

# BODYGUARDS

The official Journal of the Law Enforcement Bodyguard Association International.

## PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

### Another outstanding success!!!!!!

The first batch of students studying on the LEBAI authorised home study correspondence course in Executive VIP Protection have successfully graduated with unbelievably high percentage pass rates. This outstanding recognition is a three-way concept, due to the dedicated hard work of the individual student, LEBAI representatives and the support staff at Medina Ltd the course-handling agents.

*The pursuit of excellence has never been easier,* after 12 months of training most of the home study students have requested enrolment on the next 1-year intermediate home study program. Enrolment on this course is simple, inside this edition is an application form, all you have to do is complete it and send it back to the LEBAI- H.Q. Address which is marked on the application form, our administration department will do everything else.

Virtually every participating student commented that the course has obviously been designed for fast track learning, especially for people with little or no prior experience of the VIP Protection industry. Each of the professional monthly lessons *takes only 8 hours of your time to study.* Many Operational and serving military personnel found this extremely beneficial.

One of the other aspects that students regularly commented on was the fact that as a participating student they had unlimited personal advice from a recognised VIP Protection expert by telephone or through a private consultation.

It came as no surprise that some of the students were already "Serious Participants," actively



**LAW ENFORCEMENT.**

**EXECUTIVE VIP PROTECTION.**

**MILITARY & SECURITY.**

employed in high level protective operations, such as personnel from the Royal Diplomatic Unit, Embassy Dignitary Protection Units, Police Departments, Special Forces and High profile Celebrity Protection officers.

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- 5 PRESENTATION SKILLS.**

The knowledge gleaned from the Home Study course helped a number of our female Executive VIP Protection officers to secure a very high profile contract with a Middle Eastern Royal family in London recently.



UK £ 3.



USA \$ 5.



AUSTRALIA \$ 6.

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**Editor Mark Yates.**

*This Editions contributing Authors.*

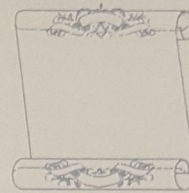
- Mark Yates.
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**LEBAI SPECIALISED  
2 DAY UK TRAINING  
WORKSHOPS. 1997.**

Oct 25th-26<sup>th</sup>  
Nov 29th-30<sup>th</sup>

All participants are welcome. These weekends are extremely informal training sessions. LEBAI Instructors teach all lessons.

2-Day course normally consists of 8 different, 2 hour training tracks. You will not find a better 2-day training event in the UK.



Participating Instructors qualify for Instructor Certification Credits. Workshops are open to inexperienced as well as experienced operatives. Come along you will enjoy, learn & Network at the same time.

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**Note.** Former USA Florida address and Tel / Fax numbers are now defunct. To ensure you receive future information contact above. New USA Address on back cover page:

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**IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE****DEVICES:**By Andy Wilson **LEBAI.**

*This is a two-part article that will continue in the next issue of Bodyguards.*

Improvised Explosive Devices (I.E.D's) are a threat to everyone and are used with great effect all over the world. In the period from November 1996 to January 1997 there have been I.E.D incidents in London, New York, Paris and Moscow and they have also been used with devastating results in India and Algeria.

The basic IED can be made from commercially available stores. Information on how to construct them may be obtained from military survival bookstores to the Internet. Their sizes range from being as small as a music cassette case, to as large as an oil tanker and may be disguised as virtually anything thus enabling the terrorist to kill selectively or indiscriminately without being in the immediate area and having to confront *Security Forces (SF)*. This may explain why the IED is preferred weapon of many cranks and Terrorists world-wide and is the most dangerous threat to all SF and Executive Protection Officers (E.P.Os) today. I have listed below some basic information on IED and some guidelines for dealing with them,

**TERRORIST TACTICS:**

The IED's below can be used on their own or in combinations. Terrorist bombers will place a secondary device in order to kill personnel coming to the aid of the victims of the first blast. The first device may also be used to channel people in to a larger secondary device or to draw SF personnel into a booby-trapped area. Below are some examples of tactics used by an Irish terrorist.

**EXAMPLE ONE:** A man is shot and killed at close quarters in a shoe shop where he worked. The assassins leave behind an IED in a shoe box set to detonate twenty to thirty minutes after the shooting by which time SF and emergency services will be in the area.

**EXAMPLE TWO:** A car bomb is detonated

in a small village. The SF and emergency services are limited to the routes they can take to get to the incident. A large IED along one of the routes into the village has a good chance of success against the SF and emergency service response.

**EXAMPLE THREE:** A suspect car is parked on waste ground and inside there appears to be a mortar tube. A manned cordon is placed around the vehicle and when the cordon teams search their positions, one team finds an IED on a tripwire. After further searches of the cordon area, another IED is found in a likely cordon position whilst the mortar tube in the car turns out to be a plastic drainpipe. The car was a hoax designed to draw SF' into the IED's on the cordon positions.

**EXAMPLE FOUR:** A car is parked on the side of a country-lane, which is known to be occasionally patrolled by SF. When the SF patrol spots the car, they check with their control to see if it is stolen or suspect. It's not. They can see nothing suspect, so two members of the Patrol move forward to check the car. They are carrying electronic counter measures equipment to combat and identify radio signals. The bomb was not in the car but in a ditch several meters from the car and detonated by command wires.

As you can see, nothing should be taken at face value, be suspicious, prior to entering a suspect area, check it out very carefully.

**TYPES OF DEVICES****THE LETTER / PARCEL BOMB:**

The Letter-Parcel bomb is the most widely used of all IED's. Bomb attackers range from stalkers, to large terrorist organisations. The letter bomb affords the bomber a direct line to the target and virtual anonymity for themselves, as they can post the device from virtually anywhere the world. As the name suggests, the device is placed in an envelope or parcel and posted to the target. Upon its opening, the device explodes.

**DEFENCE AGAINST LETTER  
PARCEL BOMBS**

Below is a list of things that should be checked for on all mail if you or our client is

under threat from letter bombs. If some of the following criteria are evident in a package or letter, it should be put through an X-Ray machine to confirm or ally suspicions. Also, a bomb porch and a safe area should be available to place a suspect package. The package is likely to have been knocked around whilst in the postal system, so it would be advisable to take it to a safe area, **DO NOT** just open it.

### LETTER AND PARCEL BOMB RECOGNITION CHECK LIST

- Are you expecting the letter or package?
- Was it delivered by hand (to avoid the postal system)?
- Is the envelope lopsided or uneven?
- Is the envelope rigid?
- Is their excessive securing material such as Cello-tape, string etc.?
- Any visual distractions on the envelope i.e. a company stamp, official stamp, Etc.?
- Are there any protruding wires or tin foil?
- Was there excessive postage paid?
- Was the address poorly typed?
- Is there any childish handwriting (it could be disguised)?
- Any excessive weight?
- No return address?
- Any oily stains, discoloration or finger prints on the envelope or package?
- Any incorrect titles?
- Any titles but no names?
- Are there any misspellings of common words?
- Any restrictive markings such as Confidential or Personal?
- Are there any suspicious postmarks such as Baghdad or Belfast?
- Is the address stencilled?
- Are there any holes or pinpricks, which could be used to let out explosive fumes?
- Is there an odour of bitter almonds or of Marzipan or of perfume to mask them?
- Is there any mechanical sound?

### INCENDIARY BOMBS

A simple form of this device can be made as small as a cigarette packet and made from everyday items such as condoms and

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commercially available chemicals. Incendiary bombs are usually used against shops and businesses. They can easily be placed between

the cushions of furniture or among flammable objects and can be timed to go off when the building is empty causing maximum fire damage which helps to give the bomber anonymity.

### DEFENCE AGAINST INCENDIARY DEVICES:

If your client or his business, has received a threat of incendiary attack. The following precautions should be taken, particularly if they own a shop. A deterrent would be to install video surveillance camera and high profile security personnel carrying out 24-hr patrols. This would be enough to deter most bombers but if not the video footage from the cameras will help to catch the bomber. If the client's workplace is in an office block or suite, then access needs to be restricted as much as possible. Visitors should not be left unsupervised. Cameras should be installed at high-risk areas (i.e. entrances/exits, outside toilets). Also, all personnel entering the building must be subject to searches. All videos with recent footage should be stored in a fireproof box.

### BLAST BOMBS

This device can be made to be very small. A device can easily be placed in a take-away food container or bag and placed in a bin or in a pile of rubbish. In England a few years ago, IED's were hidden and detonated in bicycle frames. The bomb blast is mainly used to disrupt and to cause maximum confusion. In the city of London in the early '90's a spate of these devices left in rubbish bins resulted in all bins being removed from the streets and the London Underground. These devices cause a great deal of damage and kill indiscriminately.

### DEFENCE AGAINST BLAST BOMBS:

Realistically, there is very little that can be done to stop a bomber planting these devices in a city centre. The device can be very easily disguised and moved during rush hour in a town. It would be impossible to watch everyone, let alone

search everyone. Security cameras on buildings and in shops would be useful when trying to identify the bomber after the device has detonated. If your client is to appear or attend a function or venue then precautions should be taken.

Experienced personnel with a sniffer dog should do a search of the empty venue if possible. After the search, strict access control needs to be put in place. With all entrance/exits covered. Searches and checks need to be made on all people entering the venue especially with contractors and casual staff who are employed just for that event.

#### UNDER VEHICLE BOOBY TRAP (UVBT)

This device is a favourite weapon of Northern Irish terrorist groups. The device is placed in a container such as an empty video case or a Tupperware container and attached to the vehicle using magnets. The usual method of triggering the device is by using a tilt or vibration sensitive switch. The UVBT enables the bomber to attack selective targets. They are more risky to place, as access to the target's vehicle is needed. Assuming the terrorist manages to plant the device, once it is in place, the UVBT will kill and maim the occupants of the vehicle indiscriminately.

#### DEFENCE AGAINST UVBT

The best defence against the UVBT is to deny the bomber access to the vehicle. If the vehicle is in a secure garage, the entrance and driveway need to be physically checked before the vehicle is moved. There could be a device attached to the garage door or a land mine in the driveway. If there is no secure parking and someone cannot stay with the vehicle, then the vehicle must be physically searched for IED's and suspicious cars. Searching the vehicle for IED's is a very important skill and needs to be studied and practiced regularly. *(Vehicle search procedures is a subject in its own right, I haven't the room to go into its details here.)*

#### **EDITORS NOTE:**

Andy's article will continue in issue 8 of the Bodyguards Journal.

*(Continued from page 22)*

### 3. NORMAL AREA - NO V.I.P. ABOARD

Remain with the vehicle and maintain a discreet watch on the surrounding area. Carry out repairs or wait for recovery.

### 4. NORMAL AREA - V.I.P. ABOARD

The Vehicle Commander must consider the likelihood of compromise, the time it will take a backup vehicle to arrive and the risk of attack before deciding whether the V.I.P. should debuss or not. Remember that the risk to the V.I.P. is of paramount importance.

### B. TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

a) If not directly involved in the accident beware of a come on, or ambush.

b) In the case of an accident in a hostile area, proceed immediately to the nearest Police/Security Force base and report the accident. If that is impossible, inform your Operations Controller. If the V.I.P. is aboard, request a backup vehicle and inform the Police/Security Forces immediately. If possible, try to secure the immediate area around the vehicle.

c) If the area is considered safe:

1) Render First Aid if necessary.

2) Inform your Operations Controller and request assistance if necessary.

3) Exchange vehicle details. The driver is only to get involved in the conversation if possible. Do not give your name.

4) Allow no one inside the vehicle. Check the security of all personal equipment and the car bag.

5) Avoid arguments and fights.

6) If the V.I.P. is aboard then the Vehicle Commander is to note paragraph 1c (4) and use his own judgement.

**This concludes J.S's article.**