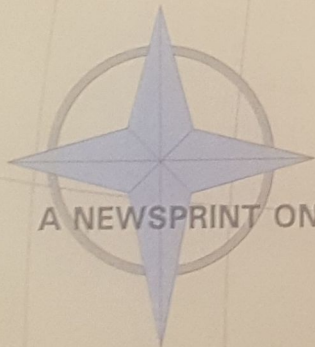


EXECUTIVE O.P.S.
ORGANIZATION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES
INTERNATIONAL

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 2

JUNE, 1998



A NEWSPRINT ON THE WORLD OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND TRAINING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial & News	
Announcements & Information	
"Nigerian Scam".....	Page 1
"Foundation of Reason".....	Page 3
"Militia? or Terrorists"	Page 9
"Motivational Thoughts".....	Page 12
"Protector IX"	Page 13
"Living for Terrorism"	Page 18
"Wet Jobs Part II"	Page 22

EXECUTIVE O.P.S MAGAZINE In Association with NIGHTHAWK SECURITY

Quarterly Newsprint on Protective Services and Related Training

For the professional as well as the private citizen
concerned about security and self-protection issues.

Editor: *Thomas P. LeBrun*
Associate Editor: *Tami LeBrun*

CONTRIBUTING COLUMNISTS:

Gerard Keenan
Thomas LeBrun
Michael Carter
Andrew Wilson
New York Times
National Victims Center

MEMBER:

International Association of Personal
Protective Agents
New Hampshire Police Association
Intelnet
N.A.B.E.A.
(National Association of Bail Enforcement Agents)
Trans Global Security International (UK)
ASIS
(American Society for Industrial Security)
ATAP
(Association of Threat Assessment Professionals)
OPSEC
(Operations Security Professional Society)

Address correspondence, articles or ads for
submission and subscription to:

EXECUTIVE O.P.S.
P.O. BOX 148
CANAAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03741-0148
Office: 888-648-4295 (NGT-HAWK)
Tele/Fax: 603/523-9166
E-mail: tlebrun@ibm.net

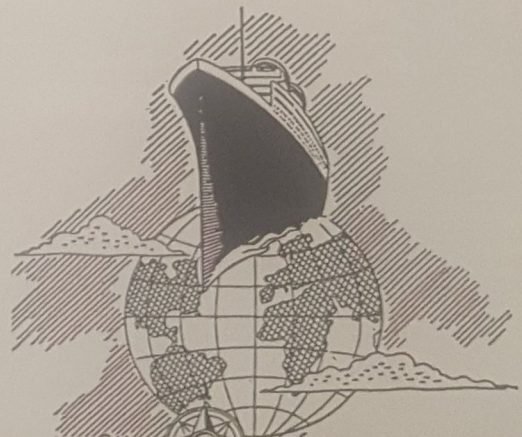
Subscription: \$30.00 Annually

COVER PROVIDED BY:

Thomas & Tami LeBrun

PRINTING AND PICTURE RESOLUTION
PROVIDED BY: Gnomon Copy

Executive O.P.S. (Organization of Protective Services) Magazine is published bi-monthly in Canaan, New Hampshire. Executive O.P.S. is associated with a division of NightHawk Security and Training Systems of New Hampshire and Vermont. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without the written permission of the publisher is prohibited. ©



PART TWO

WET JOBS

By studying these incidents we can see what techniques are popular with certain groups and in certain areas also what these groups are capable of. As you read through the article you will also see that there are common factors that occur in a lot of the killings which must be taken in to consideration when planning all security operations.

It is always better to learn from other people's mistakes. This certainly applies in the security-protection business. As you will see, a lot of people who make mistakes don't live to make a second.

AFRICA

ALGERIA:

February 1997: Mr Benhamouda, a critic of Islamic militants, was killed at close range with an automatic pistol. The gunman then killed his bodyguard.

March 1997: four people were killed in a bomb attack on a restaurant.

July 1997: eighteen people were killed at a fake military check point. It was set up by Islamic militants. The victim's were shot and hacked to death.

October 1997: A judge was shot several times in the chest and killed. The gunmen had set off a bomb to stop his car.

CONGO:

March 1997: A British doctor was shot and killed at a check point for threatening to report a policeman.

ETHIOPIA:

April 1997: Grenade attacks on a hotel and a supermarket kills one and wounds seventy-five.

NIGERIA:

June 1996: A female critic of the government was shot in her car. Her driver was also killed

RWANDA:

February 1997: A Catholic priest was kill by an unidentified gunman.

SOMALIA:

November 1997: Col Hashi Sangal, a commander of warlord Hussein Aideed, was killed at a check point outside Mogadishu.

SOUTH AFRICA:

May 1997: Mr Dickson Mampane, President of the long distance Taxi Driver's Association, was shot dead immediately after signing a peace treaty with a rival taxi organisation.

May 1997: Councillor Rodney Van Der Byl was shot dead outside of his home.

September 1997: A month old baby was killed and her seven year old brother had his leg torn off by a grenade thrown into their home. The attackers then raked the building with gunfire. Four other bomb-grenade attacks happened the same night in Cape Town: all were gang related.

October 1997: eight members of two families were killed by gunmen in their homes in Kwazulu Natal. One of the family's relatives had recently given evidence against gang members. four of the eight killed were children.

October 1997: two women and a four year old girl were beaten and stabbed to death in an attack on their guest house; the child was still in her bed. The motive was robbery.

UGANDA:

November 1997: A British tourist had a grenade thrown into her room. She sustained leg wounds. There was no apparent reason for the attack.

ZAMBIA:

August 1997: The former President, Kenneth Kaunda, was attacked by police; they fired AK47s into his car at a political rally. He accused the new President Fredrick Chiluba of ordering the hit.

SOUTH AMERICA

COLOMBIA:

December 1996: A car bomb went off out side of the home of a newspaper editor and former provincial governor. The bombers sprayed his private security personnel before detonating the bomb.

January 1997: Four people were killed by a 50kg bomb in an office block.

August 1997: Senator Jorge Cristo was shot dead as he got out of his car.

JAMAICA:

October 1997: The Venezuelan Ambassador was found shot and killed in his apartment in Kingston

MEXICO:

December 1996: Prosecutor "Odin Gutierrez Rico" was shot out side of his home by four gunmen with automatic weapons; 140 rounds were fired, they also ran over his body in the get away car.

November 1997: The body of a doctor who carried out plastic surgery on a powerful drug baron and accidentally killed him was found burned, tortured, shot and stuffed into an oil drum.

CENTRAL & SOUTH EAST ASIA

BURMA:

April 1997: A letter bomb exploded in the home of a Burmese army chief killing his daughter.

CHINA:

February 1997: A bomb on a public bus killed at least two people in a north western province. It was blamed on separatist Uighors, Turkic speaking Muslims.

INDIA:

January 1997: A mosque was bombed in Kashmir and three people were killed. The same month in New Delhi two bombs, one on a bus the other in a taxi, killed one person and wounded eleven.

February 1997: An acid bomb in New Delhi Wounded ten people.

March 1997: Fourteen people died when a car bomb was exploded next to a bus in Kashmir.

August 1997: Gulshan Kumar, a film tycoon, was shot dead as he left a temple. It was a contract killing.

MACAU:

October 1996 to February 1997: Twenty-five people were killed by various methods ranging from shooting, bombings and traditional chopping to death with meat cleavers. The killings are the result of a Triad gang war between local groups like the 14K Triad and the Sun Yee On Triad from Hong Kong.

PAKISTAN:

September 1996: Murtaza Bhutto brother of Benazir Bhutto the prime minister, was shot dead out side of his home in a gun battle with police. Six of his supporters were also killed.

February 1997: Gunmen attacked the Iranian Cultural centre in the Punjab killing seven.

June 1997: Two Sunni Muslim clerics were shot dead with their driver by a gunman on a motor-cycle

August 1997: Five Iranian Air Force technicians were shot dead with their driver.

November 1997: Two Shiite Muslim activists were shot dead by four gunmen on motor cycles.

November 1997: Four people were killed when there van was sprayed with machine-gun fire.

November 1997: Four American businessmen were killed with their driver in Karachi where their car was machine-gunned.

PHILIPPINES:

October 1997: A grenade attack and an explosion on a public bus killed 2 and wounded 50.

SRI LANKA:

February 1997: A legislator of the peoples alliance party was shot and killed while filing nominations for a local election.

July 1997: A Tamil Congressman was killed by a lone assassin in a shooting and grenade attack while he was visiting a school.

October 1997: Eighteen people were killed in a car bomb attack on the financial district of Colombo. The Tamil Tigers claimed responsibility for the attack.

CONCLUSION

As you've read through the article, I hope you spotted some familiarities in the incidents such as the high amount of killings that happen in or near the victim's residences and work places. It also shows that the victims must have been under surveillance at some point and where their routines have been made public no extra security arrangements had been made. It also shows that there has been a level of planning involved in all the jobs.

The majority of personnel carrying out the hits would have had some training. Conscription is still common in Eastern European countries, with Afghanistan, the desert wastes of North Africa and the Bekaa valley, providing training areas for Muslim militants. A lot of these people have also seen combat in such places as Afghanistan, Chechnya, Lebanon, Kurdistan and other dirty little wars.

There is also more use being made of Assault weapons. Since the end of the cold war there has been an abundance of these weapons on the black market and mainly Kalashnikovs. They are cheaper than pistols because they are harder to conceal in public places but when in the open they are far more accurate, powerful, reliable and easier to use than a pistol.

It is very easy to read this article and criticise where other people went wrong and say where we would have done things differently. A lot of the bodyguards who were killed in the incidents were most probably poorly trained working on a low budget with poor equipment and were just trying to earn a living. We should learn from these incidents not criticise.



Gerard P. Keenan
Partner
1005 Celia Street
West Islip, NY 11795-2503 USA
(516) 587-4020 (phone)
(516) 321-4184 (fax)

Andrew Wilson
Partner
P.O. Box 11642
London, NW6 1WX UK
(0171) 328-2613 (phone/fax)
037 879-4176 (mobile)

e-mail: gkeenan@suffolk.lib.ny.us

Keenan-Wilson Associates