



# Homeland Security Report

No. 179

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This Open Source Report is provided as a guide to Law Enforcement and Security Professionals to stay informed of Homeland Security Issues.

## Officer Safety – 950,000 Volt Stun Gun



This month's Officer Safety item is a small stun gun capable of putting out 950,000 volts. The item is small enough to fit within a pack of cigarettes (shown below). The online marketer of this product offers to provide a free carrying sheath and pepper spray with each purchase.

As the Winter months approach, Law Enforcement and Security Professionals should be mindful of the ability by suspects to conceal an item like this in a coat pocket.



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### Be Aware – Be Safe – Be Alive

#### Have a Weapon to Share?

If you have discovered a concealed weapon or other Officer Safety item, please share. This publication is published regularly as a free Public Service to keep our Officers safe.

If you have pictures or other Officer Safety info please send them to the email address below:

[admin@homelandsecuritygroup.info](mailto:admin@homelandsecuritygroup.info)

## The Robin Hoods of Intelligence

By Anthony M. Davis

Robin Hood apparently roamed Sherwood Forest in the late 1300's. What we know of him is that he stole from the rich and gave to the poor. Recently a San Diego Union-Tribune article detailed another Robin Hood of sorts. In this case, the rich is the Intelligence Community and the poor is local law enforcement.

At least that's the way one of the culprits, U.S. Marine Corps Gunnery Sgt. Gary Maziarz explained it. According to testimony during Maziarz' trial, he was fully aware of what he was doing, but blamed a wall of separation between the Intelligence Community (IC) and the law enforcement world as his excuse. Maziarz and four others are named as being part of a U.S. espionage ring that illegally participated in the removal and wrongful disclosure of classified documents.

Many of the papers were classified Top Secret – Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) and originated from intelligence facilities at Camp Pendleton and the U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) responsible for monitoring domestic terrorism issues. Once the classified information was stolen from the intelligence facilities, they were diverted to two California law enforcement agencies, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and the Los Angeles Police Department. According to Maziarz, the government compartmentation of sensitive classified material left the nation in danger to terrorism attacks.



Maziarz was convicted by Courts Martial and sentenced to a seven year term in prison, followed by a dishonorable discharge. Rather than serve his whole sentence, he agreed to testify against the other participants. His seven year sentence was reduced to only 26-months. Maziarz named:

- Mark Lowe, a Delta Air Lines pilot and USMC Officer
- David Litaker, a Los Angeles Police Department Police Officer and retired USMC Reserve Colonel

- Lauren Martin, an intelligence analyst at NORTHCOM and U.S. Navy Commander
- Larry Richards, a USMC Reserve Colonel and detective with the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department.

Even though Maziarz was fully aware of the illegal nature of his activities, he stated during testimony, "I decided to make a difference and act". That's similar to what Ted Kaczynski thought. As the Unabomber, he felt that an agenda, albeit illegal needed to be implemented. That's what Eric Rudolf, the abortion clinic bomber thought. Certainly these are extremely polarized examples, but the point is, our nation has rules, laws and regulations for a reason. To act outside that lane begins a trek down the dirty path of a vigilante. When a person begins to tread on illegality, it becomes difficult to turn away and the crime continues.

There's no doubt there are information-sharing issues between the IC and the law enforcement community. This is why the Global Intelligence Working Group was formed resulting from the 2002 International Chiefs of Police (IACP) conference. During the conference the discussion of sharing intelligence to support public safety led to a series of IACP recommendations. The result is the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP). Today some information-sharing issues continue but with the new formation of fusion centers, the plan is to alleviate the shortfalls. Information that *can* be shared often *is* shared. However, compartmented information is classified at that level for a reason.

With the excuse that these actions were needed to protect our nation from terrorism, the end result may bring more problems. The process of conducting background investigations is timely and expensive.

The argument has been weighed by some that we take a risk by providing such high level clearances to Reserve military personnel. It may take 12 – 18 months to conduct the investigation and finally adjudicate the process. A Reserve military member when activated might be of use for only 24-months. When Reservists such as these have access to SCI materials, how do they separate classified from the unclassified when they return to law enforcement positions working similar issues?

## Robin Hoods of Intelligence, Continued...

We live in a time when both the military and the IC are short of qualified, cleared intelligence professionals. If those arguing against Reserve clearances use the examples of these individuals, the overall impact may be detrimental. The ability to successfully analyze the enormous tide of information flooding the services and the agencies will decrease and in the end, our nation will suffer.

Another issue with the wrongful disclosure of classified information, aside from the receiver not having the appropriate clearances is the storage issue. Local law enforcement facilities do not have capability to safely protect and store SCI (or other classified) materials. According to Maziarz, Commander Martin emailed him and gave instructions of what information to disclose to local law enforcement. Open source reporting describes numerous breaches of classified government computer networks by foreign agents. If the stolen classified information was sent by email or stored in an unclassified police station, should we be so naïve to believe the materials could not be compromised by an adversary?

The actions by these individuals opened the door to a Counterintelligence (CI) nightmare. One approach to a CI investigation is to scrutinize those associates closest to the target. After all, those working nearby must have recognized something out of the ordinary. This may or may not be the case. Illegal activities are easier to spot if you are looking for them. Regardless, co-workers may find themselves becoming unwitting victims of scrutiny because some around them violated a trust.

The theft and misuse of classified materials may now impact the hard work of others. One of these individuals was the co-founder of the Terrorism Early Warning Group (TEW). Since its inception, the TEW has done some great work and set the standard for the national intelligence fusion centers. It is likely that all prior intelligence assessments will now need to be reviewed and checked for sourcing information. If the assessment was based on information that can not be tied to legally obtained source data - that could present a problem.

Another thought: What if the illegally obtained information has been or is currently supporting a criminal investigation? That would invalidate the efforts of the analysts and investigators whose hard work was unwittingly undermined. Criminal cases have been dismissed because of poor procedure or the way evidence was obtained. The actions people choose have impact.

Within the IC, there's a presupposition that if a co-worker has been through the clearance process, they must be deemed a trusted individual. Aldrich Ames, Robert Hanssen, Jonathan Pollard and the Walker family were cleared as well; that argument has little merit.

The real question here is how did this happen? How did successful military and law enforcement officers manage to step off a cliff and justify in their minds that their actions were acceptable? Did some of these individuals achieve success by bending the rules before, or did something else cause the change? In the case of Maziarz, he just proved to be a thief. This entire investigation might not have occurred had it not been for the fact that he stole thousands of dollars of electronics gear, weapons and war trophies destined for the USMC museum.

A good CI Investigator will constantly search for ways to break the security process and then identify indicators of possible fissures within the system. Our CI environment will need to take a close look at how this process began and the recruiting methods, lifestyles, personality profiles and recent experiential factors of the participants. Through this review they should be in a better position to identify signs of future problems.

A final thought: What if there's more to it and this is a sign of future vulnerabilities? Maziarz was a responder after the 9/11 attacks in New York. Both Litaker and Richards served in combat. Is there a link between those cleared personnel who faced stressful situations and those who commit security violations? What will lie ahead for other cleared personnel returning from extreme circumstances? Will they now be under greater scrutiny because they served in a wartime environment? Or, when they face dissatisfaction with the progress of attacking terrorism, will they risk a compromise of classified material? These issues need to be considered by those giving the clearances and those CI professionals monitoring the cleared.

## U.S. Efforts to Combat Nuclear Networks

The following is the background of a new report is available from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) dealing nuclear proliferation issues.



Proliferation networks use commercial and business practices to obtain materials, technology, and knowledge to further nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological programs. Nuclear proliferation networks seek to circumvent national and international restrictions against procuring the technologies necessary for developing nuclear weapons programs.

These networks exploit weak export control systems, procure dual-use goods with both nuclear and common industrial uses, and employ deceptive tactics such as front companies and falsified documents, according to the Department of Energy

The A.Q. Khan network, established by the former head of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, supplied Pakistan with nuclear technology for its national weapons program. However, it became a network that provided nuclear technology to any state for profit. The development of this network illustrates how determined proliferators can effectively circumvent existing export controls to acquire sensitive nuclear-related and dual-use technologies.

According to Energy, the A.Q. Khan case illustrates the scope and magnitude of the threat of nuclear networks—how both weak export control systems and system gaps allowed a network to procure sensitive materials from states worldwide.

The network also highlighted the role that companies in several countries, such as Malaysia, played in unwittingly facilitating sales as suppliers of technology or points of transit.

According to open-source reporting, countries where A.Q. Khan proliferation network activities occurred included Germany, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and United Kingdom.

The multilateral nonproliferation regime, which, among other purposes, attempts to counter nuclear networks, consists of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection regime, United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 1540, Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). The regime also includes multilateral and national assistance programs and national export controls and laws.

Entered into force on March 5, 1970, NPT obligates nuclear weapon states not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to any recipient, and not to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear weapon state to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Under the treaty each non-nuclear weapon state pledges not to receive, manufacture, or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and not to seek or receive assistance in their manufacture.

NPT also obliges each non-nuclear weapon state to accept comprehensive international safeguards, including inspection, through agreements negotiated with IAEA. The intent of these safeguards is to deter and detect the diversion of nuclear material for nuclear explosive purposes.

Relevant U.S. assistance programs on export and border controls include EXBS and INECP. State's EXBS program assists foreign governments in strengthening their export controls by improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, border control and other enforcement capabilities, outreach to industry, and interagency coordination.

The mission of Energy's INECP is to prevent the proliferation of WMD and WMD-related material, equipment, and technology by helping other countries develop effective national export control systems. Total EXBS funding for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 was about \$175 million and for INECP was about \$30 million.

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the exposure of the A.Q. Khan nuclear proliferation network, the President and U.S. government agencies involved in national enforcement activities have emphasized the importance of preventing WMD proliferation, including nuclear proliferation.

## Nonproliferation, Continued...

On a national level, the United States endeavors to counter nuclear proliferation by enforcing laws that control the export of materials—including dual-use items—that could be used to make a nuclear weapon and by applying criminal or administrative penalties to proliferators.

The Departments of Commerce, Homeland Security, Justice, State, and Treasury have responsibilities for enforcing various laws that relate to nuclear proliferation. The U.S. government's control over the export of defense nuclear and dual-use items is primarily divided between two departments—State and Commerce, respectively.

Support for enforcement activities comes primarily from Commerce, through its Bureau of Industry and Security's Office of Export Enforcement; DHS, through its Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and Justice, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the United States Attorneys Office. Export enforcement involves inspecting items to be shipped, investigating potential violations of export control laws, and punishing export control violators.

The full report is available at:

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0821.pdf>

(Source: Government Accountability Office)

## Internet Search Tool Raises Funds for Charity

What if your favorite charity earned a penny every time you searched the Internet? Or how what if a percentage of every purchase you made online went to support your cause? Well, now we can.

GoodSearch.com is a new Yahoo-powered search engine that donates half its advertising revenue, about a penny per search, to the charities its users designate. When you use it just as you would any search engine, donations are made to your charity. Additionally, the site has the option to allow new charities to be added. GoodShop.com also has an online shopping mall which donates up to 37 percent of each purchase to your favorite cause.

The Homeland Security Group makes no remuneration for this announcement. This is strictly an opportunity for readers to support a good cause of their choice. The site is found online at:

<http://www.goodsearch.com>

## DHS and Discouraging Terrorist Attacks

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Michael Chertoff warned the U.S. still faces a "heightened threat of terrorist attack for the foreseeable future", but Chertoff said his department was doing more than ever to counter it.

One new anti-terrorism initiative cited by Chertoff is a plan to screen and inspect small boats for bombs. DHS intends to launch its small boats initiative with a pilot program in San Diego. Chertoff said that although a lot of effort has been expended on screening cargo containers for bombs, nobody has focused on small boats and a nuclear bomb on a small boat can do just as much damage as one in a container.

Among other new security initiatives, Chertoff said DHS plans to intensify screening of foreign private jets flying into the US and of individuals entering the country under the Visa Waiver Program, which allows citizens of specific nations to travel here without a visa for business or tourism and stay for up to 90 days.

Chertoff also said DHS is taking steps to defend against nuclear and chemical attacks by monitoring more closely access to radiological materials and dangerous chemicals like propane and chlorine. One aspect of the effort consists of teaching suppliers and distributors of what to look for when individuals try to acquire the substances because sometimes behavior can be a giveaway.

In addition, DHS is training airport screeners how to search luggage for the presence of peroxide, the very hard to detect materials used in the 2005 bombing of the London subway. (Source: RotorNews)

## New Maritime Strategy Released

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard have released "A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower," a unified maritime strategy that explains the comprehensive role of the sea services in an era marked by increased globalization and change. This is the first time a unified maritime strategy has been signed by all three of the sea services.

The strategy integrates seapower with other elements of national power in addition to that of friends, partners and allies. It states that protecting the homeland and winning the nation's wars is matched by a corresponding commitment to preventing war.

## Maritime Strategy, Continued...

Additionally, it codifies the requirement for continued development and application of existing core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control and power projection, while recognizing the need for expanded capabilities of maritime security and humanitarian assistance and disaster response.



Picture: Crewmembers from the Coast Guard Cutter Maui (WPB 1304) conduct a security sweep of the Motor Tanker Gas Beauty in the North Arabian Gulf, Aug. 8. Maui is conducting Maritime Security Operations (MSO) in the gulf as apart of Combined Task Force 158. U.S. Coast Guard photo by Ltjg. Peter Lang.

“This strategy addresses the balance of capabilities of our maritime services. It reaffirms our core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, sea control and power projection. It also commits our maritime forces to increased international cooperation for the benefit of all,” said Navy Adm. Gary Roughead, chief of Naval Operations.

“It reflects the expectation of the people of the United States to be a strong maritime force to protect our homeland and work collaboratively with partners around the world to secure and stabilize the global waterways that are critical to our prosperity.”

“While we must maintain a balance of forces to be able to deliver credible combat power as deterrence, we also believe preventing wars is as important as winning wars,” said Marine Gen. James Conway, Commandant, U.S Marine Corps. “We need to be the most ready when the nation is least ready.”

“Keeping the seas safe and secure from a broad range of threats and hazards is in everyone’s best interest, said Coast Guard Adm. Thad Allen, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. “The key to global prosperity and security is through cooperation and coordination.”

The strategy was developed collaboratively, using an open and inclusive approach that drew upon the insights of academic, business, civic and military leaders and strategists.

The resulting strategy binds maritime services more closely together than they have ever been before to promote stability, security and prosperity at home and abroad.

A copy of the full strategy report is available at:

<http://www.navy.mil/maritime/MaritimeStrategy.pdf>

(Source: U.S. Navy)

## Securing the Bomb – 2007

Securing the Bomb 2007, commissioned by the Nuclear Threat Initiative, finds a dangerous gap in efforts to thwart nuclear terrorism and calls for urgent global campaign to reduce the risk.

The following is the opening paragraph of the Executive Summary:

Nuclear terrorism remains a real and urgent danger. Terrorists are actively seeking nuclear weapons and the materials to make them. With enough plutonium or highly enriched uranium (HEU), a sophisticated and well-organized terrorist group could potentially make at least a crude nuclear bomb that could incinerate the heart of any major city.

Yet the essential ingredients of nuclear weapons exist in over 40 countries, and there are scores of sites that are not secure enough to defeat the capabilities that terrorists and criminals have demonstrated. Improved security for nuclear stockpiles in Russia and elsewhere as well as the disruption of al Qaeda’s centrally controlled structure after 9/11 have reduced the risk, but far more remains to be done. Nuclear theft is an ongoing reality, as demonstrated by the stolen HEU seized in Georgia in early 2006.

The Full 188-page report is available at:

[http://www.nti.org/e\\_research/securingthebomb07.pdf](http://www.nti.org/e_research/securingthebomb07.pdf)

(Source: Nuclear Threat Initiative, <http://www.nti.org>)

## Director of National Intelligence 500-Day Plan

The following is the introductory statement of the DNI's 500-Day plan for Integration and Collaboration:

The United States is challenged by many different and evolving threats, including enemies with many faces and no borders – terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, proliferation, infectious diseases, cyber attacks, and illegal trafficking.

The Intelligence Community (IC) is adjusting to meet this new complex threat environment and adapt to the new strategic context in which it now operates. To do so, the IC must have people, process and technology that provide seamless integration and cross-agency collaboration.

The 500 Day Plan for Integration and Collaboration continues to build the foundation to enable the IC to work as a single, integrated enterprise so we can collaborate across critical missions, enhance our support to a wide range of customers and partners, contribute to our national security priorities, and reduce the risks that the nation faces today and in the future.

The full DNI plan is available at:

<http://www.dni.gov/500-day-plan/500-day-plan.pdf>

(Source: Director of National Intelligence)

## Lighten Up ☺

A cowboy was overseeing his herd in a remote pasture when suddenly a brand-new BMW advanced out of a dust cloud towards him. The driver, a young man in a fancy suit, Gucci shoes and Ray Ban sunglasses leans out the window and asks the cowboy, "If I tell you exactly how many cows and calves you have in your herd, will you give me a calf?"

The cowboy looks at the man, obviously a yuppie, then looks at his peacefully grazing herd and calmly answers, "Sure, Why not?"

The yuppie parks his car, whips out his Dell notebook computer, connects it to his Cingular RAZR V3 cell phone, and surfs to a NASA page on the Internet, where he calls up a GPS satellite navigation system to get an exact fix on his location which he then feeds to another NASA satellite that scans the area in an ultra-high-resolution photo.

The young man then opens the digital photo in Adobe Photoshop and exports it to an image processing facility in Hamburg, Germany.

Within seconds, he receives an email on his Palm Pilot that the image has been processed and the data stored. He then accesses a MS-SQL database through an ODBC connected Excel spreadsheet with email on his Blackberry and, after a few minutes, receives a response.

Finally, he prints out a full-color, 150-page report on his hi-tech, miniaturized HP Laser Jet printer and finally turns to the cowboy and says, "You have exactly 1,586 cows and calves."

"That's right. Well, I guess you can take one of my calves," says the cowboy. He watches the young man select one of the animals and looks on amused as the young man stuffs it into the trunk of his car.

Then the cowboy says to the young man, "Hey, if I can tell you exactly what your business is, will you give me back my calf?" The young man thinks about it for a second and then says, "Okay, why not?"

"You're a Congressman for the U. S. Government," says the cowboy.

"Wow! That's correct," says the yuppie, "but how did you guess that?"

"No guessing required," answered the cowboy. "You showed up here even though nobody called you; you want to get paid for an answer I already knew, to a question I never asked. You tried to show me how much smarter than me you are; and you don't know a thing about cows... this is a herd of sheep. Now give me back my dog."

## Upcoming Terrorist Calendar

The Terrorist calendar consists of historical events related to global or domestic terrorism activity. Future dates listed do not suggest a terror or criminal event will occur.

Law Enforcement and Security Professionals should be mindful of these dates however as opportunists may view and attempt to exploit important economic meetings, political events and large gatherings of citizens as soft targets.

- **November 1, 1954. ALGERIA**  
Revolution Day  
Commemorates the revolt by indigenous Algerians in an attempt to gain rights denied to them under French colonial rule
- **November 2, 1917. ISRAEL, OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**  
Balfour Declaration  
Anniversary of the declaration, which promised a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Demonstrations in the occupied territories and the Gaza area have occurred on this date.
- **November 3, 1956. HUNGARY.**  
Invasion by Soviet Forces  
Soviet armed forces invaded Hungary following Hungarian premier Imre Nagy's proclamation of Hungarian neutrality.
- **November 4, 1964. IRAN**  
Ayatollah Khomeini Exiled  
The Ayatollah Khomeini was exiled to Turkey.
- **November 4, 1978. IRAN.**  
Student Uprising Against Shah
- **November 4, 1979. IRAN.**  
Seizure of American Embassy  
The American embassy was seized and sixty-three people were taken hostage.
- **November 4, 1982. PERU.**  
MRTA Founded  
The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) is a Cuban-inspired Marxist guerrilla organization.
- **November 4, 2001. ISRAEL**  
US citizen is killed in shooting attack on a bus in Jerusalem; assailant is killed and 35 wounded; Palestinian Islamic Jihad claims responsibility.
- **November 6, 2001. SPAIN**  
Car bomb during rush hour in Madrid wounds 100; ETA suspected.
- **November 7, 1917. RUSSIA.**  
Revolution Day  
The Great October Socialist Revolution took place 7-8 November 1917. Communists consider the anniversary as their most sacred day.
- **November 7, 1985. COLOMBIA**  
More than 100 die in M-19 seizure of Supreme Court building
- **November 7, 2002. UNITED KINGDOM.**  
13 Die in PIRA Bombing  
Thirteen people were killed in the Northern Ireland town of Enniskillen when the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) detonated a bomb during the town's observance of Remembrance Day
- **November 7, 2002. HUNGARY.**  
October Revolution Day  
Celebrates the Bolshevik revolution in the Soviet Union.
- **November 7, 2002. ISRAEL.**  
Balfour Declaration  
Anniversary of the declaration that promising a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Demonstrations in the occupied territories and the Gaza area have occurred on this date.
- **November 8, 2007. CHILE**  
Chile hosts XVII Ibero-American summit
- **November 9, 1974. Germany**  
RAF Terrorist Dies In Prison  
Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist Holger Meins died in prison during a hunger strike.
- **November 10, 1977. PHILIPPINES**  
Capture of Jose Maria Sison  
Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) leader Jose Maria Sison was captured.
- **November 10, 1989. GERMANY.**  
Fall of The Berlin Wall  
A significant event that marked the fall of communism in Germany which later spread to much of Central and Eastern Europe.
- **November 11, 1957. COLOMBIA.**  
EPL Declares War on Government  
The Popular Liberation Army (EPL), a leftist terrorist organization, has since made peace with the government and become a legitimate political party. However, a dissident faction continues the armed struggle against the government.
- **November 11, 1970. KOREA (Republic of)**  
Death of Labor Martyr  
Chon Tae Il, a textile company laborer, burnt himself to death in protest against the government crackdown on the free labor union movement
- **November 11, 1980. MAURITANIA.**  
Coup Brings Taya To Power  
A palace coup that took place on 12 December 1984 brought President Taya to power; he was later formally elected in 1992.

- November 12, 1991. INDONESIA.**  
Over 100 people were Killed In Dili  
In an apparently unprovoked attack Indonesian troops killed over 100 East Timorese and at least one New Zealander in a deadly hail of automatic weapons fire aimed at a funeral procession. Reports and videotape indicated no visible provocation. Two American print reporters were severely beaten in the incident. World condemnation followed the attack in Dili, East Timor.
- November 12, 1997. WORLDWIDE.**  
Ramzi Yousef Convicted  
In the United States, Islamic terrorist Ramzi Yousef was convicted in New York on terrorism charges related to the World Trade Center bombing.
- November 13, 1970. SYRIA**  
Assad Assumes Power  
Minister of defense Hafiz Al-Assad seized power in a bloodless coup following the defeat of Syrian forces during the "Black September" hostilities with Jordan
- November 13, 1986. PHILIPPINES.**  
Rolando Alalia Assassinated  
Leftist labor leader Rolando Alalia was assassinated in Manila.
- November 13 - 21, 2007. SINGAPORE**  
Singapore hosts 13th summit of Association of South East Asian Nations, plus East Asia Forum and ASEAN+3 summit
- November 14, 1991. LIBYA, UNITED KINGDOM.**  
Pan Am 103 Indictments Issued  
The United Kingdom issued indictments against 2 Libyans for the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 in December 1989.
- November 14, 1999. AFGHANISTAN.**  
U.N. Sanctions Imposed  
The United Nations imposed sanctions on Afghanistan for failing to turn over terrorist Osama bin Laden to stand trial. These sanctions froze the Taliban's economic assets outside Afghanistan and prohibited Ariana Airlines from flying outside of Afghanistan. Across Afghanistan, anti-American and anti-United Nations protests were held. The U.N. office in Kabul was burned.
- November 15, 1983. GREECE.**  
U.S. Navy Captain Assassinated  
U.S. Navy Captain George Tsantes was shot and killed while on his way to work in Athens. His chauffeur also died in the attack. The Greek terrorist organization "17 November" subsequently took credit for the killings.
- November 15, 1988. Occupied Territories**  
Palestinian State Declared  
The Palestine National Congress meeting in Algiers declared a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- November 15, 2007. IRAQ**  
Referendum on future of Kirkuk due, Iraq
- November 15, 2007.**  
United States plans Israel-Palestine talks
- November 15 -16, 2007. SOUTH AFRICA**  
Cape Town, South Africa: G-20 ministers meet to discuss WTO, IMF-World Bank processes
- November 15 - 16, 2007. SAUDIA ARABIA**  
OPEC ministers meet to shape agenda for OPEC heads of state meeting, Riyadh
- November 17, 1973. GREECE.**  
Student Uprising In Athens  
An uprising of students at the Athens Polytechnic University against the rule of a military junta in Greece took place on this date. The Greek terrorist organization "17 November" took its name from this event.
- November 17, 1986. FRANCE.**  
President of Renault Murdered  
Members of the Action Directe (AD) terrorist group murdered George Besse, president of Renault.
- November 20, 1979. SAUDI ARABIA.**  
Occupation of The Grand Mosque  
Approximately five hundred Islamic fundamentalists occupied the grand mosque.
- November 20, 1983. COLOMBIA.**  
Legalization Of The M-19  
The April 19 Movement (M-19), a leftist terrorist organization, was legalized by an amnesty law after the group had made peace with the government. The M-19 is now a legitimate political party.
- November 22, 1967. ISRAEL AND WEST BANK/GAZA.**  
UN Resolution 242 Adopted  
UN security council resolution 242 adopted calling for a separate Palestinian state.
- November 22, 1979. PAKISTAN.**  
U.S. Embassy Attacked  
The U.S. embassy in Islamabad was attacked and burned by Islamic militants following rumors that the U.S. was involved in the violent takeover of the grand mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

- **November 23, 1985. EGYPT, MALTA.**  
Hijacking of Egyptian Jet  
An Egyptian jet was hijacked to Malta. Fifty-nine passengers, including one American, were killed when Egyptian troops stormed the plane in Malta on November 24.
- **November 23, 1986. PHILIPPINES**  
Ramos Blocks Coup Attempt  
Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos blocked a coup attempt by dissatisfied military officers.
- **November 23, 1991. BURUNDI.**  
Tutsi Rebels Attack Capital  
Tutsi rebels based in Rwanda attacked the capital of Bujumbura in an attempt to unseat the government. Hundreds were killed and indiscriminant killings were alleged.
- **November 24, 1954. SRI LANKA.**  
LTTE Founders Birthday  
The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam's (LTTE) founder and leader was born. His birthday is marked by the LTTE as "heroes week" which also commemorates LTTE members who have died in battle.
- **November 25, 1915. CHILE**  
Birthday of Augusto Pinochet
- **November 25, 1973. GREECE**  
Military Coup In Athens  
Colonel Papadopoulos and his military junta, which had controlled Greece since April 1967, were themselves overthrown by a military coup on November 25, 1973.
- **November 25, 1974. PORTUGAL**  
Failed Leftist Coup Attempt
- **November 25, 1984. PORTUGAL.**  
Mortar Attack on U.S. Embassy  
The U.S. embassy was hit by four 60 mm mortar rounds fired by the Popular Forces of 25 April terrorist group.
- **November 25, 1993. CZECH REPUBLIC.**  
Dissolution Of Czechoslovakia  
The parliament of Czechoslovakia voted to end the seventy-four year old federation of the Czech and Slovak states.
- **November 27, 1978. TURKEY.**  
Kurdish Workers Party Founding  
This date is considered to be the date on which the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) was founded. PKK guerrillas may engage in terrorist attacks in connection with this date.
- **November 27, 1991. TOGO.**  
Attempted Coup  
Soldiers out of control started a coup that was designed to remove interim Prime Minister Koffigoh and insure the continued power of president Eyadema and his northern dominated military.
- **November 28, 1944. ALBANIA.**  
Liberation Day  
The communist-led National Liberation Front (NLF) eliminated other smaller, non-communist resistance groups and gained control of the country.
- **November 28, 1975. INDONESIA.**  
East Timor Independence  
The Fretilin movement in East Timor declared itself independent from Indonesia. Indonesian forces invaded the following week, defeating Fretilin forces and declaring East Timor to be Indonesia's twenty-seventh province.
- **November 28, 2007. KOSOVO**  
Kosovo Prime Minister plans to declare independence for Kosovo
- **November 29, 1987. SOUTH KOREA.**  
Bombing of KAL Flight 858  
Two North Korean agents, killing all 115 persons aboard, blew up Korean Air Lines flight 858 over the Andaman Sea near Burma.
- **November 30, 1989. GERMANY.**  
Assassination of Herrhausen  
Terrorists of the Red Army Faction (RAF) assassinated Alfred Herrhausen, the head of Deutsche Bank AG, and the most influential businessman in Germany, on November 30, 1989 in a Frankfurt suburb as Herrhausen was being driven to work. A very sophisticated light-activated bomb was detonated as Herrhausen's car drove by. The killing shook Germany.
- **November 30 - December 14, 2007. UNITED STATES**  
State Parties to the International Criminal Court hold 6th Assembly, New York

(Source: Multiple Sources)

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