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## SO YOU WANT TO BE TO A SPY?

Well it's going to involve a lot of tough preparation. Only the very best recruits can become fully fledged agents who we trust out in the field. However, if you think you have it in you, then get ready for some serious training.

# SPIES LIKE US

In this book you will discover what it takes to be a spy. Learn the art of **SECRET CODES**, practise tailing people and building secret dossiers, discover amazing **GADGETS** and much more. At the end of some sections you will get a heads-up on **KEYWORDS** to remember and each step will elevate you from the rank of **RECRUIT** through to a full-blown **SECRET AGENT**.

To be a successful spy, you must first know what it is a spy actually does. Let's see what the dictionary says:

### Definition of a **SPY**:

A spy works for a government or organization to secretly obtain information on an enemy or competitor. The professional term for spying is **ESPIONAGE**.



RIGHT NOW YOU  
ARE RANKED AS A

## RECRUIT

AND ONLY THE BEST GET  
PROMOTED. GOOD LUCK!

# TYPES OF SECRETS

Can you keep a secret? If you can't then you're going to have real trouble – it's one of the most important aspects of the job! The secrets you might be dealing with fall into three basic areas:

## INDUSTRIAL SECRETS

Imagine a technology company learning the secrets of a competitor months before they announce a new phone – then immediately launching their own version based on this stolen technology. Or a pharmaceutical company releasing a new drug before their rival, who spent many years developing it. This kind of industrial and corporate espionage really does happen!

## MILITARY SECRETS

Knowing how many troops the enemy has, where they are located and how well they are armed is vital to any country, especially in times of war. Knowing the strength of an enemy means you can find weak points or launch surprise attacks against them. But it's not just governments who try to discover such information; military secrets can also be used by terrorists to pick out targets and find their weaknesses.

## POLITICAL SECRETS

From blackmailing politicians about their private lives through to discovering sensitive information about a country's economy, political secrets are just as valuable as technological ones. Imagine knowing how a government intends to act towards other countries – and even who they are spying on.

# TYPES OF SPIES

## MOLES

Moles are hidden deep within governments or organizations. As part of their job they will have access to secret files, although they won't usually steal these unless instructed to do so.

## DOUBLE AGENTS

These sneaky spies often pretend to spy for one country, when in fact they are spying for another. For example, an American agent spying in Russia decides to pass false information back to America while actually passing on secret information to the Russians. The real skill of a double agent is creating and distributing disinformation – information that sounds real enough but is actually a lie.

## SLEEPER AGENTS

Sleepers don't fall asleep on the job (never a wise move for any spy!). Instead, they work their way through the ranks of governments or other organizations, accessing secrets that would otherwise be almost impossible to get. Sleeper agents often don't spy for many years and are only activated when needed.

## DEFECTORS

Sometimes you just don't agree with the boss and want to switch sides. That makes you a defector, and a very dangerous person at that. If you become a defector, you'll have to watch your back at all times.



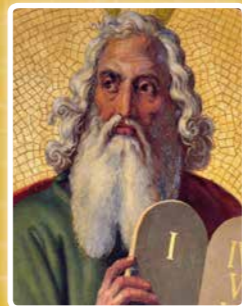
# SPIES IN HISTORY

You might have seen the glamour and adventure of spies through characters like James Bond and think that spycraft is a modern invention – but that’s not the case. The art of spying is an ancient and respected one, occurring around the world and across many cultures. Spying has been used throughout history so that armies and governments could gain the upper hand.



## ANCIENT EGYPT

The earliest recorded example of spying comes from ancient Egypt around 1274 BC. During the war between Pharaoh Ramesses and a group called the Hittites, spies were sent into the Egyptian camp, posing as deserting soldiers. They convinced the Egyptians that the enemy army was much further away than it really was. The cocky Pharaoh believed the spies and marched some of his men into an ambush.



## SPIES IN THE BIBLE

The crafty Hittites weren't the only historical figures doing some shady spying, *The Old Testament* is littered with examples of espionage. One example from the *Book of Numbers* sees Moses sending out spies to check the land ahead when the Israelites reached the borders of Canaan.



## THE ART OF WAR

Meanwhile, in ancient China, military general Sun Tzu spoke of how useful spies were in his famous book, *The Art of War* (a manual about how to conduct warfare, not paint it, in case you were confused).



## THE FRUMENTARII

In ancient Rome, you couldn't even trust the wheat collectors – the Roman equivalent of the tax man. While Rome didn't have an organized spying network, the wheat collectors, known as the Frumentarii, performed the same duties as the Secret Service. Because they had access to locals and native lands, Emperor Hadrian used them to sneakily gather intelligence.



## A SPY OF WORDS

There are rumours that playwright William Shakespeare was a spy for England. The finger has also been pointed at the man who influenced Shakespeare – Christopher Marlowe.

While at university, Marlowe had several unexplained absences during which he claimed to be engaged in 'matters of benefit to his country'.

Some say his mysteriously early death was a cover for him to change identity, becoming William Shakespeare himself! If he was a spy, then he was a good one, leaving a trail of mystery that still hasn't been untangled.



## THE GREAT GAME

In the mid 1830s the term 'The Great Game' was used to describe the increasing rivalry between Britain and Russia over the Central Asian region, although there was nothing fun about it. An intense bout of spying occurred between both sides until war broke out in Afghanistan. Sandwiched between India and Russia, it was an important strategic country to claim (sadly, this is still a reason for ongoing conflict there almost 200 years later).



## REAL SPIES



Name:

### JAMES ARMISTEAD LAFAYETTE

During the American Revolution, Lafayette became the first Afro-American double agent when he began spying on the British. Lafayette was a slave when war broke out and was (remarkably) granted permission to join the army. He then posed as a runaway slave and infiltrated British General Benedict Arnold's camp.

# THE GREAT WAR

Spying rose to a peak during World War I (1914–1918) and it became a particularly deadly game to play. When 11 German spies were caught in Britain, they were sentenced to death at the hands of the firing squad at the Tower of London.

During the war, espionage techniques became ever more daring and paranoia rippled through the public. Anything and everything was used to convey secret messages – loaves of bread, the whirling arms of a windmill and even steam locomotives, which spat out Morse code messages (see page 56 for more on Morse).

Paranoia peaked when two cats and a dog were spotted repeatedly crossing British trenches, leading officers to suspect that the animals had been planted by the enemy to relay messages!

The war was the start of spy tradecraft as we know it now; the very skills you are about to learn in order to complete your training.



REAL SPIES

Name:

**MARGARETHA GEERTRUIDA ZELLE MACLEOD**

Also known as: **MATA HARI**

Margaretha Geertruida Zelle MacLeod – better known as Mata Hari – was a Dutch exotic dancer who lived in Paris. She wooed Allied generals into revealing wartime secrets, which she then passed on to the Germans. When she was finally caught and arrested, she had to face the firing squad for her crimes.



REAL SPIES

Name:

**LUDOVICO ZENDER**

Also known as: **THE SARDINE SPY**

German secret agent, Ludovico Zender, traded canned fish to Peru. But hidden in his invoices for sardines were coded details of British shipping movements along the Scottish coast. He was caught in 1915 when the British authorities noticed that sardines were not in season in the winter. He was the last spy to be executed at the Tower of London.

# BUILD YOUR OWN HQ

As a spy you need somewhere to relax – a base to store the intelligence you've gathered and from which to plan your next mission. For this you will need a **HEADQUARTERS**. It has to be somewhere safe, away from prying eyes and defensible against your enemies – everybody else who doesn't have the same security clearance as you!



## Mission briefing

You may not be able to build an underground secret base, but you need to find a location in which you can construct your own HQ. It could be in your house – try the attic, the cellar or even under the stairs. If you have a garden, then maybe you can repurpose the shed or build a den from which you can tackle your training missions.

**REMEMBER:** your HQ is the one place you need to keep secret. Good luck, Recruit!

## HOT HEADQUARTERS

**THULE AIR BASE** How's this for some icy inspiration? This US military installation lies within the Arctic Circle and, due to the weather, it is only accessible for three months per year.



**AREA 51** This huge base is located north of Las Vegas bordered by the Extraterrestrial Highway. It's the United States' most secure military installation and, officially, it doesn't exist! It is where stealth fighters first flew and where it is thought future spy aircraft are built and tested.



**CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN** America's Air Force Space Command runs perhaps the most famous underground base. Protected by a 25-ton door, built on huge springs to absorb the blasts and carved from solid granite, Cheyenne Mountain might not be so secret but it is invincible.



**RAVEN ROCK** Also known as Site R, this underground facility is used for the 'Continuity of Operations Plan' – a secret plan for how the USA would continue in the event of a cataclysm, such as a meteor strike or nuclear war.

