

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FRAUDULENT DETECTORS 1990 - ?

INCLUDING: ADE 651, GT200, ALPHA 6, Sniffex, Sniffex PLUS, HEDD1, PSD-22, DKL LIFEGUARD, H3TEC, GADE651, AL-6D, KHOJI, QUADRO TRACKER, MOLE, TSMT-102035

A TALE OF DESPERATION, GULLIBILITY, GREED FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

The purpose of this document is to scope the trade in fake detectors. It attempts to draw together the collective knowledge available on the internet.

It can be used in conjunction with the Accounting For Fraud Spreadsheet to identify the main known variants of the fraud, their history, and spread of the trade

It is also intended to demonstrate the size of the business, and the substantial cost in life, injury and property caused by the false claims for these devices.

Neither this document nor the accompanying spreadsheet are exhaustive accounts. We will seek to update both as new information or suggestions are received.

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INTRODUCTION

The search for explosives to save life, people in disasters or criminal investigations, the hunt for drugs, the drive/greed to get rich and find gold or oil. All tend to be characterised by desperation.

Desperate markets breed conmen, profiteers and gullible or corruptible buyers.

Desperate markets are distorted markets.

We will kick off with a quote from <http://reason.com/archives/1996/11/01/box-of-dreams/2> and James Randi, who has diligently campaigned against many variants of this fraud since the mid 1990s, and of course, has such an outstanding reputation for de-bunking bunkum (We acknowledge that the UK campaign was inspired by James Randi and the JREF – randi.org):

If there's a lesson to be learned from this, it goes beyond the old standard that people can be really dumb. From talking to Quadro believers, you can sense the sheer desperation of the fight against drugs and guns in the schools and in public that drives a man who might not be a total nincompoop to want to believe. Randi was on a crusade to convince Quadro buyers to renounce the device, but he didn't always succeed.

"Most of them get very angry at the suggestion they were fooled, and they probably never will change their mind. People have such faith in their own perception--they think what they see and hear necessarily represents the real world, but it's a very filtered view. That's why magicians are so successful. The spectator chooses to believe they are seeing what they think they are seeing."

On the subject of the sellers, Randi went on to say:

"They could start out thinking it works, test it and find it doesn't make sense, and then decide that there must be some sort of unknown principle of science or divine influence. They don't know why it worked in the first place, and then they've invested their money and reputations in it".

Despite our utmost respect for James Randi, while we accept the basic principle that many customers of these frauds are easily fooled, the facts show that many are also bribed.

We also want to highlight that although some of the sellers may have been conned originally, there has been enough information available for long enough, that none of them have any proper excuse for continuing to avoid proper testing, or to admit that the principle of dressed up dowsing can not and does not work.

Further, thanks to James Randi and many others, no one in the World who is either still using these devices, or considering buying them, should have any excuse for not seeking proper testing at the very least, if not the obvious immediate ban.

The claims made for all these devices are completely unsupported by any known scientific principles. It is self-evident that if any or all of these devices did operate, then it would be a very major scientific breakthrough, and they would provide exceptional utility and value, even at the highly inflated prices we have seen charged.

James Randi and others have challenged all the known companies involved to undertake proper testing. Such testing, whether for the \$1 million USD available from the JREF (James Randi Educational Foundation) for a successful test, or with another recognised institution e.g. MIT would enable them to put out a press release and sit back and watch the money roll in.

None will accept the challenge claiming that the JREF Million Dollar Challenge is itself a fraud; that Randi is 'just' a magician; the money does not mean anything to them; that

testing under controlled conditions cannot work for their device; that the testers are not fully trained; that contamination affects testing; having agreed to testing, subsequently claiming it was unfair – amongst others.

These excuses neatly echo the same sort of get out of jail attempts used by other deluded or fraudulent proponents of everything from psychic powers to perpetual energy machines etc.

This is a brief history of the fraudsters and their frauds that have leeches on to desperation and corruption to find markets for fake detectors.

The history is dominated by a number of common factors:

- 1.Devices are characterised by a free pivoting radio aerial/pointing device attached to a handle/or housing. Some have added but useless electronics or connecting cables.
- 2.Pseudo science – The use by the makers and sellers of fake, of sometimes vaguely plausible explanations for the working principles of their devices. In some cases the explanations have changed over time, not only being nonsense in themselves, but contradictory with previous assertions.
- 3.Testing/proving - Manufacturers and sellers of these devices never have proper test data to support their claims. Any they do have is never controlled, double blind testing (the only satisfactory benchmark). Any data they do produce is either from non-valid testing, or unnamed sources. Normally they rely almost entirely on personal testimony (or anecdotal evidence), which is equal to none at all. Any attempt to get them to undergo proper testing usually results in diversion, excuses ignoring tactics, legal threats, or personal attack.
- 4.Extortionate margins – almost every one of these devices is characterised by very low production costs, and very high prices. This is a function of both the fraud and greed (kickbacks often inflate the price to the end user), and the desperation in the market i.e. easier to justify expensive items when market is buying out of fear or greed.
- 5.All make exceptional claims for performance e.g. over long distances, or through any barrier.
- 6.No valid history of operability through various incarnations i.e. every time one of these devices is independently tested it fails.
- 7.Fraud and corruption in the sales/purchases. Most have taken place in markets with poor or non-existent purchase controls, and where bribery and corruption are rife.

The background to this document is a campaign started in the UK in late 2008 against the British companies selling these devices (specifically the GT200 and ADE651), following the public Million Dollar Challenge by James Randi to the ADE651.

Since then a small group of campaigners have kept the issue alive on the internet, and by harassing the sellers and trying to draw the issue to the attention of as many people as possible. Subsequently the story was picked up by the New York Times, and BBC Newsnight, amongst others, and has gained momentum.

Early on the Campaign in the UK discovered previous predominantly blogger efforts to publicise the fraud in various forms, along with a lengthy history of James Randi following the fraud and challenging variants that came to his attention. The UK Campaign relied heavily on the initial lead supplied by James Randi regarding the ADE651, and subsequently unearthed substantial information regarding both the ADE651 and other variants.

This document quotes freely from the work of others who have followed single or multiple strands of this fraud. Particular note should be given to Lumpy Low, whose blog has followed the history of these frauds in great detail since 2007. Similarly, many thanks to Dr Keith Conover, for his work on the DKL Lifeguard, Carl/Techhead for his efforts on H3Tec, Dr. Bruce Scheier, Dr Bruce Hood, Wikipedia, BBC Newsnight, Rod Norland, Techowiz, and many others who have left parts of the history to be culled into this summary history.

In return for the liberal quoting of the above, to those who have contributed to or participated in the campaign against these devices, this document is free of copyright. For anyone else, permission to reproduce in whole or in part is required.

The objectives of the campaign were and remain:

- 1.To shut down the trade on the UK. To see the principles in the UK prosecuted and convicted. To recover as much money as possible to be used for humanitarian purposes in the countries where the devices were sold.
- 2.To shut down manufacturers and sellers of similar devices wherever they are established (e.g. Unival/HEDD1 Germany.), and see the principles prosecuted and convicted.
- 3.To effectively end any cross-border trade in these devices.
- 4.To leave a legacy that makes the recurrence of this particular fraud less likely in future.
- 5.To make a small but effective contribution to a more rational World, and against corruption.
- 6.To identify how the fraud was perpetrated with UK Government collusion from 1998-2004, when much evidence already existed against these devices. To identify why the UK Government took so long to act after the MOD and Defence Select Committee were informed in late 2008 and early 2009 by members of the campaign.
- 7.To identify why the UK Police and CPS have taken so long to take meaningful action against the UK Companies and their principles.

DOWSING

These devices have often been called tarted up dowsing rods, and for good reasons. That is what they are, however much pseudo science they are wrapped in.

Dowsers have a long and completely unsupported history of claims to finding things. From water underground, to minerals, to people.

At one point, James McCormick of ATSC Ltd, who sold the ADE651, claimed that the effect was similar to dowsing.

All correctly controlled testing of dowsing has shown it works no better than random chance.

The dowsing effect is in fact the Ideomotor effect i.e. imperceptible, even subconscious movements of the body are transmitted through the dowsing device, causing apparent motion of the dowsing device in a given direction, which masquerades as detection.

A user 'testing' the device, can be easily fooled into believing that the effect they witness is indeed the 'detector' identifying the target. This is because the Ideomotor effect can produce quite dramatic movements/torque in the swinging antenna or equivalent i.e. even tiny movements of the body are magnified by the lack of friction in the mechanism.

One of the preferred methods of diversion from the issue of proper testing by the manufacturers and sellers, is to suggest a personal demonstration, where the targets can be set up so that the operator is aware of their location, either in advance, or because the targets have been left in full view, or where the choice of options is limited, or relatively easily intuitively estimated.

With many still supporting dowsing for applications other than explosives detection, they are effectively labouring under the same delusion, or ignorance, and this helps to keep the dowsing myth going.

As with all matters of faith over evidence, the continued assertion from dowzers that it is effective, helps enable an environment where dowsing devices can be sold, often at extortionate prices. An environment of gullibility, effectively helps frauds and scams breed, whether the participants are all aware of the fraud or not.

In the case of the fake detectors, particularly where sold as explosives detectors, there is no doubt that the main players knew exactly what they were doing.

We feel it is important to highlight the dowsing issue because it is a well documented case of where an apparent paranormal capability has been thoroughly discredited and proven useless, all personal testimony to the contrary aside as worthless non-evidence.

Whatever fancy dressing the explosives detectors are got up in, they are clearly operating on a dowsing Ideomotor effect, and can be easily demonstrated as that, even without extensive testing and evaluations of their components.

If we do not highlight the dowsing effect in this wave of the fraud, it remains as the basis for further manifestations in future,

Hence, dowsing is not harmless even when used in apparently relatively harmless applications.

Some, including James Randi, have suggested that dowsing is one of the most powerful effects, and I have agreed from personal experience that it can be compelling. However, this is the primary defence against charges of fraud, and some have already used it to get away with their version. Part of the purpose of this condensed history and accounting is to highlight that all the sellers have had ample opportunity to back down, and therefore, all are clear frauds, with no excuses left.

Particularly when the devices are sold as explosives detectors (but in every case where a substantial price is asked), once the sellers are made aware of serious doubts, or presented with clear evidence, they should at least agree to proper independent testing. If they do not, then either they are at best stupid and immoral, or, they are simply corrupt and fraudulent, as well as immoral.

In other words, we do not believe there is a defence in ignorance or sincere belief, once it can be publicly shown they have been warned. There is not a single case where we are aware that the manufacturers or sellers have not been informed of the clear evidence that these dowsing variants cannot and do not work.

THE HISTORY AND CONNECTIONS

Dowsing for Explosives, Oil, Minerals, People, and Drugs

We have collected pictures of the majority of the devices we have identified in this fraud. The gallery highlights the similarities between the variations.

However, the history shows remarkable similarities between variants in their appearance, way they have been marketed, and justified. The behaviour of the perpetrators when challenged also has many parallels, and clear evolutionary trails. Given the limited room to manoeuvre that the fraudsters have when trying to rationalise the irrational, perhaps these wiggles are not surprising.

However, we believe these similarities are a good guide to avoidance of this fraud or similar in future, and to the behaviour of fraudsters in other areas as well.

It is easy to see the family tree of this fraud in some cases i.e. evolution of products, people and businesses involved. In others the roots or conception of the individual fraud are not entirely clear. However, the similarities are there to highlight the typical and common nature of the frauds. We feel that it is highly unlikely any of the so called 'inventors' came up with their ideas out of the blue,, and that most either saw a dowsing device and re-engineered it, or copied an existing variant of the fraud e.g. the development of GT200 and ADE651 from the Mole.

We have gathered together key data and documented history of what we believe are the main examples of this fraud, and its variations, starting with the birth of Quadro Tracker in the USA in the early 1990s, and through to the devices we believe are still on the market today. If we have missed any out we would be delighted to add them.

We believe that there are a great many other examples of the dowsing fraud, going back many years, but feel that to try to include them all would be too major a task. Hopefully the limited scope of this will still enable lessons to be learned, and action to be taken.

We have tried to follow the same format for each incarnation, in order to assist with cross reference.

Where possible we have collated as much information as we can find in the form of: a brief history of each product; a summary of the claimed capabilities; a summary of the claimed operating principles; a summary of strategies and tactics employed by the fraudsters to deflect or handle criticism.

We have also produced a spreadsheet which details known/documented sales of the known variants, along with other relevant data e.g. companies and agents involved, and countries where sales are known or suspected. This highlights an estimated \$200 – 250 million USD of sales around the World.

We have confirmed reports that these devices have been relied upon in Iraq and Thailand, where subsequent bombings took many hundreds of lives, let alone serious injuries caused, and property damage sustained.

It is therefore not unreasonable to apportion a cost of this fraud running into billions of dollars, although it is unlikely that we can ever account fully for the total bill when considering the cost/value of deaths, injuries, and property, and probability that we will not trace every last cent.

Further, the accounting simply cannot realistically estimate the Opportunity Cost of the money wasted on the initial purchases, including both the actual amount paid to the originating companies, as well as all the sweeteners or bribes i.e. the value had that money been invested in equipment that does work in the detection of explosives, drugs etc. Or if the money had been spent on schools and hospitals, or almost any other useful investment.

Another cost is that of lost liberty, where these devices register a false positive, which is inevitable due to random chance factor. How many people have been arrested and jailed on suspicion of handling explosives or drugs?

Finally, the other element that can not be accounted for, but needs to be added to the charge sheets, is the fact that the sellers of these devices as explosives detectors are accessories to murder where they have been used for explosive detection and deaths or injuries have resulted.

THE GUILTY

1993-1997 QUADRO TRACKER QRS 250G and QRS3000 a.k.a. The Positive Molecular Locator

'Inventor': Wade Quattlebaum, Malcolm Roe, Guy Womack, John Wagner, William J. Long, Ray Fisk

Company: Quadro Corporation, Harleyville, South Carolina, U.S.A. Malcolm Roe,

Estimated Unit Price, Sales and Revenues: \$400 -8000/1000/\$4200000

Brief Description: three principal components. A "locator card" purportedly containing a "signature" of the object to be detected was inserted into a plastic "card reader" about the size of a tape cassette that could be attached to the user's belt. This was connected to a hand-held unit about 4 inches (10 cm) long to which a horizontally swivelling metal antenna was attached

Claimed Capabilities: Detection of: Drugs/Narcotics, narcotics users, explosives, lost golf balls, people e.g. missing or escaped prisoners, alcohol, dead pets, and wild game animals. Detection through concrete, stone, steel, lead and brick.

Claimed Operating Range: Up to 500 miles

Claimed Operating Principles: (these are published claims by the company): Oscillating static electricity produced by the body inhaling and exhaling gases into and out of the lung cavity to charge the free-floating neutral electrons of the signature card with the major strength of the signal. In another description it was said that it worked on

Using a "carbocrystalized" signature card which was tuned to the identical frequency modulation as the object you were searching for. All matter contains exact molecular frequencies. When a magnetic field is created by a contained electrically charged body moving through space at a perpendicular angle moving to its direction, and that field is brought into alignment with another exact field, resonating at the identical frequency modulation, then both objects attract, just as two bodies are attracted toward each other in a gravitational field.

NARRATIVE: Wade Quattlebaum, a high-school drop out, and former used car salesman, apparently came up with the idea for finding lost golf balls.

Marketing was subsequently primarily focused on Schools for narcotics detection, and law enforcement agencies. An estimated 1000 units were sold for between \$400 and \$8000 each, mainly to Schools, School Districts, and local law enforcement agencies

Franchises were also sold e.g. \$13600 to two Houston-based Assistant US Attorneys – Guy Womack and John Wagner – were distributors in Alabama, Arkansas, New Mexico and Wyoming. A number of other distributors were also involved. Another was held by the Mayor of Lake Helen, Florida.

One distributor, William Long, had a history of fraud. As it turns out, the man who demonstrated the Tracker for HISD and the sheriff's department in Beaumont had a credibility problem himself: According to the FBI, Bill Long of Shreveport, the authorized Quadro distributor for Texas, was convicted in 1992 of numerous counts of mail fraud and theft. Long had been accused of embezzling federal job training funds granted to a research facility he directed at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, and was also found to have embellished his academic background. He was sentenced to ten months in prison.

The Quadro Tracker fraud came to an end in 1997. An FBI agent had become suspicious in 1995, and x-rayed the device, to discover that it was empty and did not contain any obvious electronics.

The FBI commissioned FBI laboratory technicians and Sandia National Laboratories to examine the device. They found that the Quadro Tracker contained no electronics whatsoever. It was merely an empty plastic box in which the only metal parts were a couple of wires and the antenna, which were not connected to each other. The antenna was merely a transistor radio aerial. Attorneys for Quadro Corp. later contended that the inductors and oscillators supposed to be inside the device "aren't the type usually thought of by electronics experts". The "locator chip" was shown to be equally fake; one example put on display by the FBI contained dead ants that had been frozen and stuck onto paper with epoxy glue.

Quattlebaum had earlier demonstrated the creation of a detector card to James Randi of the JREF. His observations suggested that Quattlebaum took a picture of the sought substance, made an enlarged copy, then cut that into small pieces and used one as the reference frequency for the Quadro Tracker, maintaining that an ordinary photo copier was actually an "electromagnetic frequency transfer unit". It was claimed that a missing person could be found by inserting a photograph of that person, or fingerprint.

Following the FBI testing, an injunction was served in against the promotion or sale of the Quadro Tracker in January 1996. At the same time the FBI sent out a warning to all law enforcement agencies in the U.S not to use the Quadro Tracker to establish probable cause.

Separately, the Attorney General of Iowa issued an injunction against Quadro Tracker and its Iowa distributor.

This was followed by a Grand Jury indictment against Quadro Tracker Corp, its Officers

and distributors, on 4 counts of mail fraud and conspiracy to commit mail fraud.

On the day that Womack was due to testify for the Defence, he was told he was under investigation in the case. When he took the stand he took the 5th Amendment 42 times.

Womack resigned as a US District Attorney and paid a \$5000 in settlement, without admitting wrongdoing.

The other defendants, Wade L. Quattlebaum, the company's president; Raymond L. Fisk, the vice-president; Malcolm S. Roe, the company secretary; and William J. Long, a distributor, were acquitted of all charges in January 1997, to the surprise of the Prosecution. It was felt that they had managed to persuade the Jury, or sew enough doubt, that they were not knowingly committing a fraud, despite the weight of evidence.

It should be noted that Roe has been implicated in subsequently exporting the fraud to Europe.

With 1000 sold, mainly to School Districts and Law Enforcement offices throughout the U.S., there has to remain the possibility of interference in the case to make it go away. Had the defendants been found guilty, would there have been legitimate claims against the users for false positive findings, or arrests?

This lack of official action is a characteristic of a few of the variants, and is troubling. Whether to save face, or to cover up more nefarious actions, we believe that had the Quadro Tracker principles been properly dealt with, the later frauds e.g. Sniffex may have had more trouble gaining traction.

An attorney for Quadro Corp, Tim Kulp, of Charleston, S.C. Who claimed to be ex-FBI, demonstrates some of the key 'defences' used by the fraudsters. He claimed no attempt was made by prosecutors to show that anyone was duped. Some who had complained to Quadro had received refunds, and satisfied customers proved it was not a fake.

He also made a telling comment when he said "If we legally have to prove how it works, then the whole psychic phones thing is an absolute wire fraud." Neatly side stepping the main issue, he manages to frighten the legislators and law enforcement by pointing out the stark staring obvious i.e. why should one type of fraud be prosecuted and not others?

Kulp also tried to claim that the law had no place interfering in the business, suggesting that "Where's the beef? If it's not inherently dangerous, and if purchasers believe it works and it comes with a money-back guarantee, what's the fraud?" It really takes very little effort to demolish that argument!

Kulp also played on issues surrounding the science. It is again common for the sellers to claim that the principles are unknown to science, and to make the flat earth argument i.e. science doesn't know everything e.g.

In court it was pointed out that the Quadro Detector had been carefully examined and that no "inductors, conductors, or oscillators" were found, though Quadro advertised those as the working parts of its "secret technology." Quadro claimed that theirs were not "ordinary" inductors, conductors, or oscillators. Theirs are of an advanced sort not yet known to "regular science."

Is this another reason why the authorities have trouble dealing with this type of fraud? Do they realise that they may be opening themselves up to all questions of faith based selling? Including religion?

There are also lessons to be learned from the buyers. One assumes that most were fooled by apparently impressive demonstrations, and not by kickback payments in this case. However, even after the fraud was exposed, some continued to defend as a deterrent (an idiotic and again easily demolished argument!).

There is also a characteristic tendency for buyers not to complain, in order to save face or cover up their involvement for whatever reason.

It was notable that Quadro Tracker both tried to cover themselves, while at the same time contradicting the bold assertions of capability. Having made the claims for performance, they also incorporated various disclaimers into their marketing material e.g. "The tracker will also locate specific drugs in solution. This means that even a person who had been using drugs will have traces in their bodily fluids, blood, etc. Thus the Tracker will indicate people who are using drugs, as well as those who are merely carrying it. Therefore extreme caution should be taken if searching a person, or making accusations, as they may, indeed, not be carrying drugs on them!". A wholly unfalsifiable claim and get out clause.

Or this, in an effort to avoid the injunction, Quadro even offered to attach with all sales literature and the Tracker itself a notice with the money-back guarantee which would read, in part: "Some scientists believe no known scientific principals [sic] could be responsible for Quadro Corporation products operating as we believe they do. The principals [sic] underlying the operation of Quadro Corporation products are not generally accepted by the scientific community. We invite you to examine Quadro Corporation products for yourself, educate yourself in the proper use and limitations of these products and make up your own mind."

In another effort to cover up the ineffectiveness of Quadro Tracker Roe tried writing to some of the customers. "Please be wary at this time of stating in court that the find was made solely as a result of using the Quadro Tracker," Roe warned. "We feel that if it is taken into court before we are fully prepared, it may have an adverse impact on getting the clearance [from the Justice Department we so badly need. Tell them the dog did it! Or you were told by an informer." A clear admission that he knew Quadro Tracker was not operable.

In addition, Quadro Tracker Corp also made legal threats to Sandia Labs, a common effort by fraudsters to scare off critics.

In conclusion, it is also interesting to note that James Randi suggests Quattlebaum had previously asked Sandia to test an earlier version, which had failed. He apparently promised to do some work and return, but never did!

1996 – Current DKL Lifeguard Lifeguard, Silentguard, (Models 20, 301, Ver-Tex Receptor)

'Inventor'/Principles: Thomas Afilani, The Electroscope Company* plus DKL, Howard Sidman, Jim Bryant

*N.B. The Electroscope Company appears to be still in operation, selling a range of Long Range Locators supposedly designed to locate minerals. The Gravitator bears a strong resemblance to the DKL products. Other Electroscope products include the 20, 301 and System B bear a strong resemblance to the AL-6D from Diodebell Inc

We believe that the DKL Lifeguard is also manufactured and marketed from China.

Company: DKL International, Inc. 501 Church Street, Suite 317, Vienna, VA 22180
Tel: 703 938-6700 Web site: www.dklabs.com Email: dklabs@dklabs.com
Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business (Somewhat ironic!)

Estimated Unit Price, Sales and Revenues: Unknown

Brief Description: The device consists essentially of a black rectangular box about 3 inches tall, 1 inch thick, and 8 inches long. When a handle that comes out the box is used, the box swings freely. There's also an antenna, a small laser similar to those in lecture pointers, and a red LED light. There are some electronics inside.

Claimed Capabilities: Detect living human beings at distances of up to 500 meters through any material. DKL's LifeGuard instruments can locate and track any living human being more than 500 yards away in the open and at shorter distances through concrete walls, steel bulkheads, heavy foliage, earthworks, or up to 10 feet of water. All three LifeGuard models can detect and lock onto a person in three to five seconds, and they can distinguish a human from any other animal, even a gorilla or an orangutan. Detection in stationery or moving vehicles. Lock on in 3-5 seconds. Saving lives.

From their own brochure at: <http://www.dklabs.com/images/LGBrochurev17.pdf>
LifeGuard helps police, fire, military, search & rescue and security personnel:
Protect troops & law enforcement officers in house searches
Detect hostages, fugitives & insurgents in buildings above or below ground
Locate victims in a mine, cave or fire reducing search times and danger to rescuers
Search trucks, boats, containers or trains for stowaways
Discover if there are any survivors in a building on fire before risking lives of rescue personnel. Patrol a perimeter, building or secured area quickly, safely and effectively.
Find lost people in wilderness areas, even underground or underwater

Dimensions: 33 cm x 19 cm x 8.9 cm (13"x7.5"x3.5")

Weight: 0.91 kg (2 lb.) Power: 9 VDC rechargeable battery Time to charge fully: 4 to 6 hours Laser: Red. Eye safe as per USFDA code level IIIA Model 1.0 may be used for detection with or without the computer. May be adjusted for long or short range operations. Specifications: Long Range: 0–500 meters. Short Range: 0–20 meters. The thicker and denser the barrier the shorter the range.

Component parameters for optimum performance: Operating Temp: -40°C to +85°C (-40°F to +185°F) Laser module parameters for optimum performance: Operating Temp: -10°C to +45°C (+14°F to +113°F) PC running Windows XP; at least 128MB of RAM
Environmental parameters per computer manufacturer's specifications
DKL software is copyrighted.

Claimed Operating Range: Up to 500 metres

Claimed Operating Principles: Dielectrics, electromagnetics, electrodynamics,

dielectrokinetics, dielectrophoresis, DKL's detectors locate and point toward a small irregular electric field generated by a human heart. And because the heart generates its electric signals at ultra-low frequencies, less than 30 cycles per second, they travel right through barriers that absorb or reflect higher frequency energy. This was supposed to be via a special filtering of the dielectric potential from human heartbeat.

NARRATIVE: It appears that DKL encountered Thomas Afilani and his so called invention of a frequency induction locator, and developed that concept into the Lifeguard range. It seems that DKL and the Lifeguard started to appear in 1996.

Marketing was primarily as a human detector, whether in Search and Rescue, or criminal/missing persons investigations.

In March 1998, and subsequently, James Randi at the JREF made challenges to DKL and Mr Sidman to take the Million Dollar Challenge. They ignored all approaches.

Also in early 1998, Dr Keith Conover of the Appalachian Search and Rescue Conference had suspicions aroused by a demonstration to him and his team. His initial interest turned to scepticism when he realised the basis of the claims as being highly improbable. He investigated further and decided that the Lifeguard had no workable principles.

He wrote to the FBI in Washington in February 2008, and again in April following failed Lifeguard testing at Sandia Labs. We are not aware of any FBI follow up investigations.

Efforts to persuade Conover he was wrong were made by DKL. Both personal approaches, offering demonstrations, and legal threats which never materialised.

Conover then discovered that Sandia Labs had carried out correctly run testing in March 1998. This concluded that the model tested failed and performed no better than chance. These tests were carried out in co-operation with DKL, and the tester was Sidman.

Following the previously agreed tests DKL claimed various reasons for failure e.g. sharp angles on containers, static and residual signals. Further, they then tried to manipulate the results to show favourable performance.

In October 1998 Sandia followed up with a dismantling of a Lifeguard and found that the "electric components could not possibly function as advertised."

DKL also made legal threats to Sandia Labs in August 1998.

Separately a US Army Lab researcher set up tests but DKL backed out at the last minute.

In October 1998 The National Institute of Justice's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Tech Center commissioned the Sandia report and concluded the circuitry was a sham.

At one stage the DKL website changed to emphasise stowaways as opposed to implying life saving in disasters.

Some other observations: When pointed out that the pointer was omni-directional an enquirer was told that "the electronics are directional". Essentially nonsense.

It appears that DKL never addressed the question as to why the device would not simply detect the operator heart signals?

Amazingly, to this day, the treasure hunting community still has adherents to this type of Long Range Locator(LRL), and Afilani seen as a hero by some.

As above, it seems that the Lifeguard is still sold as a life saving people detector.

Given that the various versions of Lifeguard have been shown to be entirely inoperable as claimed, it is remarkable that these products are still on sale in the U.S., and elsewhere.

1997 – 2002 MOLE

'Inventor'/Principles: Malcolm Roe (ex-Quadro Tracker) Gary Bolton, Robert Balais, James McCormick, Patrick Cardozo of Newcourt Systems Inc. of Toronto, Canada* plus other agents. See Accounting for Fraud Spreadsheet.

*N.B. Following the failure of the MOLE at Sandia Labs in 2002, this team split up. Bolton goes on to produce the GT200. McCormick the ADE651. Balais whereabouts unknown, but evidence he was still working with McCormick on ADE651 for a while. Cardozo – further information unknown.

Company: Global Technical Ltd

Estimated Unit Sales and Revenues: Unknown

Brief Description: from Sandia Labs Test Report

justnet.org/Lists/JUSTNET%20Resources/Attachments/440/moleeval_apr02.pdf

The most striking aspect of the MOLE on first examination, is the similarity to the Quadro Tracker, a fact highlighted by both James Randi and Sandia Labs. The connections between Quadro Tracker and MOLE are as yet unknown. We suspect either a straight copy, or that Quattlebaum or one of his associates on Quadro Tracker introduced Bolton or Balais to the idea, and they picked up the idea of exporting it. It has been suggested that MOLE was produced from the same moulds as Quadro Tracker.

To program the product for detecting one or more substances, the operator inserts the appropriate programming cards into a cardholder that is clipped to the operator's belt. The programming holder is attached to the search handle by a short cable with standard phono-jacks on each end. The search handle is a small black plastic handle with a radio type antenna mounted in a free turning pivot. When the antenna is fully extended, it can be balanced to protrude in front of the operator but is free to swing to either side with the slightest tilt of the operator's hand.

To initiate the search process, the operator supposedly generates static electricity by either standing stationary and taking a couple of deep breaths or slowly walking forward. The product is advertised to operate using static electricity only and requires no batteries or other power sources. A positive indication is said to occur when the antenna pivots across the operator's body and points toward the target material.

Claimed Capabilities: The MOLE programmable system was advertised as a detection system that is capable of detecting a number of substances either one at a time or several substances simultaneously. "tuned" to the "DNA of bullets,"

Claimed Operating Range: TBC

Claimed Operating Principles: TBC

NARRATIVE: At this point it is worth stating that the Sandia report states unequivocally that the MOLE operated no better than random chance i.e. useless. The tests were the correct double blind approach that we all urge the sellers of these devices to take. There is no room for any excuses for poor performance.

One might conclude that there is no more useful to be said about the MOLE, but since it apparently developed from the Quadro Tracker and spawned the ADE651 and GT200, (and they appear, with Sniffex/HEDD1 to be the biggest sellers), there are useful connections to be made on the trail of the fraudsters. We also see some of the common features of the fraud e.g. excuses.

Informative trends becomes apparent with the Quadro Tracker/MOLE/ADE651 and GT200. Primarily that, despite being aware of the failure of the MOLE, both Bolton and McCormick went on to avoid proper testing of the GT200 and ADE651. Had they still believed that the device worked, surely it was morally right and just plain common sense to get independent verification? All the excuses for the MOLE failure at the Sandia testing were eliminated. None of the MOLE principals has ever given any valid reason why the MOLE might have failed.

If, as we know, Bolton, or Balais first picked up the MOLE from Quattlebaum, Roe et al, then that was twice the device had failed testing, and yet they still exported it to the UK and beyond without apparent qualms.

Malcolm Roe was part of the group of entrepreneurs involved in the Quadro Tracker. When Quadro Tracker was shut down, Roe moved off to the UK, and continued to sell the Quadro with the new name, Mole.

From James Randi the following information and apparently last known whereabouts of Roe:

I'm told that he is presently the Proprietor of The Club and Spa at Glynneath, in South Wales, UK. The person who is selling The Mole for Roe is a Gary Bolton from Kent, who gets £13,000 for it, plus extra for a training course and other signal cards. In the USA, the gadgets were made in a small assembly location that was raided by the FBI when they closed it all down. Now it's made in the basement of an apartment building in a town called Brynmawr, about 40 miles north of Glynneath. It's fronted as a plastics firm.

Apparently Roe's well-known cantankerous nature has led him into quarrels with the local council, the residents and the local brewery. He has a tiresome, annoying, rude attitude. And one of the numbers on Roe's mobile phone is Uri Geller's. Well, Geller has claimed that he invented a number of devices as wondrous as the Quadro/Mole, so maybe they're exchanging technical pointers....?

Roe has said that his ideal retirement spot would be Portugal, so if he ever finds that the UK authorities are finally moving in on him as the FBI did in the USA, that might be a

good place to look. But beware, Portugal! The Quadro/Mole just might emerge there under a new Portuguese name.

Randi reported that The Mole sold to the RCE for £13,000 (US\$24,000) a pop, and guess what, it didn't work! "I offered the JREF million-dollar prize to any member of the RCE, knowing that they had received training to use it, but they ignored me. I wonder why?"

The Glynneath club featured a floor show, and one artist who had played there, contacted me (Randi):

"My name is Ray Ronson and I'm a stage Hypnotist. I was booked to perform my act on the opening night at the Club and Spar in Glyn Neath (proprietor Malcolm Roe) in early 2002. As well as obtaining my fee for the performance, my wife and I were offered free membership to sample the delights of the new venue. Having visited several times, we got to know Malcolm and eventually about his little "gadget" that he claimed he invented. He also mentioned that he'd given a demonstration to the local Glyn Neath police force. The demonstration involved locating the premises in which the local drug dealers hid their "stash." Malcolm claimed the demonstration took place upon a local hilltop and was successful. Whether the police actually busted the premises, remains unknown.

Eventually Malcolm actually showed me The Mole, gave me a demonstration which involved locating an object hidden in his car, and told me that if ever his car were stolen he'd always be able to locate it. He then taught me how to use The Mole. I was told to hold it by the moulded plastic handle with my arm straight and bent at the elbow with my upper arm positioned straight down and sort of tucked into my hip, and I was successful in locating the hidden object in his car. The pointer thing led me to the object.

When I got home I did some experiments myself and discovered I could get the same results using a piece of wire inserted into the case of a ballpoint pen, and also when using Malcolm's Mole. I knew where the target object was, anyway — in Malcolm's car — and from what I know now, The Mole appears to be just a glorified dowsing rod that a child can make.

I've just remembered, in one of our conversations with Malcolm, with several people present, he said he knew a scientist in Ireland who had successfully travelled back in time and taken photographs of his parents' wedding! Also, Malcolm was adamant that gravity didn't exist.. "

The next major stage of the saga was that Balais and McCormick put up the MOLE for testing at Sandia Labs in 2002 without Bolton's authority. Following the glaring failure, Bolton fell out with McCormick and Balais who went on to set up ATSC in the UK and US, and the ADE651, while Bolton stayed with Global Technical, and re-invented the fraud as GT200.

We are aware of some sales of the Mole, but the history is a bit sketchy. We assume that Bolton, McCormick and Balais have destroyed records, and since it no longer exists, it is here as an important link as opposed to an active variant.

The involvement of the UK Ministry of Defence, The Ministry for Business (DTI/BIS) and Royal Engineers is a live issue however. Bolton used the involvement of these three parties to promote and sell the Mole and the GT200 very successfully around the World. There is no doubt that their involvement was substantial help, despite recent attempts by the MOD to deny this.

James Randi has even suggested that the Royal Engineers bought some MOLEs, although we are not aware of any admission of this by the MOD to date. If this is the case,

it may help to explain their apparent evasiveness about their role, and slow action to strangle the trade.

Please see Conclusions for further on the UK Government involvement.

It is worth noting that when the Mole failed the Sandia tests Balais made the following excuses:

Following the evaluation of the test results, the participants discussed the results.

Mr. Balais started by stating he could not explain the low performance of the product in the testing. He also stated that he intended to discuss the results with the factory.

Later he suggested that perhaps the exterior of the target container (film canister) was contaminated with the target material and that this contamination had spread to the boxes. He said that this could explain why he had detected empty boxes that were close by when the target was actually in a box farther away.

Sandia and NLECTC personnel agreed to examine the boxes by ion mobility spectrometry (IMS) for traces of contamination. Mr. Balais asked if he could scan the empty boxes. He was told that he could do so but the results would not be considered as part of the test. He proceeded to scan each of the four boxes and indicated that the MOLE had positive "hits" on all boxes. He then stated that he thought contamination had skewed the results of the tests.

It was suggested that if the boxes were contaminated then it would be likely that the hands of participants would be contaminated. Mr. Balais first scanned Mr. Reining's hands and indicated a positive "hit". He then scanned the hands of Mr. Cardozo, who had handled neither the target nor the boxes and indicated he got a negative response from the MOLE. He then scanned the hands of Mr. Murray and stated he obtained a positive response. He then scanned the hands of Ms. Dunne and stated he had obtained a positive response. Mr. Balais then stated that only he and Mr. Cardozo had not handled the materials. He was informed that this was not the case and that during the testing, Ms. Dunne had never handled any of the materials. He then asked to again scan Ms. Dunne's hands and this time he stated that the MOLE gave a negative response, but could not explain the previous positive response.

Follow-Up Tests

After the discussions ended, the flattened boxes were wrapped in clear plastic wrap and returned to Sandia for analysis. At Sandia on January 30, 2002, the boxes were unwrapped and the entire interior and exterior surfaces of each box were carefully wiped with a sampling paper that was analyzed by a Barringer Saber 2000 IMS explosives detector. The results for all surfaces were negative. Since this instrument is highly sensitive and capable of detecting less than a single fingerprint of explosive material, this effectively rules out any possibility that contamination occurred during the test.

We will see the 'contamination' excuse return with Sniffex and HEDD1.

2000 – Date H3Tec

'Inventor': Chuck Christensen

Company: H3 Tec, LLC, P. O. Box 150443, Ogden, UT, 84415, P: 602.464.3832,
F: 801.475.4984

Estimated Unit Sales and Revenues: \$10000/TBC

Brief Description: There is the main unit, comprising a free swivelling pointer housed in a plastic unit with hand grip, a notebook computer, a separate apparent dowsing rod, a BNC cable to connect the dowsing rod to the main unit, and a USB cable to connect the notebook to the main unit. It incorporates a 9v battery.

Claimed Capabilities: Explosives (though in an email Christensen denies selling H3tec as explosives detector such claims are still on his website and in other published material e.g. <http://www.rickbennett.com/H3Tec/H3Demo.html>), Drugs, including Crystal Meth labs, Hydro Carbons, Minerals e.g. gold, silver etc,

Claimed Operating Range: From satellite to detect battlefield IEDs. Up to 5 Miles for minerals/treasure hunting

Claimed Operating Principles: NIR or non-radio-wave technology—called nano-ionic resonance—that can detect any element, molecule, or sequential list of elements and molecules at great distances and through any shielding. Device targets the element. Element excited and H3Tec receives signal back. Nano-Ionic Resonance (NIR) is a term you will be hearing a lot about in the future. NIR is H3 Tec's branded name for the company-proprietary process of listening to atoms "talk." Every element that exists has a unique voice, which distinguishes it from every other element or atom in the periodic table of elements. H3 Tec has made important discoveries which, added to the existing known and established sciences, provide a method of talking to and listening to each atom's voice. That's why we say, "If it doesn't say 'H3 NIR Licensed Technology,' it simply won't do the job."

In the H3Tec Patent Application (Please note that this Patent does not require testing to apply for), they say that the principal is NMR or Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

NARRATIVE

Chuck Christensen claims to have invented the H3Tec around 2000 after some years of research. He has claimed to have invested \$3.5 million USD in the H3Tec. He claims to have degrees in Mechanical Engineering and Computing, and to have worked in an unspecified role on the Antares rocket program.

Given the timing we suspect that he encountered the Afilani invention/s and re-engineered them. Of course, it is possible that he totally independently developed the same basic concept, but, with an interest in treasure hunting, it is not unreasonable to expect that Christensen may have seen Afilanis' work, the DKL Lifeguard or the Quadro Tracker, and perhaps been fooled by the dowsing/ideomotor effect, or decided to get in on the con.

It appears that he has had some success selling to the treasure hunting long range locator fan club.

He has made various claims to military contracts and contacts, although none of these have been verified. These include that the H3Tec is in use with a General Shulz, and a Lt. Col Mitton, has been tested at Fort Liggett Hunter in California, is on service with the military in Iraq and Afghanistan, and is used by the Inter Mountain Bomb Squad. He has claimed that the H3Tec could be launched by satellite to detect battlefield IEDS.

In one of his more 'comical' claims, he suggests that a son of a friend joined the military, and had taken two H3Tec units with him. He went on to say that he had yet to hear back.

In an email, Christensen has claimed that he is wary of releasing his technology to the military as he fears being ripped off. Odd that he would just send 2 units off like that?

Separately he has made claims for unspecified but apparently significant finds of hydrocarbons and precious minerals as well as treasure troves.

Christensen has developed a network of users/distributors in the U.S.A. Who come out to defend him and H3Tec when legitimate questions are asked regarding the lack of proper testing on relevant forums.

In 2007 Christensen made a 'bold' attempt to sell his concept to the major mobile phone players including taking out a public advertisement in USA today virtually begging the CEO of Motorola to see him, and claiming that the H3Tec could prevent the USA becoming a Police state. It seems that Motorola ignored the plea. The excuse was that the CEO left a few days later. Mr Christensen has no excuses we can find as to why the other companies in the sector that he approached also turned him down.

Since then he has sometimes claimed that he cannot work with big corporations because his technology might be stolen. This is a recurring excuse for a number of the inventors of what is essentially the same device.

The H3Tec does contain perhaps the most impressive window dressing, or useless electronic components, even incorporating a hook up to a laptop. Their sales method is to sell the basic unit, plus annual software licences for different substance detection (see Quadro Tracker, MOLE, ADE651 GT200 and other reference card devices, with the add on costs of separate cards and training).

The sellers of this fraud have tried various ways to dress up the same basic functionality. There is an old rule to frauds. The more you dress them up, the more you can charge for them. There is no doubt, however, that the H3Tec is similar to all the others in this field in that it costs no more than a few hundred dollars to make, and sells for \$10000 plus.

It is notable that when previously challenged, Christensen has responded in the classic ways, common to all in this fraud:

Legal threats – A guy in the States who spotted the H3Tec fraud at a treasure hunting exhibition, has been challenging H3Tec for a few years now. He obtained an H3tec from a disgruntled buyer, and was able to show that it can not work, and that the electronics were meaningless. Christensen threatened him and the buyer with breaches of contract actions. Funnily enough, none have been forthcoming! See here:

<http://www.geotech1.com/forums/showthread.php?t=17173>

for background on the examination of the H3Tec, and the attempts by Christensen to silence the critics.

1.Christensen also uses the classic offers of demonstrations. He does the same with me, and ignores the criticism that these are worthless when it comes to properly evaluating the H3Tec.

2.Ad Hominem attacks. Christensen has called me 'girly boy', 'poopypants' and various other 'insults'. He questions the qualifications and motivation of his critics, yet never addresses the issue of proper testing head on.

3.Testimonials. Marketing relies largely on a few apparent wonder finds. (Actually, some are quite pitiable e.g. a hand with a few grains of precious metal on the website.) Either by Christensen himself (in which case we have continually asked why he is not a multi

billionaire already!), or his known associates, or by unnamed users.

4. Use of awards and Patents that do not prove the H3Tec works. In fact, we believe H3Tec have claimed awards they do not hold, or significance of awards that is not valid. Further H3 Tec continue to maintain that they have a facility at the Davis Technology College in Utah. The college tell us they no longer have any relationship with Chuck Christensen or H3tec, and that they will demand that H3Tec remove their details from their website.

Christensen has suggested that he has legitimate testing e.g. Chemir Labs. However, due to what they claim is client confidentiality, they would not release any details of any contacts with Christensen or H3tec. He has published a video in which a technician called John, identified as a Chemir Technician employee, apparently gets a demonstration. In it, H3Tec is shown to 'detect' a substance in a plastic box in the middle of a corridor, apparently free of any other items.

It is clear that the Chemir Labs demonstration was nowhere near a double blind test, and that is not in fact their area of expertise anyway.

We do not believe that Christensen and H3tec have sold many units, although, at \$10 000 plus, we maintain that each one is a substantial individual fraud. However, given his clear desire to sell his 'miracle' wand to the military, we believe that H3Tec must be shut down.

As with others involved in this fraud, it is possible that Christensen may really believe that his dowsing rod works. The capacity for fantasy is infinite in some. However, he has been challenged enough by now to have had the chance to question his so called invention, and at least even privately put it to the test properly. Hence why, along with all the others we are confident to say that they were or became frauds at some stage in their development.

Christensen has also used the classic excuses that not everything is yet known to science, and that his critics are not scientists, yet he ignores questions related to proper scientific procedures i.e. he tries to both use and deny science, both in his claims to working principle, and his suggestion that what he has discovered is as yet undiscovered...A fairly obvious contradiction!!

Christensen has been challenged to take the JREF Million Dollar Challenge, and has been offered lesser but substantial sums to prove the H3Tec under appropriate test conditions. He has refused or ignored these offers numerous times, using the usual excuses e.g. the MDC is rigged, or that he would fear giving away his secrets.

We might consider Christensen and the H3Tec as the most comical of the bunch, if the trade were not inherently unfunny.

2004 – Date Sniffex, Sniffex Plus, HEDD1

'Inventor'/Principles: Yuri Markov, Petar Mihalyov, Paul Johnson, David Vollmar, Frank Trier, John Wyatt, Mark Lindberg, Lee White, Ernest E. Griesser, Nicholas Klausgaard, Ilona Klausgaard

Company: Sniffex Inc. 2004 – 2006. Irving, Texas
Homeland Safety International 2006 – 2008. Irving, Texas
TASC Ltd., Bulgaria, 1000 Sofia, 4 Trapesitza Str., Entr. 4. Tel: 00359 887 083 394. e: office@tasc.bg

Sniffex Europe and Unival GmbH Unival Group GmbH, Am Hofgarten 4, 53113 Bonn, Germany, Tel: +49 228 92 68 58 – 0, info@unival-group.com, unival.com info@hedd1.com

Estimated Unit Sales and Revenues: \$10000 plus/TBC/TBC (Sniffex claimed they sold more than 800 devices outside the U.S., including to Government agencies in Estonia, Turkey, Russia and the Middle East)

Brief Description: A metal handle with a radio aerial attached capable of free movement. The handle contains two magnets and originally a 'secret' substance. Latterly HEDD1 has incorporated a battery. Accuracy

Major Components- Telescoping Antenna - The antenna is the pointer for the device. When Sniffex® detects a nitrous oxide based explosive or a weapon that has been fired, the antenna points or rotates in the direction of the explosive or weapon. This rotation occurs as Sniffex® enters into an area containing an abnormally high concentration of nitrous oxide radicals.

Casing - The casing houses two pairs of magnets and Container 19. It also serves as an attachment point for the antenna. At the attachment point there is a hinge that allows the antenna to rotate freely.

Magnets = Two pairs of magnets inside the casing create a magnetic charge within the device. One pair is on either side of Container 19, which creates the conditions necessary for the interference between the magnetic patterns.

Proprietary Component - The proprietary component (Container 19) is a small cylinder contained within the housing component and between the two pairs of magnets. This is the component that separates Sniffex® from all other explosive or weapon detection devices. Container 19 reacts with the nitrous oxide radicals when it comes into range and excites the radicals specific to the modulation of the magnetic field. The antenna is then able to find and point to the target.

Later, Sniffex started to claim it reacted to Nitrous Dioxide.

Claimed Capabilities: Sniffex® is a pocket-sized, hand held device for the detection of a wide variety of explosives including, but not limited to, TNT, dynamite, ammonite (diesel), PETN, RDX, gunpowder, Semtex, C4, and all nitrous oxide based explosives. Sniffex® works on the basis of its ability to detect the presence of nitrous oxide (free) radicals within its effective range. Sniffex® does not tell the operator the type of explosive detected.

The operator [when operating the Sniffex] must be aware of the location of known firearms and take care to remove them from a test area. Failure to account for and remove known firearms will result in a "false positive" in the direction of a suspected vehicle, i.e. while Sniffex® did locate a weapon or explosive, it was not the suspected target, nor in the target vehicle... NOTE: The operator can carry a weapon; this will not interfere with Sniffex®.

Sniffex® has reported 90% accuracy under these conditions. Detection rate for >50 g active compound, behind barrier: 25 m >90% Detection rate for >1 kg active compound behind barrier: 10-20 m >90% Total false rate: < 10% Ambient temperature: -20 °C +50 °C Wind: up to 1 m/s Portability Sniffex® is hand held, lightweight, easily transported, and easily stored. Length: 35 mm Width: 32 mm Height: 100 mm Weight of the product: 550 g

Safety. Unlike many sniffer devices that require the operator to be in close proximity to unstable explosives, Sniffex® offers safe localization of an explosive or weapon from a distance. Sniffex® does not contain any dangerous chemicals or hazardous material. This makes it both environmentally friendly and safe for the operator to use.

Claimed Operating Range: Up to 100 metres (Sniffex)

Claimed Operating Principles: Sniffex® uses a totally different approach. It detects the interference between the magnetic field of the earth, the explosive, the device itself, and the human body which allows the device to penetrate and locate even small amounts of explosives through concrete, soil, and metal barriers. Sniffex® detects all types of explosives on the basis of the presence of nitrous oxide radicals. Sniffex® operates only when in contact with the hand because of the human body interface.

A two-point interference field has a line of prominence along an axis between the source signal and the target material. Using this approach of detecting an interference field pattern, an operator can identify the presence of nitrous oxide radicals. Determining the line of prominence gives direction to the material and its location is achieved through

NARRATIVE

Yuri Markov, a Bulgarian national, appears to claim credit for inventing the Sniffex. However, Sniffex bears striking similarity to the Quadro Tracker, MOLE, ADE651, GT200, and ALPHA 6 variants i.e. a handle and aerial.

According to an SEC case against Sniffex Inc in July 2008, its Officers and various agents, Markov set up Sniffex Inc in 2004 using US Nationals, including Paul Johnson as CEO, as front men for the company. The SEC case proved that Markov, along with his co-conspirators, released a series of 30 plus press releases suggesting substantial market progress, and fake testing.

This resulted in a dramatic rise in the value of Sniffex Inc stock to over \$400 million dollars at peak.

Markov his co-defendants managed to net approximately \$32 million USD from the pump and dump fraud.

It is still not clear why Markov was allowed to abscond to Bulgaria, and no other action taken against him and his co-defendants for the fraud itself, as opposed to just the financial con, despite the SEC case containing plenty of evidence.

One other major question remains from the US history of Sniffex. It appears that despite the history of Quadro Tracker and MOLE, as well as failed tests on Sniffex itself, the US Navy was conned into buying Sniffex. Was there a high level desire to minimise official embarrassment?

We do know that the FBI would still like to interview Markov and others, so perhaps it was just lack of co-ordination and incompetence that allowed the Sniffex fraudsters to largely escape without sanction. It seems that only Mark Lindberg plead guilty to wire fraud and agreed to surrender \$6 229 354.

The story of the Sniffex fraud has been well covered elsewhere, and the complexities of the SEC case are too much to review here. For further information please see:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sniffex> or <http://Sniffexquestions.blogspot.com/>

We will look at two key issues related to Sniffex. 1. Testing. 2. Excuses.

Sniffex was tested under proper conditions on 3 separate occasions.

In addition, Sniffex was challenged on a number of occasions by James Randi. At one stage Sniffex initiated legal action against Randi/JREF but dropped it when required to produce a deposition under oath.

The following blogger carried out tests with the Sniffex Inc principals Johnson and White operating the Sniffex.

Sniffex explosive detector test & review
Anaheim, California, 26-27 April 2006

<http://sniffextest.blogspot.com/>

Notably, while Sniffex fails various different efforts to identify explosives, Johnson and White make various excuses. Specifically they suggest that they have a bad batch of equipment, although later saying that the same units had worked earlier.

Subsequent to the testing an email from Markov suggested that the quantity of explosives was not sufficient. Johnson repeatedly stated that he was suffering from user error but could not identify what that consisted of. He also resorted to offering a personal testimonial to success at a search elsewhere, which is of course worthless.

Johnson promised to look into why Sniffex failed, and to get more testing done, possibly at Sandia. In a response to another critic, apart from other useless waffle and no evidence, Johnson tries to excuse the failure of testing by the Navy at Yuma.

“My guess is you are relying on a report from the Navy that was done at YPG (Yuma Proving Grounds). That was done before we knew the that *[sic]* Sniffex was not effective in areas saturated with "radicals" from previous explosions. YPG has been a test sight *[sic]* for bombs for at least 30 years and within a half mile of where they tested Sniffex was tested in an area they call "Little Bagdad". Now, ask yourself, why did we even get to YPG. The answer is not in the report, but I will be glad to share it with you if you give me a call.”

Here is how the test was actually set up:

Naval Sea Systems Command, EOD Technology Division document “Test Report: The Detection Capability of the Sniffex Handheld Explosives Detector”: Counter Terrorism Technology Task Force 8 -9 August 2005, Yuma Proving Ground Joint Experimental Complex.

“After placement [of the target] any unnecessary explosives were moved out of the test area during each trial to a distance of .35 miles away. The vendor agreed that this was sufficient stand-off to prevent accidental identification of explosives.... any boxes that had previously contained explosives that were no longer in contact with explosives were removed from the area. The device was operated by a vendor representative...

[on the second day of testing, performed indoors] The vendor agreed that this was an acceptable method of evaluating the SNIFFEX’s abilities, and stated that the SNIFFEX would be able to detect explosives in this situation...”

Another excuse was that the sharp edges of the containers was the problem.

On one occasion, the vendor wondered if the building was influencing the accuracy of the device, even though their device is purported to be able to detect explosives through most any barrier.

Later Johnson claimed that Sniffex was appropriate for use in more sterile environments such as airports or ports. Yet another example of rowing back from claiming almost infallibility.

We also have the usual set ups i.e. that training is important (failure = operator fault not equipment failure), and the constant movement of the goalposts as to performance. We regularly hear that they are improving their understanding of the product all the time.

Report here: <http://s3.amazonaws.com/propublica/assets/docs/NavyReport.pdf>

Sniffex had claimed testing at the New Mexico Institute of Mines and Technology. The company also issued a series of false press releases, including one that touted "impressive" results from tests conducted by the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. In reality, the tests were conducted by Johnson himself and the results were inconclusive.

Following the SEC case, Johnson claimed, via his lawyer, that he had been a pawn in the game. One has to question why Johnson continued to have faith in Sniffex after he had seen at least two proper tests fail!

It remains odd that the US Navy apparently bought Sniffex units even after their own tests at Yuma.

According to the contract, the military's Special Operations Command Pacific near Pearl Harbor – which relies on the Navy for contracting – purchased eight Sniffex devices on Jan. 30 2007 for \$48,095.65. (2 years after the Yuma testing).

The command wouldn't disclose why they bought the device or whether they were aware of the negative report, citing security reasons. But after inquiries a spokeswoman for the command said that Sniffex was not what it appeared to be.

"I can tell you that we purchased it in good faith," said Lt. Col. Jacquelin Lyons. "And we got ripped off."

She later said she was only speculating and her comment wasn't accurate. She said the official response is that the military is "reviewing the purchase."

SNIFFEX PHASE 2 – HEDD1

Following the SEC case it appears that Markov decamped to Bulgaria to continue selling Sniffex. It seems that TASC (Markov's company) is still selling Sniffex directly and via agents.

TASC also apparently sold a licence to Unival GmbH. Sniffex Unival originally operated under the name Sniffex Europe, and called the device Sniffex Plus. In 2009 Unival renamed the device HEDD1 (Handheld Explosives Detection Device).

From an email from Unival : We took over distribution from the inventor and manufacturer TASC Ltd. 2006 for the European Market and since 1.1.2009 we are the worldwide exclusive distributor.

Unival had apparently developed the HEDD1 to contain a battery. This is clearly an effort to overcome the objection that a lack of power source, or reliance on static supposedly generated by the operator, is key evidence that the device is inoperable. The small power generated by the addition of a battery does not make HEDD1 operable, since its' other features are incapable of claimed detection.

Essentially Unival make the same claims for HEDD1 that Sniffex Inc/Homeland Safety International made in the US.

From the Unival website:

HEDD1® is setting new standards in hand-held explosive detection based on its unique patented Magneto-Electrostatic Detection (MED) method.

HEDD1® forms a modulated Magnetic Field (MMF) that allows detection of all types of commercial and military explosives (TNT, Dynamite, Ammonite & Diesel, PETN, RDX, Gun-powder, Semtex, C4 etc.) including liquid explosives (TATP etc.) within a distance between 2-100 meters behind and through all types of barriers (including concrete, steel etc.).

It is interesting to note that they, like all the others, resort to claiming that HEDD1 is a useful addition to other methods e.g. K9 capability. When the HEDD1 fails, as it always will, it would be impossible to separate which method failed.

Unival make the usual claim that training is important. However, they suggest that less than a day is necessary to become competent.

In the case of Unival, David Vollmar, Managing Director at Unival, was informed of the fact that Sniffex/HEDD1 cannot and do not work back as early as late 2008. He chose to ignore this advice.

He has regularly been challenged to produce proper test results, or to undergo proper testing. In early 2009 it appeared that Unival was prepared to undertake proper testing, and even possibly the JREF Million Dollar Challenge. However, when challenged further, Vollmar started to hedge on testing, suggesting they were setting up their own. He then went quiet on the issue.

It seems that Unival avoid trying to claim any independent testing. They rely on suggested, anonymous testimonials from Government and private customers across the World.

This is the secrecy excuse version 2 i.e. we cannot reveal our customers for commercial and security confidentiality, hence avoiding any checking.

Unival have used the excuse pioneered by Quadro Tracker i.e. they have no complaints. As we have pointed out, we are not surprised. Conned customers do not speak up. Bribed customers do not speak up voluntarily, hence a conspiracy of silence, especially when those conned discover their own gullibility.

Vollmar has twice threatened legal action against members of the campaign against fake detectors. Once in 2009. Latterly, just a few days ago. As with all the legal threats we have received, we have yet to see any confirmation.

Vollmar has also tried to suggest that HEDD1 is not all they sell, and that they also supply other equipment. Recent moves to develop and promote a consultancy service suggest that Vollmar and Unival are preparing for a HEDD1 free future.

We have had the usual invitations to take a personal demonstration and trial of HEDD1. As usual we have tried to explain to Vollmar and his associates that this is not a valid testing method. They resolutely ignore all advice based on simple, yet necessary scientific investigation.

Unival have attempted to emphasise that HEDD1 is not alike to the ADE651, GT200 or other card reference based systems. Their claims have been thoroughly examined, and stated to be nonsense by experts, including Sidney Alford.

In attempts at rebuttal of the criticisms, Vollmar again stated in early 2010 that they would

be undertaking German Government sponsored, independent testing. Again, we have no updates.

Vollmar and his partner, Frank Trier, did undertake a test in Thailand, where they were trying to sell HEDD1, even while the Thais were finally discovering that the ADE651, GT200 and ALPHA 6 units they had already bought were frauds.

The test showed that HEDD1 could operate no better than chance. Of course, after the test Vollmar and Trier have claimed the tests were unfair. First, the area was contaminated (remember Sniffex at Yuma and Anaheim!).

Then that they came under unfair pressure with all the media attention. Hardly a professional approach!

An interesting development arose from the investigations by Don't Panic and BBC Newsnight. Unival had established an agency with SDS UK Ltd, headed by retd Col John Wyatt. Wyatt was caught lying about his involvement with Unival, HEDD1 and the claims he had associated himself with at a major counter terrorism exhibition in the UK in mid-2010.

Wyatt tried to suggest that he had not fully endorsed HEDD1 and was really only putting it up for evaluation. He also said he would not advise its use in life and death situations. One of the funniest (peculiar) statements from any of the fraudsters selling their devices to detect explosives and bombs!

Another classic from Wyatt was that HEDD1 was "intangible science".

This after he also promoted HEDD1 to the British Army in 2010, claiming it had proved successful in many applications around the World.

Wyatt was apparently a catch for Unival, having an apparent credibility in counter terrorism, and promoting himself as an expert. Since then we have discovered that his claims to work for the British Council and The UN are false. There are also serious questions about his involvement in the Lockerbie investigations.

His BBC Newsnight interview was a marvel of attempted evasion.

We believe that Unival approached both Mira Telecom and ProSec (see ADE651) and that both, who have/are acting as agents for ADE651, have struck up a relationship with both. Whether these links continue is uncertain. We know that both Mira and ProSec have attempted to distance themselves from ADE651, to a greater or lesser extent.

Actual sales levels are uncertain. Sniffex Europe/Unival/ TASC claim many Worldwide, but we have yet to see any definitive list.

We believe that Sniffex and HEDD1 are still manufactured in Bulgaria, but Arsenal who apparently made the first 100 Sniffex, deny any ongoing relationship.

Unival have tended to rely on trying to pass off EN ISO, Moody International and CE certifications as evidence of the efficacy of HEDD1. As is obvious at even a cursory examination, none of these certifications relies on proper testing of the HEDD1 or Sniffex. They are either manufacturing quality/process standards, electrical safety standards, or organisational and business process certificates. Not one gives Unival the evidence to claim that HEDD1 can perform as claimed.

Various efforts have been made to inform the German authorities about Unival and HEDD1. To date we are not aware of any official action.

In our research about dowsing we have discovered that the German Government paid for various tests of dowsing, some of which appeared to show some effect. Later studies showed these tests to be entirely flawed or misrepresented. Is there a deep seated belief

in German Government circles that dowsing works? We have seen no official comments on the discredited studies. More embarrassment? Or have any German officials been conned into buying HEDD1. Unival have hinted at domestic sales. We believe that Mercedes may have bought.

We know that the issue has had some coverage in Germany. Der Spiegel have certainly written on the subject, but coverage appears to be thin.

We suspect that because Unival also sell legitimate equipment, they may have relationships in the German MOD, and perhaps some protection as a result.

Unival have certainly tried to justify themselves by saying that HEDD1 is not their only business. This could appear to be an admission by omission. As I have pointed out, one right or more do not overcome the wrong of selling fake detectors to apparently save lives.

Vollmar and Trier have also resorted to ad hominem, or personal attacks on various members of the Fake Explosives Detectors Campaign, as another diversionary tactic when challenged regarding proper testing.

Unival have tried the 'not fully understood by science' approach.

Once again, and somewhat tediously, we see a defence based on avoidance diversionary tactics, as opposed to any attempt to agree to proper testing.

Recent efforts by the Campaign have included emails to 11 major German Defence Companies, explaining that they have a fraud in their midst. We believe that this, in part, prompted Unival to issue their latest legal threats.

In addition, the Campaign succeeded in getting defpro in Germany to sever ties with Unival. Other online publishers who promote Unival have also been contacted and informed, but so far they are apparently more interested in the money from Unival, as opposed to morality, or the lives of innocent people. These companies include Copybook Intl and Atalink Publishing in the UK.

We believe that the Campaign has had a seriously detrimental effect on Univals ability to sell HEDD1, but we are still committed to getting Unival, HEDD1, TASC and any of their associates shut down.

2002 – Date GT200 and GT5000 Training

Royal Engineers Report

'Inventor'/Principles: Gary Bolton

Company: Global Technical Ltd. Unit 7, The Glenmore Centre, Moat Way, Sevington, Ashford, Kent, TN24 0TL. United Kingdom. TEL: +44 (0)1233 501721. FAX: +44 (0)8701 694017

Various Agents

Estimated Unit Sales and Revenues: \$10000 plus. Documented sales in Thailand and Mexico are approximately \$40 Million USD. Other known sales see Accounting For Fraud Spreadsheet.

Brief Description: The GT200 consists of three main components—a swivelling antenna mounted via a hinge to a plastic hand grip, into which sensor cards can be inserted. It requires no battery or other power source and is said to be powered solely by the user's static electricity. The device becomes active when the operator starts moving and detects various substances via "DIA/PARA magnetism"

Claimed Capabilities: Global Technical Limited is at the forefront for the development of paramagnetic technology for the detection of narcotics, explosives, weapons and many other substances.

The GT200 has been developed to allow the search of large areas and reduce them to small locations that can then be searched using other methods such as the canine. The system allows for all types of drugs or explosives to be searched for in one operation.

The GT200 can be used for Vehicle Check Point searches, Port Control searches, Open Area searches, Air Operation searches, Naval Operation searches, and Building searches.

Claimed Operating Range: Up to 700 metres (2,300 ft) on the surface, depths of up to 60 metres (200 ft) underground or under 800 metres (2,600 ft) of water, or even from aircraft at an altitude of up to 4 kilometres (2.5 mi)

Claimed Operating Principles: GT200 is 'programmed' card device i.e. the operator changes cards for different substances. The following direct from Global Technical promotional material: "DIA/PARA magnetism" "The GT200 works on the principal of dia/para magnetism. All substances carry a magnetic charge that, when stimulated by an impulse of electricity, (static) creates an attraction between the substance being detected and the GT200 unit itself. This is called EMA or Electro Magnetic Attraction.

The simple way to explain this technology is to take an inflated balloon and rub it on your hair. A static charge is being created making that balloon "attract" it to say, a wall. Provided that there is enough charge on that balloon, it will remain "attracted" to the wall for an indefinite amount of time. However, once the "charge" has dissipated, the balloon will then "unattached" between itself and fall to the ground.

What the GT200 is doing is creating an "attraction" between itself and the substance it wants to detect. Through the Substance Sensor Card and the movement of an operator, an attracting field is created in the card reader that, in turn causes the Receiver's antenna of the GT200 to lock onto a signal, indicating the direction in which the substance can be located. When the magnetic signal of the substance that the GT200 is searching for, is located within its detection range, the GT200 receiving antenna will move toward the direction that the substance exist. In essence the GT200 functions like a hyper sensitive receiver."

NARRATIVE

As we have seen, Bolton and Global Technical brought the MOLE to the UK from the US. When his associate Balais made the mistake of allowing the MOLE to be tested at Sandia Labs, and it inevitably failed, Bolton split with both Balais, and James McCormick, and went on to develop and widely sell the GT200.

Bolton was clearly successful in selling first MOLE then GT200 to UK Government and MOD contacts, given that he received export support from the then Department of Trade and Industry, The MOD and The Royal Engineers. This has been largely covered in the MOLE section, and we will return to the issue later.

Bolton continued to use apparent British Army and UN affiliations and contracts as marketing material on his website until 2009/2010, when the Campaign informed the MOD via the Defence Select Committee and direct.

GT200 has undoubtedly been one of the major 'success' stories of the detector fraud. It

appears that Global Technical developed a substantial network of distributors Internationally.

As with its' cousin, the ADE651, GT200 has very largely sold in markets where purchase controls are known to be weak, and corruption widespread (e.g. Mexico and Thailand).

Following exposure of the GT200 on BBC Newsnight in January 2010, we are aware that Police raided the offices of Global Technical, and other potentially related locations. We are not aware that Gary Bolton or any of his associates have been arrested. However, we do know that Bolton has been lying very low since the Police raid, despite other media efforts to track him down.

Bolton has also resorted to legal threats. He had Carter Ruck write to Newsnight to say that he would sue for libel/slander if they suggested that the GT200 had cost lives.

He has also issued a legal threat to members of the Campaign over 2 years ago, although as usual, these have not materialised. Various bloggers have repeated the claim that the GT200 has indeed been responsible for deaths, and Bolton has failed to defend himself in public.

The Campaign has been particularly pleased with the developments in Thailand. Members of the Campaign were warning Thailand about the ADE651, GT200, ALPHA 6 and others as early as 2007. James Randi had been highlighting the frauds anyway going back to 1995, so there was no shortage of information online already that should have helped to warn anyone considering buying these devices.

That is of course ignoring the powers of either superstitious beliefs, or bribery, or a combination of both.

Following the January 2010 BBC Newsnight investigation, and the two subsequent Newsnight pieces (Feb 2010 and Jan 2011), Thai media picked up on the story. Despite initial Government claims of total satisfaction with GT200, and ALPHA 6, the Prime Minister was eventually embarrassed into calling for proper testing.

All these tests were failures for the various devices. Despite this some of the defenders in Thailand (no doubt beneficiaries of the sales, or their friends), continued to insist on using the GT200 and ALPHA 6. We are hopeful that they will soon be fully withdrawn.

The situation in Mexico is more concerning, in that media coverage has been very limited, and there has been no apparent Official interest in the ongoing use of the GT200, and possibly other variants. We know that it is in use by both State and private clients.

One blogger in particular has been battling to keep the issue alive in Mexico. The Campaign has supported those efforts by an email campaign to major media, State authorities, foreign embassies and business organisations in Mexico, as well as major foreign companies operating in Mexico. We are hopeful that this will help build some momentum, and encourage more coverage.

Other sales of the GT200 are documented on the Accounting for Fraud Spreadsheet. These require further investigations to enable further recovery of money. We are relying on action by the UK Police and foreign authorities, to close down Global technical and unravel this fraud. As a major seller, the GT200 has undoubtedly cost lives, serious injuries and

liberty. There are documented cases in Thailand where its failure resulted in death and injury.

On their website Global Technical claim the following:

“We have read conflicting media reports of the outcome of the latest tests on the GT200 carried out by the Thai government.

You will appreciate that it is difficult to comment on the latest test report until we have seen it and had the opportunity to study it and, in particular, to understand the testing methodology employed. We can say that previous tests carried out by independent bodies, and the experience of the large number of users of this product all over the world, confirms that the GT200 is effective and because of this, we would ask that you treat with caution any reports to the contrary.”

This statement was released some time ago, and we have not seen an update as suggested.

It refers to previous tests but as is common, these are not referenced for verifiability.

And, of course, so as not to miss out on excuses, it also refers to personal user experiences i.e. either set up demonstrations or worthless personal testimony, but un-checkable due to lack of references.

Like all the other variants, when properly examined and tested, the GT200 fails to perform as claimed. BBC Newsnight had various experts look at the GT200, and the conclusions were uniformly that GT200 is useless.

Like the others who were involved with MOLE, Bolton knew full well that the Sandia labs tests had debunked that once and for all, whatever the weasel excuses they tried. To go on and sell the GT200 as a life saver, without a single correct test, simply proves his guilt.

Global Technical have tried the get out of jail ploy of stating that GT200 should only be used as an initial indicator, and conventional means used for confirmation. This is contradictory with the headline claims of infallibility and ubiquity of utility.

Global Technical used other ploys including the training requirement (as well as earning more money!) to apparently pre-handle inevitable failure

8 - Can anyone operate the GT200?

Yes. It is imperative that our training program be purchased with this unit as it will take, about 3 days to fully train an operative in the effective use of GT200. This does not mean that you will not be able to use the GT200 but in our training program, we aim to make you competent in the use of the product and to understand the readings you will obtain during normal day-today operational use.

9 - Why is the training program required?

The GT200 is no different than any other instrument that requires a human to operate. For example, just because you have read about golfing and have all the equipment does not mean that you can tee-off accurately! You can try, but without training you may have some degree of success or failure. The reality of the matter is that, without proper training you may find that the equipment does not appear to produce the results that you anticipated and therefore you can incorrectly judge the effectiveness of the equipment.

In the same manner, anyone can read the operator manual and try to use the GT200 and you may, or may not, achieve some level of success (or failure). However, with proper training, the trained operator will reduce, significantly, the chances of incorrectly using the equipment and this will also increase their ability to effectively identify the target substance and location of that substance.

The 'it doesn't always work' excuse

10 - What happen if you are very close to the target substance?

It is very possible to totally miss the target substance if you are too close. Remember that the GT200 is a long-range detector and operates by triangulating locks obtained from the perimeter scan of the defined search area. In other words, the scan of the area should allow for a minimum of 4-5 meters outside of the search area.

OR

12 - How does GT200 handle contamination?

Contamination is an important issue with regard to using GT200. It must be remembered that the GT200 unit has the ability to detect target substances at below trace level and therefore, even "shaking hands" can result in a person being detected using the GT200. However, with our intensive training program, we are able to show you how to avoid contamination issues and effectively eliminate any unwanted signals.

This one is another funny (peculiar) line. The very Ideomotor effect is effectively admitted in shaking hands. One wonders how they can train out any shaking, particularly in high risk areas!

Of course, the usual contamination excuse as well!

This persistent covering of any possible objections/failures, is a clear indication that Bolton was and is fully aware of the ineffectiveness of GT200. If the product was as good as he claimed elsewhere, then no such disclaimers would be required, and unequivocal guarantees could be offered.

The Campaign is keen to see various distributors and agents of the GT200 either stop selling it, or pursued for their part in past sales. This includes the Horizon Group in India, a company run by ex-senior Indian Military Officers. This is interesting in the number of ex-Military around the World who have been conned by, or taken money from this fraud (see John Wyatt, SDS UK and HEDD1, or General Georgiou at ProSec in Lebanon and the ADE651).

The campaign has succeeded in forcing Global Technical to remove various apparent accreditations. The site no longer displays apparent endorsements from the UK MOD and Royal Engineers. The following links, partnerships and logos have also been removed thanks to the efforts of the campaign: Member of The Association of Police and Public Security Suppliers [APPSS], The Defence Manufacturers Association [DMA], The Security Export Focus Group, and is a United Nations Registered Supplier

2001 – Date ALPHA 6

'Inventor'/Principles: Sam Tree, Simon Sherrard, John Bennett

Company: Scandec, Nottingham, Manufacturers

ComsTrac Limited, Communication Tracking Systems, P.O.Box 33309 LondonNW11 6GZ
Tel: +44-208-2018898 Fax: +44-845-2802659 <http://www.comstrac.com/>

Grosvenor Scientific, The Old Milking Parlour, Cadhay, Devon, EX11 1QT
Various Agents

Estimated Unit Price, Sales and Revenues: \$12,000 and \$39,000. E.G. 479 to Thai Office of Narcotics Control Board/Border Police Bureau

Brief Description: Swivelling antenna mounted via a hinge to a plastic handset. The literature claimed: An inductor, a conductor and an oscillator which are built into the handle of molecules oscillate at a specific frequency. Hand Unit 100 grams 160 x 45 x 18 mm

Antenna 430 mm

Claimed Capabilities: Drugs, explosives and ammunition Down to 15 nanograms through water and walls. Card based. The ALPHA 6 is completely passive and has no ill effects on the operators. Nothing can block the molecular tracking of the ALPHA 6 and therefore the ALPHA 6 will find contraband when dogs are fooled by surrounding odors. ALPHA 6 will work from greater range and in conditions where vapor detectors will not. Narcotics, Cannabis Cocaine Heroin D-Meths Ecstasy Amphetamines Opium Explosives Gunpowder (Ammunition) RDX C4 Dynamite Nitro Glycerine PeTN Ammonium Nitrate/Diesel TATP TNT

Claimed Operating Range: Up to 300 Metres

Claimed Operating Principles: Programmed to oscillate at same frequency as the substance to be detected. Static from breathing. "Molecular Resonance" and the ALPHA 6 system uses molecular recognition of programmed contrabands. The ALPHA 6 is the end product of many years of research into molecular behavior. Whilst the theory is not new, similar technology powers Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanners, the application of the theory into proven technology is the breakthrough of the Alpha 6.

NARRATIVE

The Alpha 6 is of the Quadro Tracker/MOLE variant. In fact, initial examinations suggest it is almost identical.

Following the BBC Newsnight Investigations in January and February 2010, Officers from the City of London Police Overseas Anti-Corruption Unit raided the offices of Scandec and Grosvenor Scientific . A large amount of cash and several hundred of the devices and their component parts were seized. (Global technical were also part of this raid ref. The GT200)

The police said that they were investigating on suspicion of fraud by false representation and were also investigating whether bribes had been paid to secure contracts to supply the devices

This announcement appeared on the ComsTrac website after the Police raids

In view of the latest debates regarding molecular detection systems, we have felt it wise to advise that Alpha 6 is only one of the many products that we market directly and through our dealer network around the world.

We wish to further advise that although we have utmost confidence in its efficacy, ALL sales are made on the basis of successful demonstrations and independent tests carried out by the client.

We have no wish to misrepresent the ability of the product and allow all genuinely interested clients to test the units by themselves in their own time and using their own methods.

This disclaimer uses the "we cannot be held responsible" excuse. In highlighting personal demonstrations and tests carried out by clients ComsTrac have tried to divorce themselves from any responsibility for selling a useless product (note that they do not seek to provide

any valid evidence). Of course, this type of disclaimer has no legal validity. Certainly not as a post-sale defence against fraud and corruption.

There has been a suggestion that ComsTrac have withdrawn the Alpha 6 while it is under investigation. We have no indication that the many agents for the Alpha 6 in China and elsewhere have stopped selling the device. A 2010 dated ComsTrac website still promotes the Alpha 6 (<http://www.comstrac.com/index.html>), but hides further information behind a password protected page.

2002 – Date ADE651, ADE650, ADE100, GADE651,

'Inventor'/Principles: James McCormick, General Pierre Hadji Georgiou, Stelian Ilie,

Company: ATSC Limited, Dairy House Yard, Sparkford, Yeovil, Somerset BA22 7LH

ATSC Exports Ltd

ProSec, Lebanon

Mira Telecom, Romania

Cumberland Industries, Kettering, Northants, UK (possibly now dormant?)

Various Agents

Estimated Unit Price, Sales and Revenues: Example: Up to \$60000/\$85 Million USD total sold to Iraq.

Brief Description: The ADE 651 consists of a swivelling antenna mounted via a hinge to a plastic hand grip. It requires no battery or other power source, its manufacturer stating that it is powered solely by the user's static electricity. To use the device, the operator must walk for a few moments to "charge" it before holding it at right angles to the body. After a substance-specific "programmed substance detection card" is inserted, the device is supposed to swivel in the user's hand to point its antenna in the direction of the target substance. The cards are claimed to be designed to "tune into" the "frequency" of a particular explosive or other substance named on the card.

Claimed Capabilities: guns, ammunition, drugs, truffles, human bodies, contraband ivory and bank notes

Using ATSC's proprietary application of electromagnetic attraction, the ADE 651 provides detection of programmed substances with unprecedented sensitivity. It can detect substances at long ranges, down to levels as low as simple contamination. Targeting the "resonating frequency" of the programmed substance the ADE 651 is able to bypass any currently known attempts to camouflage or hide the target substance(s). It can quickly and effectively scan a large search area targeting a specific group of substances in all types of environments. In dry, humid, cold, and severe weather environments, the ADE 651 will identify the area(s) of detection (to approximately 4 cubic metres) and define the search areas for use of close range detection devices such as Trace Detectors and Canines.

Claimed Operating Range: Up to 1 kilometre (0.62 mi), underground, through walls, underwater or from aeroplanes at an altitude of up to 5 kilometres (3.1 mi).

Claimed Operating Principles: The ADE651 has a particularly notable history related to its claims for the operating principle.

Initially, with the ADE650, this was the claim:

This equipment detects traces of both particulates and vapors, allowing for non-invasive searches of luggage, personnel, mail and containers without the use of radioactive source or external carrier gas. The working principal is based on electrochemical (Thermo-Redox) detection

Later the claimed principle changed to Electro-magnetic Attraction (EMA). At one time, with various campaigners engaging James McCormick (a man with no scientific training), he appeared to become completely confused as to how ADE651 was supposed to work.

In an interview with BBC Bristol in late 2009, he even resorted to suggesting that the principle was akin to dowsing.

The most telling error was a simultaneous contradiction between ATSC and ProSec, the agent in Lebanon. While McCormick was claiming that the device did not detect using vapours or smelling technology, ProSec were still claiming it was based on Thermo-redux principles, which are indeed a 'sniffing' technology.

McCormick then produced the terminology, Nuclear Quadrupole Resonance (NQR). It is notable that existing effective equipment based on Thermo-redox and NQR is either available or under development by reputable explosives detection and EOD companies.

ATSC claimed that by programming the detection cards to specifically target a particular substance, through the proprietary process of electro-static matching of the ionic charge and structure of the substance, the ADE651 will "by-pass" all known attempts to conceal the target substance. N.B. ODD THAT THIS SO CALLED PROPRIETARY PROCESS IS ALMOST IDENTICAL TO THE CLAIMS MADE BY QUADRO-TRACKER, MOLE, GT200 and others.

Electrostatic (ionic) attraction, (also referred to as Electrostatic Attraction [ESA]). This technology also has its basis on very well documented theory that incorporates, Nuclear Quadrupole Resonance or Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NQR & NMR)

The principle for long range detection is based on substance excitation that needs to be detected with an electromagnetic field that propagates on a long distance and is not disturbed by the "electromagnetic noise" from the environment generated by the RF transmitters and other electronic equipments that use the electric current or electromagnetic waves.

The explosives and drug substances contain in their structure the Nitrogen atom. The positive charge of the Nitrogen Core (nucleus) is not uniform distributed on the surface of the core (nucleus) and this determines that every chemical component that has the Nitrogen in composition to be in an instable equilibrium. At an excitation with a low-level intensity wave modulated with a close or exactly the same frequency as the resonance frequency of the compound that has the Nitrogen atom, the substance changes its energetic level going to a superior - inferior - superior energetic level with a frequency equal to the resonance frequency of the compound that has the Nitrogen atom. As a result it is generated an electromagnetic field with the propagation direction on the propagation direction of the excitation field. In this way it's being created an electromagnetic field that is working on the device antenna

NARRATIVE

We will begin this section by stating the current position with regard to the ADE651.

Following the BBC Newsnight investigation in January 2010, James McCormick was arrested by the Avon and Somerset Police. We understand that he has since been interviewed on a number of occasions, but is yet to be charged. The arrest was related to Fraud by Misrepresentation, and potential bribery/corruption charges.

General Al Jabiri, the head of the Iraq Bomb Squad at the Ministry of Interior, responsible for signing off on the majority of the sales to Iraq, has been reported as arrested on charges of corruption, and The Interior Ministry has returned \$20 Million USD to the Iraq Treasury.

General al Jabiri was the man who claimed he did not care about Sandia Labs or the US Department of Justice, as he was the Worlds' leading bomb disposal expert. He further claimed that he did not care if the ADE651 was magic or science because he knew it worked. All the time, people were losing their lives and limbs because the ADE651 was inevitably failing.

We are awaiting news on 5 other Iraqi Interior Ministry personnel who we believe were also bribed in this case.

See below for further updates as to the current situation.

As previously pointed out, James McCormick worked for/with Gary Bolton on the MOLE. They parted company following the failed Sandia Labs test of the MOLE. Bolton to go on with the GT200, and McCormick to 'invent' the ADE651.

Much of history of the ADE651 is now well known, but we will cover a few of the highlights.

Apart from the evolving pseudo-science described above, the ADE651 story also contains the same elements of farce and excuses exhibited in the other cases.

The big difference with the ADE651 is the scale of sales. We know that sales to Iraq totalled \$85 Million USD. While McCormick claims he only netted \$12 Million, with the rest going on training and middlemen i.e. bribes, the ADE651 has sold elsewhere, and in both unit price at up to \$60000 invoiced, and volume of sales, it is likely that the ADE651 is the champ fraud.

McCormick had a history as a Policeman with the Merseyside, UK force, although we understand he served a very short time. It seems he was in the business of electronics, until he encountered Gary Bolton and the MOLE.

Despite knowing that the MOLE failed testing, McCormick clearly saw more potential with the scam, and designed the ADE651.

In correspondence with various members of the Campaign, and on various forums e.g. YouTube, McCormick, and his associates have tried to defend the ADE651.

McCormick originally suggested that he might take the MDC, or other independent testing. That was over 2 years ago. Since then the issue has become somewhat moot, given the

BC Newsnight investigation, which provided absolute proof that the ADE651 is useless.

Despite this, the ADE651 is still effectively on sale, either in territories where the current UK Government ban does not apply, or under pseudonyms e.g. GADE651.

Reviews of various correspondence, online 'conversations' with McCormick and his associates, and his published material, show a host of the usual evasions and excuses. It is enough for here to list these under their headings i.e. McCormick has tried various pseudo science explanations; he has indulged in ad hominem attacks; he has claimed confidential test results; he has offered personal demonstrations; he has claimed that he realised the ADE651 was simple looking, and was working on a version with flashing lights (one of the comments vying for the prize for most ridiculous in this whole saga).

When we look at the claims/explanations on his website, we see the same efforts to make disclaimers. If we add those disclaimers together, they essentially admit that the ADE651 is inoperable. The so called explanations/justifications/disclaimers bear a remarkable resemblance to those for the GT200. Hardly surprising when Bolton and McCormick learned the con together with the MOLE.

Without rehearsing the extensive waffle that McCormick uses to try to baffle potential customers, he uses the following disclaimers amongst others. I do not think it is necessary to repeat the counter-arguments, all of which apply equally to the ADE651 as to the other variants. They are self-evident:

Not to be used in isolation;

It cannot pinpoint exact locations, just identify areas for searching.

Training is important (2-4 days at \$1500 per person per day is a good incentive to sell as much as possible of course!), but some people may produce too much static, and people who know about contamination are ideal. So, in one paragraph the ADE651 incorporates the training imperative, and two reasons for ADE651 failure.

You can be too close.

Contamination and shaking hands can prevent the ADE651 from working. Haven't we heard these before?

In a section on false positives McCormick says this:

False Positives are problems in all known detection equipment in service today. A "manageable" amount of these False Positives are generally incorporated into the continuing operation of detection equipment and can range from <1% to as high as 20% or more. The key to understanding "False Positives" is to understand what causes detection equipment to "detect" a programmed substance that is not the actual found. It is a known fact that, certain chocolates and perfumes will cause IMS equipment to "detect" such items as explosives.

So, they incorporate an excuse for certain non-threatening substances that they claim can set the ADE651 off, and they effectively say that false positives can be up to 100% (as high as 20% or more). So, this does not address what level of false positives ADE651 might produce, just that it can. A blatant back to front admission.

At one time McCormick claimed that double blind testing was fine in principle, but would

not work with the ADE651. He never explained this further, and it is another contender for the best bs of this story.

McCormick also incorporates the line: Independent tests should be carried out by potential clients to confirm their own needs & requirements for the ADEs' use.

Again clear code for your liability if you buy. Over and over we have questioned why such disclaimers would be necessary if the sellers know their equipment works?

There are a number of strands to the ADE651 fraud. We know that the Iraq sales were facilitated by ProSec (General Pierre Hadji Georgiou) in Lebanon, and that he was also the conduit for the money, both paying back the bribes to Iraq from the inflated invoices, taking his cut on the way, and banking some of the proceeds for McCormick.

It is clear that ProSec were responsible for other sales, including in Lebanon

The links to Mira Telecom in Romania also require further investigation. Not only did Mira (Stelian Ilie) act as agents for the ADE651, selling in Romania and elsewhere, but McCormick also invested some of his ill-gotten gains from Iraq in Mira. At one time McCormick was a Director of a division of Mira.

Mira have claimed that they have severed links with McCormick and the ADE651 as of late 2010. However, they were warned over 2 years ago that the ADE651 was a fraud, and chose to defend McCormick and their business involvement with the ADE651 until the pressure of the campaign became too much. We know the Campaign has disrupted Mira Telecom, as we have confirmations that various companies will not, or no longer have any dealings with Mira.

Stelian Ilie, CEO of Mira, threatened legal action against Members of the Campaign some 2 years ago. Still waiting.....

We believe that much of the money made by McCormick, can be traced and recovered via these two lines of inquiry.

We are surprised that McCormick has yet to be charged. There has been speculation that because he was involved with the MOLE, when the MOD, Business department and Royal Engineers were helping Bolton, it is possible that some people would prefer the case to go no further.

There can be little doubt that he knew he was committing a fraud, and certainly he knew the sales were corrupt, since he had to invoice the \$60000 per unit, in order to kick back the bribes to Al Jabiri, Georgiou etc.

One side comment is that McCormick has very poor language skills, like many others who commit this fraud. His website is riddled with spelling mistakes, non-sequiturs, meaningless statements and pure incorrect use of words. Chuck Christensen is another classic example. We can forgive David Vollmar for being German, but the fraudsters do mostly seem to exhibit an inability to express themselves cogently. We could speculate low intelligence, but surely the pressure of trying to defend the indefensible is part of the reason they get 'tongue-tied.'

Like many of the fraudsters, McCormick likes to play the hero. He put out a video following

the 2007 London bombings, clearly implying that the ADE651 could have helped to prevent such atrocities. Perhaps some of the people in Iraq who have lost loved ones, because the ADE651 inevitably failed, would like to comment.

He and others have even made the sick suggestion that by inhibiting sales of their products, we are guilty of effectively killing people.

We know that, at minimum, the ADE651 has been responsible for many hundreds of deaths and injuries in Iraq. There are documented cases where bombs passed checkpoints where the ADE651 was in use.

It remains a mystery as to why, some 14 Months after the original BBC Newsnight investigation, and subsequent arrest of James McCormick, no charges have been brought to date.

We hear rumours that the Avon and Somerset Police might have co-operated more effectively with the City of London Police, with regard to their investigations into McCormick, and his history.

We know of mistakes in the Avon and Somerset investigation.

We remain hopeful that McCormick will either be charged here, or extradited to Iraq.

PSD-22 Programmable Substance Detector

We have relatively little information on this variant. We do not believe that significant sales were made. The company appears to be inactive. Investigations suggested that the company address was a Bureau de Change.

It seems that the website no longer exists, and it has been suggested that the company removed the PSD22 from their website after being contacted by members of the Campaign.

We believe that there was some connection between ICSS and ComsTrac (Alpha 6) as ICSS appeared to also be selling the Alpha 6 at one point.

'Inventor'/Principles:

Company: Intelligence Counter Security & Surveillance U.K. Ltd., 39 Brick Lane, London E1 6PU, Tel: 08712641758, Fax: 448712648847 www.icssuk.com, Email: sales@icssuk.com

Estimated Unit Price, Sales and Revenues: Unknown

Brief Description: Once a specific area has been targeted and detected the group of substance by multi-programmable Card and easily pinpointing system to allow safe removal. The PSD 22 was notable for claiming to have a gold or gold tipped antenna. Technical Specification Programmable RF Card: 22 type of Programmable RF Card available. Card Chamber: Multiple Programmable Card holder Max. Capacity-12 pieces. Detection Probe: New Gold head telescopic antenna. Scan Type: Scan and area finding targeting a specific group of substance. Operating Temperature: -6C to 65C temperature Continuous Operation: Any area work continuous operation more than 5 hours. Weight: 1.7kg including 12 Card with holder. Optional Card Verification Software Window Based Special Card Reader (Serial Port or USB) Special Card for Multi-frequency Detector like bomb jammer, hidden wireless 100mhz to 500mhz remote control frequency 850 to

2ghz.

1. Hand held Detector with gold head antina-1pieces.
2. Card holder (12 Card)-1pieces.
3. Belt holder with clip.
4. Coaxial special wire 1.2m.
5. Special hand gloves -1pair.
6. Spray (Special use)-1 Can.
7. Supply 10 Card as customer demand.
8. User manual-1 pieces.
9. Application user guide CD version-1 pieces.
10. Special Carrying case (acrylic body) -1 pieces

Claimed Capabilities: Early warning indicator and direction finder for explosive and contraband detection function in cold/dry/humid condition. PSD can be used in the detection of the following substances.

Explosive Card Code Gunpowder 05002155818, High Explosive or Detonable Explosives. 07002133515 DNT 02003155313, TNT 01003122212, RDX 03101020311, C4 04104021301 Semtex 061111301231, PeTN 08904010711, Ammonium Nitrate 09102050171 Nitro Glycerine 07270017213, Dynamite 08202030481 Nitro Esters(PETN, Ethylene,Glycol di Nitrate). 02125121301 Hexogen/Octagen. 02070708131, All forms of Plastic Explosives 01010121301

Drugs Card Code Cannabis 3050213312781, Cocaine 3040502157728, Heroin 3090405177213 D-Meths 4090779923141, Ecstasy 5090667892313, Amphetamines 6091213465713 Opium 3020904421341, liquid Volatile Drugs 3077263822331

Claimed Operating Range: 200m-300m

Claimed Operating Principles: TBC

TSMT-102035

'Inventor'/Principles: Mr Tiger Ni Mr. Jianmin Yao

Company: Shanghai Tesuo Industrial Co., Ltd Rm 610-611, Block A, No 188, Zhangyang Road, Shanghai, P.R. China, 200120

Unit Price, Sales and Revenues: TBC

Brief Description: Mole like

Claimed Capabilities: long-range detection of explosives locator is detecting explosives in the area of a huge revolution. It is used to detect whether a particular area to determine its position and explosives.

Claimed Operating Range: TBC

Claimed Operating Principles: As we all know, all the elements at all times in the campaign, Marconi in the manufacture of crystal radio when the first use of the elements of such properties, when a pair of matching crystal intersect each other's wavelength, it will have a resonance. French physicist and Coulomb confirmed such a physical fact: static electricity through wires, to be able to make molecular wires, wire when in fact become a magnet. (We explosives detectors by the human body static electricity is used to wire to point out the direction of the target). When the "magnetic" wires into the two elements of the same resonance field (regional), (even though the distance between them may be very far) "magnetic" wires pulled into the resonance of the scope of the market, showed the two

objects between the elements "Line."

NARRATIVE

We have no more information at this stage.

DIODEBELL AL-6D

'Inventor'/Principles: DELIKOURAS ALEXIOS NIKOLAOU; STROMATIAS KONSTANTINOS EVANGE

Company: DiodeBell, 97 Spruce Street, South Plainfield, NJ 07080, Phone & Fax: 610-6430285 sales@diodebell.com

DiodeBell, 302 Sea Street, Dennisport, MA 02639, USA, Phone & Fax: 1-530-6853915
sales@diodebell.com

DiodeBell S.A. Kserokameres, Sitia 72300, Greece, Ph: +30 28430 29001 Fax: +30 28430 29002

VIOPA18.02, SoudaChania73200, Greece, Ph: +30 28210 23683

Fax: +30 28210 23681

Geoment Simis 15, Strovolos, Nikosia, 2044 Cyprus

Unit Price, Sales and Revenues: T.B.C.

Brief Description: Overall dimensions of the AL-6D device without handle and antennas Length mm:189 Width mm:100 Height mm:3560 Totalweight,kg:0.50.8 Minimum weight of the localized material kg:0.04–0.5 Distance of material localization m:0–several km depending on material amount. Operation temperature range Celsius:from-5to50 Storage temperature range Celsius:from-10to60 Operation mode continuous Permitted windspeed m/s:2 Permitted air relative humidity %:99 Guarantee period year:2 Technical specs: depended on the machine developed Version

Claimed Capabilities: Black gunpowder, Non smoke gunpowder, Wicks instantaneous, Plastic reinforcing M2-M3, Ballistic and cordite powders, Solid rocket propellants, Nitro-based powders and explosive, Pyroxiline Powder, Octogene PETN, Semtex, TNT, C4, Dynamite, Tortile RDX Nitroglycerine, Ammonium nitrate

AL-6D detects and localizes explosives in long distances. The AL-6D device accurately detects mines, weapons, RPG'S, stinger missiles, explosive devices, mortar shells, nuclear projectiles, projectiles, antitank weapons, even gunpowder and many other explosives. The device detects explosives in distances ranging from cm to several km, depending on the quantity of explosives, in a sector of 360 degrees and in depths more than 8 meters under soil, water or in the sea. AL-6D detects explosives in open terrain, behind walls, barriers, buildings, hills, inside vehicles and metal containers, etc. Cosmetics, glycerine products, salts, metals and "dirty" battle environment do not influence the accuracy of explosive material detection. Electromagnetic transmission and radiation does not interfere and does not affect the operation and accuracy of the AL-6D device.

The applications of AL-6D are limitless, including:

- Continuous surveillance and monitoring of confined areas of interest, such as passages, military camps, buildings, ports, airports, railway stations, hotels, bus stations, strategic

targets, factories, bridges, weapon systems locations, etc.

- Scanning areas, terrains and territories of interest, unknown or invading territories, buildings, etc.
- VIP protection
- vehicles and moving objects, including transport vehicles, airplanes, ships, cars, trains, containers, personal luggage

Claimed Operating Range: Up to 1km

The magnetic tune (resonance) Phenomenon

AL-6D is using a unique DiodeBell material structure localization technology and method. This technology is based on the magnetic attraction created by particular material structures when energized by low power electromagnetic waves, emitted by the AL-6D antennas. Other explosive detection systems although they promise to detect in long ranges are not accurate even in short distances. The systems that use high power 'x' and 'γ' radiation, work only in very short distances, a few meters, and are actually "taking a picture" of the inside of a container or a luggage. Diodebell's advanced AL-6D technology is the only system that accurately detects explosives in long distances.

NARRATIVE

The AL-6D is an interesting variant. We are yet to gather much information. However, it appears that the AL-6D bears a remarkable resemblance to the models produced by Thomas Afilani, and the DKL Lifeguard.

Following the trail of the AL-6D we see apparent development from the Wave-Shooter Magnetic Tuner (WMTS) for Long distance inspection (WMTLIDLS DRAMS) system developed by Geoment (<http://www.geoment.e-e-e.gr/default.htm>) Geoment literature shows the development of the WMTLIDLS DRAMs System from what are basically a simple pair of dowsing rods.

We believe that Geoment may have re-engineered one of Thomas Afilanis products, or the DKL Lifeguard, or worked in collaboration with them. Interestingly, James McCormick of ADE651 was pictured at an AL-6D demonstration but the picture has since been removed from their website.

There are common elements on the Geoment and Diodebell AL-6D web pages e.g. identical diagram illustrating claimed detection distances.

Geoment make a version called the Geopathic (somewhat appropriate) that is supposed to detect Hartmann lines. By mapping these one can apparently avoid cancers and other serious illness.

On closer examination, it appears that the Geoment site lists a series of 'inventions'. Many of which seem to be variations on the detector concept. An initial review of these suggests that they tend towards the paranormal or delusional See here: [http://www.geoment.e-e-e-gr/research.htm](http://www.geoment.e-e-e.gr/research.htm)

However the Geoment WMTS DRAMS system migrated into AL-6D we do not yet know, but there is a clear connection.

We do know that when one of the members of the campaign wrote to Diodebell suggesting that AL-6D does not work, he received a legal threat.

In other responses the company has almost inevitably offered the usual demonstrations and trials.

KHOJI

'Inventor': Khurram Tanvir

Company: khurramtanvir@hotmail.com <http://www.khurramtanvir.com/Khoji.php> 0300-9505918

Estimated Unit Price, Sales and Revenues: 50 Rupees

Brief Description: A pair of dowsing rods

Claimed Capabilities: almost 80% successful explosives and narcotics

It never misses explosive / live ammunition.

Khoji can detect a. Low and high explosives like Gun Powder, RDX, TNT, PETN, ANFO, C-4 plastic explosives, Semtex etc Narcotics (Heroin, Morphine, Codeine, Cocaine, etc)

Claimed Operating Range: 300 metres

Claimed Operating Principles: Radiesthesia. "According to my research, this system operates, when it is being used by people who's body is sensitive to radiesthetic phenomenon which is a gift of God to almost 90% of human beings, only they can learn to detect explosive after enough training."

NARRATIVE:

The name Khoji may derive from the origins of the title Dhond Khan which was a title given to a professional detector (also know as Khoji) who searched for missing people on behalf of the king. A part of muslim history.

The inventor has very kindly offered his device and services free of charge. Given the low cost of producing the Khoji, and the complete lack of effectiveness, one might say this was only fair.

Regrettably, in this fraud, even when free, it presents dangers when the inventor claims it can detect explosives. When it fails, as it will, people will die, however free.

As we have pointed out elsewhere, when they claim to detect drugs, they also risk identifying innocent people through false positives.

The website of the inventor almost hilariously shows the Khoji 'working' when the targets are in full view. Not unlike the test when McCormick and Jabiri showed the ADE651 'finding' a grenade that was placed in full view. A classic case of the ideomotor effect operating when the operator knows or strongly suspects the target location.

The following quote comes from the inventor on a forum, thanking a supporter. Note that he makes different claims for the distance over which the device can operate. Changing the specification is another common factor across a number of these frauds.

"Thanks dear, infact you can contact me via email. I am currently teaching at Yanbu University. Your reply was enough to shut the mouth of others. Thanks for this. Infact we (me and my father) can find out water, oil and gas anywhere too. I have located some unexplored oil deposits in Saudia and loads of Oil and Gas deposits in Pakistan. With our technique we can even draw the boundary of oil or gas field on the surface of earth. For

water channels underground we can make the exact mirror image on the ground and tell about the direction of flow of water too.

Explosive detection was just an addon which my father discovered and then practiced on it. There is no other system on earth which can find explosive from 600 feet away (may it be hidden and covered by tons of shield) but our system does, and its not just a claim. Hunderds of Army jawans have starting doing it. Inshallah in my point of view, terrorism will be controlled by 90% inshallah very soon (you will hear good news).

Pray from Allah That he gives us all the strength and courage to help Pakistan when it needs us.
best regards and wishes.”

Also note the changing success rate, and the unspecified claims of apparently substantial finds of oil and gas. Like Chuck Christensen at H3tec, we question why this gentleman is not already enormously rich.

The claims for military use in Pakistan are not yet corroborated, although there are reports that the Khoji may be in use at airports. Certainly Pakistan would appear to be one of the major markets for other variants e.g. ADE651, GT200 and Alpha 6.

There are apparently confirmed reports of the Khoji at use at Jinnah Park in Rawalpindi.

The inventor has made the claim that Sniffex did not work because the people involved did not know how to use it properly.

In the following response to criticism on a forum, the inventor said the following. In this he clearly makes the excuses of unknown science, tries to row back from claiming the support of Allah, and claims he is doing it all altruistically. Of course, forgetting to mention that he would like to sell the khoji for minerals exploration, and export it. His website states that overseas enquiries will be by negotiation.

“Well its good that you are researching a great deal on this topic. As I am just a cadet and you are a brigadier, I will keep up the level of respect this is what we have been trained at EME college to follow discipline, think logical and work harder. You are not forced to believe whatever claims We have made. Rather anybody on this forum, if you dont want to believe, nobody is forcing you to believe in what I am saying. I am just sharing me and my father's work and want it to be used for the prosperity of Pakistan. Are we doing it for money or some material benefit. No sir!! not at all. Those who still have some doubt in their mind please visit my site once again,,,,www.khurramtanvir/Khoji.php . Its clearly written , that the training cost is all free. And even one khoji costs 50Rupees to us, there is not a single penny we are earning on this....So if it is so, why would I like everyone to blindly believe in me. If you dont want to believe, please dont,,,

I am not using Islam card to prove my innovation. It was just an example I quoted. With my 10 years of teaching experience in the field of Electrical and Computer Engineering, and after completing more than 500 electronics and Computer based projects I can well differentiate between Radiesthesia and Science. I am trying hard to bring about the scientific explanation to the phenomenon which exists in nature but has not been proved by science, and I havent made any major breakthrough in that. But yes I can firmly and positively claim that whether or not phenomenon explained, still it works. Does anybody know how much work we have done to bring it in the form as to detect explosives. Has

anybody seen our meetings with metallurgists and chemists, and physicists. I really think its cheap to mention all this. But the fact remains, are we idiots, to claim something, and give it to Army if it is not working.

Would anybody like to buy a car that is without engine and which cannot move at all, certainly not.

I dont know how are you comparing radiesthetic phenomenon and devices with Quranic verses. May be you have more knowledge than myself. If paranormal or un-explained activity is helping you , wont you take that help. We discovered this paranormal activity and we are not hiding it , rather we are training other people so that they can use it to defend Pakistan.

I think I am not here to defend myself. PLEASE PLEASE ALL THOSE WHO WANT TO WIN AND PROVE THEIR POINT, FROM MY SIDE, YOU ALL WON...I DONT NEED ANY APPRECIATION FOR THE WORK WHICH I M DOING FOR THIS PAK SARZAMEEN. PLEASE ALL THOSE WHO DISAGREE WITH ME, YOU ARE MOST WELCOME TO DISAGREE. DONT TAKE MY COMMENT AS A COUNTER ARGUMENT.

Me and my father are committed to impart the best of our abilities for Pakistan. Helping Pakitan is more important than winning the point :) “

At another point in replying to sceptics on a forum the inventor starts to insult them as losers. What he does not do is present any evidence. Just further claims for tests which can not be verified.

In some ways the Khoji can be described as the most 'honest' of the variants, because it does not disguise itself as anything more than dowsing rods, but is no less dangerous for its' simplicity, any more than its' price. In fact, we could say that the Khoji is potentially more dangerous than the other variants, in the sense that it may encourage the fraud without even a price barrier to entry.

CURRENT STATUS

Is the UK Government worried about liability?

From our investigations and research we believe the following issues remain to be fully resolved. We believe that the Campaign has reached a critical mass, with major media coverage, and Political support. We will continue to seek further, more decisive action on these key issues:

- 1.UK Government to issue Worldwide ban on sales of these devices.
- 2.UK Government to issue specific warning to all Governments against use of these devices, with a special warning to those Governments where known sales have been made.
- 3.UK Government to investigate involvement of MOD, BIS and Royal Engineers to investigate who was responsible for the involvement with Mole/GT200, and take appropriate action to ensure that testing/procurement processes are rigorous enough to avoid fraud in future. Also to take appropriate action against those responsible.
- 4.UK Crown Prosecution Service to bring charges of Fraud and Corruption against James McCormick, Gary Bolton, Sam Tree, Malcolm Roe, John Wyatt and any associates in the UK involved in the trade.

- 5.UK Court to order recovery of monies from sales as proceeds of crime.
- 6.UK Court to decide on distribution of recovered proceeds.
- 7.UK Police to co-operate with other National and International investigations to bring those in other jurisdictions to justice, and recover further funds.
- 8.German authorities to take action against Unival and the HEDD1/Sniffex strand of the fraud.
- 9.Mexican authorities to end all use of such devices by Government and Private operators.
- 10.Thai Government to end all use of such devices.
- 11.Commitments from all other Governments where known sales to end use wherever possible.
- 12.US Federal action to pursue the Sniffex fraud case; to shut down H3Tec, and other manufacturers and sellers of long range locators e.g. Thomas Afilani
- 13.US Federal Authorities to shut down DKL Lifeguard.
- 14.US Navy full disclosure of facts surrounding Sniffex purchase.
- 15.All major Governments to ban sale, purchase and use of these or similar devices.

If any of the fraudsters still want to claim their device works, we leave them with a final challenge. A tournament of detectors under double blind conditions.

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