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Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies

The Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies (CASIS) is a non-partisan, voluntary association established in 1985. Its principal purpose is to provide informed debate in Canada on security and intelligence issues. Membership is open and currently includes academics, concerned citizens, government officials, journalists, lawyers, students, as well as former intelligence officers.

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Note: The Editor welcomes all submissions. The views and opinions expressed in the CASIS Newsletter do not necessarily reflect those of the Association or any of its members.

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Association News

CASIS 2002:

International Conference on The New Intelligence Order: Knowledge for Security and International Relations PROGRAM

Crowne Plaza Hotel, 101 Lyon Street Ottawa, Ontario

September 26th, 27th, 28th, 2002

Registration: The Conference will run from 1300 on September 26thto 1300 on 28th. The Conference fee is \$180 in Canadian funds which includes CASIS membership for 2002-2003, the Conference Dinner and Lunch, and refreshments during breaks. Full-time students and retirees are offered a reduced fee of \$90. You may register for the Conference by sending a cheque, made payable to CASIS and drawn on a Canadian bank, to Angela Gendron, CASIS Conference Administrator, 23 Sandhurst Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1V9W9 (Canada). Credit cards cannot be accepted. Please remember to include with your cheque your full name, address, institutional affiliation if any, telephone number and e-mail address. A receipt for tax purposes is available upon request.

Places at CASIS 2002 international conference will be limited. Participants will be accommodated on a first come, first served basis. The Ottawa 2000 Conference was over subscribed and latecomers could not be included. You are therefore urged to secure your place by sending your cheque as soon as possible.

Accommodation: The Crowne Plaza Hotel is located in downtown Ottawa and offers discounted rates for CASIS participants who book early. If you wish to reserve a room, please telephone either the central Crowne Plaza booking service on 1-800-2CROWNE, or the hotel itself (613) 237-3600 ext 620 mentioning the Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies.

The CASIS Annual General Meeting will be held between 1800-1900 on the evening of 27th. Membership benefits include a 20% discount on Frank Cass & Co publications which includes such journals as: Intelligence and National Security and Terrorism and Political Violence as well as books in the series Studies in Intelligence.

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PROGRAM

Thursday, 26 September

AFTERNOON

Welcome: (13:00-13:10) CASIS President, Martin Rudner

John Tate Memorial Lecture:

Introduction: Anthony Campbell (CASIS)

Address by: Morris Rosenberg (Deputy Minister of Justice)

Vote of Thanks: Holly Porteous (CASIS)

Panel 1 (Plenary 1300 - 13:30): The Aftermath of 11 September: Repercussions for Intelligence:

Chair: Keith Coulter (Communications Security Establishment)

John Gannon (Former D/Director of Intelligence CIA)

"The Impact of September 11th on the US Security and Intelligence System"

John Morrison (former head of intelligence analysis, UK Ministry of Defence): "The Response of the British Intelligence Community."

Reg Whitaker (University of Victoria): "September 11 and the Canadian Security and Intelligence Community"

Refreshments (3:30-3:45)

Roundtable: Security Perspectives in the Middle East (3:45 - 5:30)

Chair: James Wright (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade)

Mira Sucharov (Carleton): Israel

Tozun Bahcheli (University of Western Ontario): Turkey

Houchang Hassan-Yari (Royal Military College): Iran, Saudi Arabia, Gulf States

Sami Aoun (University of Sherbrooke): Lebanon, Syria.

Rachad Antonius (Rights & Democracy): Egypt and the Palestinian Authority

Panel 2 (Plenary 17:30-18:30): Student Panel

Chair: Wesley Wark (University of Toronto)

18:30-1900 Cocktails in the conference bar

CONFERENCE DINNER (19:00)

Keynote Speech: Richard Faddon (Deputy Clerk, Counsel and Security and Intelligence Coordinator, Privy Council Office) "The View from Ottawa"

Friday, 27 September

MORNING

Panel 4 (Breakout 08:30-10:00): Intelligence Museology

Chair: Christopher Terry (President and CEO, Canadian Science and Technology Museum Corporation)

Speakers:

Mark Seaman (UK Cabinet Office): "'I Never Joke About My Work' - The Trials and Tribulations of Creating the Imperial War Museum's 'Secret War' Gallery."

Peter Ernest (International Spy Museum, Washington DC): "The Presentation of Intelligence in the International Spy Museum: Lessons Learned"

Dean Oliver (Canadian War Museum): "Intelligence History and the Canadian War Museum"

Panel 5 (Breakout 08:30-10:00): Comparative Approaches to Intelligence Studies

Chair: Daryl Rock (Social Science and Humanities Research Council)

Anthony Campbell (Ottawa): "Canadian Perspectives on Intelligence Studies"

Roy Weise (Sherman Kent Center for Intelligence Analysis, CIA): "Intelligence Studies in the USA"

John Morrison (former head of intelligence analysis, U.K. Ministry of Defence): "Approaches to Intelligence Studies in the UK"

Roger George (U.S. National Defence University) "Teaching Intelligence in Military Institutions"

Panel 6 (Breakout 08:30-10:00): International Alliances in the New Intelligence Order

Chair: Lawrence Dickenson (Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet, Privy Council Office)

Olav Riste (Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies): "Cold War Intelligence Cooperation in Northern Europe"

Yitzhak Shichor (University of Haifa): "Xinjiang as an Intelligence Entrepot"

Timothy Crawford (Brookings Institution): "Multilateral Intelligence Cooperation in UN Security Affairs: Counter-Terrorism and other Hard Cases."

Refreshments (10:10:10:15)

Distinguished Guest Speaker (10:15-10:45)

Margaret Bloodworth (Deputy Minister of National Defence)

Panel 7 (Plenary 10:45-12:30):Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism

Chair: Ward Elcock (Director, Canadian Security Intelligence Service)

Speakers

Greg Treverton (RAND): "US Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism"

Yigal Sheffy (Tel Aviv University): "Israeli Intelligence Community and Counter-Terrorism"

Ronald Crelinsten (University of Ottawa): "Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism in a Multi-Centric World"

Conference Lunch (12:30)

Keynote Speaker:

Giuliano Zaccardelli (Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police) "Intelligence, Security and the Integration of Law Enforcement"

AFTERNOON

Panel 8 (Breakout 14:00-16:00): Critical Infrastructure and Homeland Security

Chair: Margaret Purdy (Associate Deputy Minister, Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness, Department of National Defence)

Kevin O'Brien (Rand-Europe, Cambridge): "Intelligence for Asymmetry: The New Terrorism and Critical Infrastructure Protection"

Ron Deibert (University of Toronto): "Internet Security, World Order and Democratic Governance"

Chris Price (Hydro One Networks): "Intelligence Sharing and Critical Infrastructure Protection: Lessons of 11 September"

Panel 9 (Breakout 2:00-4:00): Intelligence, Democracy, and Counter-Terrorism

Chair: Nicole Jauvin (Deputy Solicitor General)

David Charters (University of New Brunswick): "Democracy and Counter-Terrorism: Policy and Practice, Past and Present."

Allan Kagedan (Citizenship and Immigration Canada & Institute of European and Russian Studies, Carleton University): "Striking the Right Balance: National Reactions to Security Threats - What History Teaches."

Arpad Palfy (OCIPEP): "Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism: The Changing World of Contemporary Terrorism and Intelligence 'Failures'"

Clive Jones (University of Leeds): "Intelligence for Defence or the Intelligence of Self-Deception? Israel and the Al-Aqsa Intifada."

Panel 10: (Breakout 14:00-16:00): Intelligence Creativity and Innovation

Chair: TBA

Carol Dumaine (Central Intelligence Agency): The US and International Intelligence Cooperation"

Robert Steele (OSS Net): "Harnessing the Distributed Intelligence of the Whole Earth"

Johan Truyens (Belgium Ministry of Defence): "OSINT: The Price is a Surprise"

Scott Hogan (Nortel Networks): Competitive Intelligence: Business, Markets and Due Diligence

Refreshments (16:00-16:30)

Panel 11 (Breakout 16:30-18:00) Declassification and Intelligence Historiography

Chair: Reg Whitaker (University of Victoria)

Wesley Wark (University of Toronto): "Never to be Seen by Unauthorized Eyes: Intelligence Records in the Canadian Context."

Richard Aldrich (University of Nottingham): Declassification and Secrecy: Considerations in British Intelligence Historiography"

Isabel Campbell (Department of National Defence): "A Bureaucrat's Nightmare or Unofficial Views on What Historians and Archivists Release in the Department of National Defence".

Panel 12 (Breakout 16:30-18:00): Intelligence Capabilities

Chair: Gregory Fyffe (Intelligence Assessment Secretariat, Privy Council Office)

Patricia Santa Marina (Argentina): "Argentina's Intelligence System Reform Experience"

Desmond Ball (Australian National University)" Asian SIGINT and Cyber-Warfare Capabilities"

Uri Bar-Joseph (University of Haifa): "Revisiting the Intelligence Failure of the Yom Kippur War"

Kurt Jensen (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade): "Canada's Foreign Intelligence Interview Program."

Panel 13 (Breakout 16:30-18:00): Business Intelligence Responses to International Terrorism

Francois Brouard (Carleton University): "Business Intelligence for Canadian Corporation after September 11."

Jonathan Calof (University of Ottawa): "Business Intelligence and Finance"

Craig Fleisher (University of Windsor): "Asian Competitive Intelligence."

CASIS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(18:00 - 19:00)

Evening free.

Saturday, 28 September

MORNING

Panel 14 (Plenary 08:30-10:00): Intelligence History

Chair: Paul Kennedy (Senior Assistant Deputy Solicitor-General)

Sarah-Jane Corke (Dalhousie University): "George Kennan and the Development of Early Covert Operations"

Amy Knight (Ottawa): "The Gouzenko Affair Reassessed: New Evidence from the Archives"

Don Munton (University of Northern British Columbia): "Our Men in Havana: Washington and Canadian Intelligence on Castro's Cuba"

Refreshments (10:00-10:15)

Panel 15: (Plenary 10:15-12:00): The Evolution of Intelligence

Chair: Richard Mosley (Department of Justice)

Wolfgang Krieger (University of Marburg) "The Evolution of German Intelligence Since 1990"

John Schindler (U.S. Department of Defense) "The persistence of the Counterintelligence State: Implications for the War on Terrorism"

Mark Weeding (University of Tasmania): "Intelligence Oversight in the Australian Parliament: A Critical Examination of Recent Reforms"

Closing Session: 12:00-13:00 Breaking Issues and Wrap Up

Please also note that throughout the conference books, journals and articles will be on display in the conference lobby. There will also be an exhibit of intelligence artifacts

Future Conferences

Intelligence Oversight Abroad

A workship on "Democratic and Parliamentary Oversight of Intelligence Services" will be held in Geneva on 3-5 October 2002 under the auspices of the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). Further information can be found at http://www.dcaf.ch/index.htm

Conference Announcement

In/Security: Canada in an International World

Sponsored by the Simon Fraser University Centre for Canadian Studies, to be held at Harbour Centre, November 7,8 & 9, 2002

Conference web site: http://www.sfu.ca/cns/insec-conf

The Centre for Canadian Studies will be hosting an interdisciplinary conference on security which will examine Canadian economic, social and political shifts following the September 11 attacks on New York and subsequent response by the United States, NATO, the United Nations and those participating in the "war against terrorism."

Details about the conference can be found at http://www.sfu.ca/cns/insec-conf

SEND PROPOSALS, SUGGESTIONS AND DIRECT ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Allen Seager, Director, Centre for Canadian Studies or Alex Netherton, Centre for Canadian Studies e-mail cns conf@sfu.ca

Please join us in Vancouver for the Canada In/Security Conference for what promises to be an excellent program.

Conference Announcement

Peacekeeping and Intelligence. Lessons for the Future?

NISA/NDC CONFERENCE 2002 (NOVEMBER 15-16, 2002 (location: NDC, near Delft and The Hague, the Netherlands)

Netherlands Intelligence Studies Association (NISA) Netherlands National Defense College (NDC)

"Peacekeeping and Intelligence" is a hardly touched upon issue in military and political studies and deliberations. However, the dramatic events in the former Yugoslavia during the last decade of the previous century, clearly indicate that the process of planning and executing international military peacekeeping operations can only be carried out successfully when supported by adequate and timely intelligence. With this conference, the Netherlands Intelligence Studies Association and the Netherlands Defence College wish to contribute to the ongoing discussions on Intelligence and Peacekeeping. For further details and registration:

www.nisa-intelligence.nl

Canadian Intelligence News

Feds launch lawful access consultation

Reaction to a consultation paper on proposed legislation for lawful access released by the Department of Justice on 25 August has been swift and primarily negative. Newspaper editorials, members of the telecommunications service provider sector and privacy advocates have condemned the proposed changes to Canada's Criminal Code as being too invasive, too vague, and too costly. According to the consultation paper, updating existing lawful access legislation to give law enforcement and security intelligence agencies the tools they need to work in this new environment is necessary to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime to which Canada is a signatory.

The Department of Justice, Solicitor-General and Industry Canada prepared the consultation paper.

Comments will be accepted at la-al@justice.gc.ca until 15 November. Legislation would be tabled by the end of this year or early in 2003. Among other things, it would:

- Enable law enforcement and national security agencies to place production orders on an service provider, thus compelling that service provider to use or deploy software or devices that would permit the logging of data traffic generated by a targeted entity.
- Give law enforcement and national security agencies the power to require service providers to preserve targeted data traffic for up to six months.
- Make possession of an unreleased virus program an indictable offence.

The Lawful Access Consultation Paper is available at http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/cons/la al/law access.pdf

Editorial, "E-mail access: waving a red flag," Windsor Star, 5 September 2002; Oliver Moore, "Canada poised to become big brother," Globe and Mail, 3 September 2002, available at http://rtnews.globetechnology.com/servlet/ArticleNews/tech/RTGAM/20020902/wispy902/Technology/techBN/; Editorial, "Police snoops going too far with internet," Star Phoenix, 3 September 2002; Dave Webb, "Who's detectives?", itbusiness.ca, 30 July 2002, http://www.plesman.com/index.asp?theaction=61&lid=1&sid=49785; "Ottawa mulls tracking internet usage," National Post, 30 July 2002; Jim Bronskill, "New law a threat to e-mail privacy," Ottawa Citizen, 30 July 2002, available at http://www.canada.com/search/site/story.asp?id=D16F4AD9-B646-4EF1-869A-0B76019770C9; John Leyden, "Ottawa preps internet snoopers charter," The Register, 28 July 2002, available at http://www.it-analysis.com/frame.php?name=The+Register&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.theregister.co.uk%2Fc ontent%2F6%2F26840.html; Shane Schick, "Criminal surveillance may force ISP upgrade," itbusiness.ca, 28 July 2002, available at http://www.plesman.com/index.asp?theaction=61&lid=1&sid=49751.

Privacy and Human Rights 2002, an international survey produced jointly by Washington, DC-based Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) and Long, UK-based Privacy International, was released in July 2002 and is available at http://www.privacyinternational.org/survey/phr2002/

Senate committee thinks Canada needs foreign intelligence capability

In a wide ranging report entitled *Canadian Security and Military Preparedness*, the Canadian Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence agreed with testimony it heard from several witnesses, including CASIS members: Canada needs to expand its intelligence mandate to include foreign intelligence collection. The committee, chaired by The Honourable Colin Kenny, concluded that

"... the sooner and farther from Canada's borders threats can be identified, the better they can be addressed. Effective foreign intelligence can minimize the risk of terrorism, both to Canadians, and its neighbours. Canada is

not a large enough country to develop military might on the scale of the United States or some European countries. Canada's forte in the fight against terrorism should be intelligence, but at the moment Canada's intelligence capacity is inadequately funded."

The following materials are quoted from witness testimony included in the report and in hearing transcripts. The entire report is available online at

http://www.parl.gc.ca/37/1/parlbus/commbus/senate/com-E/defe-e/rep-e/rep05feb02-e.htm#17.%20%20The% 20Canadian%20Security%20Intelligence%20Service%20(CSIS)%20Mandate Transcript materials cited here are available at

http://www.parl.gc.ca/37/1/parlbus/commbus/senate/Com-e/defe-e/16cv-e.htm?Language=E&Parl=37&Ses=1 &comm id=76

From the report:

"17. The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) Mandate

The Committee learned that the operations of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service are basically limited to the collection of intelligence in Canada. Except for the investigation of immigration cases, it lacks the resources to routinely operate in foreign countries.

James Corcoran, the former Deputy Director of Operations of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, testified that under the existing Act the Security Intelligence Service has the power to operate in foreign countries in discharge of its mandate to investigate threats to the security of Canada. Its primary mandate, of course, is domestic. A foreign intelligence service could be established as a separate unit in CSIS through the simple elimination of the words "within Canada" from section 16 of the CSIS Act. A former Commissioner of the RCMP agreed that if it is decided to establish a foreign intelligence capacity, it should be incorporated into CSIS, rather than delegated to a separate agency.

Wesley Wark argued that, notwithstanding the accuracy of Corcoran's remarks, Canada does not have a true foreign secret service capacity, which it needs if only to maintain an independent role in the global intelligence business and to keep its place at the allied intelligence table. In his opinion, over the past years Canada has let what foreign information gathering capacity it had deteriorate. In his opinion:

- The communications security establishment needs both the resources to upgrade its technology and more political attention;
- The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has severely reduced its capacity to report on the politics of foreign countries;
- The Department of National Defence needs more resources for military intelligence, particularly for additional analytical experts.

This testimony came before the announcement of additional resources for security in the recent budget. "The first line of defence against terrorism", said Dr. Wark, "is intelligence". In his opinion, improved intelligence can once again be used to help Canada influence the decisions of allies, as was the case during World War II and the Cold War.

In response to the claim that more resources would have to be allocated to military intelligence if Canada is to remain a member in good standing of the allied intelligence community, General Jurkowski, the recently retired Chief of Staff for Joint Operations of the Canadian Armed Forces, acknowledged that, as a member of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence (which links Canada and the United States), he often had the feeling that he was considered "the Canadian freeloader." He did not have intelligence of equal value to offer in exchange for the intelligence he was seeking.

In Professor Wark's opinion, the budget of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service should be increased. He told the Committee that a decision to develop an overseas intelligence capability would add an additional and large expense to the budget of CSIS and would take a decade to produce results. He believes that reform of the security and intelligence agencies should be both internal to the agencies and external. It could be carried out by a Parliamentary committee, issuance of a White Paper, or creation of a Royal Commission. The process, in his

opinion, has to be open to debate and understanding and led by a supportive Prime Minister to ensure that there is change.([75])

Major General Maisonneuve, Assistant Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff outlined three priorities in strengthening military intelligence:

a. Enhance the human, as opposed to the technological, collection of intelligence, by training more personnel in the collection of intelligence from human sources;

b.Enhance the analytical capability of the Forces to deal with the ever increasing volume of information, by hiring more analysts and by forming partnerships with outside cultural, academic, etc. experts; and,

c.Establish an "information fusion centre" that will receive feeds from all collection assets and analyse the information.

([76])

Gary Loeppky, Deputy Commissioner of Operations of the RCMP, agreed that sometimes it would be useful to have an off-shore intelligence capability, since much of terrorism is driven by homeland politics. In most cases, however, Canada can already get the information necessary from partnerships with foreign agencies. Canadian analysis of information collected abroad, however, might be valuable. ([77])"

CASIS President Dr. Martin Rudner suggested that Parliament should push for a stronger role in intelligence oversight and support the Association in its work to provide a forum for Canadians to learn about and debate Canadian intelligence issues. Rudner said,

"I urge the Parliament of Canada to see intelligence as a topic not just of governmental interest, but of parliamentary and public interest for all Canadians, and to consider supporting CASIS through its own mechanisms in order to promote the objective of building up Canada's knowledge base on intelligence and security in the national interest.

It requires innovation and creativity. Let me give you an example of what has been done by the British Parliament. When the U.K. government was looking for a way to provide intelligence oversight, it would not give such responsibilities to an existing House committee for a variety of reasons to do with the secrecy element.

Therefore, they created a committee of parliamentarians, reporting neither to the House of Lords nor to the House of Commons but to Parliament in a broader sense.

A unique mechanism was created to meet a unique purpose. What I suggest is that we should be thinking innovatively and creatively to find new ways of achieving parliamentary oversight and public knowledge building, precisely because intelligence is a very distinctive policy domain in that it must be secret in certain operational aspects but also transparent in its policy essence. The intelligence function must be transparent and open so as to build public confidence, to provide proper accountability, to provide a democratic framework for these functions that are important for national security and public safety, although some elements must be secretive."

Committee members were intrigued by Rudner's call for parliamentary oversight of the intelligence function but wondered how the perennial issue of security clearances could be overcome. CASIS Vice President Tony Campbell said:

"One idea I have had, and in some ways it is the way the Senate has worked in the past, is that you can have Senate committees that are sworn in that have a formal oversight responsibility, but a secret one. In that sense, it would reflect the nature of the Senate as an institution. You could choose the people according to their background in the way the Senate allows. Then you would have an oversight committee of some sort in the House of Commons that was not sworn in and did not have access to secrets. The two of those together would provide a kind of a check and balance system."

CSIS: Our mandate already allows intelligence collection abroad

Speaking at a 12 June conference held at the newly created Canadian Centre for Intelligence and Security Studies in Ottawa's Carleton University, CSIS Director Ward Elcock, said recent calls for the creation of a Canadian foreign intelligence service appear to be based on a misreading of CSIS's existing legislative mandate.

He drew his audience's attention to particular sections of the 1984 CSIS Act. Citing the legislation, Elcock said Section 12 establishes the operational mandate of the Service "... to conduct investigations in to potential threats to the security of Canada." "There is no restriction in the Act on where the Service may collect information on these potential threats. There is nothing in the legislation that prohibits us from collecting information on these threats from anywhere in Canada or - and what is more to the point - anywhere abroad," he said.

Elcock added that Section 19 permits the Service to pass on to the Canadian government incidental and non-threat-related information that it collects during the course of operations.

While during its early years CSIS tended to emphasize its domestic and defensive role, much has changed, he said. Having gained maturity and expertise, CSIS runs operations abroad on a regular basis. "Indeed, someone who retired even two or three years ago would be surprised at the complexity and scope of the operations we now run."

Correcting statements that have been made publicly about CSIS liaison officers being too busy to conduct intelligence gathering abroad, Elcock said "our overseas operations do not involve our liaison officers posted in foreign countries. What is not often understood is that that fact has little or nothing to do with our ability to successfully carry out overseas operations."

Elcock did concede, however, that CSIS alone cannot satisfy all Canada's foreign intelligence requirements. That is because its priority must be on threats to the security of Canada, not non-threat-related foreign intelligence.

FINTRAC gears up for anti-terrorism effort

Since December, when its mandate was expanded to include tracking terrorist money trails, Canada's new Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (FINTRAC) has been acquiring the tools it needs to do the job.

On June 12, the 140-employee agency received access to records of wire transfers of funds. In that same month, it became a member of the Egmont Group, described on FINTRAC's website as an organization of international intelligence units. FINTRAC's website also indicates that legislation requiring reporting of large cash transactions will come into effect on 30 November 2002.

To ease the reporting burden on financial institutions and other organizations handling large transfers of funds, FINTRAC will offer batch reporting as of 30 November 2002 and will soon offer software that will enable organizations to save and distribute reporting forms for internal review before submitting them to FINTRAC.

Eva Hoare, "Track money, foil terrorism, experts say," *Halifax Herald*, 14 June 2002. See also FINTRAC's website at http://www.fintrac.gc.ca/new-neuf/1 e.asp

Al-Qaeda main focus of CSIS 2001 Public Report

While its annual public reports tend are intended to primarily to inform the public about how CSIS fulfils its mandate, some new information can always be gleaned.

The report notes that Sunni extremism is and has been the primary focus of the Service's anti-terrorism efforts. Calling it a "disturbing trend," the report indicates that Canada "has moved beyond being used strictly for logistical or support activities by terrorist organizations and there is now a demonstrated willingness by certain groups to use this country as a staging ground for terrorist attacks." With this new trend, has come increased workload. Since September 11th, "requests for operational assistance from US intelligence authorities alone increased by more than 300%," says the report, adding that "[i]n the first six months, more than a thousand such requests were processed."

In connection with cyberterrorism, the report states that the Service has created an Information Operations Centre "to more efficiently and effectively investigate this threat and assist other government departments."

Finally, outlining the Service's anticipated growth over the next four to five years, the report indicates personnel numbers of 2380 by 2006-07.

Canadian Security Intelligence Service, *2001 Public Report*, available at http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca/eng/publicrp/pubreps_e.html

Canada arrests Montreal man suspected in U.S. embassy plot

Using its new anti-terrorist squad, the Integrated National Security Enforcement Team, the RCMP arrested 34 year-old Algerian-born Adel Tobbichi in Montreal on 21 June 2001. Dutch authorities tipped off Canada about Tobbichi, saying they suspected him of being involved in a plot to bomb the United States embassy in Paris in the fall of 2001. He is alleged to have "altered passports and other documents and provided them to the organization" planning the bombing. According to a RCMP statement Tobbichi's arrest "was conducted as a result of a request for his extradition received from Holland."

In what was described as an "accelerated" process, the Superior Court of Quebec in Montreal (la Cour supérieure du Québec a Montréal) ruled to permit Tobbichi's extradition.

RCMP press release available at

http://www.grcquebecrcmp.com/pages/english/con p m e/pag m 6a e.html See also

"Canada Arrests Terror Suspect Indicted in U.S. Embassy Plot," *New York Times*, 23 June 2002; "Canada arrests man suspected in plot to bomb US embassy in Paris: police, *Agence-France Presse*, 23 June 2002; "Algerian Terror Suspect Arrested," *Associated Press*, 22 June 2002; "La Cour supérieure ordonne l'extradition de Tobbichi," *Agence France-Presse*, 27 June 2002.

Iranian intelligence targets Alberta natural gas plant

The manager of a massive natural gas facility that lies on Alberta's border with Saskatchewan, near Empress, Alberta, has told CSIS and the RCMP about a suspicious visit by two Iranian men in June 2001. The two men, one of whom lives in the Calgary area, are confirmed to be on a CIA watch list. Iran is known to work with Hezbollah, a strongly anti-American terrorist group.

Owned by ATCO Midstream Ltd., the Empress facility is composed of a cluster of natural gas processing plants and pipelines and is the primary export point for Canadian natural gas shipments to the United States. Canada supplies almost 30 per cent of the United States' natural gas requirements for industry, home heating and power generation.

Signing in as representatives of the National Iranian Gas Company, the two Iranians are reported to have only been interested in seeing the Empress plant. Their tour was arranged by Brent Mealey of Airdrie, Alberta-based Propak Systems, which was hoping to win a contract to build a gas plant in Iran. Propak did not receive a contract.

Plant manager Terry Timoruski said his suspicions about the two men were confirmed when he received a letter from Alberta Solictor-general dated 2 October 2001. The letter stated, "these two individuals were well-known agents of a foreign power who are capable of posing a threat to Canada." The nature of the threat - terrorist, espionage or both - was not identified.

Diane Francis, "Iranian 'agents' toured Alberta natural gas hub," National Post, 28 June 2002.

Rumsfield memo asks DoD heads to help stem leaks

In a memo entitled "The Impact of Leaking Classified Information," dated 12 July 2002, United States Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfield asks his executives to get the word out on the dangers of leaking secrets. "It is wrong. It is against the law. It costs the lives of Americans. It diminishes our country's chance for success," he wrote.

Rumsfield asked the DoD heads to show leadership and meet with their staff "to discuss the seriousness of the damaging lack of professionalism we continue to see on a daily basis."

Available at http://www.fas.org/sgp/bush/dod071202.pdf

Gouzenko wins historic designation

Ottawa has named the 1945 defection of Soviet cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko a historic event. Gouzenko's defection gave the Canadian government its first warning that an extensive Soviet spy ring, based mainly in the public service, had been operating within Canada since 1924. Known as the Gouzenko Affair, this event is said to have marked the beginning of Canada's Cold War. After having lived under an assumed name in Toronto for many years, Gouzenko died in 1982 and his wife, Svetlana, passed on in 2001.

Anne Marie Owens, "Clerk who revealed spy ring wins historic designation," National Post, 22 July 2002.

It's official: Feds call Al-Qaeda a terrorist group

As per last year's Anti-Terrorism Act, the federal government has officially designated al-Qaeda as a terrorist group, making it a criminal offence for Canadians to conduct business with or help its members. At present, the list of designated terrorist groups numbers seven, all of which are Sunni Muslim organizations.

Canadian Alliance Solicitor-General critic Kevin Sorenson scoffed at how long it has taken to designate these groups and questioned why Hamas and Tamil Tigers have not identified on the list. CSIS director Ward Elcock said more groups will be added to the list and noted that each inclusion requires slogging through a "two-foot high stack of paper."

Bill Curry, "Al-Qaeda heads list of official terrorist groups," *National Post*, 24 July 2002. Information on the Anti-Terrorism Act is available at http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/terrorism/

CSIS's intel source sharing raises civil liberties hackles

Relatives of a St. Catherines man who allowed CSIS to hand him over to United States officials say Mohamed Mansour Jabarah was misled. CSIS is reported to have brought the twenty year-old, Kuwait-born Jabarah from Oman for questioning and then persuaded him to cross the border at Niagara Falls for further interviews. According to his father, Jabarah only agreed to cooperate because he was led to believe he would only be detained for a few days before being allowed to return home to St. Catherines. The father also told the press that his son had not been given access to a lawyer while in Canada.

Since he crossed the border in May, Jabarah has been held at Fort Hamilton military base in Brooklyn. Unnamed U.S. officials are cited as saying he is suspected of ties to Al Qaeda and a foiled plot to bomb the Israeli and United States embassies in Singapore. Jabarah was arrested in June in Oman under unclear circumstances. Singapore officials allege that Jabarah led the embassy bomb plot and had ordered members of Jemaah Islamiya, an Islamic fundamentalist group with units throughout southeast Asia, to acquire 17 tonnes of ammonium nitrate to make explosives.

CSIS says it was careful to adhere to Canadian laws in handling Jabarah. Its watchdog, the Security Intelligence Review Committee (SIRC), is reported to have begun a preliminary investigation into CSIS's conduct in this case. The Canadian Civil Liberties Union has called on SIRC to make the results of its investigation public as soon as possible. The Canadian Arab Federation says CSIS has set a dangerous precedent in handing over Jabarah to the United States.

Allan Thompson, Canadian held at U.S. military base," *Toronto Star*, 3 August 2002; Allan Woods, "Al-Qaeda suspect co-operated, CSIS says," *Globe and Mail*, 1 August 2002; Allan Woods, "Ontario terror suspect interests spy agencies," *Globe and Mail*, 30 July 2002; Rod Mickleburgh, "U.S. holds Canadian as al-Qaeda conspirator," *Globe and Mail*, 27 July 2002; Allan Woods, "Terror suspect was outgoing, teacher says," *Globe and Mail*, 27 July 2002.

Hanssen's treachery probably hurt Canada too

Briefing memos obtained by the *Ottawa Citizen* indicate that CSIS believes its interests were harmed by the actions of convicted FBI spy Richard Hanssen, but not as much as would have been the case if Canada engaged in offensive intelligence operations.

A CSIS memorandum states, "U.S. officials have already commented publicly that the damage is extensive. As CSIS is a defensive intelligence service, the damage will be less in Canada."

Other materials, which appear to have been put together for use by CSIS director Ward Elcock, indicated that the Hanssen case "has had a serious impact" on U.S. operations. "By extrapolation, any time a close ally of the service is affected by such an event, there are repercussions for Canadian equities."

Canada regularly shares intelligence with allies, including United States law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

Fifty-eight year-old Hanssen is currently serving a life sentence for the espionage he committed during twenty-five years of employment with the FBI.

Jim Bronskill, "FBI mole likely hurt Canada: CSIS," Ottawa Citizen, 26 July 2002.

CSE helped U.S. convict terror suspect

According to Paris-based newsletter *Intelligence Online*, Canada's counterpart to the NSA and GCHQ, the Communications Security Establishment, passed on intercepts that were used to prosecute Lebanese-born, United States citizen, Mohamad Hammoud. Hammoud was accused of running a cigarette smuggling ring and passing on the profits to militant Islamic group Hezbollah.

Though it is known that CSIS provided the United States with evidence in this case, Intelligence Online's assertions of CSE involvement are surprising. Reporting on the story, the Ottawa Citizen, noted that CSE is not permitted by law to intercept the electronic communications of Canadians, even if the person being targeted is based in another country. As well, Canada and its allies have agreed not to spy on each other's citizens. The Citizen quoted CSE spokesman David Campbell as saying the establishment "does not, by law, target Canadians and we do not, by agreement, target our closest allies, citizens."

However, the 2001 *Anti-Terrorism Act* enables CSE to attain ministerial approval to intercept communications where there are reasonable grounds to suspect terrorist activity. The Citizen also pointed out that CSE regularly shares its intercepts with CSIS, though the identities of any Canadian citizens that might be captured by the intercept are normally obscured. If it can demonstrate that the obscured identity of the Canadian had to be revealed because it was information relating to a "threat to the security of Canada," CSIS can request that names be revealed. Thus, explained the Citizen, "if a suspected terrorist in another country telephoned an associate in Canada, the CSE - with ministerial approval - could legally listen in."

Jim Bronskill, "Canadian spies help convict terror suspect," Ottawa Citizen, 16 August 2002.

Intelligence Assessment Secretariat Looking for Latin America Analyst

The Intelligence Assessment Secretariat (IAS), located within the Privy Council Office (PCO), was recently looking to hire a Latin America analyst. The advertisement read as follows:

Permanent position.

The position is located within the following governmental organization(s): Privy Council Office.

SALARY: \$71,888 to \$82,196 (PM-06)

LANGUAGE: English essential.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: USEFUL INFORMATION

WHO CAN APPLY:

Persons residing or working across Canada and Canadians residing abroad.

WORK ENVIRONMENT:

Assigned area: Latin America, the Caribbean or parts thereof.

CHALLENGE:

Support for senior government decision makers, including the Prime Ministers, Ministers and officials of PCO, DFAIT and other departments, through policy-neutral assessments of foreign political, economic, strategic and security issues concerning a specific geographic or functional area.

Support for the Canadian intelligence community, through coordination of inter-departmental assessment activities in support of the Intelligence Assessment Committee (IAC) and through coordination with allied intelligence assessment agencies.

Contribution to development of IAS strategies and policies for assessment sharing, marketing and client services, and planning and coordination activities.

EDUCATION:

Graduation with an acceptable degree at the MA level from a recognized university with specialization in political science, economics, OR a combination of education, training, and experience related to the position, along with some appropriate post-graduate training.

EXPERIENCE:

Extensive experience in researching a wide range of primary sources of information on developments in Latin America and the Caribbean or parts thereof, (hereafter characterized as "the assigned area") and in international relations.

Extensive experience as an active participant in policy, research or analytical meetings on issues related to the assigned area.

Extensive experience in preparing, presenting and defending effectively oral and written briefs to senior officials.

Extensive experience participating in and coordinating small task forces or working groups.

Extensive experience in network building and client-service relations.

KNOWLEDGE:

Expert knowledge of the political system, politics, and social and economic developments in the assigned area.

Expert knowledge of the geography and basic infrastructure of the assigned area.

Expert knowledge of developments in foreign relations of the assigned area.

Extensive knowledge of Canadian foreign and commercial policy objectives and strategies in the assigned area.

Expert knowledge of the principles, concepts and methodologies involved in the assessment of international political, economic, strategic, and security issues.

Expert knowledge of the mandates and activities of international and regional organizations.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS / COMMENTS:

Candidates from outside the federal Public Service may be required to pay for their own travel and relocation expenses.

*Spanish fluency (comprehension and spoken) essential.

*First-hand experience on the ground in the assigned area.

DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS:

Reading ability (or more) of Portuguese.

Experience in working in the Canadian Intelligence Community.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT:

Security Clearance - Top Secret Special Access Level III - this factor is not used at the preselection stage.

KEY ELEMENTS: Items marked with an asterisk are key elements. Candidates who do not meet these criteria will be screened out.

Quote the reference number and clearly indicate your CITIZENSHIP.

An eligibility list may be established for the staffing of similar vacancies.

REFERENCE NUMBER: PCO50738AJCR35

CLOSING DATE: August 26, 2002

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