the monitoring of at least three others in various stages of completion. Indeed, New Scotland Yard Police Commissioner Mark Rowley warned that the threat to police has never been greater and that investigations into suspected terrorists planning attacks was "incredibly high." Since September 2013 over 200 people in the UK have been arrested on terrorism charges.

Shepherd's Bush
Police Station



© SNAPPER/JACK OF LONDON

**'ISIS - hostile reconnaissance' -
White City Territorial Barracks**



UNSUNG HERO



Kevin Vickers the Sergeant-at-Arms with the weapon he shot a lone wolf terrorist. Below: The security man is applauded by politicians following his instant reaction



**Corporal
Nathan Cirillo**

Speaking in Australia, Prime Minister David Cameron said the UK's security services have performed a "remarkable job" and foiled two major ISIS terror attacks on the mainland. Whilst the actual target remains a guarded secret prior to further legal actions, intelligence sources told Eye Spy that the Cenotaph and Remembrance Sunday have been mentioned. Mr Cameron warned however, that "there is no such thing as 100 per cent security."

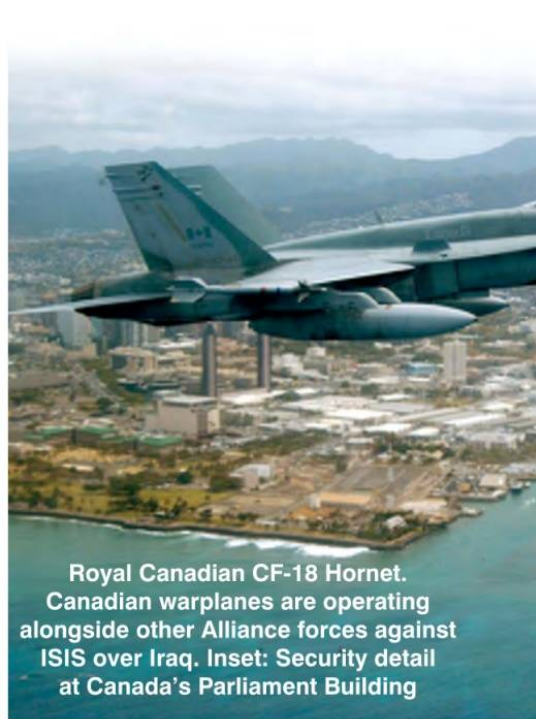


Truck and car bomb countermeasures are now a prominent sight outside many iconic buildings in London. Sadly, more countries are adopting such tactics to thwart would-be terrorists





Remembrance Sunday 2014.
Retired service personnel march
past the Cenotaph in Whitehall,
London



Royal Canadian CF-18 Hornet.
Canadian warplanes are operating
alongside other Alliance forces against
ISIS over Iraq. Inset: Security detail
at Canada's Parliament Building

Britain is also examining new legislation which if introduced, could see a minimum two-year ban on its nationals who have fought in Syria and Iraq.

Canadian
Broadcasting
Corporation
headquarters,
Ottawa



That ISIS has become a source of attraction for some in the UK is evidenced by a statistic based on data and analysis provided by British Intelligence. Sadly the government has confirmed that five people every week are leaving these shores to join the terror group in Syria and Iraq.

As for the power and reach of ISIS propaganda on the Internet, this is reflected by statistics released by an intelligence unit in London. Operated by New Scotland Yard, operatives are removing a staggering 5,000 new ISIS postings every day from the world wide web.

ISIS IN CANADA

Almost nine years have passed since Canadian counter-terrorist services derailed an advanced plot to attack four prime locations and behead the prime minister. Dubbed the 'Toronto 18', a Canadian al-Qaida cell sought to storm the Parliament Building, the Canadian Broadcasting Centre, the Peace Tower (parliament) and strike the headquarters of CSIS. The group had already ordered ammonium nitrate fertilizer and explosives and were well on their way to launching the attack. However, infiltration and monitoring by the counter terrorist element of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), especially of the

men's Internet activities and cell phone calls, provided all the evidence needed to get a conviction. Arrests followed and the men were jailed.

However complex and dangerous this plot was, investigative breakthroughs were made because the terror cell was large and needed to communicate, some were already on watch lists. Thus events at the Parliament Building on 22 October 2014, truly reflect the damage that can be caused by a single operator, and how attacks like that which killed Canadian trooper Patrice Vincent can inspire others.

Michael Zehaf-Bibeau, 32, shot dead Canadian soldier Corporal Nathan Cirillo, 24, who was guarding the Canadian National War Memorial. He then ran inside the nearby Parliament Building before being confronted by a security detail and was fatally shot by Kevin Vickers the Sergeant-at-Arms. At the time Prime Minister



Canadian
Prime
Minister
Stephen
Harper



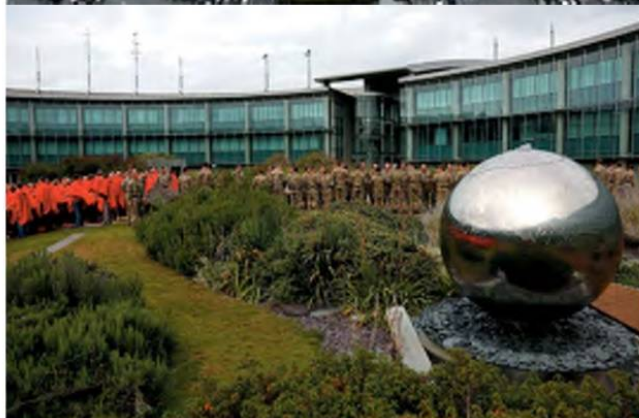
Stephen Harper and senior officials were inside the building. When police searched Bibeau's home they found a home made video which was evidence enough he had ideological and political motives. Few doubt he believed he was acting on behalf of ISIS.

Just two weeks prior to the incidents in Canada, the country voted to send CF-18 warplanes to the Middle East and help remove ISIS from Syria and Iraq. Premier Stephen Harper believes both attacks are linked to ISIS.

SPY AGENCY GCHQ REMEMBERS...

Some 1400 GCHQ staffers and defence personnel created a spectacular sight at the communications agency headquarters to help launch the Royal British Legion's poppy appeal. Within the grounds of the building, known affectionately as the 'doughnut' employees donned red ponchos in a display which measured 125ft. The assembly took over an hour to arrange.

The poppy, first used in 1921 by the American Legion to commemorate its WWI dead, was adopted by veterans across the then British Empire. It represents remembrance of the past (fallen troopers) and hope for the future.



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IN AMENAS



LESSONS, REFLECTIONS, INSIDER COMPLICITY AND HUMINT

Two years ago a determined group of terrorists attacked the In Amenas gas complex in Algeria. Eye Spy revisits the case and shows why isolated facilities in this region and others remain vulnerable

In the early morning darkness of Wednesday 16 January 2013, automatic gunfire raked through a passenger bus as it made its way out of the massive gas complex near the Algerian town of In Amenas, very close to the Libyan border. The passengers, nearly all of whom were Western expatriates, dived for cover as their escorts, travelling in armoured patrol cars, returned fire and fought a prolonged pitched battle with their assailants. A few miles away, almost simultaneously, another group of gunmen crashed their jeeps through the main gates of the site's living area, opening fire on the guards before storming through the compound and seizing hostages.

It was the terrifying opening salvo of a ruthless attack that was masterminded by the Islamist insurgent Mokhtar Belmokhtar, who had founded his own al-Qaida franchise, 'The Masked Brigade' (also known as 'The Signed-

In Blood Battalion'), in 2012. By the time Algerian special forces had regained control of the complex, four days later, forty civilians - many of whom were Westerners - lay dead. For Belmokhtar, although he had sacrificed his gunmen, the operation had been a spectacular success: he had seized headlines across the world and caused panic amongst Western expatriate circles, and in the boardrooms of numerous multinational companies, in North Africa and beyond.

Two years on, the In Amenas incident is a reminder of just how vulnerable Western interests in the region remain, and how easily such an attack could happen again, particularly in the Maghreb. This is because these interests are vulnerable in two key ways.

One crucial vulnerability is insider complicity. The In Amenas complex was



BY ROGER HOWARD

well guarded by three layers of security, manned by the Algerian military, armed national police and private guards employed by the three energy companies, Sonatrach, BP

A US security team establish a secure perimeter line as part of a personnel recovery mission in the deserts of Djibouti. The US operates a 500-acre top secret base at Camp Lemonnier which functions as a counter-terrorism platform

and Statoil, that ran the site. The complex's safety was closely monitored in Algiers, London and Oslo, where BP's and Statoil's risk departments were briefed with regular threat assessments from Western intelligence services. After a wave of car bomb attacks in Algiers in 2011, and the discovery of hidden arms caches nearby, security had been stepped up, with new barriers being installed and others reinforced. Potential threats were constantly evaluated, and security procedures carefully tested and monitored.

The most likely reason why the gunmen had broken through such stringent security is that they had insider knowledge. They had known exactly where and when to strike, and moved quickly and confidently from building to building, suggesting a familiarity with the layout of at least one section of the complex. They also knew the names of some of the high level managers, whose kidnap they made a priority.

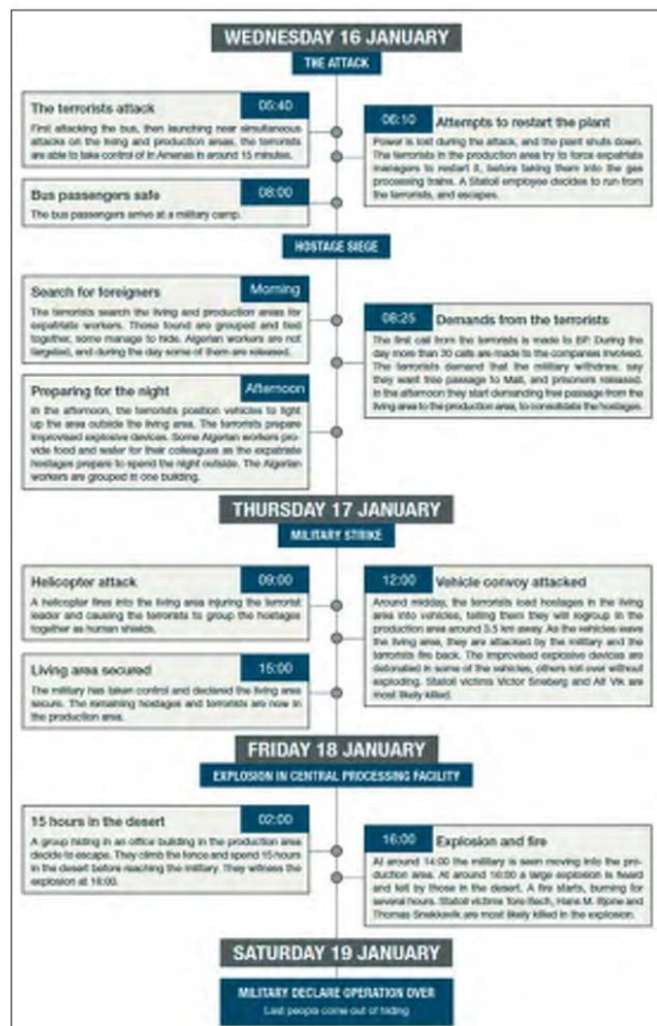
Exactly who had provided the attackers with such detailed inside knowledge remains unclear. It is possible that one of the gunmen



had at some point been employed in the complex. Suspicions also fall on disgruntled lorry drivers and their families: the drivers had gone on strike in the summer of 2012 in protest at a change of their contract terms, and in November some of them had even



© ISI



Mokhtar Belmokhtar founded the al-Qaida franchise, 'The Masked Brigade'



A joint US-African nations military intelligence course intended to enhance the capacity for intelligence collection, analysis and information sharing



Algerian Special Forces arrive at the In Amenas gas plant

started a hunger strike. Some family members of the drivers may also have had Islamist sympathies and gathered information when, at the end of 2012, they made their way into the site without permission and adequate security checks. It is also possible that a number of Algerian soldiers guarding the areas that surrounded the site, may have been bribed to allow some of the gunmen to pass.

Companies, like intelligence services, are able to minimise the risks posed by inside informants. Wherever possible they can compartmentalise information, limiting how many people know important data, and regularly change their procedures. But even well-guarded facilities are vulnerable to the

dangers posed by staff that may secretly hold different allegiances, or whose loyalty may be bought with bribes. This is one danger posed throughout the Middle East and beyond, by Islamic State's large oil revenues as well as by Belmokhtar, who finances his own jihadist organisation from the proceeds of smuggling and kidnapping.

HUMINT AND INFILTRATION

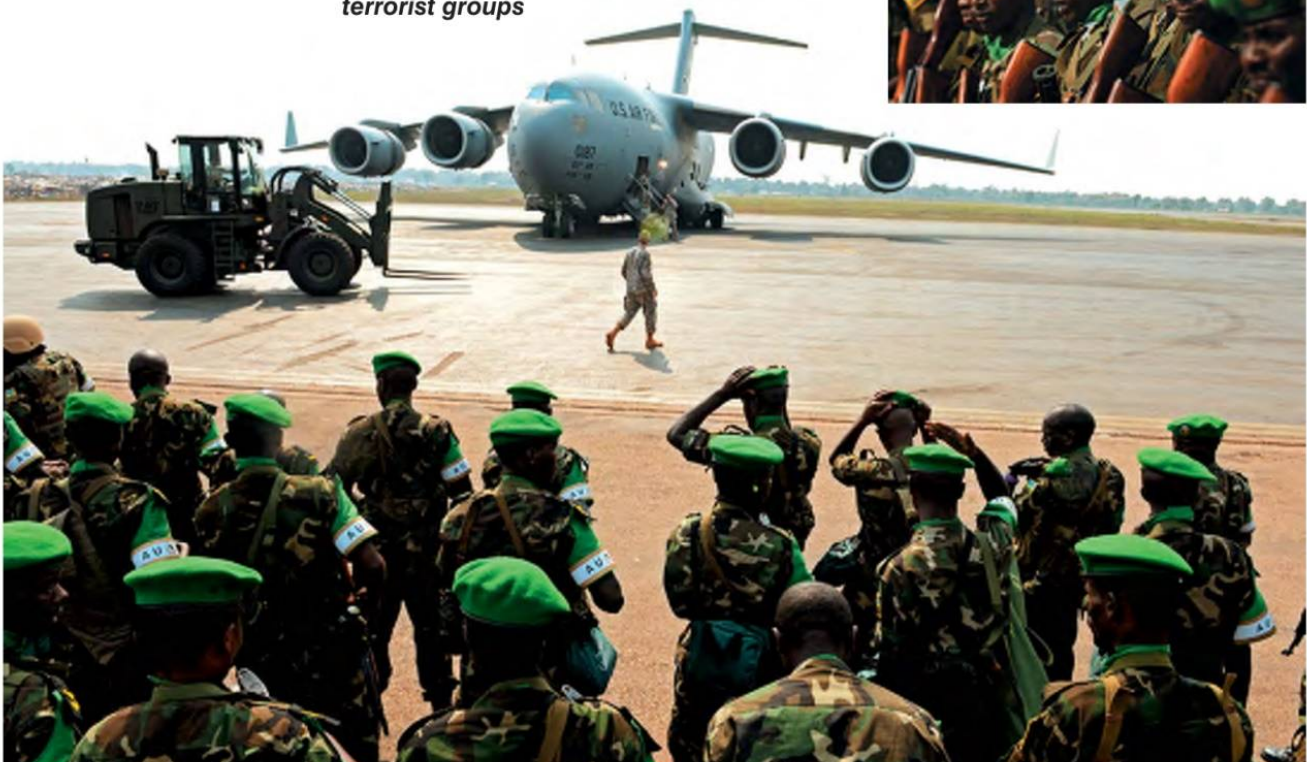
The attack on In Amenas also reveals another glaring security weakness - the dependency of every spy agency on HUMINT (human intelligence). But in the Maghreb, and elsewhere in the world, Western intelligence is critically short of HUMINT. Very little is known

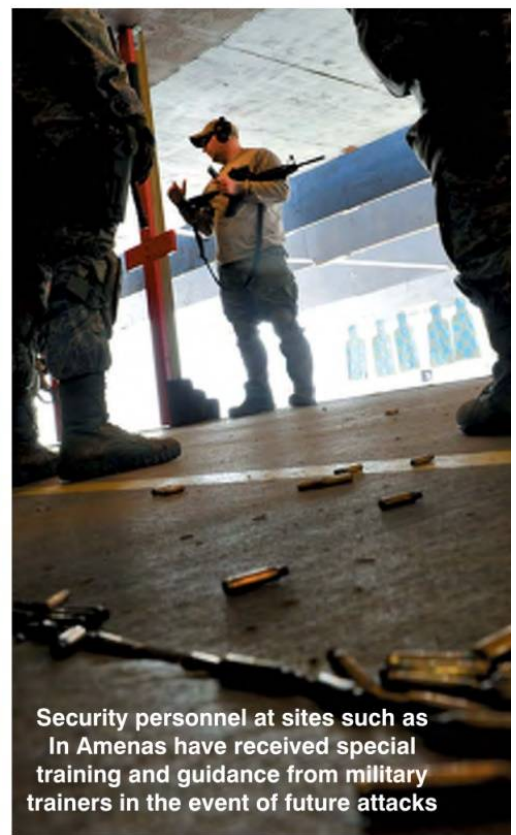


A bullet hole is evident in this vehicle attacked in the In Amenas siege

about Belmokhtar. It is not clear, for example, why in 2012 he created his own breakaway faction - another al-Qaida affiliate. His whereabouts have been a source of speculation for some years, and successive reports about his movements claim that he has relocated his headquarters to eastern Libya; these have been described by French analysts as "credible." According to a number of

January 2014. Rwandan troopers board a USAF C-17 Globemaster. The force of 850 soldiers were deployed in the Central African Republic to assist French and African Union troops against al-Qaida and other terrorist groups





released hostages, he is surrounded by a select circle of hand-picked followers but infiltrating or recruiting an informer from within that following would, if it is possible at all, take years.

It is true that Western intelligence services knew that the In Amenas facility was vulnerable. Just 35 miles away, Libya had started to descend into a state of anarchy in the course of 2011. As a result of the ongoing civil war

and unrest, it was, and remains, awash with weapons, which started seeping through the region. War and chaos in neighbouring Mali also allowed insurgents to establish new bases and then move across borders, which have always been highly porous, entirely unnoticed. Belmokhtar and his followers also had a track record of killing and kidnapping Westerners and during and after 2011 had started to step up their activities.



Well aware of the risks to Western interests at In Amenas in particular and the wider Maghreb region, the French, British and Norwegian intelligence services had stepped up their cooperation: BP's involvement in Algeria had begun in the 1950s and Statoil became involved only in 2003. But such cooperation did not compensate for their lack of HUMINT on the ground, and this may be why they had missed the preparations that Belmokhtar and his organisation were making in the weeks that preceded the attack.



Terrorists from the al-Qaida franchise Ansar Dine operating in Mali

Poor human intelligence continues to render Western interests in the Maghreb vulnerable. Since the attack on In Amenas, the US military has certainly stepped up its surveillance of the region - it has established a second drone base in Niger - but electronic surveillance does not give the CIA the detailed information it needs about the insurgents' plans.

This information is all the more precious not just because of the massive flow of arms from Libya but also because of the large number of local jihadis who are known to have left the region to fight in Syria and Iraq. Tunisia has been a particularly fertile recruiting-ground for the Syrian rebels and ISIS, and perhaps as many as 3,000 people have joined their ranks. Like their Western counterparts, regional governments are fearful of the violence that even a small number of these recruits could inflict when they return to their homelands.

There are other reasons why Tunisia may prove to be a particularly vulnerable target for future jihadi attacks. Islamic radicals have long accused successive Tunisian governments of being too close to the United States, and the outcome of November's general elections, when a moderate secular government pushed the Islamist Ennahda party out of power, will inflame their animosity even more.

The jihadis will exploit the porosity of the vast local borders, which North African governments, even with strong logistical support from their Western counterparts, have no chance of sealing off. Local militias have become adept at avoiding detection by drones, moving mainly at night and utilising carefully chosen and concealed arms caches to evade surveillance by day. Weapons are typically moved along well-established smuggling routes that run from Libya to Niger

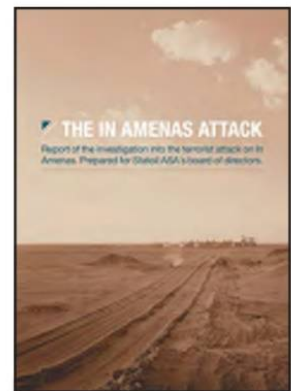
and then through Mali and then into the Salvador mountain pass in southern Algeria.

After the In Amenas attack, security has been drastically stepped up at oil and

gas installations in North Africa, including those in Algeria, Libya and Tunisia. However, pipelines are much harder to guard and make a much more tempting target for Islamist militias, as well as the buildings and offices of multinational companies. Western expatriates and tourists, as well as local workers employed by Western-owned businesses, are also at considerable risk from both kidnap and assassinations. In September, the brutal execution in Algeria of a French tourist, Hervé Gourdel, revealed just how vulnerable foreign visitors to the region can be, fulfilling the worst fears of both local and Western security chiefs.

The In Amenas attack, in other words, is a harbinger of further attacks that Western spy agencies will be working hard to foil.

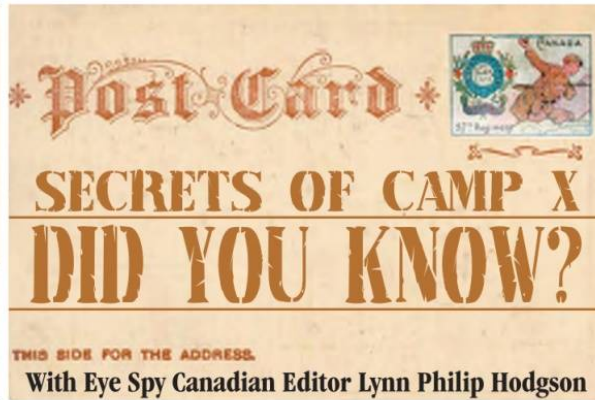
LINKS www.statoil.com



Statoil has released an in-depth report on the In Amenas Attack available for download (see Links)



Attacks by terrorists on government and private facilities were on the agenda at the recent Future Forces Exhibition and Conference (NATO) in Prague



THE FIRE AT CAMP X

Did You Know that on the night the great William Fairbairn, the most talented silent killer in the world during WWII, arrived at Camp-X (5 April 1942), the Canada-based agent training centre operated by the British Security Coordination, (BSC) he almost lost his life in a devastating fire?

After a relaxing evening, agent trainer Bill Hardcastle decided to settle in for the night. He had only recently arrived but was comfortable in his new quarters. However, with the unfamiliar sounds and a new bed, he found himself tossing and turning. Finally, Bill gave in to his restlessness, got out of bed and wandered to the window. He could see a flickering light through the glass and wondered what it could be. Perhaps, given his new surroundings, it might be something that he would just have to get used to. As he opened his door, he could smell smoke and when he looked down the hall, he could see more flickering light coming from the mess. Fire! Not knowing what to do, Bill ran across the hall to the first door that he saw and pounded on it until he heard a loud yell from within. "Go to hell, can't you see I'm

sleeping!" Bill forced the door open and saw Major Fred Milner lying in his bed.

Bill said, "Oh! Well, look at this!" Major Milner jumped out of bed and ran to the hall. He took one look and given his knowledge of the layout of the building, realised immediately that they were trapped. By now, smoke had completely filled the hallway and the flames were getting closer. Having no other way out, Major Milner picked up his desk in an adrenaline rush and hurled it through the glass window. Both men climbed through the broken glass to freedom and safety; then ran around the camp waking others as quickly as possible.

At the same time that Bill Hardcastle was attempting to get out of the building with Captain Milner, another soldier - Mac McDonald was in his quarters when he was awakened by the disturbance. Mac jumped up and ran over to the building that was on fire and started banging on doors. As he opened the door where a colleague slept in the person of Paddy Adams, Mac received the same welcome as had Bill Hardcastle - "Go on get out of here and stop fooling around," said Paddy. Mac yelled "Get up Sir, the place is on fire!"

Paddy was still in a stupor so Mac grabbed his blanket and took everything that was in Paddy's top drawer and wrapped it in the blanket and threw it out the window. Mac went back out into the hall and ran along until he saw someone in a room, fumbling about. The smoke was thick now and it was becoming impossible



William Fairbairn

to see or breathe. Mac ran into the room and could barely make out that it was Major Fairbairn who was trying to collect his valuables; he would not leave without them. The fire was now licking at the window as it spread along the exterior. Mac yelled, "Come on, Sir, leave that stuff. Let's get out of here; now!" Fairbairn still would not

move. Mac opened the window and yelled to another instructor who came running over. Mac said: "You'd better come in. I can't get him out!" The men gained access through a window, and with flames at their side, they managed to get Fairbairn out of the building.

Major Fairbairn lost all of his personal effects in the fire. The building had been constructed completely of wood and it took only moments for it to burn to the ground. The only casualty was Lieutenant Colonel Roper-Caldbeck's dog, Bessie. Was the fire an accident or an act of sabotage? Either way, had Fairbairn, Hardcastle and other trainers perished, many incredible wartime operations involving agents of the Special Operations Executive (SOE) and Office of Strategic Services (OSS), may well have had very different outcomes.

And now you know the rest of the story...



Bill Hardcastle



© GARY BLAKELEY

CONTACT



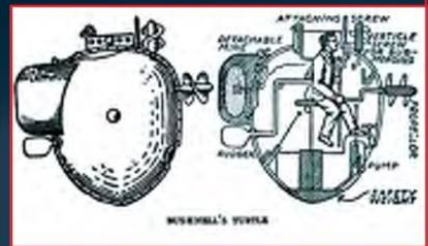
A recent encounter with an unidentified submarine in Sweden's territorial waters has once again focused attention on an emerging Cold War. PAUL BEAUMONT provides a fascinating historical overview of some key moments in the evolution and importance of the submarine...

Over a century ago in 1910 Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson VC was appointed to the position of First Sea Lord of the Royal Navy; shortly after, the navy adopted the submarine as an effective weapon of war. Not convinced, Wilson proclaimed: "Submarines are underhand, unfair, and damned un-English." Wilson may have been correct in his assessment, but the submarine would prove itself a vital machine in both warfare and intelligence collection.

It was first regarded as a weapon of war during the American War of Independence; this following a somewhat leaky and almost successful attack on a British ship in 1776. Although hampered by limited range, the Turtle as it was called, was capable of clandestine attacks on unsuspecting vessels. There followed the introduction of the torpedo with a time fuse allowing the Turtle and its one

man crew to withdraw to a safe distance prior to the explosion. The Turtle's designer, David Bushell, also illustrated that gunpowder could indeed be used underwater.

The submarine has seen action in many global wars and the Cold War. Beyond these conflicts, the nuclear-powered HMS Conqueror accounted for the Argentine Destroyer General Belgrano in a controversial attack made outside a 200 nautical mile exclusion zone set by the British. The Belgrano was part of a larger Argentine naval force patrolling south of the disputed Falkland Islands when it received an 'all ships' radio message from Admiral Juan Lombardo on 1 May 1982. This instructed Argentine naval units to seek out the British Task Force around the Falklands and launch a "massive attack." But by now the Belgrano had already been located by HMS Conqueror - hit by three torpedoes with devastating results. Over 700 men were rescued but over 300 sailors perished.



Cutaway of the Turtle 1776

Not surprisingly the message transmitted by Lombardo was intercepted by the Royal New Zealand Naval SIGINT station at Iirangi some 1.5 miles north of Waiouru and passed to GCHQ for full analysis. The Belgrano had been sunk because it posed a threat to the British Task Force sailing toward the Falkland Islands.

SECRET SIGNS, SIGNALS AND SYMBOLS

After engaging the Belgrano, HMS Conqueror returned to its home port flying a Jolly Roger



The General Belgrano

SUBMARINES

flag which signified the sinking of an enemy ship. Instead of the 'Skull and Crossbones' as its centrepiece, the bones were replaced by two torpedoes facing upwards. Also sewn into the flag was a nucleus symbol with two orbiting electrons set central at the bottom of the flag indicating a nuclear powered submarine. In the upper right, the profile of a destroyer, feasibly the Belgrano and more interestingly in the top left, a dagger symbol to depict Conqueror's part in a Clandestine operation. In this case liaison with the Special Boat Service (SBS) and tri-service personnel. (See diagram of flag on page 62 opposite).



**SOSUS Greenland-Iceland-UK
The GIUK Gap**

COLD WAR GAMES

NATO protected itself from Russian submarines using an extended Hydrophone system called SOSUS or Sound Surveillance System that extended to Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom known as GIUK gap. The passive devices, mounted on seabed sitting tripods relayed information back to control desks in Britain, America and Canada and by 1957 was extended to Hawaii. As well as a surface towed system called the Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System or SURTASS; specialised hydrophones were deployed in a towed line array over 8,000 feet long. Allied submarines played cat and mouse with their Russian counterparts recording the sounds of their screws for comparison with those heard via SOSUS. This enabled identification of the type and occasionally the exact submarine.

This ingenious system was originally set down in 1949 and has been updated several times as Russia introduced new technology, thus changing the characteristics of its subma-

rines. SOSUS would have remained secret had its full capabilities not been revealed by American naval spies Chief Warrant Officer John Walker and Chief Petty Officer James Whitworth USN who were entrusted with communication secrets. The spies passed the information to the Russians.

AUXILIARY GATHERER OF INTELLIGENCE

There followed another blow when the US AGI (Auxiliary Gatherer of Intelligence) ship USS Pueblo, along with its crew was seized by the



A model of the Turtle can be found at the Royal Navy Submarine Museum in Gosport and a replica at the Connecticut River Museum

North Korean Navy. Today the ship is a tourist exhibit and well maintained in its original colours. Visitors are allowed to take photographs of the communications and encryption equipment.

North Korea made the equipment, manuals and cryptographic material available to the

“Submarines are underhand, unfair, and damned un-English...”

Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson VC First Sea Lord of the Royal Navy

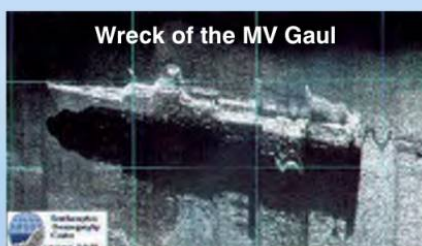
Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson (second from right)



& ESPIONAGE



Above: US AGI (Auxiliary Gatherer of Intelligence) ship USS Pueblo. Far left: The crew are repatriated after the ship was seized by the North Korean Navy



Wreck of the MV Gaul

Soviets. This enabled them to build a copy and use it to decrypt US Navy communications until the entire coding system was changed out of necessity.

It wasn't just the United States that operated AGI's and throughout the mid-fifties and certainly into the early 1970s, regular news reports itemised the detection of such spy ships: these being intercepted near sensitive areas or where military exercises were ongoing.

Auxiliary Gatherers of Intelligence always bristled with antenna and could intercept every

transmission, emission, bump and squeak above and below the water to learn the technological secrets of a prospective enemy. Irrespective of whatever flag of convenience they operated under, many such AGI's, better known as spy trawlers, were of Soviet-Russian origin.

The Barents Sea played host to certain operations run by the Royal Navy using trawlers that operated out of Hull, East Yorkshire, the home of British Arctic trawlers. Here captains were indoctrinated into the part-time capture of intelligence. Sometimes their tasks would be simply to take photographs and report what vessels they encountered. Occasionally they were asked to take on an extra crewman - perhaps a radio specialist who would intercept naval transmissions. After returning to the UK, the data would be sent by courier to MI6, MI5 and GCHQ for analysis. This was a dangerous past time and at least one trawler, the *Swanella*, was boarded by the Russian Navy. Its crew was

arrested and the trawler seized pending an inquiry. Another trawler operating in the Barents Sea was the MV Gaul. This vessel mysteriously disappeared in adverse weather conditions with all hands lost. And despite a massive search, it was never found. Today, following new research, experts believe they have found its resting place and in 1998, the bell of the MV Gaul was recovered.

Yet mystery still surrounds the loss of the MV Gaul and its 36-man crew which was almost



KGB spy chief Mikhail Lyubmov said his service believed the MV Gaul was on a spying mission



Hull docks. At the height of the Cold War MI6 ran several operations from the port using fishing trawlers. The Service embedded personnel with crews



Three Hull fishermen who acknowledged their trawlers embarked on spying operations (L-R): Alfred Osler - 'Kingston Pearl', Ken Nielson - 'Cape Ontario', Roy Waller - 'Invisible'



MI6 recruiter - 'Commander Brookes'

certainly engaged in a spying operation at the time it sank. In Hull, sailors spoke openly of an MI6 recruiter who went by the name 'Commander Brookes'. He coerced sailors to spy on the Russians and provided training. All very shadowy stuff.

The official reason for the sinking was thought by the investigating board to have been an open offal chute that allowed the vessel to quickly flood. The government also asked the Ministry of Defence about the trawler's alleged spying. This was firmly denied. However, Mikhail Lyubmov, the KGB's head of intelligence collection in the UK, said his service believed the MV Gaul was a spy ship.

Radio operators from the intelligence services were also deployed on the fishing boats. Indeed, I myself knew of one such specialist who served on trawlers in the Barents Sea. He could easily copy Cyrillic Morse at 35 words per minute, translate and touch type to paper. All this whilst the boat tossed and rolled in an

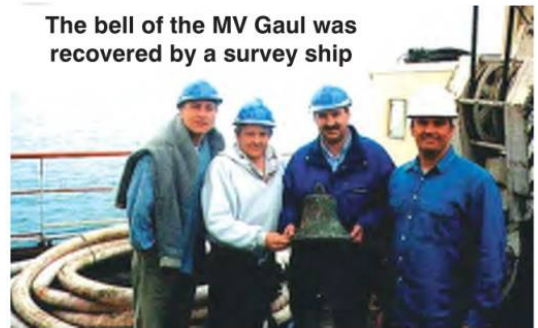
unforgiving sea. I sat alongside him in the Bridge Wireless Office in HMS Belfast and watched him copying open traffic during the watch period. I also remember him waking others up when he caught his thumb in a bunk bed in the Fleet Maintenance Unit (FMU), when turning in for the night! But that is another story.

Two months after sinking the General Belgrano, HMS Conqueror was tasked with the interception of a Russian AGI (spy trawler) operating under a Polish flag. British Intelligence had learned it was towing a hydrophonic array in excess of 8000 feet in the Barents Sea. Because of the advances in Russian technology UK and USA scientists needed to examine the device to determine its specifications and actual operating sensitivities.

Using a pair of American developed shears, Conqueror manoeuvred beneath and abaft the spy trawler, seized the towed array, severed the tow and then crept away silently. Such close manoeuvres were routine during the Cold War whilst shadowing Soviet submarines to record their characteristics.

The shears were developed in such a way as to leave evidence to suggest the tow had snapped after snagging something under the surface - a regular problem faced by trawler

The bell of the MV Gaul was recovered by a survey ship



captains with their nets deployed; in a rough sea, if the expensive nets were not freed from the trawler, the boat could sink.

CHARIOTS AND X CRAFT

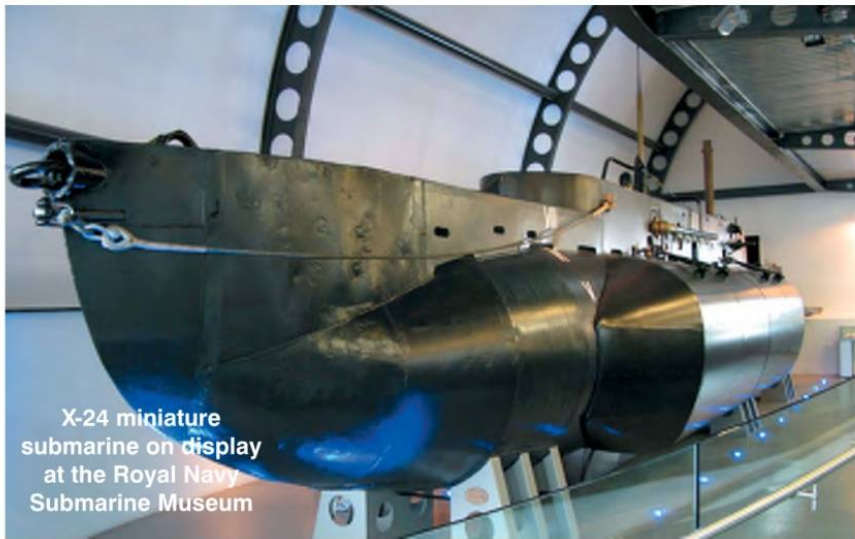
During WWII the Italians used human torpedoes known as Chariots to cross into Gibraltar, hang charges under Allied warships and sink them. The British adopted similar techniques and then developed advanced midget submarines that were aptly named X Craft. These were capable of entering enemy harbour space, where the boat's divers placed charges on ships and then crept away whilst the pencil fuse timed the explosion, much like that in 1776 by the Turtle. However, unlike its counterpart of the past, X Craft were also capable of clandestine work and ferrying agents to or from their theatre of operation.

Modern submarines can also be used in this manner allowing deployment by rubber raft or sea scooter and a swift and silent withdrawal to deeper waters. ➤

Russian trawlers have been used as espionage and intelligence collection platforms for decades



Hand-held hydraulically-powered net cutters used by various intelligence services



X-24 miniature submarine on display at the Royal Navy Submarine Museum



Swedish Commander-in-Chief Sverker Goranson

On 27 October 1981, a Whiskey Class Soviet Submarine S-363 (U 137) ran aground on the south coast of Sweden. This caused some serious political and military problems as the craft had negotiated underwater rocks to get where it was - just six miles away from the large Swedish naval base at Karlskrona. There was confrontation and a major Russian task force turned back when confronted by the threat of Swedish aggression. At the time, the operation was thought to be part of the Soviet infiltration of the Swedish coastline. The incident is remembered in history as *'Whiskey on the Rocks!'*

security service SAPO which is charged with counter espionage and counter terrorism duties.

To make matters worse a further image, though grainy, showed a white crest in the

technical surveillance of the new Visby class fast corvettes, designed to be stealthy and featuring extremely advanced radar techniques. Sweden's navy operates a number of the speedy, stealth-technology laden ships.



A plaque designates the point where a Russian submarine ran aground near a Swedish navy base in 1981

It is unlikely the public will ever learn of the identity of the vessel or if there was a Russian presence in Swedish waters. However, what can be confirmed is that radio signals were intercepted and their origin identified.

Conflict and danger of military expansion beyond the Ukraine and Crimea are still a real possibility. And in the world of communications, every intercepted signal is important. Intelligence watchers note unexpected and unscheduled Russian radio transmissions on one particular frequency 10250kHz. These are being

countered by America in the form of the Main Sail transmissions once used on US Strategic Air Command (SAC) flights but these are submarine generated. While all of this was ongoing, the mystery submarine appears to have quietly slipped away into murky depths and out of reach of its pursuers.

THE MYSTERY SUBMARINE 2014

Now, almost 33 years to the day, there has been another Russian-Swedish submarine event. A photograph was taken of a man dressed in black and carrying a back pack wading through cold sea water near Sandön an island in the Baltics. Officials from MUST, the Swedish military intelligence service wanted to talk with the man, believing him to be a Russian spy waiting to be picked up by a submarine. The amateur photographer who captured the figure has also been spoken to by Sweden's internal

sea, suggestive of a periscope, miniature submarine or a sea scooter. Whilst a submarine might be participating in the extraction of a spy it could also be servicing remote recording equipment [the British left such devices in special cases on the shores of the Barents Sea] but it could also be conducting



Manned Israeli torpedo CIRCA. 1967



British 'Chariot' manned torpedo



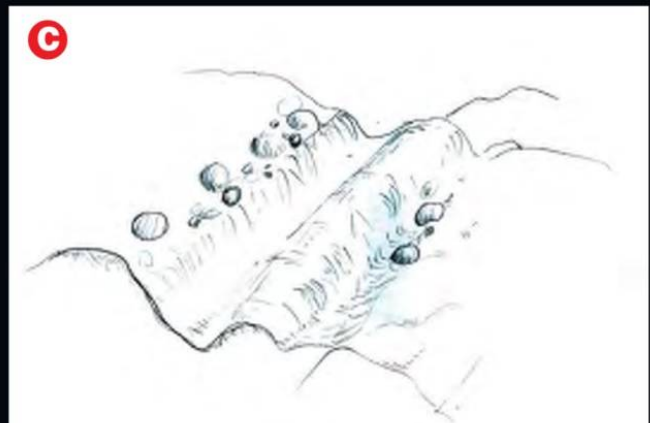
Swedish navy analysts examine data during the search for the unidentified submarine. Sweden is convinced, as is NATO, that the mystery vessel was Russian - a claim rejected by Moscow

And in a final twist, Swedish officials released images of the seabed where the activity took place. The pictures show what appears to be a long gouge or trail where a disturbance occurred. Swedish Commander-in-Chief Sverker Goranson declared there was a "small foreign submarine in Swedish waters," and

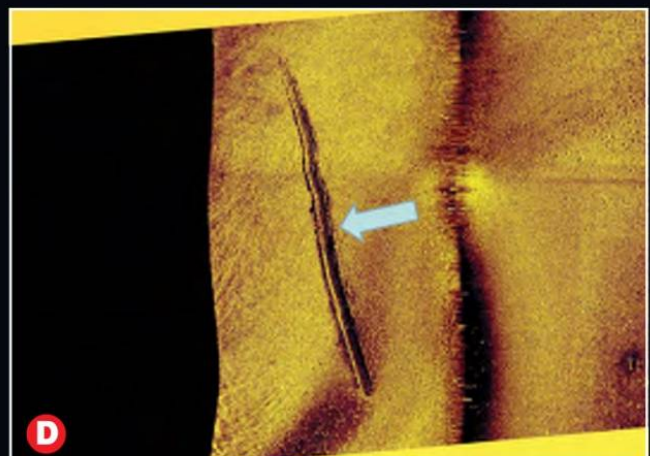
though he could not definitely state it was Russian, intelligence analysts believe this to be the case. There were also references to 'small green subs'. This is NATO 'speak' for Russia's annexation of Crimea which began with deployment of 'small green men' landing on the Ukrainian peninsula.



Visby class corvette



SWEDISH INTELLIGENCE
(A) Photo shows unidentified target.
(B) Main area of search.
(C) Diagram of seabed damage.
(D) Photo of seabed damage (trail)





ASSASSINATION FOILED

EAVESDROPPING OPERATION EXPOSED PLOT

An alleged plot to assassinate Israel's Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman has been foiled by Shin Bet, the country's domestic intelligence service.

Four suspected Hamas operatives were detained for planning to kill the minister in response to Israel's Operation Protective Edge. In the recent conflict, which began in summer of 2014, over 2,200 people died in Gaza, most of the victims were Palestinian civilians. Sixty seven IDF troops and six Israel civilians perished.



Avigdor Lieberman

Following a cell phone intercept operation which revealed Lieberman was being targeted, Shin Bet were led to Salim

LEE RIGBY INQUIRY

Attack 'not preventable' but Internet data could have provided MI5 with a major clue

The inquiry into the brutal murder of UK soldier Lee Rigby, has concluded MI5 could not have prevented the attack. The year-long investigation probed numerous areas including just what the Security Service knew about the murderers - Michael Adebolajo and Michael Adebowale. The al-Qaida supporters crashed their car into Rigby and then attempted to behead him.

Both men were known to MI5, especially Adebolajo. He had been

detained by Kenyan police in 2010 as he attempted to cross the border into Somalia and join the Al Shabab terror group.

The committee did state that clues may have been uncovered had Adebolajo's computer been analysed. However, a warrant to spy would probably have been rejected because he was not considered 'high risk'. Some intelligence watchers find this odd in lieu of events in Kenya. He was a person of interest to both MI6 and MI5.

A further recommendation said MI5 should 'improve its relationship' with the Internet. Indeed, five months before the incident Adebolajo posted a message on Facebook saying he wanted to kill a soldier. Some officials believe this should have been reported, but the scale of monitoring Facebook is enormous; every day 50 million new messages are posted.

The report followed a dire warning from Britain's senior counter-terrorism police officer Mark



Michael Adebolajo and Michael Adebowale

Rowley (New Scotland Yard). He said the intelligence agencies are encountering "more and more blind spots" when attempting to surveil and monitor suspects than five years ago, this despite new regulations and advanced technology.

Rowley also took a side-swipe at the NSA traitor Edward Snowden who leaked trade secrets on Internet surveillance methods to the world. "Since the Snowden episode and with technology developments our intelligence picture is less good than it was - both domestic and international - and that makes operations harder to run."

Police and intelligence officials have warned that more resources are needed to tackle the emergence of ISIS. Thus the govern-



Assistant Commissioner Mark Rowley

ment is set to introduce new regulations and give the security services more powers - this as the threat of an attack in the UK is ever more likely.



The murder of Lee Rigby shocked the country



Hamás RPG

(RPG) which would be used to carry out the attack.

By August, the operatives had widened their surveillance, which included monitoring the movement and schedule of Lieberman's protective guard. They were arrested as they drove through Nokdim, close to the minister's home.

Shin Bet said the men had been meticulous in their planning and had taken careful notes timing how long it would take Lieberman's convoy to reach certain locations.

Details of the Shin Bet counter-terrorist operation were only cleared for release in late Novem-

Mahmoud Zir, his brother Zaid Salim, Adnan Sabih and Yusuf al-Sheikh. Agents soon discovered they were investigating the movements of Lieberman and had searched out data on his future meeting itinerary. Meanwhile they sought to purchase at least one rocket propelled grenade launcher



Israeli counter-terrorist unit

ber. In Israel itself, some journalists claim the men are members of Hamas, while other editors state they were acting independently. A Shin Bet statement read: *'The suspects have confessed. They hoped that killing Lieberman would relay a message to the*

state of Israel that would bring about an end to the Gaza war'.

The report comes at a time of increasing tension in the region, this after two Palestinian terrorists killed five Israelis in a synagogue in Jerusalem.

Arak Nuclear Plant Sabotaged Intelligence Chief Claims Western Spies Arrested

Iran's Intelligence Minister Seyed Mahmoud Alavi, has claimed five foreign spies in the southern province of Bushehr, have been arrested for attempting to sabotage the Arak nuclear facility. The intel chief said the men hailed from several countries and from different agencies, though he failed to specify which ones. "Some agents who intended to carry out surveillance and intelligence gathering for the foreigners in Bushehr province have been identified and sent to justice," said Mahmoud.



Seyed Mahmoud Alavi

Reports in the Iranian press have been a little more specific, stating attempts to disrupt the plant were

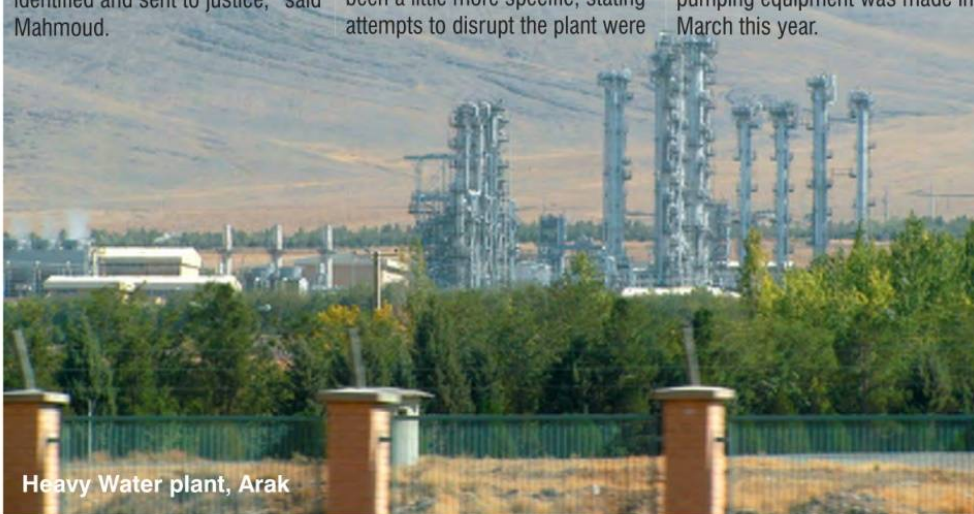
made by spies who targeted the heavy water tanks. Quoting Asghar Zarean, deputy chief of nuclear protection and security, one report said an operation to damage the tanks occurred at the beginning of October. Western analysts believe the tanks were compromised after the installation of faulty components.

Zarean said the "meddling" had been noticed just prior to them being filled with heavy water. A similar attempt to damage pumping equipment was made in March this year.



Since 2009, and perhaps even earlier, there have been a spate of operations launched against the country's nuclear programme allegedly by the Mossad and CIA. Some involved the assassination of scientists, though there is no evidence that categorically proves the US or Israel was involved. However, the 2010 Stuxnet virus which affected hundreds of computers and nuclear control systems can certainly be attributed to US and Israeli cyber specialists. This temporarily caused enrichment to be halted.

Mahmoud, who is in overall control of security for the nuclear programme said the Bushehr region was important to the nation. "This province, as the economic, industrial, military, trade and nuclear hub of Iran, has a special position at the national level." He also said that a number of attempts to recruit nuclear scientists were made by foreign intelligence services as they travelled outside Iran.



Heavy Water plant, Arak



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

PART 7

MIKE FINN

THE ROPE

An Unlikely Agent Tool

In intelligence encounter control you may think that the most practical defence weapons are modern sophisticated types, firearms for example coupled with some clever gimmicks to get the job done. Nothing can be further from the truth. If you know anything about 'Murphy's Law' (anything that can go wrong will go wrong), the time when you need luck is the time it will be elsewhere... there is a fallback weapon

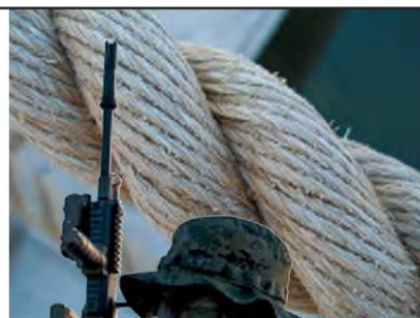
The most practical and versatile weapons are often the most simple, and some are readily available anywhere in the world. Among these are the stick and the rope or cord, the latter being ideal for both defence as well as restraint. It is the rope that I shall focus upon in this article.

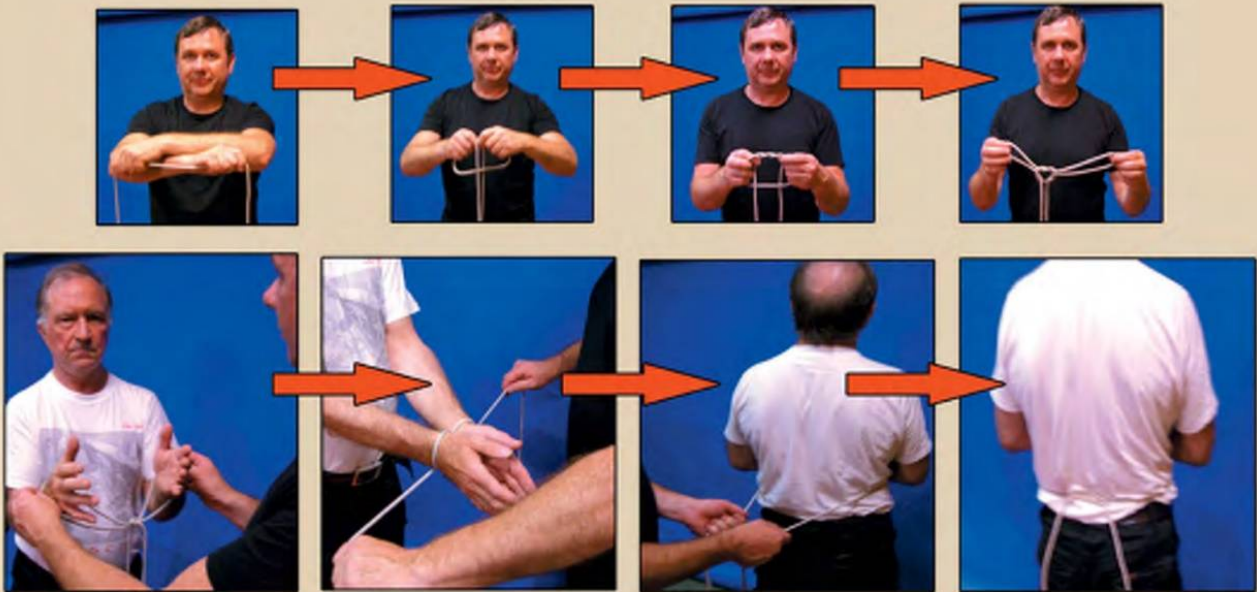
In World War Two the US base - Harvey Point in North Carolina, was used for training and planning various covert operations. Indeed, it is still used today by a number of intelligence agencies including the CIA. The SAS have trained here also. Many of its facilities teach explosive studies, clandestine operations and paramilitary training. And it is at facilities such as Harvey Point and Camp Peary, the latter affectionately known in the intelligence world as 'The Farm', where more unusual aspects of armed and unarmed combative skills are taught. This includes unconventional skills such as using a rope in operations.

During World War II the British SOE (Special Operations Executive) and similar units used cord and wire as a garrote. The famous Camp-X trainers Fairbairn and Applegate included these techniques in their repertoire. Both the SOE and their American counterparts - OSS (Office of Strategic Services) used



Above: Ancient artwork shows Egyptian ropemakers. Right: Rope is still an essential kit part for some Special Forces





(A) ROPE SECURING TECHNIQUES

everything from shoe laces to rope for both defence and securing prisoners.

Today Special Forces' soldiers are taught how to use two 27 inch joined or a 72 inch long boot lace to tie a prisoner's hands and feet. Apart from this there is the 'Hog Tie' which can result in strangulation if a prisoner struggles; the thumbs can be restrained with shorter laces, and the 'Lead Tie' secures the hands behind the back, whilst going over the neck. Although handcuffs have superseded these techniques, it's often easier to pick or slip handcuffs than escape from a rope. And of course, besides rope, which is both

versatile and readily available, similar materials can be sourced virtually anywhere.

To understand the strength of rope we need to look at feudal Japan. The intelligence agents of this period, as well as feudal police always carried rope. It was used for defence and securing prisoners. The colour of the rope used on a prisoner often denoted the crime that had been committed, while the rope itself was made of hemp, which is not so easy to escape from. Some rope had a hook at one end, useful to catch (with the hook) then rope and secure a fleeing prisoner. There were also many specialised knots and methods which

could be deployed for tying in cases of short to long term confinement. Indeed, some techniques were very elaborate. In more modern times, Japanese police officers still carried rope in the 1990s when I last visited the country. Apart from restraining prisoners, a martial art known as Hojojutsu, their rope also came in handy for first aid, crowd control, and makeshift cordons and barriers.

The actual technique of using rope in a security role varies from one organisation to another; however, I will draw from my own knowledge to give an insight into the versatility of rope. The length of rope is governed on the

(B) SELF DEFENCE USING ROPE



Strange as it may seem, some services note shoe laces can be used as an alternative to rope





defensive weapons are described in manuals throughout the intelligence world; the key factor is simplicity and availability

(C) GARROTE

task at hand; however, hemp is still the preferred material. Its main uses are as a garrote [strangulation], as a self defence weapon, and as a way of securing a prisoner.

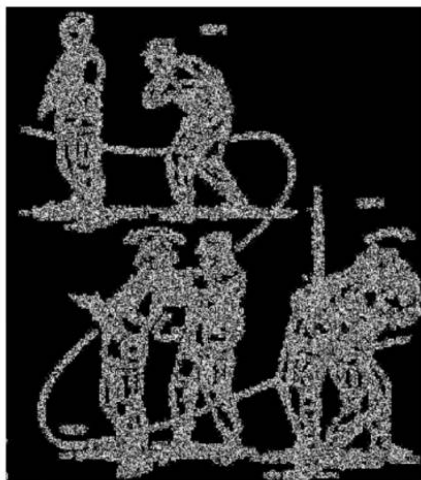
(A). SECURING: This example is a passive restraint with a compliant prisoner. First make a 'handcuff knot', so called because it resembles a set of handcuffs. To make the knot, cross the hands on the rope and pull two loops, grab the inside loops with either hand and pull them through (this takes less than a second). Put a loop over each wrist and pull tight, then another knot is applied to stop the hands being pulled apart (this knot is not shown here). Take both ends behind the back, pull tight and secure with another knot.

(B). SELF-DEFENCE: The basic defensive role is to use the rope to block attacks, flick at

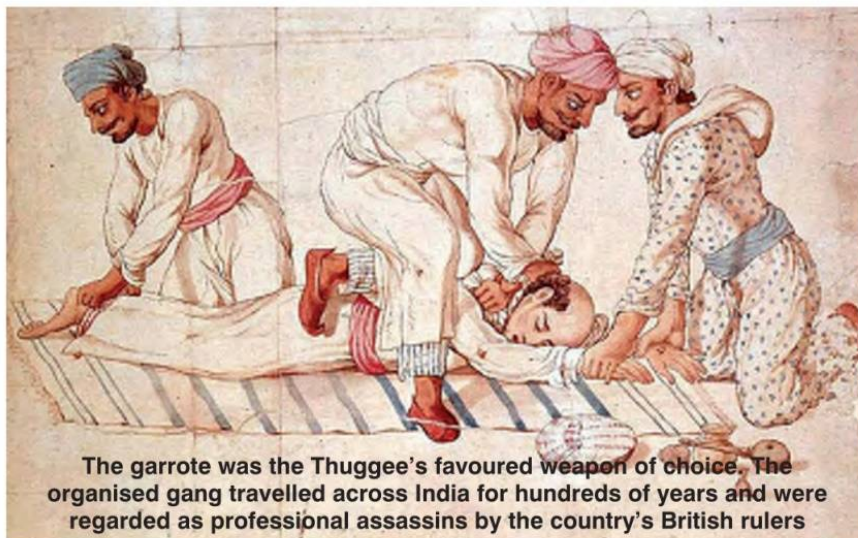
certain target areas, and gradually restrict the adversaries combative movements. For this example we will look at a strike down. As the blow comes down, move slightly to one side to avoid it, at the same time check the downward strike with the rope. Slip it over the arm, pulling the bent right arm against the wrist and the left hand at the elbow joint in the opposite direction, not dissimilar to a figure four arm lock.

(C). THE GARROTE (STRANGLE): In this example it is performed after restraining the adversary's arms. In the first part the right arm is trapped by the rope as a stomach punch is made, when the left arm strikes down it is deflected and the rope is brought under and over to secure a straight arm lock. With both hands out of the way, the rope goes over the neck for a strangle technique.

In the United States Army Infantry School manual FM 21-150 there is reference to both rope and a three foot long baton. The rope used is about 3ft in length, however, instructors note that the belt and boot laces can also be used to entangle limbs or strangle. In the same manual mention is made of the baton. The manual notes it can be found anywhere, is versatile, and its uses range from prisoner control to lethal force. The effective striking areas are the wrists hand knees and bony surfaces. Soft targets such as the solar plexus are also mentioned. Unusual available to purchase defensive weapons are described in manuals throughout the intelligence world; the key factor is simplicity and availability. Until now I imagine most will not have even considered such a mundane thing as a rope being part of an agents tool kit. In the next article we will look at the versatile use of stick, together with a plethora of handcuffs and associated skills.



Garrote as depicted in a US Army training manual



The garrote was the Thuggee's favoured weapon of choice. The organised gang travelled across India for hundreds of years and were regarded as professional assassins by the country's British rulers

COUNTER TERRORISM MEASURES CONTAINING ISIS

Britain is to introduce a new range of counter-measures to combat the increasing threat of a terrorist attack in the country. Speaking at RUSI (Royal United Services Institute) in London, Home Secretary Theresa May revealed the diverse threat now facing the UK and provided data and facts to support the introduction on new legislation.

Since the London bombings of 2005, more than 40 significant terror plots have been foiled; 750 people have been arrested in the last four years and 138 have been jailed. A further 13 have been removed from the country.

May revealed that the terror group ISIS has secured nearly £30 million (\$52.00) from ransom payments in just 12 months. This



Theresa May is not waiting on Europe to introduce new counter-terrorism legislation

has been secured mainly from companies paying to have their employees released. Britain wants to stop this channel of revenue.

New methods of information sharing will be presented, including obtaining data from Internet providers, airlines, border control agencies etc. Education programmes will be developed to stop radicalisation while ISIS

propaganda will be removed more quickly from the Internet.

In November, specialist officers briefed nearly 6,000 officials and company directors at 80 venues in a bid to raise awareness of terrorists. ISIS remains high on the agenda for a concerned MI5 and New Scotland Yard and officials have warned that an attack in Britain is inevitable.



US intelligence officials remain coy over claims that reveal security agencies, including some attached to the Department of Justice (DOJ), have since 2007, operated surveillance aircraft over the United States containing advanced electronic equipment. The operation uses cell phone collection systems dubbed 'Dirtboxes'.

The name originates from a Boeing subsidiary company which produces the Digital Receiver Technology Inc. Cessna aircraft flown on behalf of the US Marshals Service, operate over large areas of the country and effectively receive cell phone data from providers and users alike. In essence, they act like cell phone towers or receiving satellites. According to sources, the capacity of a dirtbox is such that it can absorb tens of thousands of calls in a single flight.

Intelligence sources state the system is used to track and locate targets and monitor others in on-going investigations. However, critics claim that it is inevitable the overwhelming data captured will be from innocent people.

Asked whether or not the operation was still engaged, a DOJ spokesman neither confirmed or denied the programme was even real. The department also rubbished claims the Marshals Service has stored data.



Other documents relating to Dirtboxes and US border protection have been unearthed in connection with the southwest. It is understood references to the device and possible attachment to UAV surveillance aircraft have been examined.

Perhaps more interesting, is the allegation that the FBI has operated the system to collect cell phone

traffic in the New York and Washington districts. The targets? - Suspected foreign intelligence operatives and diplomats. Besides airborne Dirtboxes, a ground system also exists in mobile platforms called Stingrays.

Naturally outfits like the ACLU has now focused its attention on the programme.

GCHQ CALLING FOR MORE INTERNET TECH MONITORING

In a rare statement on social web sites such as Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp, and others, newly appointed GCHQ director Robert Hannigan has publicly acknowledged what the spy world has been saying for years - terrorists are using the Internet as a tool of ambition, purpose, recruitment and expression. Mr Hannigan called upon those providing web services to cooperate more with the intelligence services, noting groups such as ISIS had "embraced" the Internet. He also said that some popular social web sites had become "command and control networks" for terrorists and criminals.



Robert Hannigan

"ISIS had embraced the web as a noisy channel in which to promote itself, intimidate people and radicalise new recruits," said the spy chief. Mr Hannigan warned that the inbuilt (encrypted) security of communications within the Internet allows users to circumnavigate government probes. "The technology that was once the preserve of the most sophisticated criminals or nation states (governments) now comes as standard," he said.

THE RELUCTANT HERO

Award for the man dubbed Britain's Oskar Schindler

Dubbed Britain's Oskar Schindler and knighted for his services in 1993, Sir Nicholas Winton, aged 105, has been awarded the Order of the White Lion at a ceremony in the city of Prague, Czech Republic. The Czech Defence Ministry actually despatched a military aircraft to fly him to the event, this out of respect for his wartime endeavours which saved hundreds of young Czech Jews from Hitler's death camps.

In 1939, on the eve of Germany's invasion of Europe, Winton, recognising the threat to Jewish citizens, organised the rescue of over 600 youngsters to Britain where he found them foster homes. The operation became known as the Czech Kindertransport because he used some eight trains to transport them across Europe.

Five years ago, on 1 September 2009, to mark the 70th anniversary of the operation, a train dubbed the Winton Train and comprising of the original locomotive and several carriages used in 1939, left Prague Station on its journey to London. Some of the people who made that journey years ago were on the train.

The honour was announced by the Czech Government earlier this year because he had

Sir Nicholas Winton

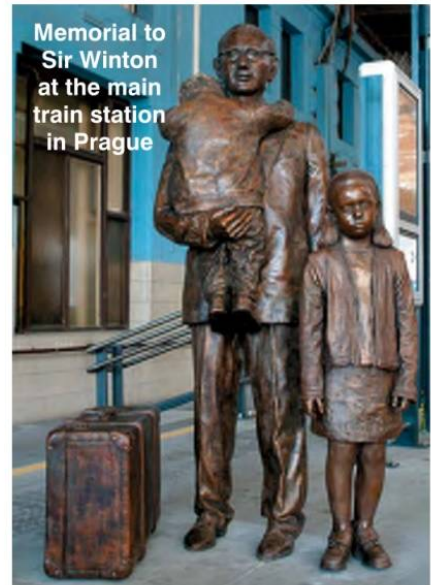


"given children the greatest possible gift: the chance to live and be free." Today, there are an estimated 6,000 children who are descendants of those he managed to help. Czech President Milos Zeman, who made the presentation, said he felt ashamed that Winton had to wait so long to be honoured, but that it was "better late than never."

What Winton did can perhaps be best assessed by examining the train journey which never was. After youngsters on the eight trains successfully reached Britain, Winton attempted to organise his biggest



Memorial to Sir Winton at the main train station in Prague



© LUDEK KOVAR



Sir Nicholas Winton pictured with Czech Republic Ambassador to Britain Michael Zantovsky



Sir Nicholas Winton receives the Order of the White Lion from Czech President Milos Zeman





Memorial to Sir Nicholas Winton at Liverpool Street Station, London

operation yet - a ninth train. This had been booked to carry over 250 children to freedom. Sadly war broke out and the Nazis occupied the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia: the train, scheduled to depart on 3 September was cancelled. All those who were intended to travel were killed in the months and years that followed. An estimated one million Czech Jews perished in Auschwitz alone.

Winton did not disclose details of his tremendous work until the 1990s, when his wife found his wartime scrapbook.



Two 'Winton Children' at the ceremony



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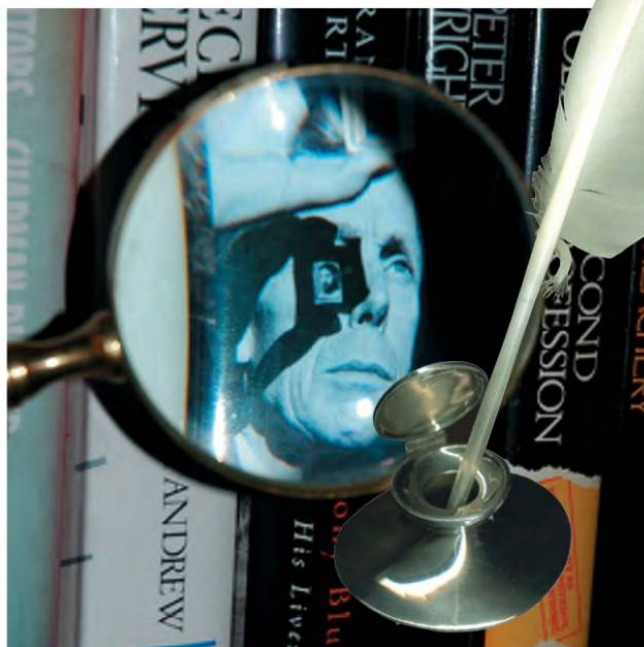
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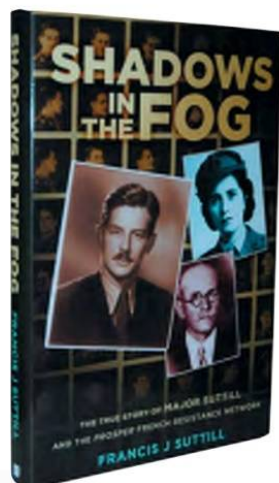
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the all clear for the D-Day landings; Black Ops units that set up false radio stations and wrote propaganda to confuse the enemy; and airfields used for dropping agents behind enemy lines.

At Q Central itself was the largest telephone exchange in the world, with more than 1,000 teleprinters communicating with all the armed services in every theatre of war and directing the operations of the secret services. Now the restrictions of the Official Secrets Act have been lifted, enabling eight members of the Leighton Buzzard and District Archaeology and History Society to piece together this compelling story for the first time. Paperback 320pp

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Photo of one of Adam Tooby's stunning paintings in *Warbirds*

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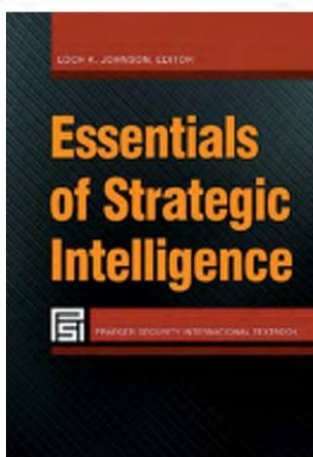
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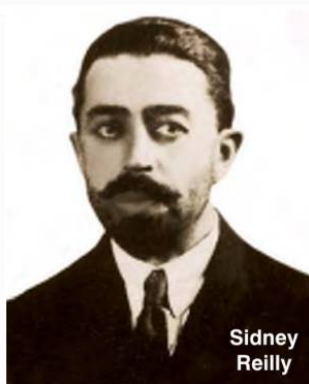
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The second part is written by his wife, Pepita, who is determined to find out what really happened after his disappearance, this as she searches Finland and Northern Russia for her missing husband.

Reilly orchestrated a plot to overthrow the Bolshevik leadership which failed, but won the Military Cross for his daring operations undercover in Moscow. He returned to London a hero. At least two bigamous marriages were followed by a final mission to Russia in 1925, but Reilly was killed in



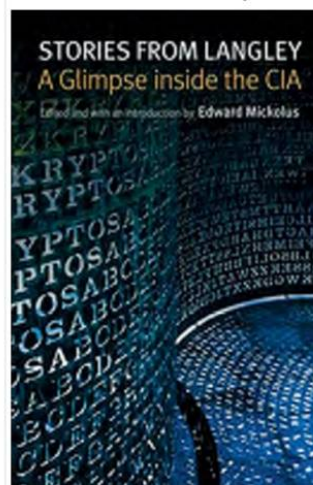
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Though the CIA remains one of the world's most secretive organisations, it is keen to portray a public image. Here former D/CIA Petraeus opens the New York Stock Exchange as part of Langley's 65th birthday celebrations in 2012

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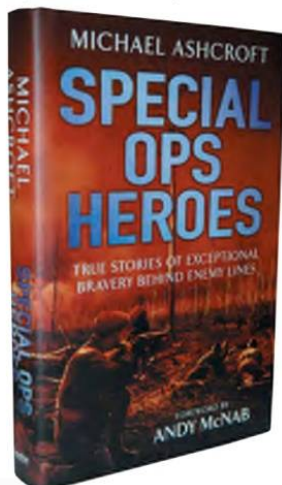
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Michael Ashcroft
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Nicholas Wapshott
W.W. Norton & Company

May 1938. Franklin Delano Roosevelt recently re-elected to a second term as president sat in the Oval Office and contemplated two possibilities: the rule of fascism overseas, and a third term. With Hitler's reach extending into Austria, and the atrocities of World War I still fresh in American minds, Roosevelt faced the question that would prove one of the most defining in US history: whether to once again go to war in Europe.

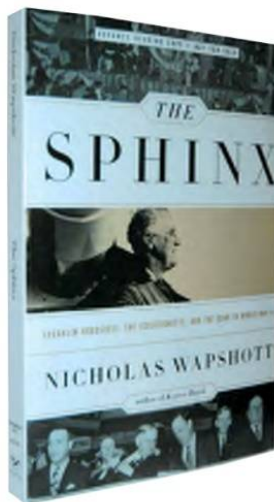
In *The Sphinx*, Nicholas Wapshott recounts how an ambitious and resilient Roosevelt nicknamed the 'Sphinx' for his cunning, cryptic rapport with the press devised and



President Franklin Roosevelt

doggedly pursued a strategy to sway the American people to abandon isolationism and take up the mantle of the world's most powerful nation. Chief among Roosevelt's antagonists was his friend Joseph Kennedy, a stock market magnate and the patriarch of what was to become one of the nation's most storied dynasties.

With millions of lives and a future paradigm of foreign intervention hanging in the balance, *The Sphinx* captures a political giant at the height of his powers and an American identity crisis that continues to this day. Softback 464pp



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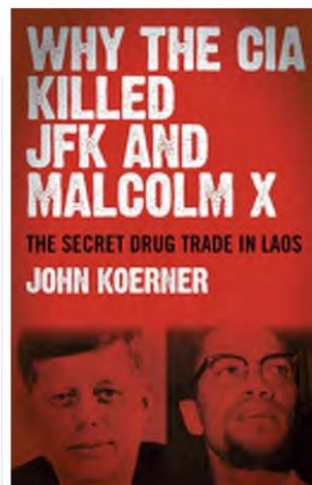
John Koerner
Chronos Books

This book breaks new ground in two areas that have yet to be linked and explored by any JFK-assassination historian. John Koerner believes that the CIA's secret drug trade in Laos, and the president's effort to end it, provided the primary motive that the CIA needed to assassinate him.

This book chronicles the president's secret war with the CIA over Laos, a high-stakes game that cost him his life... according to the author.

Koerner also links the JFK assassination and the drug trade with three other major assassinations of the 1960s: Malcolm X, Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy.

The author argues that all the assassinations are connected, and were funded and executed by the CIA to silence the four most vocal leaders



who were opposed to the agency's pro-war and pro-drug policy in Laos and Vietnam. Finally, Koerner examines the impact this has had on the course of history, and imagines a world where these men had lived. Conspiracy Paperback 124pp



Martin Luther King and Malcolm X

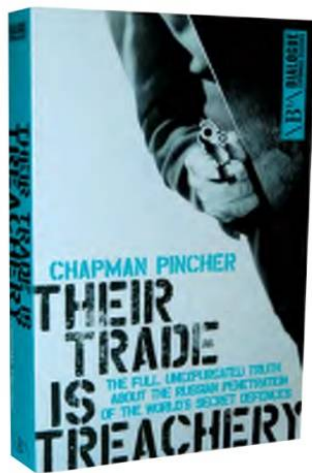
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Harry Chapman Pincher
Biteback Publishing

Harry Chapman Pincher is regarded as one of the finest investigative reporters of the twentieth century. Over the course of a glittering six-decade career, he became notorious as a relentless investigator of spies and their secret trade, proving to be a constant thorn in the side of the establishment. So influential was he that Prime Minister Harold Macmillan once asked, "Can nothing be done to suppress Mr Chapman Pincher?"

It is for his sensational 1981 book, *Their Trade is Treachery*, that he is perhaps best known. In this extraordinary volume he dissected the Soviet Union's infiltration of the Western world and helped unmask the



Cambridge Five. He also outlined his suspicions that former MI5 chief Roger Hollis was in fact a super KGB spy at the heart of a ring of double agents poisoning the secret intelligence service from within.

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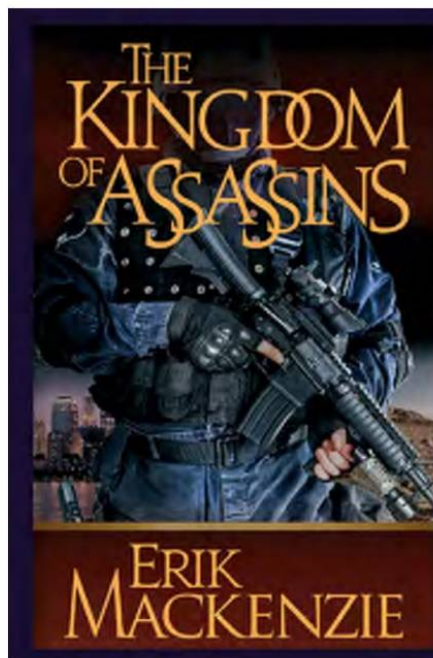
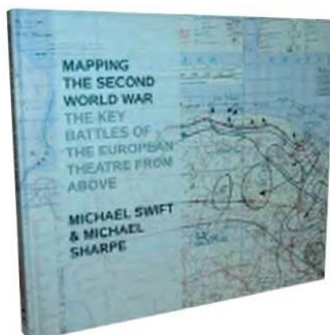
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John Lewis-Stempel
Phoenix

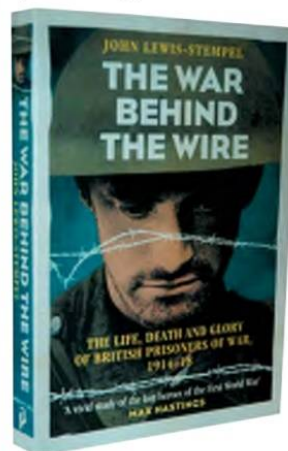
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with a literal spanner put in the works of the factories and salt mines prisoners were forced to slave in.

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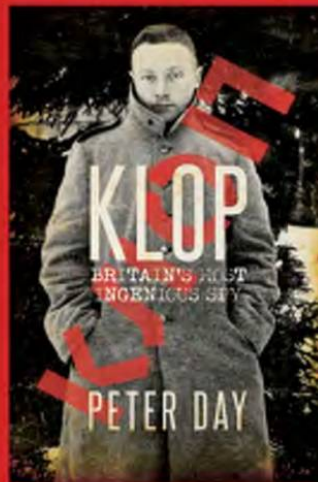
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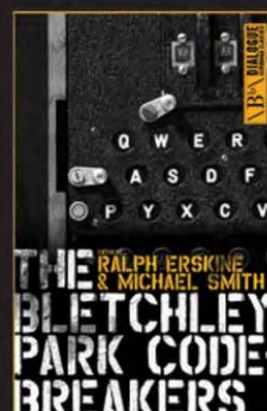
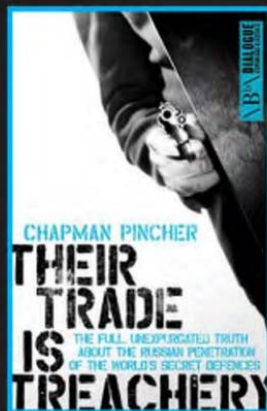
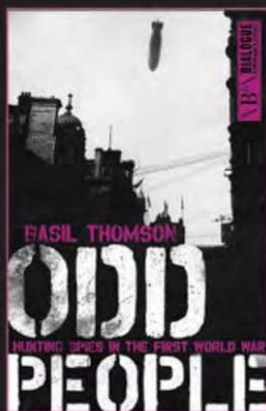


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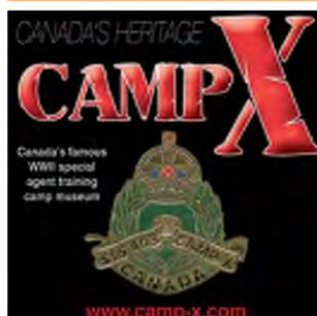
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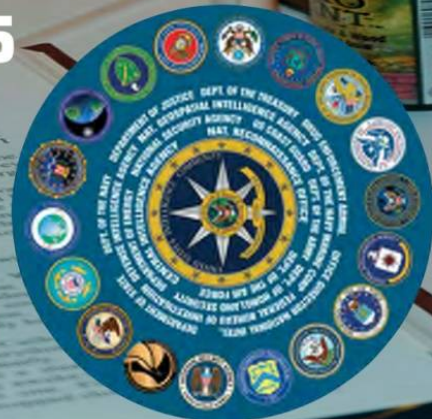
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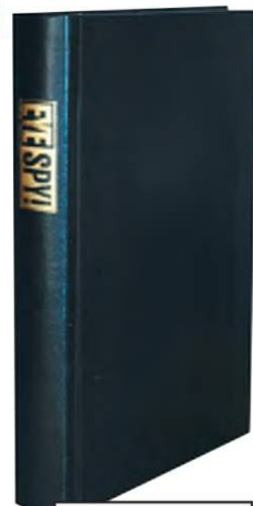
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In Autumn 2009, MI5 and MI6 celebrated their 100th birthday, the latter going operational just 72 hours before Vernon Kell, the head of the Home Section of the Secret Service Bureau sat down in his office. Kell began work on a Monday, while his counterpart, the eccentric first chief of the Foreign Section - Mansfield Cumming, decided to open his office three

Another opportunity to secure Eye Spy's superb special commemorative posters celebrating the historic 100th year anniversary of MI5 and MI6

days earlier on Friday. Even today, MI6 is proud of this fact, though it has been rumoured Cumming did this on purpose as both agencies should have started functioning at the same time!

These famous services have provided the basis for countless books, documentaries and motion pictures. Eye Spy has worked with a number of parties to create these posters, and most of the photographs and text have been carefully researched and commissioned. Besides providing an illuminating and candid history of the journey of MI5 and MI6, the posters are packed with facts and anecdotes.

When the posters were first published, MI6 had just announced its new Chief - Sir John Sawers who



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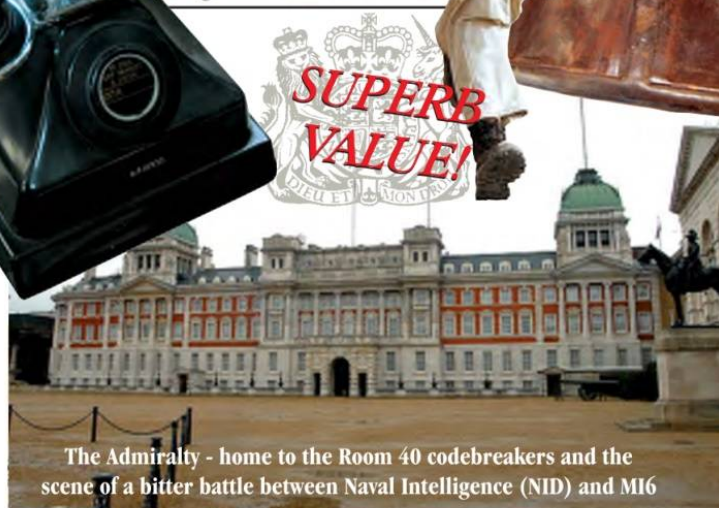
replaced Sir John Scarlett in November 2009. Unlike many of his predecessors, Sawers has proven a willing speaker and not one frightened of communicating and engaging with the outside world. Quite remarkable, considering the Service did not officially exist until 1993. His image sits opposite Cumming - evidence indeed of how MI6 has evolved over the last century.

As for MI5, it too has endured some incredible moments in its role as a counter-espionage organisation. From hunting down Nazi agents, to the chilling Cold War games played out with KGB spies, MI5 has always been able to evolve, suffice it to say, it is now engaged in a secret war with terrorists.

These superb posters capture the essence of both agencies and are absolutely unique. Another opportunity to acquire two fantastic posters that are today considered collectors' items.



MI5's Sir Roger Hollis



The Admiralty - home to the Room 40 codebreakers and the scene of a bitter battle between Naval Intelligence (NID) and MI6

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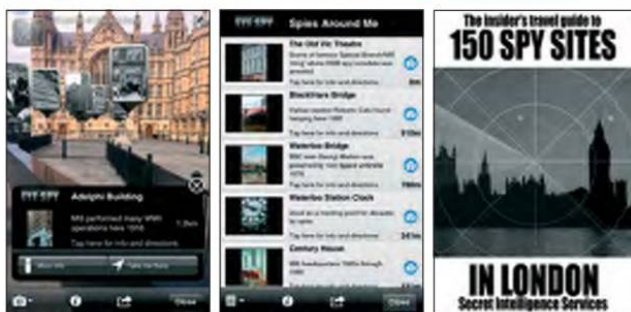
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FBI Director James Comey

LAST WORD



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