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MAGAZINE

December/January 2002
ISSUE #10

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—Director Mike Gillette, National Law Enforcement and Security Institute, holder of multiple Black Belts, former Army Airborne, SWAT commander and police chief.

My name is W. Hock Hochheim, a 23-year military and police line operations vet and former Texas private investigator with black belts in multiple martial arts, inducted into the prestigious Black Belt Magazine Hall of Fame. I have been a paid consultant and teacher for all the major branches of the United States Armed Forces, have taught law enforcement academies and officers from well over 150 agencies and have instructed thousands of martial artists all over the world. I have spent the last 30 years developing unarmed combatives, impact weapon, edged weapons and gun fighting courses. All this is based on my personal experience, the veteran experience of others, police science, military science, martial arts, criminal and military history, athletics and psychology. Each discipline knows things about reality combat that the others do not. My life and my martial courses are dedicated to bridging this gap.

In the Year 2000, I created this elite CQC Group Combatives Course, a forged hybrid geared to defeat the criminal, enemy soldier or terrorist with less-than-lethal and lethal options, as morally, ethically and legally needed. This CQC Course, as with all my programs, is based on the instruction of complete training modules. These subject modules teach you how to perform a subject tactic, problem-solve it, then how to counter the tactic if used against you, plus offer skill-developing synergy/flow drills to maximize performance. Then, each module develops the tactic through realistic hand, stick, knife and gun combat scenarios. I believe in the seamless application of practical tactics in all ranges of standing, kneeling and ground positions, with or without, and against all modern weaponry.

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December/January 2002

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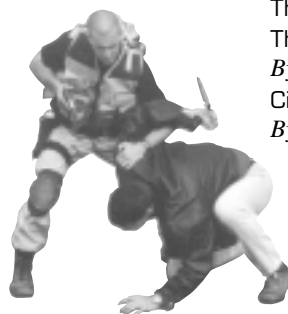
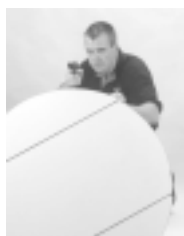
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Dynamite!

By W. Hock Hochheim

How much combat dynamite are you packing? Combat dynamite is not just sheer speed, it's destruction with speed. Power with speed. KA-BOOM!

Do you have enough to blow up the enemy? The whole room? Often our opponents are bigger and stronger than we; and we must over compensate with cheating tactics, dirty tricks, weapons and canon-ball power and quickness. More often than not, it is not the big that eat the small, it's the fast that eat the slow.

Football players, certain athletes and certain personality/body types can move fast and blast hard. It's a zero-to-60 issue, not like running the four-minute mile, but more like the 50-yard dash. Now, if you take these rough-and-tumble individuals and train them with solid fighting skills...you have created solid, combat machines.

I have been lucky in my police career to somehow be born with a few sticks. I learned that I could touch these off in a tight pinch, that I could muster a lot of sudden, pissed-off, stubborn, animal, mojo, and inertia if needed. My first real explosive night was in South Korea as an MP arresting a fighting soldier, where with a roar, I pitched a bad guy on the floor. Thanks to some superior military wax buffing, he slid about 16 feet. The CQ and I stood there shocked as he traveled and traveled, and spun and spun. When the arrested troop was through spinning, the guy just laid there. I know it was the wax really, but it was a magic moment for me because I had touched off a force I had never felt before. I reserved that feeling, that reservoir and the path to get to it and used it as a cop many times. That was the day I discovered this dynamite.

Now decades later, I think my dynamite pack is a stick or two short, and when I use it? My old injuries flare up with their own explosion. My right upper arm. My back. The knee. It is almost as if these old joints and muscle rips, the weak spots in the hull, can't contain the overall body explosion anymore. What if you feel your explosion needs more nitro? Or you need to fight back age and keep hope alive? Here are some training methods I use.

Wind sprints. Warriors run. You need to run anyway, but try this. Jog along and then suddenly burst into wind sprints of any desired length. Make those first three steps of the sprint quick and dynamic. Finish your assigned sprint distance and then drop back to your jog. Not only is this great for your heart, it trains your body to explode. This is a must for law enforcement, who suddenly have to blast off in a dead run after suspects.

Power Weight Lifting. Years ago I worked out in a gym in Texas with a Canadian Pro Football player who had married a Texas girl. Around pre-season time, he spent much time on clean jerks. "If on the first day of camp I can't do a set at 150 pounds bare minimum—they won't let me back the second day. The strength coach said that the movement builds explosive power," he said. Certain weight-



lifting movements that involve more than half of your body working in synch build dynamite.

Mirror Muscle/Fighting Muscle. General strength training is great, providing it is not geared to make pretty-boy, mirror muscle. You will receive abstract benefits with body-shaping weight workouts, but for a fighter, that sweat time is better spent working on exercises that relate to fighting movements. Think about it. There are big magazine muscle men so uncoordinated they

can't fight or play ping-pong. Then there are huge, overweight, blubbery, offensive linemen who move real well, pack dynamite and kick ass. The lineman is used to contact, falling, pushing, shoving and balance and counter balance. This fat guy is a better fighter than Arnold S. the 4th. It's all in the training. I hate to tell you, but the pro wrestlers you see screaming and fighting on TV...are all pretty tough guys with lots of "TNT."

Drop Drills. Have a training partner stand about 3 feet in front of you holding a two-pound soft ankle or wrist weight. He holds it up head high and suddenly, without warning, drops it. You lunge and catch it. Increase the weight. Increase the distance. You see it's one thing to move fast. It's another to prepare to do work while springing.

Strong Man Competitions. These strong man challenges are on ESPN all the time. What do they do to improve? One old-fashioned method was to push a car one way, then pull it another with a harness. If you live in the Bronx, this is impractical, but many a power man swears on this car workout.

Store that TNT. Keep your dynamite dry and stored in a dark, mean place—an ugly, dangerous hole where the Lone Ranger and Roy Rogers fear to tread. Keep your fuse reasonably short, but not too short. You can't touch it off when your kid drops a milk glass or you get a fender bender on the highway. Oh no. Then you would be just a bully idiot. We good guys are here on earth to make war with bullies and violent idiots. Keep the fuse "reasonably short."

"That Won't Work!" So, the next time you hear those observing nay-sayers report,

"That wristlock will never work!"

"You can't take a guy down with that move!"

"You can't grab that pistol!"

"You can't grab that knife arm!"

Maybe, just maybe, they haven't seen the dynamite version. God help them if they do because if they're anywhere near the blast, they'll wind up on their ass!

Get the idea?

The mentality?

KA-BOOM! ★



Dispatches

Editors Note: CQC Magazine has subscribers in over 26 countries, and we received words of condolence and support from many regarding the United States and the Trade Tower tragedy, too many to possibly print here. On behalf of the United States, we would like to thank our readers for their concern.

E-Mail: ...good to see Ralph Morz appear in your magazine with a thought-provoking article.—A.T., Lincoln, Nebraska

Reply: Thanks. Ralph impressed me years ago, especially with his Paladin video.... "Extreme Close-Quarter Shooting," which I think is the best and most definitive video tape on the subject. Get it, and watch it.

Land Mail: ...with regard to your long gun-disarming piece in the last issue, what can you do when the gun holder is far away?—P.S., East Bunkeport, Maine

Reply: A wise person would pray. But actually a distant carrier is like a sniper, and if it's an ambush, it is all over for you. When presented with a recognizable, yet distant long gun threat, you must train to evaluate the circumstances and learn to quickly assess your ability to gain cover and/or escape. I'm afraid the situation only leaves you with your psychological skills.

E-Mail: Regarding the e-mail dispatch of the retired Chicago P.D. detective and eschews legal firearms, I wonder if he's stopped to consider some of the variables involved in such a broad generalization? How many people that were victims of crime in Chicago (which is quite a big city to have NO crimes "solved because of a registered firearm" ...can't help but wonder about the veracity of that) even had registered firearms? What kind of laws regarding usage does Chicago and Illinois have on the books? Is the legal user of a registered firearm treated like a criminal by the state when it comes to prosecution? How many crimes were solved with a knife, baseball bat, or

blunt object? How many crimes could have been PREVENTED ENTIRELY by the owning and proper usage of a registered firearm if someone had taken the time to educate the victim specifically and the public in general?

I personally know of two people that saved their own lives (and who knows how many other future potential victims by these bad guys?) by the use of a legal, registered firearm, and I'm willing to bet that the NRA could give us some interesting statistics nationwide on this subject that would make us all glad that the second amendment still stands. Thanks.

—Phil Buechner, Crescent City, CA

E-Mail: Your August/September Close Quarter Combat issue brings up real facts! As a person that's been in Ju-Jitsu and Tae Kwon Do starting in 1961, I know that tournament or any controlled fighting will not work in combat! It will get you killed really quickly! As a marine Viet-Nam combat vet, USMC combined action platoon, 1967, and a black belt in Oh-Do-Kwan, TKD! Combat taught me to get it over fast, no b.s. Take him down use a knife, hand batter him down. Use a K-bar knife to cut his throat or use your cover (helmet) to bash his brains out. If you fart around, somebody will stick you in the back with a spike on the end of a stick. If you want to wrestle people into tap-out arm bars, join the WWF not the Army or Marine corps! They're looking for a few good men not Hulk Hogan or Steve Austin!"—Dave Ayers, Former Marine and Combat Vet

Reply: Yet again another of the countless responses, all with similarities, to that controversial article about BJJ vs. Military H2H in Issue 8 of CQCMag.

E-Mail: I received the CQCMag Issue 7 and was impressed about the quality and content of the magazine. This is the first magazine that actually goes "balls to the wall" when it comes to actual full contact street fighting. However, I have a couple of comments.

1. The issue regarding The Kukri could have used more up-close pictures of the weapon itself. The story line was nice but the focus of the pictures should have been the weapon. Secondly, the article did not mention places, aside from Nepal, where I would be able to purchase the real thing.
2. The article "Spades and Men" could have used actual pictures.
3. Feature some items and usable techniques on the occupation of Mr. Joseph Reyes, Jr.
4. Have you ever thought of holding training seminars in Manila?
5. More techniques on knife fighting.

I also have a comment on the cancer grip that was featured in the magazine. I have been a practitioner of the martial arts in the Philippines for almost 15 years. My practical applied experience (which I am not really proud of) ranges from the boxing rings to the streets and back alleys of Manila. But no matter where I went, I did not hear of the Filipino grip that you wrote about in your article "Ten Deadly Knife Fighting Mistakes." It's not that I want to learn it, it's just that I want to kick the butt of the people who are actually teaching that kind of foolishness to people who want to learn. I agree when you say that it is inappropriate and dangerous if not at all a bastardization of a beautiful and practical fighting art. I wish you guys could get hold of them and show them the real stuff. Congratulations. I wish your organization every success.—Marc Anthony D. Dizon, Quezon City, Philippines

(more **Dispatches** on page 15)

Invading Hands

The Science of Trapping

By W. Hock Hochheim

In mid-1980's I was introduced to the martial arts term called "trapping hands." I learned that trapping involved attacking the limbs of the opponent and sometimes the legs. I learned that there were entire martial arts systems dedicated to the proposition.

It seemed that some Chinese fighting arts emphasized the trap while other systems, like boxing could not trap, not just because of their bulky gloves, but such was against the rules. I recognized that many of the trapping movements were not unlike some the karate and ju-jitsu I had studied. Karate often works to clear a path to strike you and ju-jitsu and wrestling will clear a path to snatch you. Traps to them were called things like wipes, cover or grabs—but were



Photos by Rick Owens. rowens1@bellsouth.net

not elevated to the height of importance as in these trapping hand systems.

I became deeply involved in the trapping systems, like Jeet Kune Do, Filipino and Indonesian martial arts. One system boasted 200 different trapping hands. Others spent about 75 percent of their training time doing trapping hands. Some even more! There are Wing Chun people who do only trapping hands and not an ounce of ground fighting. Some Filipino systems became obsessed with this "Tapi-Tapi," actually making Tapi-Tapi grandmasters! Entire, multiple tape series have been made on this subject alone.

I remember showing some ju-jitsu-like moves to some JKD people in a seminar and at the end of the session, the JKD practitioner said, "That was fun! We work so much trapping that we forget after you strike the opponent you must take him down!" All too often, these practitioners tend to square off, make contact, trap and strike, then re-square off and practice this again and again.

I now teach inside my courses what I call "invading hands" just because the terminol-

ogy "trapping hands" has come to mean all the aforementioned programs saddled with these program viruses. Also, because I have come to believe that in the end there are some simple universal truths to the act of closing in on the enemy that do not appear in the many trapping hands courses. These I will share with you here in the hopes of better understanding.

The Definition

Invading hands is the immobilization, deflection and/or control of the opponent's limbs with one clear mission—to clear a path to a vital target, usually the face, neck or groin. This is done by the four "P's", **pinning, passing, pulling, pushing** that grab, freeze or steer the enemy limbs. Invading hands is absolutely nothing more than simply getting the arms of the enemy out of your way. It is that simple. You want to strike a better target and the guy's arms are in the way.

The so-called trapping range between two antagonists is really those few inches in

which you or he charges passed in a second to escalate the fight. It is an extremely short, transitory range. Mobility is king. When we look at the hard science, here are the principles.

The Invasion Mission

We utilize the invading hands tactics two ways, aggressively and defensively. When playing offense, if the enemy raises his guard or arms up before you, you hit the arms, strike and advance. When playing defense, most trapping training is conducted in a defensive posture. We are essentially blocking an attack, then countering the attack.

Offensive or Defensive Contact

Entirely too many systems are dependant on the hand alone doing the blocking. To maximize your safety the entire lower arm from fingertips to elbow could be utilized. Many classical Chinese systems block with their palm up and wrist bent backward. One reason is to try to prevent the incoming fist from going up and over the block. This is especially smart while trying to deflect a knife attack. Otherwise I prefer a palm down approach or even what looks like a chopping motion with the side of the hand I learned in Aiki-jitsu. To me this type of direction of energy is more appropriate.

Some martial systems like to brag that ALL their blocks are strikes and they do not use the word block. That's fine for an overall strategy but not always reasonable. Sometimes you are just lucky to save your head from an ambush with a reflexive movement. This contact should be as hard as possible, and that is the term I use—contact—because whether aggressive or defensive, a contact is made and then a follow-up action. Always try to make the contact explosive, but don't over-block or "chase" attacks. Keep the blocking action efficient and limited. Over-blocking creates openings for the enemy.

This poses the question, when does a trap begin? In the aggressive format the trap begins when you charge in and contact the nearest arm. In the defensive format, the trap strategy can begin when an attack on you is blocked. A basic block in its most instinctive form is just that, a reflexive and protective contact. However, when a block is strategically used as part and parcel of an attack or counter attack, then the block becomes part of a trapping hand maneuver.

The Obstructions

When you invade upon the enemy, or he strikes at you, he obstructs your attack with his limbs.

- First Layer of Obstruction: his closest arm to you
- Second Layer of Obstruction: his far arm
- Third Layer of Obstruction: one of these arms—usually the first—comes around again
- Fourth Layer of Obstruction and Beyond: this is a Jackie Chan movie. Do something else.

The Mechanics

You invade and trap the arms with powerful palm strikes, hammer fists and forearms. You strike your targets with eye jabs, thrusting and hooking palm strikes, fists, forearm, and elbows. Any brain medical specialist will warn you to avoid head butts at almost any cost.

The Basic Invading Hand Tactics

Despite the claims of training hundreds of traps by some masters, I see only these basic, hardcore seven, combinations of these seven and counters as needed against the arms. They appear level by level here as in both my Unarmed Combatives and Close Quarter Combatives Courses. Which one you use will depend on where your arms are at the time you need them.

Invasion 1: Back Hand or Edge Hand Contact and Any Strike



This is a one-step movement if humanly possible. This practice is usually identified by use of the backside of the hand or forearm making the contact.

Invasion 2: Back Hand or Edge Hand Contact, Grab and Any Strike

After the contact, the contact hand turns palm in, grabs and pulls. This has more potential against slow and long punches or pushes for than a boxer's quick jab. Too many ignorant practitioners discount the grab because they think "can't use it" against a Mike Tyson speed punch." Not all attackers are Mike Tyson and not all incoming arm attacks are punches. Still, with some practice you can snare faster incomings.



Invasion 3: The Palm Strike Cross-Contact and Any Strike

This should be a one-step movement if possible. This practice is usually identified by the use of the palm or inner arm making the contact. This means the hand crosses your body.



Invasion 4: Cross-Contact, Grab, and Any Strike

This is a common movement in most martial arts. In the Philippines it is called Chain of the Hand. The progression is:



1) Your first hand crosses to contact.



2) Your second hand grabs the arm.



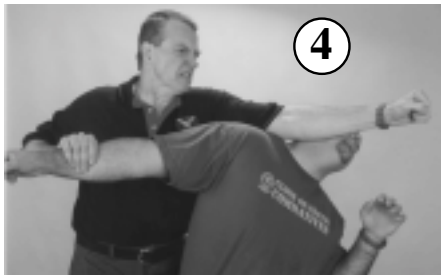
3) Your first hand executes any strike.

Invasion 5: Double Contact and Any Strike

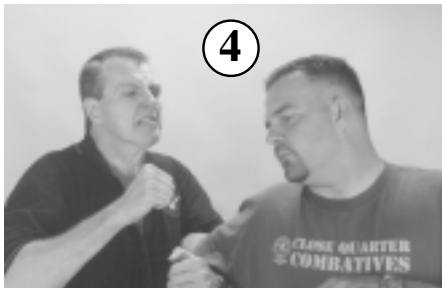
At times you must strike or block with the power of both arms, then any strike.



Invasion 6 Any Contact,
Study: Pass and Strike



Invasion 7 Arm Wrap,
Study: Trap and Strike



Invasion 8 Combinations
Study:

Here is where you combine the prior seven movements into combinations as needed to defeat the multiple obstructions or several incoming strikes.



Invasion 9
Study:

Countering Traps

Counters are for when the enemy makes a mistake. Typical trapping hands mistakes are weak contacts, over-trapping with too many unnecessary traps and failing to explode in with combat scenario finishing moves. You counter the traps of your enemy with traps and tricks of your own.

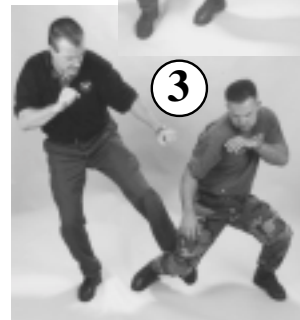
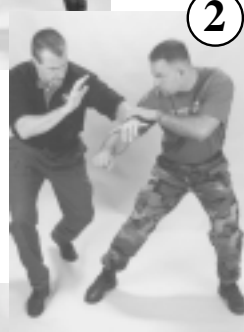
1. Counter traps with traps of your own. Use your invading skills to counter the attack. Include Ju-jitsu-like counters to grabs in your practice.



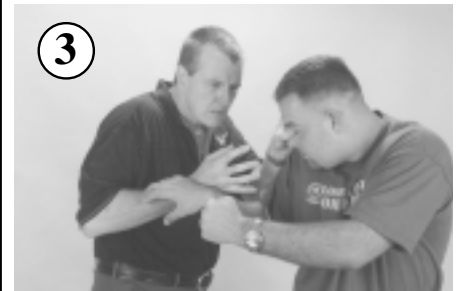
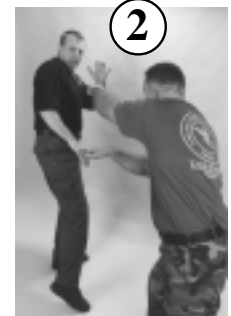
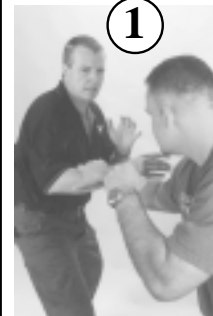
2. Charging forward destroying the trapping range options.



3. Kicking to destroy the knee.



4. Jumping back, or to the side and back destroying the trapping range options.



You use these skills inside hand, stick, knife and gun combat scenarios. This is your end product, the crisis rehearsal for reality. Here we discover that invading, trapping hands, however important to practice, are buried inside a string tactics and strategies.

Practice Drills

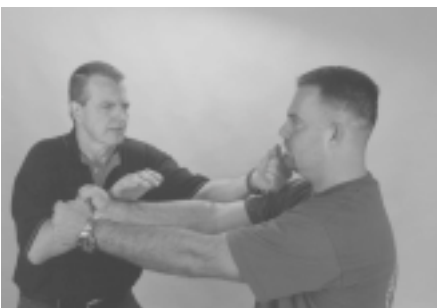


Drill 1: Solo Command and Mastery for Movement

Exercise the invasion movements alone in the air. Wear hand weights that hook over your palm to build strength in motion.

Drill 2: Solo Command and Mastery for Power

Exercise alone on a heavy bag and any training apparatus with arms. Remember usually each invasion contact on the enemy's arms should have board-breaking velocity.



Drill 3: Statue Training

Your partner stands before you like a statue. This is a classic way to introduce practitioners to the beginning of human contact.



Drill 3: Statue Training (cont.)

Your partner stands before you with arms outstretched in differing positions. Work the movements across the arms.



Drill 4: Ambidextrous Synergy Drill

Stand before your partner and work the above movements. Do one right handed, then both partners immediately switch stances and do one left handed. Switch leads and repeat. Repeat until you have finished a designated number of movements. Soon you will be working right and left with great skill. Build this series with adding combination trappings and counters and this workout format will be most challenging and rewarding.

Practice the movements on the ground in a variety of reality ground positions, not just the guard and mount.

Drill 5: Invade and Trap While Kickboxing

Using appropriate gear and fingerless gloves, exercise these movements. Remember all your invading hands drills are not meant for full speed showdown-style, kickboxing duels, but rather for a variety of street encounters that include attempted grabs, shoves and strikes from unskilled and skilled opponents. Practice this for speed. Remember this! Not all real world combat involve these dueling face-offs. Many are

extremely close quarter confrontations and involve dealing with pushes, pulls and grabs, but you can never be a trapper without being able to do these basic tactics in a kickboxing environment. Try controlled boxing movements at first. Increase the chaos and the speed.

Summary

Science and research tell us that:

- 1) The close quarters trapping range is a very small space to be blasted through for more devastation and/or control of the enemy.
- 2) The invasion principle is simple. Blast the other guy's arms out of the way.
- 3) Study how to invade, but become a holistic fighting expert, not a trapping hands drill expert.

Remember the big, chaotic picture of combat and the seamless application of all tactics in all ranges of combat, standing, kneeling and on the ground. Watch your training clock and demand equal time. Don't get trapped in trapping hands training.

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The Rogue Warrior Mentality: Lessons from War

By Richard Marcinko

The first thing I did when I arrived in the hellhole of Beirut, Lebanon, was to put my driver on commission. I paid him a 50-dollar bonus each time we crossed through the battle zone without getting hit. I wanted him to have every incentive to survive.

Because I was in Beirut as an anti-terrorist specialist, I knew the city was being terrorized by car bombs. By the time I'd been there for a couple of weeks, I'd heard 10 car bombs go off. Hell of a noise. Load a big family sedan with 250 lbs. of explosives and 250 lbs. of scrap metal, and you've got yourself one big cherry bomb.

Car bombs scared the shit out of the populace because a car bomb could turn up anywhere.

It didn't take me long to figure out that car bombs were the biggest threat to the American Embassy in Beirut. If a terrorist could just get his car close

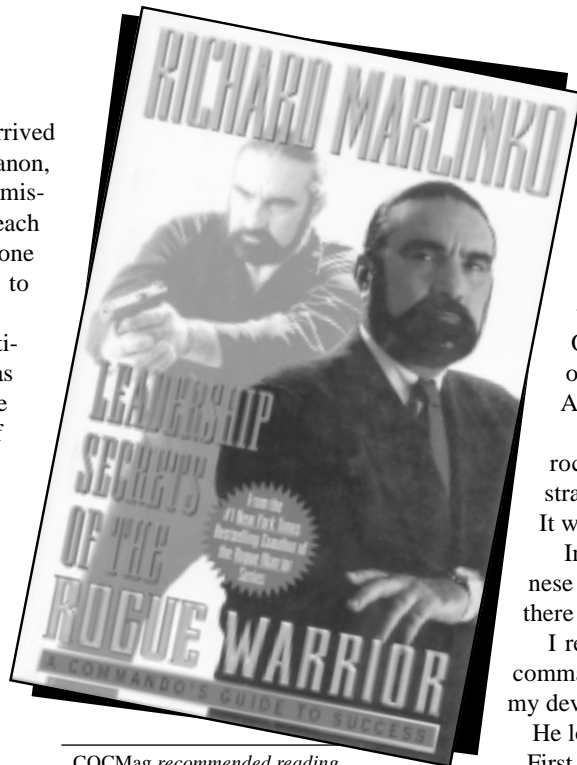
to the embassy, BAMM!—blood in the hallways.

Protecting the embassy wasn't my responsibility—but fuck that. I didn't need an invitation to help.

So I figured out a way to protect the embassy. I got in touch with some military munitions design engineers and asked them to make me a device that would detonate a car bomb by remote control. Most of the bombs were activated by an electronic signal; when the terrorists transmitted a pulse on a certain frequency, it set off their bomb.

My engineering contacts sent me a device that would transmit on a broad band of frequencies. It would detonate any bomb within a thousand yards. With this device, a guard could just sit on the roof of the embassy and blow a terrorist to hell before he even got close.

Me being me, I had to try it out. I decided to go cruising with a couple of buddies. We hopped in a car with the device and with a



CQCMag recommended reading.
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Pocket Books.

specially designed briefcase that was actually a Heckler & Koch submachine gun.

We drove into an area of West Beirut that was controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organization. We parked in front of a burned-out building that had recently been Yasir Arafat's office. We activated the device.

Suddenly, about a block away, a building rocked with noise and flame. Its roof shot straight up, and its walls spewed into the street. It was obviously a bomb factory.

Instantly, the entire area was filled with Lebanese punks carrying guns. We got the hell out of there before anyone could shoot us.

I reported immediately to one of the military commanders of the embassy and told him about my device.

He looked at me as if I was crazy.

First, he informed me, the security of the embassy was not my problem, and none of my business.

Second, he was concerned that if a car bomb was detonated unexpectedly, it might violate State Department rules by killing innocent civilians.

"But what about innocent Americans?" I said. He cut me off. Wouldn't listen. According to his rules, my device was "unfair."

I suggested that American lives were more important than "his" rules. I suggested that he refocus on results and not rules. That just pissed him off.

He tossed my ass out of his office.

Soon after, I left town. I took my radio device with me.

About three months after I left, a truck filled with explosives drove up in front of the American Embassy and blew it to pieces. Sixty-three Americans died. Many more were maimed.

The commander was not injured. He lived to "lead" again. Hopefully, after that, he felt a greater sense of personal responsibility for his people, and worried more about results than about rules.

But I doubt it. ★

Risky Advertising

By Tom Ramsey

Editor's Note: The following column contains legal advice about advertising. The same legal principles apply equally to the advertising any business including martial arts or physical fitness.

For years, you and your competitor have conducted competing advertising campaigns to attract prospective customers. You have now decided to spice things up. You will tell the public that your product is better by comparing it to that of your competitor. Be careful and, above all, be accurate. Your competitor won't sit still for an unfair comparison. If you are not accurate, a court will explain it to you after you have provided an army of lawyers sufficient cash to pay for their children's tuition in some very expensive colleges.

In the vast collection of federal law enacted by Congress and signed by the President during the last two centuries is the Lanham Act. In part, it permits the initiation of lawsuits based on false advertising. To be successful, the plaintiff must prove the existence of a false or misleading statement of fact about a product that either deceives or could deceive a substantial number of potential customers. The deception must be material. The plaintiff must have been or is likely to be damaged as a result of the statement. Parenthetically, the application of the Lanham Act is limited to interstate commerce.

The Lanham Act was the basis of a lawsuit by S. C. Johnson, of Racine, Wisconsin, against The Clorox Co., over plastic bags that seal. The Johnson product is known as Ziploc Sideloc. The Clorox version is Glad-Lock.

You probably recall Glad-Lock television advertisements in which both bags were filled with water and turned upside down. An animated fish was very upset that the Ziploc bag was leaking water, while the Glad-Lock bag remained full.

S. C. Johnson sued Clorox under the Lanham Act. At the trial, a Johnson expert testified as follows: When tested, a significant number of the Ziploc bags did not leak at all; others leaked at a substantially slower rate than shown in the television advertisement; it is not unusual that such bags leak somewhat.

The court concluded that the Clorox presentation was literally false. It awarded S. C. Johnson an injunction against Clorox continuing these ads, thus ending the campaign. Clorox could compare the two bags only if the portrayal was done in a truthful and fair way. I don't recall any subsequent advertisements. With the court's finding of literal falsity of a material fact, S. C. Johnson had made its case. The public would be deceived by such falsity. A second example is found in the famous "Pizza Wars." The war started when the president of Pizza Hut, from the deck of an aircraft carrier, de-

clared war on poor quality pizza. It dared anyone to come up with a better pizza. At the same time, Papa John's started advertising that it has "Better Ingredients. Better Pizza." It went on to provide statements of specific differences in the ingredients used. For example, the Papa John's advertisements stated that it used vine-ripened tomatoes, which were superior to the lowly remanufactured tomato sauce used by Pizza Hut. It also claimed that its fresh dough and filtered water created a better tasting product.

In that setting, Pizza Hut sued Papa John's, claiming that Papa John's ads were deceptive because the statements of differences in ingredients were false.

The court made a series of interesting observations.

First, had Papa John's stopped at the general statement, "Better Ingredients, Better Pizza," it would have been safe. The consumer would not be misled. This was opinion. Papa John's got in trouble when it coupled the slogan with misleading statements of differences in ingredients. Second, by showing specific differences between itself and Pizza Hut, and

failing to present any scientific support or results to substantiate its claims, Papa John's went beyond opinion and was now in the world of quantifiable fact. It now had a claim that could mislead customers.

Third, even if the ads are misleading, they were not literally false. Not being literally false, it was up to the plaintiff, Pizza Hut, to prove that the ads influenced a customer in his or her purchasing decision. Pizza Hut failed to show that the ads actually influenced or would influence a customer. Apparently, this could have been accomplished by presenting the results of a survey. The court decided in Papa John's favor. The appeals process went all the way to the United States Supreme Court, which refused to hear the case. Imagine how much tuition was paid with that process.

The bottom line: Stick to the facts when advertising and, if you believe you have been offended, be prepared for some very expensive, and not necessarily successful, litigation. The price isn't significantly less if the advertisements are literally false, rather than impliedly false. ⚡

Thomas A. Ramsey is a Long Beach attorney specializing in business law for more than 34 years. He maybe reached at bizlawwiz@aol.com



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Donn E. Draeger— The Legendary Warrior

By Michael P. Belzer

Most people involved with the study of fighting arts are familiar with the name Donn Draeger. For some, they only knew him as “that guy who wrote all those martial art books.” To others he was one of the most highly trained, knowledgeable and experienced professional warriors they ever met. Throughout his life he focused his energies on the fighting arts. In fact, Donn Draeger became known as the founder of Modern Hopology. Not to be confused with the “study of bunnies,” the term hopology is derived from the Greek warriors known as “Hoplites.” The current definition of hopology is: “the study of the evolution and development of human combative behavior and performance.

Donn Draeger was recognized as a world authority on Asian martial culture and human combative behavior. As a research historian, author and lecturer; he was considered the leading exponent of the Japanese martial disciplines. He held a large number of expert ranks and teaching licenses, and investigated Japanese martial culture more deeply than any non-Japanese in history:

- Draeger was the first and only non-Japanese to hold the rank of “Budo Kyoshi” or Full Professor of the Classical Martial Arts and Ways.
- He was designated as the first non-Japanese Judo Instructor at the Kodokan Institute in Tokyo, Japan.
- Draeger was the first non-Japanese to demonstrate kata (as tort) at the All-Japan Judo Championships and the 1964 Olympic Games.
- He also was the first non-Japanese to compete in the “All Japan High Rank Holders” Judo tournament at the Kodokan.

Born on April 15, 1922, Donn grew up in Wisconsin and began his martial training in the art of Ju-Jitsu at a very early age. He soon switched to the practice of Kodokan Judo and received the rank of nkyu by the age of 10. He continued his involvement with Judo throughout his life.

During the summer months, Donn was able to hunt, fish and live with the Chippewa Indians who lived in the Wisconsin wilderness. The older tribesmen accepted him because of his skill in grappling and his ability to handle youths older and larger than himself. His fascination with weapons developed at an early age, along with his



skill in unarmed encounters. Saving money from a variety of odd jobs, Donn bought his first .22 rifle around the age of 11 or 12. He roamed the woods “plinking” and hunting small game. His skill eventually developed so that he could usually shoot from the hip more accurately than those who followed the normal sighting procedure.

At 15, Donn joined the United States Marine Corps and eventually rose through the ranks as a regular officer. He served in Japan, Korea and Manchuria. While in the Marines, he continued his formal education and received his master’s degree in electrical engineering. His interest in hunting also continued while he was in the Marine Corps. Donn hunted big game on all of the major continents. He accumulated 44 heads including the Grizzly and the Alaskan Brown Bear. Later however, Donn grew to detest the idea of hunting animals other than for defense or subsistence.

After retirement from the service, Donn made his home in Tokyo, Japan. From this base, he pursued his interests in martial training and research. Approximately four months out of each year was spent conducting expeditions to various countries to study and document their diverse combative traditions. Southeast Asia was an area of special interest to him.

Donn followed a simple and natural lifestyle. He neither smoked nor drank and he had no heat or air conditioning in his small Japanese style apartment. He got up with the sun and usually jogged around his hometown of Narita. The rest of the day was spent training, teaching and conducting research.

A significant contribution was made to the art of Judo when Donn introduced systematic weight training at the competitive level. The impact was such that now all Judo champions utilize weight training as an integral part of their overall program. “Politics” at the local and international level within the Judo world spurred Donn on to pursuing and eventually gaining acceptance into Japan’s koryu (ancient disciplines).

He was the first Caucasian allowed to enter the koryu and eventually became a licensed instructor of Shindo Muso Ryu Jodo (Stick Art) and Katori Shinto Ryu Kenjutsu (Sword Art). Later, Donn



Editor's Note:
A detailed biography of Donn Draeger will be released soon.

introduced Judo training to Malaysia and also began the U.S. Jodo Federation.

A prolific writer, Donn would spend up to 15 hours a day typing. He authored many books and was a contributor to numerous scholarly journals and magazines. His most well known books include *Asian Fighting Arts* and his three volume series on *The Classical Martial Arts and Ways of Japan*.

Donn was a contributing editor to *Judo Illustrated* and he also published a magazine titled *Martial Arts International*. Later, he published the official newsletter of the International Hoplogological Research Center.

As time went on, Donn became increasingly “locked into” his chosen profession as a researcher and exponent of martial culture. When he would return from his annual expeditions he would have up to 100 lbs. of mail waiting for him—letters relating to the study of combatives; and he answered them all.

The final goal of Donn Draeger was to reformulate the study of weapons and fighting systems into a recognized academic discipline known as Hopology. He was the one that could accomplish the task because of his lifetime of training and personal experience in the area of combatives.

His scholarly research provided the historical and cultural context for his hoplogological conclusions. He founded the International Hoplogological Research Center and developed ambitious plans for a permanent facility to be constructed on the Big Island of Hawaii.

The center served as a training site for a variety of combative traditions and also house facilities for analyzing the hoplogological data gained through fieldwork. In addition, “the archives” of the center housed the most extensive collection of representative weapons in the world. Over 10,000 separate books started a library for the center. Donn maintained the world’s most extensive collection of wood block prints depicting the warriors of Japan. These prints were on display in the archives.

The development of hopology continued with Donn serving as a guest lecturer at the University of Hawaii, the University of Maryland and the East-West Center on a regular basis. He trained a variety of individuals scattered throughout the world in hopology theory and methods. He took a number of individuals with him on his annual expeditions so they could be oriented to the foundation of hopology - fieldwork.

Fieldwork into the remote areas of the world carries a significant degree of risk. Bad luck finally found the 1979 research team while they were in Sumatra. While studying the Atjeh tribe, the entire team was poisoned and developed severe amoebic dysentery, which required hospitalization.

The team eventually recovered, but Donn continued to develop health problems. He had severe swelling and pain in his legs. His health gradually deteriorated to the point where he was diagnosed with cancer. On October 21, 1982 Donn Draeger passed away at the age of 60.

The development of hopology continues through the efforts of several hoplogologists who Draeger personally trained while on extended field expeditions, primarily in South East Asia. The International Hopology Society (IRS) is directed by Hunter B. Armstrong who was a senior researcher under Donn F. Draeger and accompanied him several expeditions, including the fateful one to Sumatra in 1979. ★

Dispatches

(continued from page 5)

Reply: Thanks. Quickly, writing more about the specs of the Kukri knife itself is the job of all those other blade and knife magazines. We do tactics here. Type in Kukri on the Internet and you will see multiple places where you can buy them. You don’t have to go far. I bought one myself once in a common street shop in Manila. Be careful about whom you get Kukri training from! Some of the more popular names have recently been exposed as frauds.

Regarding the *cancer grip*, some of the biggest names in American/Filipino martial arts mindlessly slip into the thumb too-high-and-off-the-knife of the *cancer grip* as they show their students flow drills. Students mindlessly replicate it. It has even appeared on the covers of some knife books! The *Filipino grip*, as with the phrase- defanging the snake-about limb destructions, are also terms I never once heard in the Philippines, nor were they used by Grandmasters. No doubt one or two may have used them. The terms have been marketed well here in America. The *Filipino grip* is just what some call the *saber grip* where the thumb and ball of the thumb is attached to the top of the knife. They are just nicknames for a grip that has been used all over the world for centuries. The Filipino reference is fashionable and makes people feel like savvy insiders to use, hence its proliferation.

E-Mail: *In March 1945, I was a 20-year-old bombardier on one of the 300-plus aircraft that incinerated Tokyo. Many times since then, I have awakened in the night and wept over the 10s of thousands of lives that were lost. But I would fly that mission again. We won that war before we had to risk a million American casualties in the invasion of Japan. Today we have grown into a nation of overpaid, overfed whiners. To those who say, “If we kill innocent people, we will be no different than the terrorists,” I reply, “You are right. But if we fail to retaliate, we will certainly not be like them. They will be alive, and we will be dead.”—Seymour R. Appleby, Danville, CA*

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THE SQUAD ROOM

The Toll

The latest report we have received indicates that 65 law enforcement officers are still missing in New York City as a result of the September 11 terrorist attack. They include 37 officers from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police Department, 23 officers from the New York City Police Department, three officers from the New York Office of Court Administration, one FBI special agent, and one Secret Service master special officer. This is by far the single greatest tragedy in law enforcement history. Prior to September 11, the deadliest incident in policing occurred on November 24, 1917, when nine Milwaukee (WI) police officers were killed in a bomb blast at their police stationhouse. Visit the Memorial Web site at www.nleomf.com and click on the homepage item entitled "National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund Responds to Terrorist Attack" for more information.

Gas Masks

Military and intelligence insiders tell *CQCMag* that a good model gas mask is Advantage 1000 CBA-RCA, which can be bought online and in some military surplus stores for about \$160. You have to get it on in time, and then worry about carry contaminated clothing (and mask filters) into your home. Next, you need a de-contamination set-up.

Armed Airways

Two hundred thirty-four guns, inert grenades and bombs slipped past guards or x-ray machines by FAA agents at Logan Airport from 1991 to 2000.

USA' s First Bio-Terrorist Attack

As Oregon's Rajineeshee cult demonstrated in 1984, it is not difficult to set off a wave of food poisonings. Indeed, gastroenteritis caused by natural contamination and careless food handling afflicts millions and results in 5,000 deaths each year. The Rajineeshees considered a number of different viruses and bacteria, including hepatitis and typhus in their attack. The cult was dedicated to beauty, love and guiltless sex, brewed a "salsa" of salmonella and sprinkled it on fruits, vegetables, dressings and salads at the Shakee's Pizza and 10 other local restaurants in Dalles, OR. Their mission? To seize control of the county government by packing polling booths with imported homeless people while making local residents too sick to vote. No one died, but 751 people did get very sick.

Toxic Convoy

Eight hundred forty-one million tons of hazardous materials were hauled on our roadways by truck last year.



Stop! Go! Slow Down!

There is already an uproar on the photo-issued stoplight traffic tickets, but now the Swedish government and Saab is developing roadways integrated with cars that emit radio signals that control the speed limits of the vehicles. If the speed limit is reached, a mechanical stop on the accelerator slows the car.

X-Ray Vision



A handheld radar device, about the size of a large megaphone developed by Georgia Tech Research Institute, will detect hidden suspects behind common walls.

Deer Avenger

A 61-year-old man out for a walk in the southern Illinois woods reported to the police that he ended up locked in a death match with a deer last October. Paul Cheatham said he was minding his own business walking in a patch of woods near Herrin, IL when a six-point, 130-pound buck charged him. "I grabbed him by the horns. I knew if I let him go, he would kill me." Cheatham said. "I



hung on and got my legs around his neck. We wrestled for awhile. I didn't know what to do. Then while I held him with one hand, I opened my pocketknife with my mouth and jabbed him several times. It hurt him." Cheatham suffered bruises all over his body, but the deer appeared to have died of multiple stab wounds. Department of Natural Resources conservation officer said that it

was rare for a deer to attack a person, but he made one suggestion for people who find themselves close to a deer—try to walk away or have a shotgun handy. A knife seems to work too.

S. K. Riot Police

South Korean riot police tried to contain boisterous protesters with gas, shields and riot batons when Japan's Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi came to visit last October. Word reached Koreans that Tokyo had adopted a new school history textbook that glossed over Japan's wartime atrocities upon South Koreans. It isn't just WW II that concerned and activated the protesters, but Japan's several brutal invasions of the country through history.

"Shoot on Sight!"

Nigerian Police authorities issued a "shoot on sight" order and imposed a curfew in mid-October after some 18 people were killed and 40 injured in anti-American, pro-Taliban protests in the northern city of Kano. Police are patrolling armed with shotguns, machine guns and pistols.

Mexican Heroin

DEA insiders tell *CQCMag* that with the increased security on the U.S. and Mexican borders, less smuggled heroin is filtering in. Dealers are forced to sell their product in Central Mexico for discount and volume prices.



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True Cop Story

A Christmas Story



By W. Hock Hochheim

This is the Christmas issue, and it's time to spread good cheer. In this holiday spirit, I dust off this great Christmas story of family love and togetherness.

Christmas Day, 1977. I was on patrol with Glenn Bilyeu, day shift. It was customary for we uniformed unfortunates on holiday duty, to work "out of the house," so to speak. That meant one made roll call and briefing at the beginning of the tour, and then you could spend most of the day at home with the family, ever ready by the phone, squad car parked outside, poised to answer any calls. This is not an uncommon practice in police departments across the country on such big holidays.

And there were always some Christmas Day calls, a few accidents, domestic disturbances, etc. Only the most evil of cops were out hunting their daily traffic ticket prey....but then you know how the sick and obsessed are. Back then Glenn and I were single guys, and we decided to just "drive around" as if it were any usual day. Glenn was the senior officer on the shift back then—a position entitling us to rove the whole city, usually backing up other officers on calls and then dispatched when all other units were tied up. But this Christmas we decided to try and handle as many calls as possible, and let our friends stay at home near the yuletide (whatever the hell a yuletide is).

So when the radio call came out about trouble at the Bellamy brothers' house, we went straight away. The brothers Jeremy and Joe, both in their '20's, were chronic problems and would, a decade later, score big sentences for violent crimes. Jeremy sold crack for years and eventually killed someone. Joe did a little dope and just robbed people. In the '70's they were just blossoming thugs, experimenting with law breaking.

*'Twas Christmas
day and all through
the town, not a crea-
ture was stirring
...except the Belamy
Brothers who were
beating the Be-Jesus
out of each other...*

The neighbors had reported a front yard Belamy family brawl. The brothers were arguing and bashing it out. The parents took sides, and the three sisters were there to add piercing screeches to the overall holiday soundtrack. As we pulled up, the brothers were pushing and yelling at each other. I dismounted and got between them, shoving Joe back by way of an open palm to the throat area. I held him at bay with this hand. Glenn marched right up to Jeremy and well... started his Jack Webb routine. Jeremy took one look at him and belted him right square in the nose. Glenn launched back like a solid piece of wood, his gold-rimmed glasses ejecting into the air. Bam! He hit the turf, apparently knocked cold for a few seconds.

Jeremy turned his beady eyes next to me. He rushed me, and I got a palm across his

chest too! So there I was, tottering between the brothers, stretched out and in the middle of a big squeeze. Honestly I don't know if they were after me or still after each other. I turned to Jeremy and pushed back hard, then spun and punched Joe right in the throat. Joe staggered back up against a big elm tree, gripped his neck, whereupon he remained gasping for the rest of this very unpleasant event. The three sisters, the father (who, looking back, I think was secretly rooting for us) and the boisterous mother (who wasn't) circled us in a chorus of curses.

Jeremy's arms flailed at me, and I battered away as best I could, but he did get a few deflected shots in on me. I was able to step in and trip him down onto his back, in a mixed bag, unidentifiable takedown technique. Jeremy landed on his back hard with me on one knee above him. I snatched his right arm as he tried to hit me in the face and tried punching him back, but he used his other arm to take out the sting and deflect each of my shots. Then with the fingers of his free hand busy pushing against my face, my now free hand got my cuffs off my belt and cuffed that right arm. One limb down. One to go.

Suddenly a screaming banshee leaped half on my arm, half on my back. It was the big, fat Bellamy Mama. Cussing me, she yanked on my arm and pulled hunks of my hair off the back of my head! She tumbled back and ripped my grip free of the hand-cuffed hand. Jeremy's emancipated arm quickly clocked me a good one in the jaw and the loose end of the cuff smacked the top of head. Unfortunately the cuff end was open. It cut into my confused head.

As Momma and I rolled back, me landing between her legs, her ragged house dress way up to her butt. She scratched at my face and pulled my hair. I saw Glenn slide an

unsteady leg under him to get up. Given my "rear mount" predicament, I got a little pissed when he stumbled back over to the squad car instead of my way! Big Momma and I wrestled while Jeremy—still on the ground—started kicking at my legs, before he bolted up and started after me. Billings got there in time to scoop up an arm and spin him off course. I scrambled to get up, but the mother hung on tight. As Glenn wrestled with Jeremy in a wide spiral dance, I had to grab the hands of the mother and pry them free of me. Thank God she didn't wrap those hairy legs around me! Once up, we double-teamed Jeremy into both cuffs this time and chunked his Christmas-ass face down on the frozen ground. Glenn ran over to "ol coughen' Joe" back by the elm and was shackling him as two squad cars roared up. His dash back to our car at my moment of need had been to make a quick call for back up. A good idea. You see back then, those little radios all the cops carry now, the ones clipped to the shoulders and on belts? Only Captain Kirk on Star Trek had those back then. We had to yell real loud or make a run for the car radio.

We marched the scuffling brothers into the back seats. The shift Sergeant took a hard look at big Momma, then back at me. "No," I said, "no, let's not arrest her." Tough decision, since she was 10 feet away screaming artistic strings of curses into our faces, and probably had evidence (my damn hair) still stuck to her fingers. But it was Christmas! She was protecting her babies! That and ahh really...and who needs the extra paperwork of a third arrest.

Back then, if people were injured while fighting us during an arrest we didn't even give them an aspirin. They sat in their cells and suffered. So sat the Bellamy brothers. But the rest of the afternoon Glenn and I spent at the hospital, having been ordered there by our Lieutenant. He saw our blood. He knew his obligations. "Check up!" I got a few butterfly stitches from the open end of the cuff. Few know that the most common "edged-weapon" injury to a police officer is from the open teeth of a handcuff, his own, or that of his buddy's, flying free in the frays of an arrest. Glenn and I felt like idiots being wheeled around in the mandatory wheel chairs for exams and x-rays, all precaution-

ary requirements. It's no wonder we avoided reporting injuries whenever possible. That, and the harassment from one's...for lack of a better term...peers...

"Ohhh, does Hocky have a whittle boo-boo on his wee, whittle head?" And the inevitable, "Did Glenny boy hut his nosey when the big bad man knocked him...ON HIS ASS!" HA!HA! HA! or in this case...HO! HO! HO! This would go on for days until the next troop scored an injury and focus shifted upon them.

At one point Glenn and I found ourselves wheeled into a hallway, sitting about 20 feet apart, the nurses having abandoned us momentarily while in route to our perspective "treatments." We stared at each other silently for a moment. "Merry Christmas Glenn," I said. "Merry Christmas Hock," he said.

Naahhh...we didn't say that to each other. I just thought it would sound nice and "holiday-ish" for you. Actually, we cussed up the fucking Bellamy clan like big dogs.

And that's my Christmas Story, boys and girls, a little something to warm up your yuletides—whatever the hell they are. ☼

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Battlefield Diary

Recondo

By Larry Chambers

We got in position, and remained there the rest of the night. Our plan was to wait for the gooks to walk by around 0-500 hours, then ambush them. I had found some brush to hide behind and felt that it would give me good concealment for the morning ambush. But as the darkness gave way to false dawn, my cluster of brush transformed into a very small patch of vegetation that didn't really hide anything except my ass.

An early-morning mist rose from the jungle floor. I couldn't move to better cover, so I tried to stay low to the ground. Unnoticed, black-clad figures were walking toward our team's position. They were VC, and a group of rice porters, later than usual. These black-clad figures were making their way down the trail toward our position.

It was getting later in the morning, and the enemy hadn't shown. Captain Eklund had decided to send out two Cobra gunships at first light without telling Burford. He felt that it would be better to have them close if we needed them. But the gooks heard the gunships off in the distance and started running down the trail toward us.

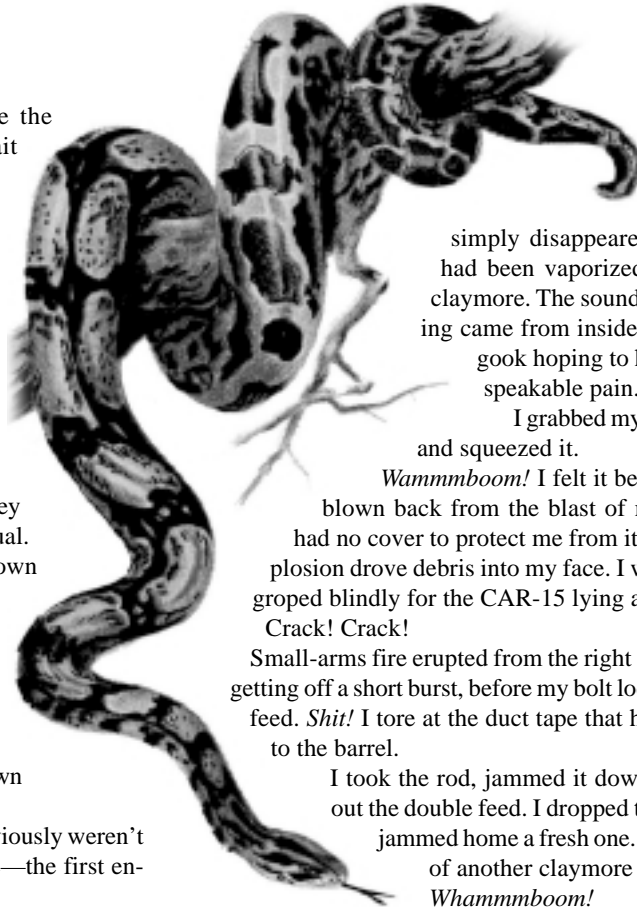
Burford sat up then told Looney that the gooks obviously weren't coming today. But as he spoke—almost as if on cue—the first enemy soldier ran into our kill zone.

I caught a flash of movement in my peripheral vision. As the VC ran by, he spotted me sitting in the open on the side of the hill. He must have realized he was in a kill zone because he ran another 15 feet and jumped into the large bomb crater in front of Burford's position and started screaming in Vietnamese. Burford reached over and squeezed his firing device, blowing his first claymore.

Whammboom!

I felt the blast as it tore a path down the trail and mowed down the vegetation below. I looked up, and watched three enemy soldiers come to a complete stop directly in front of me. Burford's blast sent debris raining down just in front of them.

Trying not to take my eyes off the surprised enemy soldiers, I fumbled with my claymore clacker. The electrical firing device had a wire clip that was wedged under the handle to prevent misfiring. With both hands shaking, I flipped back the clip and squeezed on the handle. A jolt of electric current traveled through the wire and set off a blasting cap in the mine. The detonation touched off the C-4 plastic explosive, which sent a hail of 700 steel ball-bearings



roaring out, killing everything in their way.

The three VC simply disappeared, almost as if they had been vaporized in the blast of my claymore. The sounds of wailing and crying came from inside the crater. The poor gook hoping to hide there was in unspeakable pain.

I grabbed my second firing device and squeezed it.

Wammboom! I felt it before I heard it. I was blown back from the blast of my own claymore. I had no cover to protect me from its back blast. The explosion drove debris into my face. I wiped at my eyes and groped blindly for the CAR-15 lying at my feet.

Crack! Crack!

Small-arms fire erupted from the right flank. I returned fire, getting off a short burst, before my bolt locked open—a double feed. *Shit!* I tore at the duct tape that held my cleaning rod to the barrel.

I took the rod, jammed it down the barrel, kicking out the double feed. I dropped the old magazine and jammed home a fresh one. I saw the bright flash of another claymore detonation.

Whammboom!

To my right, I could see two VC running back up the trail. *Crack! Crack! Crack!*

A line of green tracers zipped past, just missing me on the left.

I now had VC on both sides of me. I knew I had to get off that hillside fast because there was no cover around me, just small vines and bushes. I dropped flat as the tracers blew over my head. I could hear Burford returning fire toward the wood line. The NVA had come down to meet the supply party, and had arrived just in time to see us blow the ambush. We had set up our ambush right where they were to meet the supply party. Now we had North Vietnamese on the left flank and Vietcong on the right. There I was, silhouetted on the hillside like a practice target.

Ping! A round hit next to my left foot. I rolled over on my right side and tried to low crawl toward some cover. Dirt, dust, and black smoke filled my lungs as I crawled down to the trail. I could see the body of a dead VC about 15 feet to my left. I turned back to look for Burford. He was up and firing at the gooks in the crater, then ran down past the dead VC on the trail.

Suddenly, I heard more shots from up the trail behind Miller—on the left flank. *We were surrounded!*

Miller, Meszaros, and Saenz were in a firefight with six NVA who had not been caught, in the ambush. Boom Boom Evans was trying to pick off the gook porters that had just dropped all their gear and were starting to run back home. One of the VC had stopped and was firing back at us. He was down on the lower end of the trail.

Burford yelled at Looney, "Get Six and tell him we're in heavy contact."

Burford called to the VC in the bomb crater to surrender. "Chieu Hoi! Give up or die, motherfucker!"

No answer. Then a head rose out of the crater. A pale face streaked with mud. His eyes were wild as he looked straight at John, then over at me. Burford aimed his rifle. But the gook ducked back in the crater.

As I pulled my rifle up to shoot, I noticed something out of the corner of my eye. It was the "dead" VC who had been lying in the trail. He was reaching for his rocket launcher and was directly behind Burford. I had low crawled to less than six feet from him. He turned and saw me. Without thinking I clicked my selector switch from auto to semi—I fired one round into his head. The round tore through his left cheek. His head slammed backward into the mud. A large gaping hole opened up in the back of his head where the tracer exited.

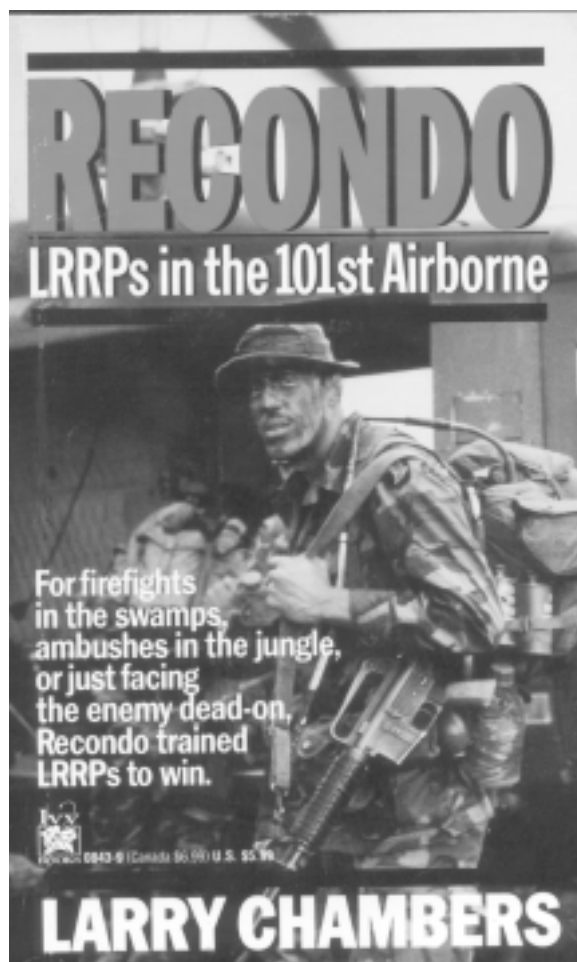
Burford jumped straight into the air, turned and looked back at me. When he saw what had happened, he grinned. We could hear the slapping sound of running feet on the wet ground. Burford spun around to follow the sound. I saw more movement to the side. The VC had climbed out of the bomb crater and was running down the trail.

The enemy soldier was hauling ass. Burford put his rifle on semi-auto, and took a country-boy aim. He fired five times right at him. The gook never stopped.

He ran right past Miller. The VC was close enough to kiss as he passed him. But Miller was busy firing at three more NVA up the trail. He never even noticed as the gook flew by.

The enemy soldier disappeared where the trail made a bend to the right. Miller followed him through a thicket of bamboo and found him slumped up against a tree. He had two holes in his chest and one in his neck. Burford had hit him all right, but like a wounded animal on the run, he hadn't stopped.

Burford sat down, looked both ways, then duck and walked back to the dead soldier. He poked him with his rifle, then reached down and searched him. He quickly found something. His damp pockets



(Reprinted with permission from Ivy Books.)

were stuffed with maps and papers.

I heard Burford yell for me to check the crater.

I got up and slowly moved forward. I expected to catch a bullet with each step I took. I was still scared as hell. Two more steps and I was there. I peered over the edge and spotted a row of twisted bodies lying in a bloody heap in the mud below: An old woman, a young man and the two uniformed soldiers. The young man's face was white and drained of color.

The woman was a twisted, lifeless mass of bony flesh; she had a stunned expression on her face. Her bloody, black silk clothing made her look even more grotesque. None of us had seen her before, but we probably wouldn't have hesitated to shoot her if we had. She was with this crew, and she wasn't an innocent civilian—at least not by our lights.

I turned and low crawled back to the dying soldier who had almost wasted Burford. I knelt down on one knee, and reached into his pockets to search for documents. His right arm shot out and grabbed me out of reflex. It freaked me out.

I pulled back in surprise. I took out my K-bar knife and pinned down his arm. Burford looked back in disbelief. "What the hell are you doing?"

"He tried to grab me," I whispered.

"Well, let him die in peace. Go search the crater."

I didn't want to go, but I forced myself. I checked each dead soldier, but found nothing.


"The extraction birds are one minute out, pop smoke!" Someone yelled.

In less than a minute a yellow haze of smoke boiled out across the hillside. ☘

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Hack!

Let's Lock and Load

By Colonel David Hackworth (US Army Retired)

Shooting first and straight while on a battlefield or a security detail is a matter of life or death. That's why weapons training normally gets the highest priority in the U.S. military.

If you're slow on the draw, you're dead, and your side loses.

Just ask the Marine guard in Lebanon in 1983 who didn't shoot fast enough when a kamikaze driver rammed his terror truck through the gate. It took the leatherneck one full second to chamber a round, another second to flip his weapon off safety and fire. By that time, the truck had smacked into the Marine billet he was securing and exploded. The Rules of Engagement forbade this expert rifleman from being locked and loaded even though his unit was on high alert for just such an attack. And those two seconds he lost arming his weapon cost 241 American lives.

Lesson learned: An unloaded weapon is useless. A lesson we've unfortunately learned and relearned the hard way over and over again.

Recently, the Navy dedicated a memorial to the sailors who were aboard the USS Cole when it was savaged last year by a terrorist attack in the port of Aden. But even though the members of the security detail on the Cole were at their posts on high alert — in an extremely dangerous port where they'd already been warned that a terrorist attack was highly probable — not one of their weapons had a round in the chamber. The security detail gave the small craft that almost sank the Cole and killed 17 sailors a big, friendly America wave, and the terrorists waved back—just before they rammed their human torpedo into the ship. Again, the Rules of Engagement stated no weapons would have a round in the chamber.

Not having a magazine in a weapon, even for a crackerjack marksman, adds at least two more seconds before he or she can get off a round. Four seconds is more than enough time to drive a 10,000-gallon gas tanker into a nuclear reactor, a high school, a chemical plant or some other tempting target.

Yet today, at virtually every U.S. military installation around the globe — and now at most of our airports, which are secured by the Army National Guard — the guys and gals manning the security details at exterior gates and other critical or sensitive areas, including ammo dumps and armories, are as impotent as the Marines were in Lebanon or the sailors in Yemen. They don't have a round in the chamber, and in most cases, they don't even have a magazine in

their weapons. Yet America is at war, and we know that thousands of fanatics are out there ready to strike.

When I was 15-year-old soldier in Italy right after World War II, I “walked my post in a military manner” with a loaded M-1 rifle. My sergeant, captain, colonel and general trusted me, along with thousands of other young soldiers, not to shoot myself or anyone else who didn't deserve shooting.

But somewhere along the way that trust disappeared. In today's military, a leader makes one mistake and he or she is toast. So the brass do the big CYA thing to ensure that they don't get burned. As a result, uniformed MBA-types have made micromanagement a General Order. In a military where a soldier gets busted for drunken driving and his captain is threatened with relief, imagine what an accidental rifle discharge would bring.

Last week in Germany, where some guards were ordered to tape their rifles' magazine wells for safety, four-star Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs actually charged his colonels with checking on the guards and reporting back to him. A job the corporal of the guard used to do when careers weren't at stake.

The other key factor in the mix is that the troops—less the Marine Corps and special units such as the Rangers—haven't been getting the training time they need on the firing range to be fully competent with their individual weapons. Even though there are millions of bucks for higher headquarters' simulation war-game playing for military planners and the brass, nowhere near enough money has been allocated for putting holes in targets.

Will it take another USS Cole disaster before we allow the troops to lock and load? 🇺🇸





Scuttlebutt

Fanatic Training

50,000 militants trained in terrorist camps in Afghanistan in recent years, according to the CIA.

Leatherneck Story

It has been rumored amongst martial artists that the U.S. Marine nickname Leathernecks originates from the Marine occupation of the Philippines at the turn of the 20th Century. There, it was said, many Marines were victims of stealth attack, sentry-like kills where their throats were cut. One way to combat this was to wear leather straps around their necks—thus the now-famous nickname. While it is a tale heard in American Filipino martial artists, this story has never appearing in a military history book and in fact, many have written to the contrary such as:

“In May 1798 after diplomacy had failed to stop pirating activities, Congress lost its patience and ordered its navy to fight the French. In July 1789, it re-established the Continental Marines—to consist off 33 officers and 848 enlisted men. The Marines of that period performed duties the same as the Continental Army, but their uniforms were more colorful. Their short-coats and trousers were blue, edged in brilliant red, while their hats, still turned up on the side, were decorated with a yellow epaulettes on their shoulders. Officers had long blue coats with red cuffs and golden epaulettes. But all ranks wore stiff leather collars, which earned them the nickname “Leathernecks.”

The Story of the US Marines
By George Hunt, Random, 1951

Self-Cleaning and Feeding Uniforms

The U.S. military is closely watching developing in materials infested with bacteria that will clean itself as well as can actually feed the wearer. Japan’s Fuji-Spinning

Co. will market T-shirts that release Vitamin C into the skin. Fuji claims the shirt will hold its nutrition for up to 30 washings.

Using milkweed fibers and a harmless strain of the E.coli virus, scientists are developing a self-cleaning fabric whose bacteria will munch away sweat and grime by the wearer.

Going Deep with the Hardsuit 2000

The U.S. Navy plans to purchase four diving super suits at about 2.7 million each. These suits are certified to operate at a depth of 2,000 feet, some 800 times lower than previous models.



More on the Marine “Pain Canon”

The pain canon mentioned in a prior issue has caused great interest. This dish looking device, mounted atop anything, fires a



burst of microwave energy toward its target, heating the skin to a depth of 1/64 of an inch. Its developers say it causes no harm just creates sufficient pain, like the touch of a hot light bulb on the affected skin. This has been tested in order to turn the opponents away.

Foam Solution

Sandia National Laboratories today announced that its formulation for the rapid decontamination of chemical and biological warfare agents has been licensed to EnviroFoam Technologies Inc. of Draper, Utah. The nonexclusive license agreement gives EnviroFoam rights to manufacture and sell products based on the formulation in all fields of use. EnviroFoam is the second U.S. company granted a license to the formulation, which has been under development at Sandia, a U.S. Department of Energy national laboratory, since 1997. EnviroFoam designs and manufactures foam-deployment systems for fire suppression and other applications for use by U.S. government agencies and state and local authorities. (See www.envirofoam.com.) The formulation neutralizes both chemical and biological agents and can begin decontaminating a disaster scene even before a specific contaminant has been identified. It is nontoxic, non-corrosive, and environmentally friendly. The basic formulation could be deployed as a foam, mist, fog, spray, or liquid. (For more information, see www.sandia.gov/media/cbwfoam.htm.) Under terms of the agreement, royalties will be returned to Sandia annually. The royalties will be used to support future lab research endeavors. Modec, Inc. was the first company granted a license to the Sandia formulation. For more information, see <http://www.sandia.gov/media/NewsRel/NR2000/modec.htm>.

No Special Deliveries

Since military men could write, we have been writing special messages on rocks, bullets and missiles bound for the enemy. Last October, some news media captured some such messages bound for the Taliban causing a Pentagon proclamation to cease the action. One ship painted names of the dead from the World Trade Center.

Buffalo Nickels

Jaws, White Lies and Anthrax in Your Coffee: The Summer of 2001

By Buffalo Nickels

“Coffee? Yes...with some cream and two cubes of anthrax. Thanks.”

That’s almost what it takes to contract anthrax. But it’s still scary. We have had a scary summer. Sharks chomping up people at random along our coastline. Lunatics crashing planes into the New York City World Trade Center killing people and at random. I have some observations I want the government to implement immediately.

Sharks.

TV helicopters filmed hundreds of sharks waiting in shallow water off our coastlines looking for chow. Small fish. Your kids. Your momma. Your main squeeze. They’ll eat anything. Even your ugly, pock-marked butt! If I were the Governor of one of these seaside states, I would dispatch state troopers to hang outside of choppers with machine guns and shoot them. Screw Green Peace and all the save the shark bullshit. The ocean is full of sharks. If we kill an endangered great white shark? We’ll tell a great white lie about it.

Lets...

While we are there, lets go ahead and carpet bomb the opium fields in Afghanistan 6 feet deep, so that no matter who takes over, they have trouble getting the crop up to “snuff” for resale in Great Britain, Europe and the world. Don’t tell the media. Our planes are there. We’re already flying all over like crazy. I say, bomb them.

Lets spread the word that the terrorists have seeded anthrax into large heroin and cocaine shipments coming into the Western World. Make it a big scare. Let all recreational users look at their stashes and wonder about spores. Sure, it would be a governmental lie! So what? It’s a “white” lie.

Lets hire hermaphrodites to run full body x-ray machines at airports. Think how fast airport check-in lines would go if security could just watch full body x-rays of people standing in line! Women already spy on women in some lady’s dressing rooms in stores. Men on men’s rooms too! “Oh no,” the women declare about lascivious men looking at them at the airport. Not many men I know would care if women x-rayed them, (unless they had small wieners to hide or something.) But ol’ Buff has a solution! Hire sexually blank morphos to staff the machinery! What are they? Male? Female? What? Who knows? Who can complain? And think how politically correct the airlines would appear, hiring a group of gender minority people. A lobby warning sign would read, “Totally bland and non-brand, sexless security will be x-raying you upon entry. Not to fear. Your naked presence means nothing to them.”

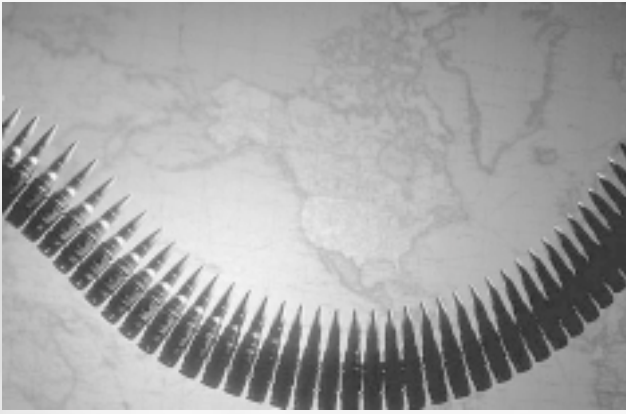
Lets certainly send aid and help these radical, militant peoples. Lets help them with all their dreams and aspirations. If they worship martyrdom, lets help them as quickly and efficiently as possible. One way? Supply them by sneaking in self-exploding Taliban schoolbooks. Why beat around the bush when the end result is a happy death with a bomb? Get right to the point. Unpack the book. Open the cover. Boom! Off to your Nirvanas, your Heavens, your Asgards, wherever the local voodoo says you go.

Let’s smuggle huge quantities of explosives into our embassies. Bury them covertly in the basements. When and if we must flee these diplomatic outposts and the local, ignorant scumbags start tearing our embassy building apart in their cheering, dancing riot/party demonstrations...we touch off that baby by remote control. Boom! Ha-ha! Oh jeez...all those shrieking American haters gone. Poof.

(more **Buffalo Nickels** on page 39)



Anyway, things are looking up! The Weekly World News reports that The Bat Boy is fighting with the troops in Afghanistan!



World Watch

Due to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center, we have dedicated the entire section of World Watch to Osama Bin Laden. We have reported on Bin Laden and the Taliban in every issue since the inception of the magazine, and we will continue to keep you up-to-date as details become available.

Osama Bin Laden and Al-Qaeda

By Dr. Rohan Gunaratna, Phil Hirschhorn, Rohan Gunaratna, Ed Blanche and Stefan Leader of Jane's Review.

During the 1980s, resistance fighters in Afghanistan developed a worldwide recruitment and support network with the aid of the USA, Saudi Arabia and other states. After the 1989 Soviet withdrawal, this network, which equipped, trained and funded thousands of Muslim fighters came under the control of Osama bin Laden. In light of evidence from the recently completed U.S. embassy bombing trials, Phil Hirschhorn, Rohan Gunaratna, Ed Blanche, and Stefan Leader examine the genesis, operational methods and organizational structure of the Bin Laden network - Al-Qaeda.

Al-Qaeda (The Base) is a conglomerate of groups spread throughout the world operating as a network. It has a global reach, with a presence in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Turkey, Jordan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Syria, Xinjiang in China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Mindanao in the Philippines, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Yemen, Libya, Tunisia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Chechnya, Dagestan, Kashmir, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Azerbaijan, Eritrea, Uganda, Ethiopia, and in the West Bank and Gaza.

Since its creation in 1988, Osama bin Laden has controlled Al-Qaeda. As such, he is both the backbone and the principal driving force behind the network. The origins Osama bin Laden, alias Osama Mohammad al Wahad, alias Abu Abdallah, alias Al Qaqa, born in 1957, is the son of Mohammad bin Awdah bin Laden of Southern Yemen. When he moved to Saudi Arabia, Osama's father

became a construction magnate and renovated the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, making the Bin Ladens a highly respected family both within the Saudi royal household and with the public. At Jeddah University, Osama bin Laden's worldview was shaped by Dr. Abdullah Azzam, a Palestinian of Jordanian origin. An influential figure in the Muslim Brotherhood, Azzam is regarded as the historical leader of Hamas. After graduation, Bin Laden became deeply religious. His exact date of arrival in Pakistan or Afghanistan remains disputed but some Western intelligence agencies place it in the early 1980s. Azzam and Prince Turki bin Faisal bin Abdelaziz, chief of security of Saudi Arabia, were his early mentors, and later Dr. Ayman Zawahiri, became his religious mentor.

In 1982-1984 Azzam founded Maktab al Khidmat lil-mujahidin al-Arab (MaK), known commonly as the Afghan bureau. As MaK's principal financier, Bin Laden was considered the deputy to Azzam, the leader of MaK. Other leaders included Abdul Muizz, Abu Ayman, Abu Sayyaf, Samir Abdul Motaleb and Mohammad Yusuff Abass. At the height of the foreign Arab and Muslim influx into Pakistan-Afghanistan from 1984-1986, Bin Laden spent time traveling widely and raising funds in the Arab world. He recruited several thousand Arab and Muslim youths to fight the Soviet Union, and MaK channeled several billion dollars' worth of Western governmental, financial and material resources for the Afghan jihad. MaK worked closely with Paki-

stan, especially the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI), the Saudi government and Egyptian governments, and the vast Muslim Brotherhood network.

Both the fighting and relief efforts were assisted by two banks - Dar al Mal al Islami, founded by Turki's brother Prince Mohammad Faisal in 1981 and Dalla al Baraka founded by King Fahd's brother-in-law in 1982. The banks channeled funds to 20 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the most famous of which was the International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO). With IIRO and the Islamic Relief Agency functioned under the umbrella of the World Islamic League led by Mufti Abdul Aziz bin Baz. In addition to benefiting from the vast resources and expertise of governments channeled through domestic and foreign sources, MaK developed an independent global reach through several mosques and charities throughout the world.

Bin Laden's relationship with Azzam suffered toward the end of the anti-Soviet Afghan campaign. The dispute was over Azzam's support for Ahmadshah Massoud, the current leader of the Northern Alliance fighting the Taliban. Bin Laden preferred Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, former prime minister and leader of the Hizb-i-Islami (Islamic Party), who was both anti-communist and anti-Western. When the Soviets withdrew, Bin Laden decided to form a group that could unite the whole Muslim world into a single entity. Despite their differences, Azzam and Bin Laden worked together until Azzam was assassinated in September 1989. Although

Soviet troops withdrew that year, they installed the pro-communist leader Najibullah in Kabul. MaK strengthened the organization in order to fight the Najibullah regime and to channel resources to other international campaigns where Muslims were perceived as victims. In addition to benefiting from MaK's pan-Islamic, as opposed to pan-Arab, ideology, Al-Qaeda drew from the vast financial resources and technical expertise mobilized during the decade-long anti-Soviet campaign.

At the end of the campaign Bin Laden returned to Saudi Arabia where he helped Saudi Arabia to create the first jihad group in South Yemen under the leadership of Tariq al Fadli. After Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, the failure of Saudi rulers to honor their pledge to expel foreign troops when the Iraqi threat diminished led Bin Laden to start a campaign against the Saudi royal house. He claimed the Saudi rulers were false Muslims and it was necessary to install a true Islamic state in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi regime deported him in 1992 and revoked his citizenship in 1994.

Meanwhile, the National Islamic Front, led by Hasan al Turabi, came to power in Sudan and sent a delegation to Pakistan. Bin Laden had moved his infrastructure of well-trained and experienced fighters from Pakistan to Sudan beginning in 1989 and remained there until international pressure forced him to return to Afghanistan.

The organization Vertically, Al-Qaeda is organized with Bin Laden, the emir-general, at the top, followed by other Al-Qaeda leaders and leaders of the constituent groups. Horizontally, it is integrated with 24 constituent groups. The vertical integration is formal, the horizontal integration, informal. Immediately below Bin Laden is the Shura majlis, a consultative council. Four committees—military, religio-legal, finance, and media—report to the majlis. Handpicked members of these committees—especially the military committee—conduct special assignments for Bin Laden and his operational commanders. To preserve operational effectiveness at all levels, compartmentalization and secrecy are paramount.

While the organization has evolved considerably since the embassy bombings, the basic structure of the consultative council and the four committees remains intact. Bin Laden's intention to expand his operations has been curbed by the post-bombing security environment, and both Bin Laden and Al-Qaeda have become increasingly clandestine.

Al-Qaeda membership is estimated at between 3,000-5,000 men, most of who fight alongside the Taliban against the Northern Alliance and are designated the 055 Brigade. It has camps in Khost,

Mahavia, Kabul, Jalalabad, Kunar, Kandahar, and depots in Tora Bora and Liza. There are no female members. In terms of recruitment of experienced fighters, Bin Laden has benefited from his vast Muhajadeen database, created during the anti-Soviet campaign. Al-Qaeda support and operational cells have been detected and neutralized in Italy, Germany, UK, Canada, USA, Tanzania, Kenya, Yemen and Albania, but they have since been replaced. Cells have also been identified in about 50 countries including Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, and the Philippines. Al-Qaeda operational cells comprised of 'commandos' operate under Mohammad Atef, alias Abu Hafis. They are mostly suicide members. The organization also has a Security Service led by Mohammad Mousa. The ideology Al-Qaeda owes its extensive support and operational infrastructure to its broad ideological disposition.



Bin Laden's ideology appeals to both Middle Eastern and non-Middle Eastern groups that are Islamic in character. Although an Arab, Bin Laden advocates pan-Islam, not pan-Arabism. His thinking in this direction was greatly influenced both by Azzam, his Palestinian mentor, and to a lesser extent by Hasan Turabi, the spiritual leader of Sudan.

To put his ideology into practice, Bin Laden dispatched several hundred Afghan veterans to join Islamic groups in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, boosting

the domestic and international guerrilla and terrorist agenda of these groups. Bin Laden's cadres are drawn from a 50,000 strong pool of two generations of Afghan veterans. The first generation fought in the multinational Afghan campaign in 1979-89, the second generation in campaigns in Tajikistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kashmir, Mindanao, Chechnya, Lebanon, Nagorno-Karabakh, Algeria and Egypt. These fighters are devout Muslims inspired by Islamic scholars and are willing to sacrifice their lives for Islam.

Bin Laden supports three types of groups. First, groups fighting regimes led by Muslim rulers, which they believe, are compromising Islamic ideals and interests (as in Egypt, Algeria and Saudi Arabia). Second, groups that are fighting regimes perceived as oppressing and repressing their Muslim populace (as in Kosovo, India and Indonesia). Third: groups fighting regimes to establish their own Islamic state (as in Palestine, Chechnya, Dagestan and Mindanao). Bin Laden has also directed his efforts and resources to fight the USA, a country he sees as a direct threat to Islam, closely followed by Europe, Israel, Russia and India in importance as targets.

Al-Qaeda's broad ideology has enabled it to infiltrate many Islam-driven groups. After realizing the potential for inflicting dam-

age to Europe and North America, Al-Qaeda infiltrated the European network of the Armed Islamic Group (Groupe Islamique Arme - GIA) after 1997. Although the GIA is an Al-Qaeda constituent, the Al-Qaeda fatwa did not claim GIA as one of its signatories, possibly because it believed that exposing the association would be counterproductive. Compared to other groups that openly signed the fatwa, the GIA had a greater reach into the West.

Most of Al-Qaeda's membership is drawn from the two Egyptian groups: Islamic Group of Egypt (Gamaya al Islamiya) and Egyptian Islamic Jihad (Al Gamaya Al Islamiya). Khamareddine Kherbane, an Afghan veteran, was close to both the GIA and Al-Qaeda leaderships. Two Algerian groups, the GIA of Antar Zouabri and the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (Groupe Salafiste pour la Predication et le Combat - GSPC) of Hassan Hattab developed ties with Al-Qaeda early on, but large-scale penetration of Algerian groups came in 1997-8. Bin Laden also cemented ties with Jaish Aden Abin al Islami of Yemen, and members of several small Islamist parties from Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco and elsewhere also joined. With the exception of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Abu Sayaaf Group (ASG), Al-Qaeda links with Asian Islamist groups, notably those fighting in Kashmir, developed in the second half of the 1990s.

Other Al-Qaeda constituent or affiliated organizations include al-Jamaa essalafya lid Daawawal Qital, en Nahda, Sipah e Sahaba Kashmir, Hizb-al-Islami in Kashmir, Harakat ul Muhajadeen and Harakat-ul Jihad in Kashmir, Hizbullah in Lebanon, Hamas in the Occupied Territories and the Islamic Party of Turkistan.

Due to fears of penetration, especially since the embassy bombings, Al-Qaeda is likely to become more discreet in its decision making process, with fewer operatives knowing the next target. Target selection, preparation and acquisition will remain confined to Bin Laden and a handful of leaders in the military committee.

Sources of Support

Bin Laden's state sponsors have included Sudan, Iran and Afghanistan. Pakistan has not supported Bin Laden's terrorist campaigns but it does assist several hundred



Afghan veterans currently serving directly under Al-Qaeda, notably Harakat ul Muhajadeen that is engaged in fighting Indian troops in Kashmir.

Bin Laden's funding sources vary. His personal inherited fortune is in the region of US \$280 to \$300 million according to the estimates of Western intelligence agencies. Wealthy Arab well-wishers in the Middle East, especially in the Gulf states, continue to support Bin Laden and sympathetic organizations. Bin Laden is also known to siphon funds from overt Muslim charities. A wide variety of banks in the Gulf are used, with Bin Laden front organizations transacting businesses. The transfers of funds occur via international banks in the Gulf where his brother-in-law Mohammad Jamal Khalifa is based. He is responsible for managing a part of the financial network and manages significant investments, notably in Mauritius, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines. His businesses range from trade in diamonds to fish. Despite some sources saying he has been disowned, Bin Laden has received significant funds from wealthy donors including his family.

The distribution of funds was managed by an exiled Saudi businessman in Ethiopia, Sheik Mohammad Hussein Al-Almadi, and the Afghan-based Abu Zubayda, who is thought to be a Palestinian originally named Zein Abedein Mohammad Hassan. Funds are transferred through a number of banks in the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

During the 1990s, contributions from Bin Laden's accounts have funded a number of operations, including providing hotel accommodation, safe houses and cars to mount reconnaissance on physical and human targets. His funds have also purchased or manufactured key components for explosive devices. U.S. authorities were able to trace \$5,000 transferred by Bin Laden to the operational group in Yemen that attacked the USS Cole. He had specifically allocated funds to video the attack, a task that could not be accomplished.

However, overall evidence suggests the extent of Al-Qaeda funding is limited, a result perhaps of successful U.S. attempts to block finance to and from Al-Qaeda or of limits on communication placed on it by the Taliban. Much Al-Qaeda support is difficult to quantify as it is in the interests of Bin Laden to keep his involvement covert. It is also difficult to assess the validity of U.S. government agency and mass media claims about him, as there are some indications that they exaggerate his influence.

In any case, the embassy bombers received little funding. Ahmad Ressam and his associates, arrested in the USA and Canada in 1999, were involved in either credit card fraud or petty theft; and terrorists associated with Bin Laden arrested in Jordan appear to have financed themselves by bank robberies, burglaries and forged checks, and were planning ransom kidnappings to raise funds.

Modus Operandi

Bin Laden and his deputy, Ayman, direct a number of support and strike operations using their own support activists and attack teams. Al-Qaeda's elite consists of experienced Egyptian, Algerian and Yemeni cadres.

Al-Qaeda has a high capacity for infiltrating any Muslim community irrespective of size and geographic location. Individually, Al-Qaeda members have joined Muslim communities from New Zealand to India, and the organization has infiltrated both authoritarian and democratic states. In the authoritarian states of the Middle East, especially in the oil-rich Gulf, Al-Qaeda enjoys the support of Islamic philanthropists and foundations. In emergent democracies, it infiltrates by providing goods and services to Muslims in need. In democracies, it operates by forging links with influential Muslim communities with the aim of soliciting

and channeling their support to Muslim communities in need elsewhere.

As the lead-up to the 1998 bombings demonstrated, several Al-Qaeda infiltrators were sleepers for several years. In some cases, members who have left have been re-approached by Al-Qaeda leaders for assistance, and have returned to the fold. The Western intelligence community believes there are sleepers in Europe and North America waiting to be activated. State response to the fight against Al-Qaeda poses several challenges. Bin Laden has built an organization difficult to disrupt, degrade and destroy. The intelligence community is unfamiliar with the network's fluid and dynamic structure and the past offers little guidance. The time-tested strategy to destroy a politically motivated armed group is to target the core and ultimate leadership, but in Bin Laden's case, this is a difficult proposition. In Sudan, several rings of Sudanese as well as Al-Qaeda bodyguards protected him and in Afghanistan, the Taliban provides security as well as Al-Qaeda bodyguards.

If Bin Laden is eliminated, he is likely to be replaced by another Islamist, although none in the second tier possess his charisma. The penultimate leadership is operationally significant, and so Al-Qaeda is likely to remain operational even if Bin Laden is captured or killed. Both his contemporaries and successors are likely to draw lessons from the unique experience and expertise of long-range land and sea operations nurtured by Bin Laden.

Al-Qaeda is resilient for Four Principal Reasons

It is the symbol of resistance against Western domination. Although Bin Laden is a veritable icon of terrorism to the West, in parts of the Islamic world he is seen as the only leader that can stand up to the big Satan (the USA) and the little Satan (Israel). To draw maximum support, Al-Qaeda created the 'World Islamic Jihad Against the Jews and Crusaders'. As such, Al-Qaeda has a ready base of recruits, supporters and sympathizers. To deepen and widen Al-Qaeda's reach, Bin Laden departs from tradition and embraces a pan-Islamic view. As a result, Al-Qaeda draws the support of both Arab and non-Arab Muslims. With time, Al-Qaeda's vast active and potential support base will grow and mature.

Al-Qaeda has built strategic depth by maintaining leadership and operational links with some of the largest and deadliest Middle Eastern and Asian terrorist groups. As an experienced practitioner, Bin Laden's stature and personal relationships with the leaders of these groups facilitated Al-Qaeda links. Bin Laden's generosity with funds and, more importantly, words of praise, has enabled him to cement strong working relationships at both leadership and operational levels. Although conceptualized, planned and even financed by Al-Qaeda, the targeting end of terrorist operations will be by constituent groups such as GIA, MILF, and ASG. Attributing individual attacks and finding the perpetrators will be a long process.

Landlocked Afghanistan provides Al-Qaeda with a political, security and geographic shield, which, by imposing sanctions, the international community has only strengthened. Afghanistan's isolation has major implications for intelligence collection, especially for the generation of high-grade intelligence, which usually comes through human sources. Without people-to-people contact it is difficult to influence their thinking. Al-Qaeda physically and/or ideologically penetrates international and domestic Islamic NGOs throughout the world. Thus the Al-Qaeda infrastructure is inseparably enmeshed with the religious, social and economic fabric of Muslim communities worldwide. Host countries such as the UK, Canada, Australia, and even the USA, are hesitant to investigate Islamic charities, including foreign charities.

Nonetheless, Al-Qaeda is not invulnerable. As was seen in Sudan in 1995, diplomatic and political pressure and shortage of resources can threaten the network. Similarly, when Libya pressured Sudan, Bin Laden asked Al-Qaeda's Libyan members to leave the group. Thanks mainly to U.S. intelligence agencies, Al-Qaeda has suffered gravely since the embassy bombings but it still retains a high capacity to replenish its losses and wastage. However, Al-Qaeda can be destroyed with the allocation and sustained application of resources, political courage, legal and diplomatic tools. The key to disrupting, degrading and destroying Al-Qaeda lies in developing a multi-pronged, multidimensional and multinational strategy that targets the core and the penultimate leadership and the network's sources of finance and supplies.

In Afghanistan, Al-Qaeda forces fight alongside the Taliban. If the Taliban defeats the Northern Alliance, Western intelligence and security agencies fear tens of thousands of foreign and Afghan fighters would then be free to engage in other theatres and other conflicts in which Al-Qaeda might take an interest. Russia, India, China, Europe and the USA have regional interests in Chechnya, Kashmir, Xinjiang, the Balkans and the Middle East, all conflicts in which Islam is a central factor.

Note: This column provided courtesy of Jane's Review.

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The Training Room Talk Forum on www.HocksCQC.com



Talk hand, stick, knife and gun combatives and training with Mike Gillette, training director of The National Law Enforcement and Security Institute. Gillette is a former police chief, SWAT commander, patrol sergeant, Army Airborne and holder of multiple black belts in several martial arts.



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Martial Training Systems

The Poem of the Pell

By Pete Kautz

Wooden striking posts and training dummies are common to martial cultures world-wide. In the Eastern arts there are many types of wooden stumps, war-posts, mook jongs, and makiwaras used in martial arts training. In the West, the ubiquitous wooden striking post was known as a pell.

Practice at the pell has been used as a form of training in the West as far back as the time of the Roman legions. You film fans will all remember the scenes from *Sparticus* where they struck the post with wooden swords. In *Flavius Vegetius Renatus Epitoma Rei Militaris Book I*, written during the late Roman period, says in part:

The ancients, as books reveal, trained recruits in the following way. They wove rounded shields of wicker, like basketry, in such a way that the frame would be double the weight of a battle shield. Similarly, they gave the recruits wooden foils, also double weight, instead of swords. Next, they were trained at the stakes not only in the morning but also in the afternoon. For the use of stakes is greatly advantageous not only for soldiers but also for gladiators. Neither the arena nor the field of battle ever proved a man invincible in arms, except those who are carefully taught training at the stake. However, single stakes ought to be fastened in the ground by individual recruits, in such a way that they cannot wobble and they protrude for six feet.

The recruit practiced against this stake, just as if against an enemy, with that wicker shield and foil as though with a sword and shield, so that he might aim as if for the head or face; now he is threatened from the sides, sometimes he endeavors to cut down the hams and shins; he retreats, attacks, leaps in, as if the enemy were present; he assails the stake with all his might, fighting with all skill. In doing this, care was taken that the recruit should strike in this way in order to cause a wound, in case he partly lays himself open to a blow.

Further, they learned to strike by stabbing, not by cutting. For the Romans not only easily conquered those who fought by cutting, but mocked them too. For the cut, even delivered with force, frequently does not kill, when the vital parts are protected by equipment and bone. On the contrary, a point brought to bear is fatal at two inches; for it is necessary that, whatever vital parts it penetrates, it is immersed. Next, when a cut is delivered, the right arm and flank are exposed. However, the point is delivered with the cover of the body and wounds the enemy before he sees it. And on that account this in particular characterizes the practices of the Romans with regard to combat. However, they are given that double-weight shield frame and foil, so that when the recruit takes up real, lighter weapons, as if freed from the heavier weight, he will fight in greater safety and faster.”

This practice continued throughout the middle ages, and is still in use today. Young knights or men-at-arms were first trained on the pell, under the supervision of an older, more experienced fighter, who could give them advise and critique their form. This poem, written in the early fifteenth century, sheds some light on the use of the pell.



Poem of the Pell

Of fight the discipline and exercise,
Was this. To have a pale [pell] or pile upright
Of manys light [man's height], thus writeth old and wise,
Therewith a bachelor, or a yong knyght,
Shal first be taught to stonde and lerne to fight
And fanne [practice shield] of double wight tak him his shelde,
Of double wight a mace of tre [wood] to welde.
This fanne and mace whiche either doubil wigt
Of shelde, and swayed in conflicte, or bataile,
Shal exercise as well swordmen, as knyghtes,
And noe man, as they sayn, is seyn prevaile,
In field, or in castell, though he assaile,
That with the pile, nethe [hath not] first grete exercise,
Thus writeth werrouis [warriors] olde and wyse.
Have eche his pile or pale upfixed fast
And as it were upon his mortal foe:
With mightyness and weapon most be cast
To fight stonge, that he ne scape him fro.
On hym with shield, and sword avised so,
That thou be cloos, and Preste [ready] thy foe to smyte,
Lest of thyne own dethe thou be to wite.
Empeche [attack] his head, his face, have at his gorge (throat),
Beare at the brest, or sperne him on the side,
With myghte knyghtly poost [power] ene as Seynt George
Lepe o thy foe; look if he dare abide;
Will he not flee? wounde him; make wounds wide
Hew of his honde, his legge, his theys, his armys,
It is the Turk, though he be sleyn, noon harm is.

– Cotton Library: Titus A, xxiii fol 6 and 7 (early 15th century)

(continued on page 35)

Street Fighter's Notebook

Reality Training "Tabled"

By W. Hock Hochheim

I was saddened to open a handgun combat magazine recently and see some feature photos and a segment of concealed carry, quick draws. About eight or so men and women positioned themselves on a gun range, seated behind tables. On signal, they all stood up, drew and punched the pistol forward in the usual two-handed grip to engage a paper target some 15 feet away.

"Wow!" some might say, "some realistic training for a change! People quick drawing from a table and chair." Instead, I ask the question, "where the hell has common sense gone?"

I am not going to even belabor the point of how so many gun courses have completely brainwashed their students into always firing from an arms-extended, two-handed grip. Such a maneuver is an absolute mandate in some schools, yet survival madness because research tells us most gunfights are so close quarter in nature that the criminal can reflexively bat aside or grab your extended arms. At least in this range scenario situation, the players were shooting over a 4-foot in length tabletop and one could presume that the enemy was not close enough to bat away, grab or otherwise intercept the extended two-arm stance.

What disgusted me is the total ignorance of life-saving tricks, not just here in this movement, but as a mandatory consideration in every training session. Here we miss the life saving step of flipping the table over and getting behind it!

As a U.S. Army MP in South Korea, my Sgt. Thomas Gaston taught me 30 years ago through his action and advice that environmental items like tables could serve as life-saving tools. "Use everything, Hochheim," he would say in his typical Clark Gable growl. And use the table he did. I have seen Gaston flip tables over in fights and one time chasing a troop we needed to arrest who turned to fight us, Gaston reached down and proceeded to rake everything off of two nearby table tops at the man as he dashed. A lamp, beer bottles and ashtrays flew at the felon's face causing distraction and cover with Gaston a close second, and me a third. Once in a G.I. bar, Gaston picked up and flipped a deck of cards at a guy's face when he cussed and threatened to fight us. The cards landed in a flurry about the eyes and cheeks with a Gaston forearm right behind them. Gaston left a vivid impression with me that you must use everything in your environment if you fight to win. That's especially true when someone shoots at you! Such obvious common

sense, but where did such tricks go?

Bring the tricks back and here's how. Let's go back with our trainee

seated at his table. He sees a perceived threat worthy of drawing down on to threaten or kill. He begins to stand, and he draws his pistol with one hand and tips the table with the other while crouching. He uses his other hand to flip the table over, and he remains up just clearing the table enough to shoot or point his weapon to command surrender.

Who's the better target? Where would you rather be?

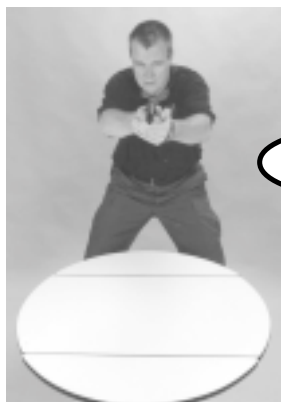
I know what the modern experts will start arguing about. "Why, that table isn't going to stop a high powered round! Why bother?" Well sir, what if the enemy has a .22? Like so many thugs? What if he has a shotgun and is far enough away that the pellets are not powerful. What if the table lands slightly angled (odds are it will) and the slant alters the bullet's path. The very afternoon I read the disappointing gun magazine article I was in a restaurant and took note that the very table I was seated at...was heavy METAL!

What if? There are always what if questions, but practical what if questions shouldn't be ignored. Kindergarten, basic, muscle memory shooting should train any seated subject to flip the table in this situation. Where has the common sense gone? Even cowpokes in old black and white westerns used tricks like flipping tables.

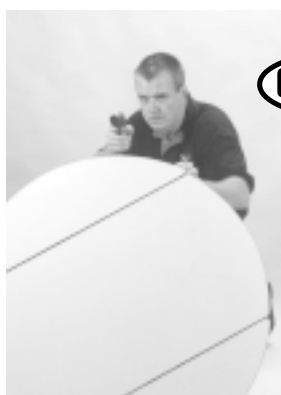
At the very heart of this matter today is, so few gun instructors, even police and military instructors have never had a single shot fired at them. Not even a BB. Years of living in this sterile shooting



Where would you rather stand under fire?



Here?



Or here?

environment will create a sterile doctrine and stale imagination.

Bullets are *exchanged* in gunfights and little training deals with this simple, stressful reality. EXCHANGED. I believe most veterans who have come under fire, will instinctively seek cover between them and the bad guys. Also rookies seeing and feeling the shock wave blast of the real deal zipping their way, suddenly feel inspired to invent or seek cover.

I guarantee you this! If you sat those folks back up at their tables at that range and pumped a few paintballs or BBs at them as they drew, stood straight up and fired in their classic two-handed grip; after a couple of training sets, red, wet clothes and subsequent bruises, pretty quickly they'd instinctively start using that table as a barrier to shoot behind.

It's not just this table trick that I am writing about here. It is a whole training concept.

Can you see the difference?

You will...the first time someone shoots back at you. ★

Just One Beer Could Quench Your Resolve, Too

By Christopher Prawdzik

Sometimes, sports drinks just don't hit the spot. They also aren't very celebratory after a long training run or marathon. Instead, runners may turn to the suds and let the quench aspects of a cold beer take over. It's not unusual for runners to enjoy a libation now and then but moderation and a few guidelines can prevent problems down the road with training.

Pre-race drinking is stupid. This tip comes from personal experience. After enjoying just one glass of wine the evening before a 10K years ago, I received a return on that investment after crossing the finish line the next morning. The best bet is to avoid beer or other alcohol 48 hours before a race.

Fittest man alive

But post-race consumption is popular among amateurs and top athletes alike.

Joe Decker, who attributes his physical and mental toughness to a couple of years in the Army before entering college in the early 1990s, was dubbed "the fittest man alive" by the *Guinness Book of World Records* in December. In 24-hours, Decker ran, bicycled, kayaked, walked, rowed and swam more than 150 miles, then went on to complete 3,000 abdominal crunches, 1,100 jumping jacks, 1,000 leg lifts and 1,100 push-ups.

Decker also likes to have an occasional drink. He actually celebrates 100-mile ultramarathons with a bottle of wine, according to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. He also reserves weekends for pizza, ice cream and beer.

There are entire runners' clubs that revolve around drinking after training runs and races. But even though drinking can be part of a celebration, it can do more damage than good.

The beer myth

Despite many myths about it, beer is not a good carbohydrate replacement, and its ethanol can eliminate training or race benefits. Unlike water or sports drinks, alcohol goes directly to the liver or brain. Its lack of nutrients hinders muscle repair. Lactic acid output then increases and muscles tighten.



Just one drink can double a runner's recovery time.

Alcohol digestion also steals the blood required by expended muscles. In heavy doses, it can dehydrate a runner, even after a race. And the damage is not always physical. The mental pleasure of running—a "runner's high"—is perhaps the biggest loss at the hands of alcohol. As muscles search through a six-pack or bottle of wine for rejuvenation, the depressive effects can replace an endorphin fix. This slippery slope is the worst impact of alcohol consumption. As depressive effects overtake the body, workout interest can wane and runners fall further behind in their training.

A few rules

Just remember, it takes about an hour to process one alcoholic drink. For particularly lean or lightweight runners, it might take even longer. If you must have a drink, first quench your thirst with water or a sports drink, then chase the alcoholic drink with plenty of water.

Always keep this in mind: Whatever you consume reveals itself on the road. The only problem with alcohol is that the revelation on the road may not be very appealing. ★

Christopher Prawdzik is a runner and freelance writer in Northern Virginia. You may e-mail him at cprawdzik@cox.rr.com

The Instructor

Once They Were Strangers

By W. Hock Hochheim

I saw the photo.

Six strangers stood together, posed with weapons, dirty, tired and proud. They had trained at one of our long, arduous outdoor combat camps.

Now, they were bonded friends.

At another seminar a year later all were in attendance, and I spotted the 8 x 10 color photo being passed around. Copies were made for the small group, and these men signed their names on the photos. Looking at the photos in a glance, I did not say a word, but I was quite proud because I had organized the camp and set the steps in motion that resulted in new strong friendships, least of all great physical training. This was a special camp, pushing the limits of all, memorable in effort and spirit. But in the bigger picture, but there is more involved with a seminar than just orchestrating physical maneuvers.

As an instructor hosting or conducting seminars, there are many reasons you must recognize as to why practitioners attend. I have organized a goal sheet or mission statement of these reasons to keep myself on track. Whether you do weekend seminars in your school,



Whether it's at a Tae Kwon Do School, a police academy or a military installation, people attend seminars for different personal reasons.

or travel, it is something you should go over to make your presentation and logistics a success.

How thorough is your event planned? People come to your seminars for any one or more of these reasons. Attendees want to...

- ① Exercise/Work Out /Train
- ② Review and Practice Material They Already Know
- ③ Learn Good, New Material
- ④ Network with Others, and See New and Old Friends
- ⑤ Re-supply Any Gear & Equipment
- ⑥ Attain Rank and/or Instructorships

See that you touch on these points when organizing your outlines and timelines.

Remember...with every event...in walk strangers... ★

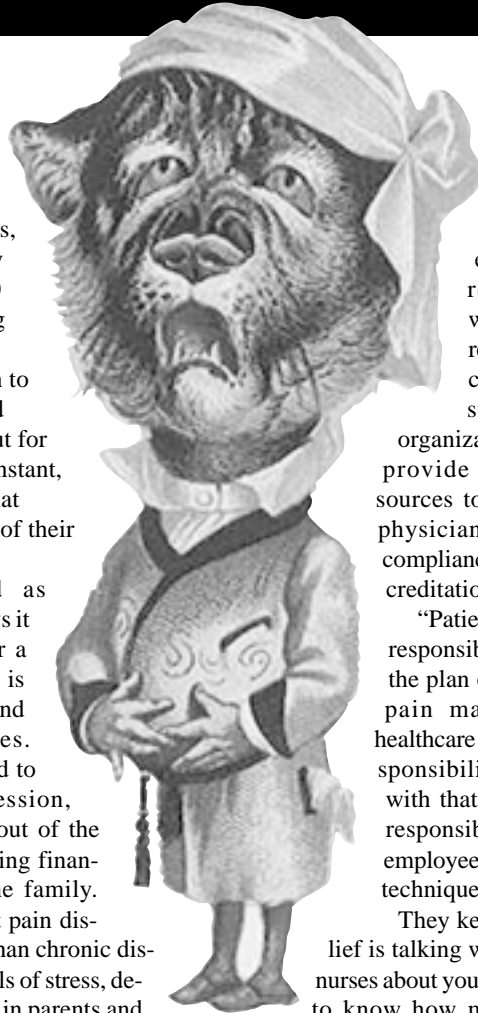
Pain Management

On television commercials, pain usually lasts no more than 30 seconds—just as long as it takes for the sufferer on the screen to take a few tablets and gain instant relief. But for millions, pain is a constant, long-term problem that touches every aspect of their lives.

Pain, described as whatever a person says it is, existing wherever a person says it does, is difficult to live with and can destroy lives. Chronic pain can lead to high rates of depression, keeping individuals out of the work place and creating financial problems for the family. One study found that pain disrupts a family more than chronic disease; causes high levels of stress, depression, and anxiety in parents and children; and can be harmful to relationships.

According to the American Pain Society, 9 percent of Americans suffer from moderate to severe chronic pain, and four of every 10 don't get adequate relief. Patti Nethery, Director of Hospice and Specialty Services for Home Care at Hutcheson Hospital in Georgia and a member of its pain team, says, "Pain management is a nationwide problem. Patients need to be made aware that they have the right to expect management of their pain. They also have the responsibility to participate in the management of that pain."

Pain management, now being dubbed as the fifth vital sign by healthcare professionals, has been added to the JCAHO (Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations) standards for every hospital.



The policy comes in response to several national studies revealing patients were not treated correctly for their pain. To comply with these standards, healthcare organizations are required to provide education and resources to patients, staff, and physicians. Hospitals not in compliance risk losing their accreditation.

"Patients have the right and responsibility to participate in the plan of treatment for their pain management. We as healthcare providers have the responsibility to provide them with that education and there responsibility to educate our employees in pain management techniques," says Nethery.

They key to the best pain relief is talking with your doctors and nurses about your pain. They will want to know how much pain you feel, where it is, and what it feels like.

As a patient, your rights and responsibilities include the following:

- You are responsible for the accurate report of your pain.
- You have the right to expect appropriate evaluation.
- You have the right and responsibility to participate in the plan of treatment for your pain management.
- You have the right and responsibility to understand the role of drug therapy in your pain management. Studies show that becoming addicted to pain medication is very rare. It is important to take your medication regularly to keep the pain under control. ★

(Reprinted with permission Hutcheson Hospital, GA.)

Treatments that May Help Your Pain

There are many other ways—along with taking your pain medication—to help relieve your pain. Try the examples below to see what other options work for you.

- Breathing and relaxation
- Distraction, music, or reading
- Hot or cold packs
- Rest and immobilization
- Stress-management training
- Biofeedback

Answering These Questions May Help Describe Your Pain

Where is the pain?

You may have pain in more than one place. Be sure to list all of the painful areas.

What does the pain feel like?

Does it ache? Throb? Burn? Tingle? You may wish to use other words to describe your pain.

How bad is the pain?

You can use a number scale and rate your pain from zero to 10. Zero means you have no pain; 10 means the worst pain.

Has the pain changed?

You may notice that your pain changes over time. It may get better or worse, or it could feel different. Describe how the pain was before and is now.

What makes the pain better or worse?

You may have already found ways to decrease your pain level. For example, you may have found that sitting or lying in certain positions or doing a certain activity affects the pain.

If you are being treated for the pain, how well is the treatment working?

You may want to describe how well the treatment is working by saying how much of the pain is relieved (for example, all, most, none).



COLUMN

The VanCook View

Panic, Revenge and Self-Defense

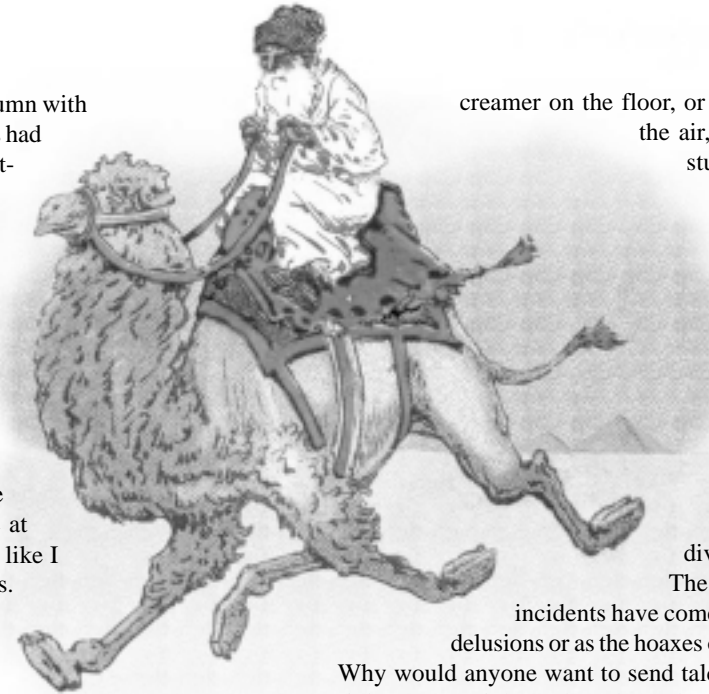
By Jerry VanCook

In my first “VanCook View” column with *CQC*, I explained that the editors had agreed to let me write about whatever was on my mind at the time I sat down to write. That’s about as good a hand as you’re ever dealt in the writing profession, and I really have enjoyed the freedom it affords. But as I sit here tonight, trying to decide what I want to say, I realize that I’ve got too many things concerning self-defense on my mind right now. Great tragedy has struck our nation since the last issue came out, and we are at war both at home and abroad. I feel like I need to address some of these things. But there’s a little voice in the back of my head telling me that things are happening so fast my words will be outdated by the time you read this.

But I’ll give it my best shot. For the sake of perspective, the current date is October 16, 2001. At this time it appears that we own the skies over Afghanistan, and are about to send in Special Forces on the ground. But anthrax is the *big* story in the news, with the latest exposure being a seven-month-old boy at the ABC station in NYC. He seems to be doing pretty well. I’m praying for him.

Let’s talk about this anthrax thing. But you can use it as a metaphor for anything that frightens you. The anthrax-U.S. mail attack is one of those frustrating enemies for warriors because you can’t shoot it, stab it, kick it, or punch it. But you *can* fight it. And you can beat it. The weapon is your brain.

At this moment in time, our general society is on the verge of giving in to this brand-new 21st Century “Boogey Man.” The only word I think I heard on TV today was ANTHRAX. ANTHRAX ANTHRAX ANTHRAX. It now ranks right up there with CANNIBAL as far as the very sound of the word sending fear into the hearts of the masses. There have now been something like 23,000 possible anthrax incidents reported and checked out by the proper authorities. Around 22,995 turned out to be somebody spilling coffee



creamers on the floor, or building construction dust in the air, or Uncle Jake finding white stuff on his sport coat and forgetting that he’d eaten one of those white cookies at his niece’s wedding two weeks ago. I’m not trying to make light of this—anthrax *is* being sent through the mail, and it *is* a threat of which people should be aware. But let’s try to keep it in perspective.

Only a few unfortunate individuals have died from all this. The vast majority of these 23,000 incidents have come from either hysteria-induced delusions or as the hoaxes of extremely demented people.

Why would anyone want to send talcum powder through the mail right now as a joke? I don’t know but I suspect Dante is preparing a very special level of his *Inferno* for such pranksters. And it goes without saying that there’s an even more special place among the fire and brimstone for the scumbags sending the *real* anthrax.

But people are starting to act weird. They’re on edge. They’re beginning to look at a birthday card from Grandma the way they’d view a coiled rattlesnake. Some people are letting this disrupt their lives and, folks, that is the true goal of terrorists. Disruption. Chaos. Chaos that plays right into their hands, and of which they can take advantage. Oh, they love the murder that comes along the way, too. But that’s just an enjoyable by product of their real ambition, which is anarchy.

Until this anthrax scare came up, I’d have given the overall news media an A for their coverage of the events of, and aftermath, of September 11. But now some of their grades are slipping fast—not from lack of coverage but for overemphasizing these bio-letter-bombs. *Yes*, the news media should report the news. *Yes*, they should make the public aware of the threat, and instruct people in how to take precautions. But some of the newsies keep running the same stories of the same anthrax exposures over, and over, and over, and

over. Again, a lot of the media folks still rate an A in my grade book. There are a few; however, who I wish would quit looking into the camera with those carefully practiced expressions of concern and saying, "But don't panic."

Ladies and gentlemen, that's like making someone who's been fasting for three days sit and watch a steak sizzle on the grill and saying, "But don't get hungry." It's like having Catherine Zeta-Jones dance naked and then saying to the man watching her, "But don't get excited." Advising the average human being not to panic after he's been literally saturated in reports designed to scare him to death is the best formula I can think of to insure hysteria. It's as counter-productive as starting a sentence to your wife with the words, "Honey, I don't want this to make you mad but . . ."

What's worse are the few newscasters who actually utter the words, "Should we panic?" And when their guest-expert answers with a "Not yet." I feel like pulling what little hair I have left right out of my head. What kind of question is *that*? And what kind of *answer* is that? Tell me, beloved *CQCMag* readers, exactly when is a *good time to panic*? At exactly what point does running around like a chicken with your head cut off become a proper response to any threat? When was the last time you heard someone say? "Man, that was a close call. If I hadn't panicked I'd have really been in trouble."

Now, on another note, I keep seeing these statistics in which over half of the people polled would rather see Osama bin Laden brought back for trial than killed in combat. Folks, that's not real likely to happen. The man isn't going to raise his hands, demand his Miranda rights be read, and call Johnny Cochran. But just in case the billion to one shot comes through and we are able to capture him alive, I'd like to throw out a third

option that I hope our government has considered. Take him alive but *don't tell anybody*. Whisk his donkey-chapped ass straight back to CIA headquarters in Langley. Give him a very special little room, and bring in some very special people. I'm talking about people who are experts at squeezing out every dark, dirty little secret of his El Ca-Ca organization. In this age of political correctness we don't even have to call it torture. No, no. It'll be a long series of "regrettably grievous interviews."

And it isn't revenge; it's the self-defense of a nation. Getting inside the evil head beneath that dirty Pamper could literally save thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of innocent lives. In the mean time, we can keep telling the world that he's still at large. "Nope, sorry, son-of-a-gun got away from us again. But we have information that he's crossed the border into Iraq and Saddam Hussein is hiding him now." When we get finished with Iraq, we could find out old Ossie had moved on to Tehran. Then Sudan and Syria. He can ride his camel right through all of the countries who have aided and abetted terrorist organizations for so long. Don't laugh. There's *potential* here.

In closing, let me say this: I don't hate Osama bin Laden. Seriously, I don't. I've only hated two people in my whole life and both times it did me far more damage than it did them. So I finally took Jesus' advice and quit hating anybody. Even when I see Mr. Bin's scraggly whiskered face on TV, I don't hate him.

Of course that doesn't mean I wouldn't cut his throat given half a chance. You see, he and his kind are going to keep doing the things they do until someone kills them all. And like I said, that makes it self-defense rather than revenge. ☛

The Poem of the Pell

(continued from page 29)

Western Pell Summary:

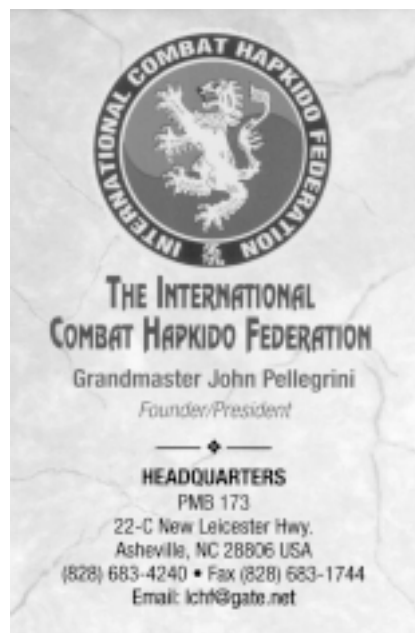
- 1) The importance placed on this form of practice by all Western warrior cultures.
- 2) The importance of practicing with a shield and weapon of double weight.
- 3) The importance of training with speed and aggression "as if this was your mortal foe."
- 4) The importance of practicing full power strikes to vital targets.

Read the rest of *Flavius Vegetius Renatus Epitoma Rei Militari Book I* at: <http://museums.ncl.ac.uk/archive/arma/contents/text/technica/veg1.htm>



Pete Kautz is the director of both Alliance Martial Arts and the American Heritage Fighting Arts Association. He is a leading advocate of the Western Martial Arts and teaches both historical and modern

fighting courses in classes and at seminars worldwide. Visit alliancemartialarts.com for WMA articles, techniques, links and more.



A well known author of more than 40 books, **Jerry VanCook** is also an instructor in Okinawan karate. He has studied Aikido, Thai Boxing, Kung Fu, Kali, and is a Rokudan (6th Degree Black Belt) in Bei-Koku Aibujutsu. In 1998 he was inducted into the World Head of Family Sokeship International Martial Arts Hall of Fame, and received their "Writer of the Year" award. His titles include *Real World Self Defense* and *Going Undercover*. VanCook spent 14 years in law enforcement with the Garfield County Oklahoma Sheriff's Department, a federally funded undercover task force, and the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.



The Bouncer

Searching

By Joe Reyes

Joseph Reyes, Jr. serves as a bodyguard and security supervisor for one of the largest nightclubs in northern New Jersey. A 10-year veteran bouncer and a veteran martial artist, Reyes is an Advanced Instructor in the SFC System. You may contact him at (973) 694-4348 or e-mail CombatArnis@aol.com.

Searching is a very important part of any nightclub or bar security system. In light of the events of September 11 that occurred just across the Hudson River from us, our New Jersey club, now requires us to thoroughly search anyone seeking entrance. Many clubs, bars and restaurants that have never searched their patrons before, now do. Screening lines are appearing in front of art and history museums, sports events and even movie theaters. A friend of mine was stopped entering a museum in late September because he had a small pocket-knife. He was asked to secure it back to his car.

My crew and I take this job seriously. We do not want weapons in the club. People will often say, "Well, there are plenty of makeshift weapons inside the club already." Maybe so, but that doesn't mean we should not stop the flow of conventional and unconventional weapons inside. We make it as difficult as possible. Maybe a "McGyver" will come in and rig up a weapon. Maybe. We want him to work hard for it. We have a moral, ethical and legal responsibility to restrict weapons and that's that!

When a line of patrons stretches around the building impatiently waiting to enter, you must conduct the search thoroughly, yet efficiently.

The search actually begins at the parking lot! It's a visual search of the people as they leave their cars. What are they taking? How are they acting?

First rule at the door! No backpacks allowed inside, no matter what! You can imagine what devices and makeshift weapons could fit inside a backpack. Send customers back to their car with orders to leave them in their trunks. We say, "Leave them in the



car, or do not come in." Purses can be large enough as it is, but women carrying purses are a norm, and we must live with that. It is just a social norm. Most search teams have a female searching ladies' handbags and their physical person. We check out the purses, restrict the backpacks. Nowadays some men carry purses. We just check them out and make instinctive decisions about them.

On the body, think about the common, secondary and tertiary carry-sites of weapons. Begin your search with the question, "Do you have any weapons or illegal items on you sir? No? Okay. Thank you. Please raise your hands away from your sides."

Start to feel from their wrist inward to the under arms and then around to the middle of the back and then straight down the back to the waistline.

Coming around from the back, work your hands around to the front following the waistline or belt checking for anything at all—knives, small handguns, blackjacks etcetera. Once you've made it to the front, check both pockets front and back. Now start down the outside of the legs all the way down to the ankles and check the boots and socks this is where we find most of the drugs we confiscate. Now work your way up the inside of the legs to the groin. This is where you have to be careful, after all nobody likes to be touched in this area by a strange person. If the season permits, ask them to open their coats and check all pockets.

Remember the police "crush" method, that is—when you make contact, don't just

pat but crush your fingers inward a bit to feel for objects. The word "pat-down" is a bit of a misnomer, because flat-handed pats are not the most efficient. You will see some police officers do this search while wearing thin leather gloves. I believe gloves desensitize your hands, but do offer some protection against worst-case scenarios-like getting pricked by a needle or cut by other sharp objects. Many professionals who search will wear medical gloves, again reducing sensitivity, but safer.

If you are lucky enough to work with a metal detector "wand" make sure you follow the same pattern I just described. In my opinion, it is still necessary to do both a hands-on search "frisking" as some call it and a passover with a metal-detecting wand. The wand doesn't catch everything you need to find. Fiberglass and ceramic knives are becoming very popular once again and other devices like the CIA letter opener and plastic dart-knife can be obtained for a few dollars from catalogs.

There are people who plan to sneak weapons onto planes and into clubs just for the challenge of it! And also! Guys! Those canes and umbrellas? You are not fooling us! Come on! Back to the car! In the trunk.

Remember, as I have said before in past articles, "THE SAFETY OF THE PATRON IS PARAMOUNT." It is your job, your mission. So too is the safety of you and your crew. Follow these simple guidelines to search, and you will provide the safest environment for yourself and your patrons. 🌟

Citizen Self Defense League

Chemical Weapon Savvy

By Jane Eden

Imagine. Aircraft streak over the city. Each drops a pair of cluster bombs. Small containers discharge from the main bomb units. When they're within 90 feet of the ground they burst open and release thousands of tiny tendrils of smoke or droplets of caustic liquid in the air that drift down on the people staring up from the busy streets below. Perhaps you are among them.

Chemicals? Gas? This scenario seemed impossible only a few short months ago. Now we know that we as Americans are not immune. The enemy has come to us; so you must ask yourself, do I really need to own a gas mask?

It could be gas. It could be a chemical vapor that would burn your skin and tear the lining from your lungs. Or maybe it's a deadly toxin produced from snakes, mold or fungi. What can you do to survive these and be in a fit state to protect your loved ones and to live on after the event?

If you are in the military you are issued Nuclear Biological Chemical (NBC) Individual Protection Equipment (IPE), a set of protective over-garments and a respirator, sometimes known by its World War I name of *gasmask*. However, most of us aren't in the military, so we'll have to fend for ourselves.

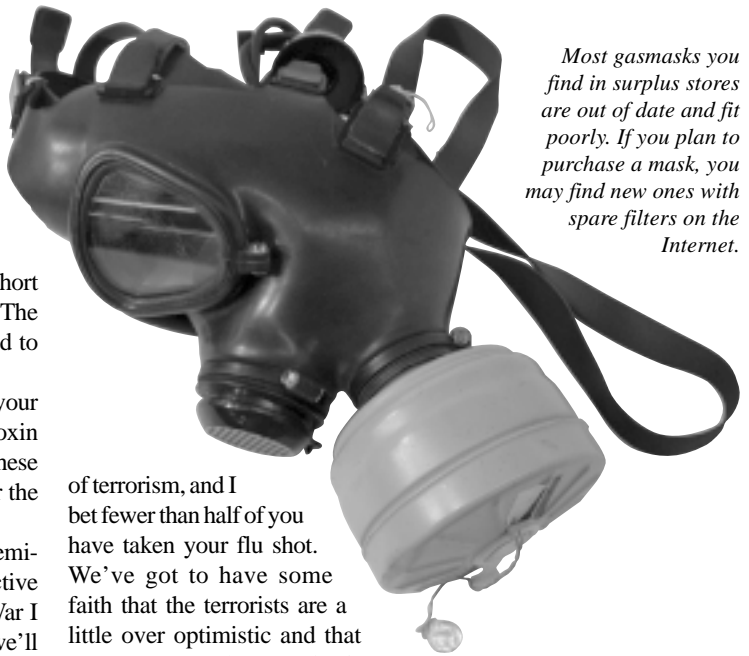
Gas and Toxins

It is standard practice for the Warsaw Pact countries to use contaminants both in European military exercises and in action. However for the first time the U.S. as a nation and we as its citizens are faced with the real possibility of dealing with chemical and biological weapons on home soil—where we work, play and sleep. Such weapons are unselective. They kill men, women and children alike.

In Israel they give away gas masks sized to fit every family member. All new homes are built with bomb shelters in the basement and during difficult times entire families sleep in the shelters with their masks on.

So should you rush out and purchase a rubber suit and gas mask? Many are. Should you start ripping up your floor and digging yourself a bomb shelter?

At this point, I'd say negative to both. Currently 20,000 people will die this year from the flu, more than 5 times the number who have died



Most gasmasks you find in surplus stores are out of date and fit poorly. If you plan to purchase a mask, you may find new ones with spare filters on the Internet.

of terrorism, and I bet fewer than half of you have taken your flu shot. We've got to have some faith that the terrorists are a little over optimistic and that our government knows what it's doing. However, if you decide to go ahead anyway, here are a few things to consider.

Gas masks in surplus stores are there because they are obsolete. And, there's a little more to wearing one than just slipping it on and looking funny. They come with filters that have specific life spans and they come in various sizes. While I suppose any mask is better than no mask, you are definitely better off to purchase a *new* mask. Masks from Israeli suppliers may be purchased over the Internet for under \$75. Take the time to learn about the mask. Try it on and make sure it's a good fit. Then consider carefully where you intend to store it. Won't do you any good if it's miles away when the chemicals start to rain down.

And about those rubber suits. They do offer some protection; however, they don't protect you completely. A rule of thumb is the thicker the material, the longer the protection. However, all barriers will eventually be broken. Most last no more than 4 hours with heavy exposure

(more Citizen Self Defense League on page 41)

Remember, biological, chemical or toxic weapons are usually dispensed as a gas, smoke, mist or liquid.

Possible Chemical Weapons

1. An example of a blistering agent would be sulfur or mustard gas – as used in World War.

2. Nerve agents are Tabun, Sarin or Soman, which break down the nervous system.

3. Choking agents such as phosgene or chlorine make your eyes and throat swell and make you vomit.

4. Blood agents such as hydrogen cyanide, produce heart and muscle spasms.

Rules of Engagement

Essential Principles of Handgun Combat: Part 2

By Steve Krystek

In Part 1 of our discussion on the critical principles of combative pistolcraft, I highlighted important concepts relating to our fighting mindset and understanding of gunfight dynamics. In review, those points included: (1) being alert, decisive, and aggressive; (2) evading, escaping, and if no alternative exists, engaging; (3) action always beats reaction, and; (4) attacking the attacker. Now that we are mentally armed with the basics, let's address some of the physical actions of our tactical response.

Watch the Hands

Watching the hands of a potential or confirmed adversary is the number one key to making quick and correct use of force decisions. This principle simplifies target identification by narrowing down the search for danger cues to one area. We should constantly scan the hands of those individuals we perceive as dangerous for weapons of any kind. In a hostile confrontation, what is, or is not, in a person's hand(s) will determine the level of force, if any, with which to respond. Remember, a man's eyes will not kill you, but his hands will.

Once you've checked the hands, observe other major areas commonly used to carry and/or conceal weapons. Complete this prioritized mental checklist every time you visually pat down a suspicious subject. Keep it systematic and in order.

1. Check the hands again
2. Waistline area
3. Any backs, packs, or purses carried by the subject
4. Pockets (of pants/shorts first, then shirts or jackets)
5. Torso area under the arms
6. Ankles (especially the inside)
7. Neck area below the collar

Create Distance

The more distance you put between you and your attacker, the greater your chances of survival. Distance ultimately equals time, and in an encounter that statistically lasts only 3.7 seconds, time is a valuable commodity. Each second you remain alive in a gunfight brings you one second closer to "winning" the encounter. Creating distance provides the shooter more time to locate cover, assess the threat, react to the situation, and plan a tactical response. You can



create distance by withdrawing from the adversary in a lateral direction or straight to the rear. In some cases, moving past the adversary to gain distance is our only option. If the environment dictates that backing-up is impossible or impractical, advancing beyond the threat may be a feasible course of action. No matter what direction we decide to move, the goal is to maximize our distance from danger in order to minimize our exposure to it.

Move to Cover

Making use of available cover and/or concealment is vital for gaining a tactical advantage. Where concealment only serves to conceal you from the adversary, cover can protect you from being shot as well as hide or obscure your position. Fighting from behind cover in a "barricaded" position allows you more time to engage an adversary with well-sighted, accurate fire. Since you have some degree of momentary ballistic protection, your concentration can be dedicated to marksmanship and ending the fight as opposed to worrying about your vulnerabilities. In order to move to cover, you must first know where it is located. Always thinking tactically and being aware of your environment (i.e., fighting mindset) means taking note of and identifying positions of cover and concealment around you. Knowing where cover is located before a fight begins

is better than having to search for it during a chaotic exchange of gunfire.

Speed vs. Accuracy

The proper balance of speed and accuracy is determined by two factors... (1) the distance between you and the threat, and/or, (2) the size of the target. If your adversary is at a conversational distance, speed of engagement will be more critical than acquiring a perfect sight picture. If your adversary is at an extended range of 15 yards or greater, or a mid-range brain cavity shot is necessary, precise front and rear sight alignment will be more of a priority than speed. During mid-range engagement (between 3 to 15 yards), speed and accuracy are equally important. At these distances, the shooter must know their marksmanship abilities and how to apply those skills effectively within a time frame appropriate to the threat. It never hurts to err on the side of accuracy. Missing quickly does nothing but expend ammunition. Train for 100 percent vital zone hits and try to decrease shooting times while still maintaining that standard. If your hit percentage slips to 99 percent, slow down. Remember the old saying...speed is fine, but accuracy is final.

Continuity of Fire

Once you have responded to a threat of physical violence with your own counter-attack, do not stop fighting until the threat is non-existent. Your fire must be consistent and continuous to be effective. Knowing and having the ability to perform reloading or malfunction clearing techniques under stress will assist you in maintaining continuity of fire. Fight until your adversary is incapable of further action, beyond that, you are breaking the law. Once an attacker has been "stopped," carefully evaluate the situation. Any person armed with a firearm is dangerous as long as they are conscious; do not prematurely lower your guard. To summarize this point, maintain relentless aggression in the form of constant vital area shot placement until your adversary cannot fight anymore.

Our goal, if we are forced into a gunfight, is to hit our target (i.e., skill-at-arms) while attempting to avoid being hit (i.e., tactics). These actions will most likely prove futile unless they are supported by the third component of the Combat Triad...mindset. The principles examined here have only addressed the basics necessary for achievement of that goal. It is up to the individual to learn, develop, and enhance all components of the Combat Triad if he or she is to establish competency with a firearm. Sharpen your mind, polish your skills, and practice your tactics. As a committed practitioner of these ways, you will possess the confidence to oppose *any* force that may threaten your personal safety. ✪

Steve Krystek previously served as the senior team leader and trainer of a military special weapons and tactics team, and later as a member of the U.S. Department of Energy's nuclear protective force. He has trained with more than 120 law enforcement agencies, military units, and civilian groups throughout the United States and overseas in close-quarter combat, tactical firearms, and special operations. Steve is currently a full-time police officer for a major metropolitan police department. For information about training opportunities in your area, or through the Las Vegas-based Progressive F.O.R.C.E. Concepts, call (702) 647-1126 or email stevekrystek@cs.com.

Buffalo Nickels

(continued from page 24)

Of course we deny any knowledge. "They musta had explosives to blow up the joint and made a mistake," reports the State Department, "ya know, connected the blue wire with the yellow wire instead of the red one." Let foreigners tiptoe around our embassies after we leave. In fact, lets tell them we spray-painted the walls with a fresh coat of white anthrax just before we evacuated. It's a white lie, but I like the idea. Don't you?

Let's export explosive U.S. flags. The first protester who lights up the corner of old glory in downtown Raghead will touch off a minor explosion. The blast will provide just enough range to plaster 15 feet of radical dancing fuckers against the nearest camel. Happy and chanting one minute. Up in smoke the next. Wouldn't you like to see that...just once? Come on! Be honest now. Up in smoke.

Where dey go? Nobody knows. Dey up in smoke.

Let the CIA open "Taliban Strip Clubs" here in the USA. Since these holy men, are so dedicated to their cause that they gave up their lives for a world where they won't even let their women unmask their faces, yet somehow justify frequenting American strip clubs and booze it up; ergo we need to ensnare them in these very special meeting places.

My wife wants me to apply for the new sky marshal job. But I think she just wants me gone most of the time. I will, however, apply for this strip club job. Forty hours a week and willing to work overtime, I will pretend to be a regular guy sitting at these clubs drinking non-stop martinis, on the lookout for terrorists. Instead of olives, I'll have tablets of Cipro floating around in mine though. Now if they have topless dancers on planes I might re-think about the sky marshal thing. But hey, let's all pull together for this strip club thing because I need a good retirement job.

So tighten up your combat boots America. Stay out of the shark water and ...coffee?

Well, yes thanks...but I'll take mine black.

Bye-bye. ✪



"Buffalo Nickels is a retired US Army special forces operator who does occasional consultant work and wishes to remain anonymous so he may put in his five cents worth on life, liberty and the pursuit of whatever he sees fit."

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Ask Major Corrigan

War veteran, Major Dale Corrigan, retired British Military, has spent decades with the Gurkhas and was once one of their training commanders. In his regular column he answers questions on British military history and combat.

Question: Where does the term Commando come from?

Reply: The term commando comes from the Afrikaans word meaning a military unit, and originated in the South African War (or Boer War) 1899 – 1902, where the Boer republics and the British clashed over who was to rule southern Africa. The Boers, who had no regular army, formed Commandos, which might be as small as 20 men or as large as a thousand. These Commandos were composed of men who brought their own horses and their own weapons and were held together by a loose military structure. The Commandos were mobile and, faced with a regular British army, preferred (very sensibly) to hit and run, rather than to stand and fight. They were very difficult to corner and rarely occupied defensive positions, although when they did (as at Magersfontein in December 1899) their superior marksmanship often told.

When the Boers eventually sued for peace, the term Commando came into English usage, meaning a body of troops who could move quickly, shoot well and hit hard before melting away to fight another day. The first use of the term as an official title in the British forces was in the Second World War when, after the British evacuation from Europe in 1940, some means of hitting back at the Germans was needed. Army Commandos were formed as battalion sized units which could land on the coast of occupied Europe, raid German military installations and then be withdrawn by sea before the Germans could react. Later Commandos were formed from units of the Royal Marines (then, as now, part of the Royal Navy).

Today a Commando in the British service is a battalion-sized unit of the Royal Marines, trained in the normal infantry skills but also in helicopter operations, beach landings, mountain warfare, cliff climbing and snow warfare. A Royal Marine Commando is usually held on board a helicopter assault ship ready for deployment as required. Currently the British have three Royal Marine Commandos available for operations.

During World War II the American Army was impressed by what they saw of the Royal Marines and the U.S. Rangers were formed as a similar organisation. The Rangers were trained by the Royal Marines in Scotland and at the Royal Marine Cliff Climbing School at Lympstone in Devon. The first deployment of Rangers was with the British for the raid on a German radar station at Bruneval, on the French coast, in 1942, and the Rangers most famous episode was the scaling of the cliffs at Point du Hoc on the morning of D Day, 6 June 1944, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Rudder USA, supported by amphibious vehicles of the Royal Marines.

Question: Will Gurkhas fight in Afghanistan?

Reply: Gurkhas may well be used in Afghanistan, depending upon how the ground war develops. As mountain people themselves, the problems of operating in the difficult terrain that will be encountered will be no great problem for Gurkhas. Linguistically, the Gurkha language, Nepali, comes from the same root as Urdu which is widely spoken in the border areas of Afghanistan, and Pushtu, spoken by most Pathans, is easy for a Gurkha to learn. Gurkhas will be able to melt in the countryside more easily than British troops as, while they do not look like the Semitic Pathans, they can easily be mistaken for the Mongolian Khirghiz, who make up a sizeable minority in Afghanistan.

The problem which is, and will be, faced by the Allies in capturing Osama bin Laden is the age-old Pathan code of *Pukhtunwali*, which has three major tenets: *Badal*, *Nanawati* and *Melmastia*, or vengeance, asylum and hospitality. *Badal* means that an insult or a wrong against the man, his family or his tribe must be avenged, however long it takes. In the past this led to blood feuds, which sometimes went on for generations, by which time the original cause had been forgotten. *Nanawati* is the duty of protection owed by any Pathan to anyone who asks for it, even a sworn enemy. For an enemy to ask for *Nanawati* is, however, a disgrace to the petitioner.

Melmastia has to be offered to anyone, invited or uninvited, and includes food, lodging and protection as long as the recipient remains in the tribal area, even at the risk of the host's own life. This means that the Taleban will not voluntarily give up bin Laden—even if they want to, they cannot.

The British had to deal with the Afghan problem from 1848, when they annexed the Punjab after the Sikh Wars, until Indian and Pakistani independence in 1947. When a wanted man slipped over the border and was sheltered by the tribes, the British policy was to send a punitive column into the tribal territories, or into Afghanistan, and cordon off the area where the man was hiding. The villagers were then warned that their villages were about to be shelled or bombed, after which the villages were razed to the ground and the crops burnt. As the inhabitants then had to find food and water, wanted men could be picked up on the move. This tactic might not be acceptable to liberal democracies of the 21st Century.

During the century of British concern with Afghanistan, Gurkhas were regarded as the best troops to operate there because they could move very fast across mountainous terrain, and survive on a minimum of supplies. Currently there is one Gurkha company in Oman, in the Middle East, where the British have 25,000 troops available for Afghanistan if required. There is a Gurkha parachute company in the UK, which could be deployed, and a Gurkha battalion in Bosnia, which could be replaced by British troops and used in Afghanistan. A further Gurkha battalion stationed in Brunei could be used provided it was replaced. An important factor is acclimatisation. You cannot take troops straight out of the UK or USA and put them down in Afghanistan. Fit men take about three weeks to adjust to the summer temperatures, and once the temperature drops the snows will come, which will make ground operations very difficult. If we are unable to launch the ground war within a month or so, using troops who have been acclimatised, then we shall have to wait for the spring before anything other than Special Forces can be employed. 🇬🇧

Editor's Note: Please forward any British military or Gurkha questions to LauricPres@aol.com



State of the Union

Ever feel like you missed out on Army or Marine basic training? Ever wished you had attended a police academy? Do you feel like you don't have the tools to protect yourself, your family or your country against a world of criminals, enemy soldiers and terrorists?

And even if you graduated from a military or police school, are you like the majority of graduates—frustrated with the lack of real, hardcore, comprehensive hand, stick, knife, gun close quarter combat tactics and strategies taught? Do you desire this training, all minus the usual recruit hazing and rookie bull, treated like a professional as taught by professionals?

The SFC, in conjunction with the National Law Enforcement and Security Institute, is about to embark on its most ambitious training project/camp in its history. Of the five SFC martial courses, four of them support and build my most exciting and important course, the fifth one—The Hand, Stick, Knife, Gun Close Quarter Combat Group. At the risk of using the over-used term “ultimate,” this CQC Group is my true

interest and favorite program that molds the mind and body of the ultimate warrior.

In September 2002, will we stage the first Close Quarter Combat Basic Instructor's Camp at NLSI in Des Moines, Iowa. It will last five days and include:

- Unarmed Combatives Levels 1-3, plus themes
- Knife/Counter-Knife Levels 1-3 plus themes
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- Gun/Counter-Gun levels 1-3 plus themes
- Extreme Close Quarters Combat Quick Draw/Point Shooting with pistols and rifles
- Introduction to Machine Gun Use
- FATS Room—firearm shooting in life-size video/film criminal and military scenarios
- Graduation Ceremony with various performance honors

The Camp will be taught by military and police vets. Since the end product is geared to produce SFC CQC Group Instructors there will be strict and professional, college/police academy/ military combat course training. There will be lectures, written and performance testing. Not only will qualifying

graduates leave with the CQC basic instructor certificate, but also will receive level 1 thru 3 rank certifications and instructorships in the above courses, all as part of the camp fee. But you can certainly attend just for the experience, training and knowledge.

NLSI is crunching the financial numbers right now. We will be using their ranges, classrooms, FATS Room and turf. Many shooters pay \$400 or more for a weekend of just plain shooting at paper targets. Some martial artists are paying \$300 to \$700 for a weekend of redundant material, not a fraction of what will be covered here. We estimate that the five-day complete combat course will run about \$800. There are motels and restaurants in the immediate vicinity. In the future, flyers and our webpage will constantly update you on the cost and details.

In the year 2003 we will conduct advanced Camps of Levels 4, 5 and 6. Also, Expert Level 7, 8, 9 and 10 with the award of the symbolic camo CQCG Combat Masters Black Belt.

Start training now in course seminars, tapes, books and manuals!

Start jogging now!

Start saving now!

Book your vacation now!

Begin planning now!

Citizen Self Defense League

(continued from page 37)

and the hotter it is, the shorter the protection any barrier provides. Many toxic agents are absorbed through the skin, so look for suits that you can put on quickly, say in less than 6 seconds (no I'm not kidding). The suit needs to fit closely to your body without constricting and it should cover as much skin as possible, including a hood for your head.

Got kids? Do you take them out in public? Then they need a suit and mask too. But don't make the mistake some Israelis make and sleep in them. If you don't know what you're doing, you can easily suffocate.

Most suits and masks offer some degree of protection. However, wearing a suit or a mask does not completely protect you from toxic agents. And it certainly won't protect you if it's too cumbersome, too heavy and too difficult to put on. So, in the unlikely event that the unthinkable happens, perhaps the most important tip I can give you is to keep your gas tank full and get the hell out of there. ☘

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Knife/Counter-Knife clinics and course continues.
Contact: Lee Mimms, (256) 722-4313

December 9 - Wayne, NJ

Archipelago Espada Y Daga-Train for 6 hours in the drills and skill of Pacific Island Stick and Knife, then watch or compete in the 1st Annual Guro Joe Reyes Killshot Espada Y Daga Tournament.
Contact: Joe Reyes, (973) 694-4348

January 12, 13 - Dallas/Ft Worth, TX

Hand, Stick, Knife, Gun CQCG Level 1 Camp, plus themes.
Contact: Jeff Laun, (972) 395-2589

January 18, 19, 20 - Atlanta, GA

Pacific Archipelago Combatives.
Contact: Tom Pierce, (770) 844-7882

January 26, 27 - San Francisco, CA

Hock appears with Kajukenbo great Prof. Gaylord and Filipino legend Max Pollen, GM of Senko Teros
Contact: organizer Dean Goldade (512) 218-9646

February 2, 3 - Las Vegas, NV

Hand, Stick, Knife, Gun Combatives Group Level 2
Contact: Steve Krystek, (702) 647-4745

February 9, 17 - South Africa

Hand, Stick, Knife, Gun CQC Group material (see webpage for details)

February 23, 24 - West Palm Beach, FL

Knife / Counter-Knife and SDMS Instructor Courses
Contact: Steve Vaughn, (561) 562-9610

March 2,3 - Omaha, NE

1st Annual Pacific Archipelago Combatives
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March 9, 10 - Honolulu, HI

SDMS and AC
Contact: Charles-Robert Hartman (808) 383-9497

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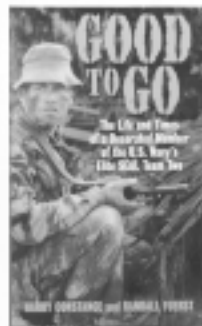
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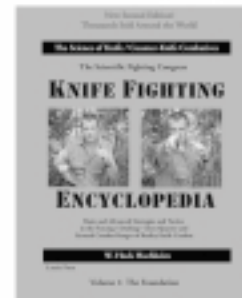
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