

Escape and Evasion: Eye Spy presents a number of specialist features associated with intelligence and security training.

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TITLE: HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT TRAINING

SUB TITLE: WORKING COVERTLY AND OVERTLY IN CONFLICT ZONES... STAYING ALIVE ISSUE 38

Security personnel, bodyguards, aid workers, the media and civilians working in conflict zones should be trained to deal with a multitude of dangers and situations that can arise when operating in foreign lands. Unfortunately this is not always the case. Many people venturing to such places are ill-informed and not prepared. Eye Spy looks at several key factors that should be addressed before selecting a place of residence.

FXTRACT:

A security guard was killed by an angry mob because he answered a question in the wrong language in the wrong part of town. An international relief worker was beaten to death for trying to help people on the wrong side of an island. There are many conflict zones outside the Middle East including the Balkans, Kosovo, Bosnia, the Congo, Sierra Leone, East and West Timor, Haiti, Colombia and since the 2001 attacks on America - almost any region can become a conflict zone. Environment training for working in foreign countries or disaster areas can be a matter of life and death.

All too often we hear about persons being abducted in Iraq - and not necessarily just those assigned to







security companies or government offices. For reasons right or wrong, everyone is vulnerable. However, there are many safeguards readily available that could lessen the risk. Naivety is no excuse when journeying into 'high intensity areas'.

RESEARCH BEFORE YOU GO

Proper research is essential. Read and absorb everything you can get your hands on about the area. Despite its obvious frailties, the Internet is a great source of information from both official and unofficial sites by people who live in the area. Although it may be propaganda, you'll get a reasonable idea of who hates whom and why. Research the history behind the hatred and politics and familiarise yourself with the ethnic groups and governments involved. Government web sites offer excellent advice on the status of most nations.

Learn what slogans, languages and clothing *not* to use and wear. When on-site, talk to locals and follow their advice - discover the meaning of colours in the region; in some countries even wearing the wrong coloured shirt can get you killed. Be respectful of culture and traditions, but be aware at all times you are an invited guest or there to be of assistance. Just because you view your role as "helpful", doesn't necessarily mean everyone will.

Tips on money, selecting travel routes, house or hotel security, and much more. Working in a hostile area? You'll want to read this.

TITLE: SAFETY ABROAD - OBSERVATION

SUB TITLE: PROTECTING YOURSELF IN AN INCREASINGLY DANGEROUS WORLD

ISSUE 25

In light of the 2004 Madrid train bombings, Eye Spy commissioned an informative feature on safety abroad. Peter Consterdine, one of the world's most respected security consultants provides a plethora of tips on travelling abroad. Also included are dozens of vital actions (many drawn from the world of espionage), that you can perform.



The distinction between 9/11 and the terrorist act in Spain, is that passengers on

the trains in Madrid might have had a part to play in their own safety. On every train that was bombed, a terrorist had got on and subsequently got off the train, leaving behind a backpack or case containing the explosive device. We will never know whether anyone on the trains noticed such an occurrence and then agonised not only about what to do, but what, in fact, they might have seen. Would they have thought about someone leaving a bag on the train with a suspicious state of mind or would they have been of a mind to think that the person had left it by accident? In fact, did anyone notice anyone leave behind an article at all!

Carry an old wallet with

expired credit

cards

We spend our lives, or at least major chunks of it, on autopilot, taking in little of our surroundings - either situational or from a threat perspective. We are dogged by routine and lulled into a false

sense of security by the familiarity and apparent safety of our surroundings. It is a case of 'looking' but not 'seeing.' It isn't possible to make a judgment call simply on the basis of someone walking away from a bag which could have been, as we have said, quite an innocent act. What would cement a conclusion would be the person's behaviour and demeanour prior to walking off the train. Was the person nervous, sweating, avoiding eye contact, unfamiliar with the common practices on the train...

TRADECRAFT TIP: Divide notes and keep old credit cards as 'giveaways' should you become the subject of a robbery. Consider carrying a 'bluff' purse or wallet to give away.



TITLE: ESCAPE AND EVASION

SUB TITLE: TEACHINGS OF THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM ISSUE 14

In the intelligence world, the best evasion is that of an unassuming nature. In order to remain undetected and leave a country, an agent will usually establish a thorough cover story. Often, the best field agents for this type of work are those that blend into the background; an agent can't afford to be incongruent to the setting. Ethnic features, cultural mannerisms, and language ability will be taken into account. Indeed, language ability is often paramount.

Escape and Evasion is a concept widely associated with military training. It represents a valuable craft taught to soldiers so that they can survive in

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ure and unnecessary confrontation with the enemy. It is behind enemy lines. World War Two and The Vietnam War

hostile terrain. The training is designed to help operatives to avoid capture and unnecessary confrontation with the enemy. It is especially useful for fighter pilots and Special Forces units that end up behind enemy lines. World War Two and The Vietnam War revealed just how vulnerable pilots are when they crash land in 'hot zones'. Today, modern forces across the globe put their personnel through intensive training exercises so that they can be better prepared for survival situations. Naturally, some training regimes are more gruelling than others. Escape and Evasion is also readily embraced within the field of intelligence; perhaps in an even more in depth manner. The scope of this 'field tool' is recognised by most elite forces including the SAS and Russia's Special Operation Units...

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TITLE: ROAD TO SAFETY

SUB TITLE: VEHICLE SECURITY TACTICS ISSUE 16

Vehicle security is an important subject for those involved in the close protection field or the intelligence community. For the civilian, there is the problem of car jackings, road rage, and auto theft. Car jacking is a somewhat colloquial term that describes the act of attacking people in or around their vehicles. The objectives behind this type of assault evolve around the attacker's need for money, valuables, or even the vehicle itself.



In some parts of the world, especially certain African countries, car jackings are especially feared by women because there have been numerous cases where the carjackers rape their victim. The car is a claustrophobic environment where there is little room for movement, and the targeted person can feel very vulnerable, even trapped.

Russian Special Forces veteran Vladimir Vasiliev, is one specialist who understands the requirements of vehicle safety. He has even produced an informative video tape covering this subject. Recognised for his elite military background, Vasiliev teaches Systema (a.k.a. The System), the Russian survival art that he learnt in the military. Vasiliev was a field operative, often operating behind enemy lines. He also carried out a training role - his speciality was close quarter survival. He trained other Spetsnaz operatives, political bodyguards, and even KGB personnel. Vasiliev had to prepare these individuals for worst cases scenarios. He points out that vehicle security, whether it is for the civilian or government specialist, will always involve precautionary measures. On this basis, we will look at the different threats in stages....

TITLE: WATCHERS IN THE CROWD

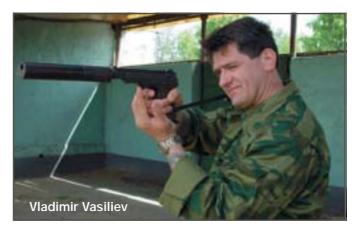
SUB TITLE: SECRET BODYGUARD TACTICS OF A RUSSIAN OPERATIVE ISSUE 18

The <u>'System'</u> has been the tactical nucleus for some very specialised operatives within the Russian military and intelligence framework. Men such as Konstantin Komarov, a former GRU (military intelligence) officer are a good representation of this type of consummate professional. He is yet another product of intense training and experience. Komarov is trained in the System and it appears that this has contributed to the functional requirements of his military role.



EXTRACT:

Russia invariably has its own manifestation of the Official Secrets Act, and on this basis, one appreciates that for individuals such as Komarov, much information has to remain classified. His experience goes beyond the camouflage. He has worked with the Russian police force and he acts as an advisor to various Special Units. He is also a security consultant. Understandably, an intelligence background gives one a unique grounding when it comes to coordinating close protection within the corporate sector. Now, before looking at some of the close protection tactics conveyed by Komarov, a brief glimpse of the Russian intelligence mechanism might be appropriate.



RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE GROUPS

It seems as if the three letter groups are all tasked with very specific realms of intelligence, but we need to accept that the work of these organisations is not so isolated. In other words, there is likely to be some overlap in regards to their objectives and zones of operation. It is too cut and dry to assume that intelligence is simply divided into foreign intelligence and internal security. GRU (Main Intelligence Directorate) is Russia's military intelligence wing and within its structure are various directorates, each responsible for different functions. Intelligence gathering, image interpretation and long range reconnaissance would seem to be some of the typical components of military intelligence. Though, once again, we can assume that a multitude of other tasks are carried out. It would be hard to go into specifics about GRU, without entering more hypothetical realms. After all, this is one of the most secretive organisations in the world.



If intelligence is the backbone of an organisation, then counter intelligence and security will also have to be addressed. High ranking officers and government staff are obvious targets for subversives. On this basis, the bodyguards involved in the personal protection of Russian dignitaries are of high calibre. Their training has to be thorough. Indeed, there are many integral factors that need to be addressed as part of any security operation:

WATCHERS AND IMAGE

Konstantin Komarov is a distinct step away from the Western image of the bodyguard. He is a clean cut man of light weight, elusive build. On first impressions, only the alert, glass-like eyes hint at a possible security background. In Russia, according to one school of thought, the concept is to provide a security team that includes individuals with imposing physical presence and the more subtle members, that can blend into the crowd. The heavy weight bodyguard will provide an intimidation factor, as well as crowd control capabilities. In crude terms, they can also represent a better human blanket for the client, if shots are fired! The second type of bodyguard is very much the 'watcher in the crowd'. Usually there will be a number of these operatives stationed among the crowd, especially when the client is high profile...

An in-depth look at security training in Russia.

TITLE: DEFENDO

SUB TITLE: REVISITS CAMP-X **ISSUE 18**

The 'Defendo System' is a powerful and deadly art that was taught and used by specialist officers, including OSS and SOE trained at Camp-X, the paramilitary installation in Ontario in WWII.

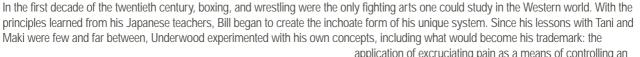
A unique look at this little known, though fascinating selfprotection system used to help train field operatives.

EXTRACT:

Defendo's roots go back to Liverpool, England, around 1907. In that era Vaudeville was all the rage. When the general populace weren't in the local pub, they were at one of the many music halls that sprang up all over Britain. Variety was the flavour of the day, and audiences were treated to the likes of Buffalo Bill Cody and Charlie Chaplin. A young boy by the name of Bill Underwood made pocket money selling programmes at the Vaudeville Pavilion theatre after school. Backstage, Bill got to meet the stars of the day, including Harry Houdini, but it was the serendipitous meeting with two Japanese men that changed the course of Bill's life forever.

Yukio Tani and Tara Maki were Jiu-Jitsu experts. They made a living demonstrating their craft and challenging all comers on the music hall stage. Nightly they would toss large, muscular Englishmen around at random, as the audience watched dumfounded. To a young Bill Underwood it was a magical experience. He guickly made friends with Tani and Maki and brought them cigarettes and tea in exchange for rudimentary Jiu-Jitsu lessons. Like the Jiu-Jitsu experts, Bill was diminutive in size. (Even as a grown man he only reached five feet two

inches.) Consequently, he quickly learned the necessity of leverage and balance to displace bigger, stronger opponents.



application of excruciating pain as a means of controlling an adversary. Unbeknownst to anyone, Bill was a self-defence prodigy - a genius in the making.











TITLE: PRIVATE SECURITY TRAINING

SUB TITLE: HEAT

ISSUE 30

Eye Spy and Law Enforcement Picture Library recently spent time with a very specialist company providing superb training for those serving at the cutting edge of front-line security, be it in an intelligence, military or commercial environment. The head of that company is a person known to millions worldwide as the 'man in black' - who with colleagues - ended the Iranian Embassy siege in London. He is former SAS officer John McAcleese.



Contact! Contact left! Echoes over the radio. A vehicle screeches to a halt and four men armed with automatic rifles pour out of a vehicle in fast and menacing motions. Their movements are a blur as they take cover, bringing weapons to their shoulders they engage the enemy before leaving their stricken vehicle and make for safety. This could be a scene played out in the bad lands of Iraq, but this is a training exercise conducted at a site in the UK.



The four 'armed' men are all participants in Stirling Services' Hostile Environment Awareness Training / Personal Security Detachment Course or HEAT [H.E.A.T / P.S.D.]. Barry, Francois, Chris and Tony (pseudonyms) are four professional ex-British servicemen who are heading for Iraq. All the men are fully aware of the dangerous security situation in Iraq, thus are attending the course in order to hone and practise the specialist skills required for operating in such a deadly theatre as Iraq. To this end they chose Stirling Services as the company that can best equip them for their future deployment.

Director of Training, John McAleese, a 22-year veteran of the British Army, heads the course. During his employment with the army, John spent 15 years in the 22 Special Air Service (SAS) regiment. John or 'Mac' to those closest to him is better known as the man in black photographed making an explosive entry during the 1980 Iranian Embassy siege in London. Like it or not, the incident immortalised the SAS and gave the public a fleeting glimpse of the most professional group of soldiers in the world.

A fascinating feature packed with advice and information for those wanting the very best in training.

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TITLE: HEARTS AND MINDS

SUB TITLE: **ISSUE 25**

Real professionals know that most intelligence is really a mundane, office routine of collection, collation, interpretation and evaluation, followed by dissemination to decision makers with a need to know.

In this fascinating feature, Colonel John Hughes-Wilson, a British Intelligence officer for 25 years, provides a deep insight into the world of intelligence, and importantly, notes: "It is the ability, in the words of an ancient Chinese sage to subdue your enemies and bend them to your will without having to resort to force." A clever look at this vital form of tradecraft.

· Colonel John Hughes-Wilson is currently an advisor on intelligence to a number of international organisations. He is author of the best selling books Military Intelligence Blunders and The Puppet Masters.





TITLE: INTERROGATION

SUB TITLE: TORTURE WITHOUT PAIN **ISSUE 12**

EXTRACT:

With the dawn of the 20th century and the innovation of electricity, a new field of torture opened up. Gestapo officers made wide use of electrical currents by going so far as to insert electrodes into victim's orifices. Fortunately, with the evolution of man, the human pain threshold has vastly increased making many interrogation techniques obsolete. Even police detectives have given up the 'good cop, bad cop' routine for many of their prisoners are now immune to such dramatic antics.

Today, interrogation has grown more subtle in nature. There has been a shifting away from the physical condition and a move toward

the mental condition of the subject. Modern interrogation centres are less threatening and confessions are more likely to be made over a cup of tea rather than by the accompaniment of painful screams. The film director Alfred Hitchcock demonstrated time and time again that fear is far more powerful when you cannot see what is happening. A distant scream in the black of night can send a cold shiver up the spine. An even better example is the world's shortest horror story: "The last man on earth was lying in bed when suddenly, there was knock on the door." Interrogators have adapted this psychology of fear into their present day methods....

