

# TACTICS AND PREPAREDNESS



SKILLS AND SURVIVAL FOR ALL SITUATIONS



*The lack of light can be a significant complication to your tactics. Skill mastery requires safe and effective practice.*

## LOW LIGHT PISTOL MOUNTED LIGHTS

There have been many trends in firearms weapon lights in the past decade that have changed things forever.

**BY: JAMES WASHINGTON**

**S**ome for the better and some for the worse, but no one can argue the fact that weapons-mounted lights have helped save lives both defensively and offensively for military, law enforcement and armed citizens alike. However,

like so many other products in the defensive arts field, proper training is necessary and perspectives need to be thoroughly thought through.

There have been many solutions to address problems over time. During my time

as a police recruit, I remember saying, “How hard can it be to mount flashlights to these weapon systems (pistol, rifle and shotgun) so that they can be more user friendly?”

I remember the mounted light problem being solved for me in 1993 while training with the F.B.I. in Great Lakes, Illinois when I handled an MP5 with a weapons light built into the handguard. We used the term candle watts and not lumens at the time, which were poor with *continued on next page*

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Surefire X300U-A mounted light, and G2Z Combatlight handheld light.

PHOTOS SUREFIRE.COM

## THE PISTOL LIGHT SHOULD NOT BE YOUR SEARCH LIGHT. USE AN ALTERNATE FLASHLIGHT TO SEARCH UNKNOWN AREAS.

the early models. Durability was also somewhat lackluster as well. This was followed by the shotgun and AR rifle solution with the Remington 870 handguard mounted light and the huge Surefire handguard mounted light that was at the two-o'clock position. As a left handed shooter, I hated that.

The solution to the handgun light problem took a few more years to develop, but today we enjoy not only having a standard rail mounting system, but a variety of lights to choose from and ways to activate the beams. The output from these lights now vary from 120 to 1000 lumens. These new lights also include LED which offer strobing abilities and are tougher than the old bulbs that made you cringe and cross your fingers every time you dropped your light. Holster companies now give you numerous options for duty and concealment, with color options to boot, even for left-handed shooters. Necessity is truly the mother of invention.

However, with all the options we have to choose from and the bombardment of information we get from entertainment, we still need to acknowledge what will be the true

mission and purpose of these tools so that proper training can be obtained for each individual end user. The soldier, police officer and civilian alike will use their lights in similar ways, but they will vary in missions, environments and regularity.

In a low light tactical environment, everything needs to slow down. When running a pistol-mounted light, I believe the pistol light should not be your search light. While searching, I prefer to keep my pistol in the holster, with a firm final firing grip on my holstered pistol. I use an alternate flashlight indexed to my cheek to search the unknown areas.

I do this for a couple of reasons, the first being that I am a stickler for maintaining security of my weapon systems. If you were to review the data concerning officer shootings by the FBI Crime Reports, approximately eight percent of officers that are killed with firearms are killed with their own guns. This is a very uncomfortable percentage of officers getting shot with weapons that were taken from them in a physical altercation.

This is particularly true when multiple of

fenders are involved, which account for nearly 70 percent of violent encounters. If you are trying to break contact during a physical altercation to establish a clean draw, a pistol in your hand can give the offender or offenders something to grasp and pull, extending and moving your weapon away from your base, where you may be weaker, unbalanced and more easily disarmed. During searches, I recommend you keep your weapon as tight as you can to your center point until it's time to engage the threat. Whenever you activate your light to search an area, remember to expect to see the threat you are searching for in the area. Don't allow yourself to be startled and give the offender an additional moment of advantage.

A weapons-mounted light is a combat light, not a utility light and should not be used in that manner. Use your weapons mounted light to identify friend from foe and to illuminate that threat so you can decisively neutralize the violent behavior. To be able to do this properly, the relationship of the eyes, gun and light must always be in alignment. Where the eyes go, the light goes. Once the information from that illumination

is gathered and processed, the light is turned off and you move to your next position.

You have to move because your location is now known by any possible adversaries. If an engagement were to follow from a threat, the fire may be directed into the location of your last point of lumination. After this movement, you will need to access the threat by again activating your light. In a low light situation, you may need to access more than one time to be assured the threat is neutralized. Remember not to be time-and-place-predictable, do not move in one direction after multiple illuminations. If you moved to the right once or twice, move to the left after light use.

You do not want the light turned on while you are fixing malfunctions with your weapons system or reloading. This will not only give up your location, but it will also let the offender know that you are not engaging them or their accomplices, giving them the opportunity to act. That action could be to engage you with your light now front lighting you and your team members or spouse. Manipulation for any malfunctions are to be conducted in the darkness after move-

ment from the last point of lumination.

If your tactic is to get away from the threat or area as quickly as possible, speed may not be a good option. Whether you are in your home or in an unfamiliar space, when you are going through an uncleared area or dead space, you should not move any faster than you can clear that area. By moving too fast through an area, harm may come from outside of the beam of light by an offender. Moving too quickly into the beam of light can put you at contact distances without seeing the offender until they are able to reach out and grab you.

Additionally, dead space should be cleared within the rooms or area before moving through to the next area. If these spaces are not cleared, those hiding in them can fall in behind you and attack when you are in a vulnerable position. They can also wait for you to return through the area if, for example, you are retrieving one of your children and attempting to return to a master bedroom. In these situations, a pistol mounted light works best when you can activate the light one handed, because you may have your non-shooting hand

***Where the eyes go, the light goes. Once the information from that illumination is gathered and processed, the light is turned off and you move to your next position.***



PHOTO BY OLEG VOLK WWW.A-HUMAN-RIGHT.COM

on your family member guiding them.

Finally, another thing to remember is that unlike most use of force situations where cover is being used, when in low light encounters you should not stand off from your cover. This is not to say that you should “hug” cover, but the farther you are from your cover, the more light the cover will reflect. It can front light you and degrade your vision.

There is a simple drill you can practice that will help with your light manipulation. In your Dry Practice Area, with a double-checked, completely safe weapon and no ammo present, remove all trip hazards and place a target on a wall that would contain a negligent discharge without creating a ricochet hazard. Turn the lights off and position yourself in front of the target. Draw your weapon, and activate your light at the end of your extension to the target, while taking the slack out of the trigger and pressing twice, deactivate the light and move two steps to the left or right. Luminare your light to access the target, deactivate the light and move

again, this time in the opposite direction. If you have enough room extend this to two steps in one direction before moving in the opposite direction and remember to alternate the movements from the prior repetition.

Understanding how this works is one thing. Experiencing how it works is another. Skill mastery requires safe and effective practice. Light conditions and visibility can be a significant complication to the tactics you envision employing. Pistol mounted lights can be great tools, but do not be seduced into pointing your weapon in dangerous directions to make use of a mounted light. *A mounted light should never be your only light.* ✓

**BIO**

*James Washington (axiosofdefense.com) served as a patrol officer, field training officer, firearms instructor and police sergeant. He served on the FBI Gang Task Force in Chicago for six years and is a firearms & tactics instructor for multiple agencies and armed citizens.*



PIXABAY - STOCKSNAP

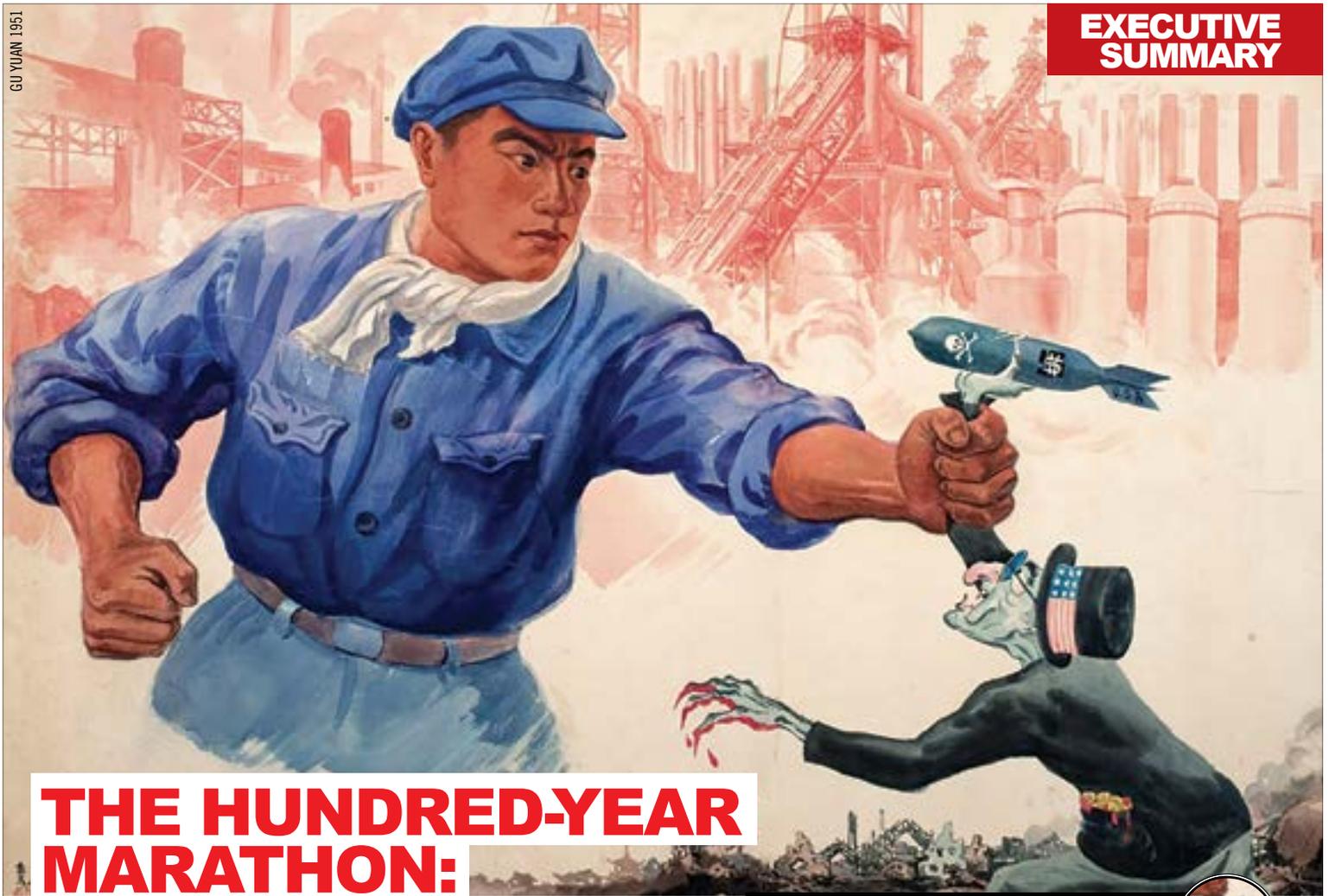
**The farther you are from your cover, the more light the cover will reflect.**

# GEARREVIEW

## STRIPLULA

This gadget is an M-16, M-4 and AR-15 10-round loader. It was designed to be universally functional for all 5.56 or .223 metal or polymer stripper-clips and magazines, including PMAG and Lancer. It loads either 10-round stripper clips or 10 loose rounds. It weighs 41 grams (1.5oz) and is made from durable reinforced polymer for ambidextrous use. The next time you do a rifle course you may want one of these in your kit. [www.maglula.com](http://www.maglula.com)





# THE HUNDRED-YEAR MARATHON: CHINA'S SECRET STRATEGY

BY: MICHAEL PILLSBURY  
SUMMARY BY: CHRIS GRAHAM



**Mao Tse – Tung seized power in China in 1949. His communist party is the single party referenced when The People's Republic of China (PRC) is described as a socialist single-party state today.**

In the intervening years, socialist central planning has caused the death of between 18-45 million Chinese by famine and the terror implemented to enforce The Great Leap Forward plan.

The PRC deployed its' army in combat against the United States to prevent the defeat of North Korea after U.S. forces ejected the North Korean Army from South Korea. And in Vietnam, the PRC deployed advisors, equipment and aid to assist North Vietnam's defeat of the United States' defense of South Vietnam.

continued governmental deficit spending. Those politicians, and key business leaders with interests in China, suggest that the PRC is now moderate. They say that the USA and PRC are economically interdependent, so the Chinese government would not act against America because of the losses they would incur. But is this true?

China specialist Michael Pillsbury served in presidential administrations from Richard Nixon to Barack Obama and has an answer to this question. Unlike other China "experts", how-

In recent decades, the PRC is known to have supported communist/socialist insurgencies around the world, and today China provides assistance to Iran and other unsavory groups.

American political leaders have borrowed more than \$1 trillion from China to sustain

ever, Pillsbury speaks the relevant Chinese dialects, has spent extensive time in the country and has read key books, and documents that are popular within their government. He has close relations with senior defectors from the PRC and openly professes to have been wrong on this subject for many years. His book, *The Hundred-Year Marathon* (2015), contains his revelations.

Pillsbury states that PRC officials often use the term *da tong* to describe their aspirations. He says that this is often translated as "commonwealth" or "an era of harmony." However, he says it is more accurate to translate it as "an era of unipolar dominance."

Americans versed in history often profess that President Richard Nixon shrewdly opened a new, more constructive relationship with the PRC, but Pillsbury states, "We now know ... that the decision to pursue an opening with the United States came ... from ... a committee of four Chinese generals." He also

says, “The Americans just didn’t realize it, nor did Washington yet know [a key] Chinese document called America the enemy and likened it to Hitler.” The author asserts, “Today most outsiders believe that Mao’s command system has given way to an embrace of free enterprise and a trade policy of abiding by international rules. Because of a largely credulous community of international bankers, academics and think tank experts, China has gotten away with this message that it aspires to be more and more like the West. But a closer look at China’s economy reveals something entirely different.”

Pillsbury also comments, “Over the past several years I, and other experts, have learned from Chinese defectors and dissidents that Beijing has a sophisticated system in place to mislead foreigners about what is going on in their country and reconfirm Western biases and wishful thinking.”

The senior defector described “a secret unit at the top of the Chinese leadership that controlled the media carefully to ensure that only the ‘right’ messages got out about China. The key, she said, was to shape messages to foreign nations, and especially the United States, by first disseminating them in domestic channels.”

The author asserts, “She revealed that the operation had a \$12 billion annual budget and was run by the Politburo’s Standing Committee, which met weekly in a secret room in Beijing, spending much of its time creating messages to be promoted by a propaganda system that controlled Chinese newspapers, television programs, and magazines published overseas, as well as the Chinese Internet.” Pillsbury also reports, “A recent study by the Center for International Media Assistance finds that ‘China’s restrictions have begun to seriously affect ... reporting and operations of international organizations’.”

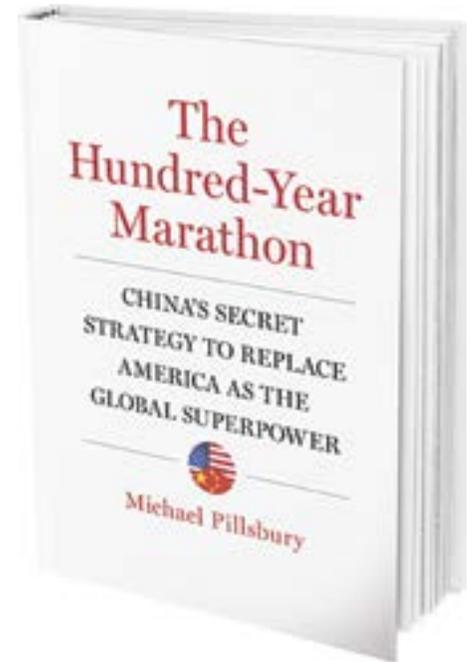
If you are familiar with the Muslim Brotherhood document *An Explanatory Memorandum’s* (2013, Center for Security Policy) explanation of the illogically accommodating treatment of shariah and jihad that we have seen among politicians and media, you have a basis for understanding the author’s description of “Confucius Institutes”. He says, “[T]he Chinese government in 2004 launched one of its cleverest operations—establishment of Confucius Institutes across the world ... pacifism and sincerity are highlighted as China’s main cultural values .... In the past decade the institutes have been welcomed on some 350

college campuses across the world, including Stanford, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania. ... one fifth of all the Confucius Institutes worldwide are in America.” He adds, “Building on their successes on university campuses, the Confucius Institutes are now moving into high school and elementary schools worldwide—with a similar modus operandi ... Chinese companies have begun to make substantial donations to think tanks and universities to fund U.S. policy studies of China that support Beijing’s views.”

Unfortunately, the author reports that the PRC’s support for terrorism designed to distract and exhaust the West now includes support to Islamic terrorist groups. He reports, “China’s cooperation with the al Qaeda terrorist network was not entirely indirect. Intelligence reports obtained by the Pentagon in December 2001 revealed that China supplied arms to al Qaeda after the September 11 attacks. The Taliban and the al Qaeda fighters embedded among them took delivery of a shipment of Chinese made surface to air missiles just a week after the attacks, and U.S. Special Forces discovered 30 of these missiles in May 2002.” Pillsbury also reports, “In November 2003 ... the Libyan government supplied Western officials a trove of documents including a detailed instructional manual, printed in Chinese, for making 1000-pound bombs with conventional explosives wrapped around fissile material ... reports claim that these documents showed that Chinese nuclear weapons experts were still collaborating with Pakistani nuclear scientist[s] for years after initially supplying the design information to Pakistan and Libya.”

The author quotes an official People’s Liberation Army newspaper: “Some people might think that things similar to the ‘Pearl Harbor incident’ are unlikely to take place during the information age. It could be regarded as the ‘Pearl Harbor incident’ for the 21st-century if a surprise attack is conducted against the enemy’s crucial information systems of command, control, and invitations by such means as electromagnetic pulse weapons .... Even a superpower like the United States, which possesses nuclear missiles and a powerful armed force, cannot guarantee immunity ... a highly computerized open society like the United States is extremely vulnerable to electronic attack from all sides. This is because the U.S. economy, from banks to telephone systems and from PowerPoint to iron and steel works, relies entirely on computer networks .... When a country grows increasingly powerful economically and tech-

nologically ... It will become increasingly dependent on modern information systems.... The United States is more vulnerable to these attacks than any other country in the world.” Pillsbury quotes three of the PRC’s preeminent military strategists writing: “Lightning attacks and powerful first strikes will be more widely used” and he adds that Colonel Liu Mingfu (PLA) “alludes to the importance of striking American weaknesses, and preparing to hit



the Americans once the West becomes wise to China’s hundred-year game plan.”

Pillsbury makes the case that *The Hundred-Year Marathon* is a Chinese strategy to defeat the USA and dominate the world. He believes the strategy is more than half complete, and is ahead of schedule. Anyone who has not read *Unrestricted Warfare* (Col. Liang and Col. Xiangsui, 1999) and *The Hundred-Year Marathon* (Pillsbury, 2015) fails to understand modern warfare generally, and is ignorant of possible PRC courses of action and potential motives specifically. ✓

#### BIO

*Chris Graham is the former commander of a military anti-terrorism unit and serves as editor of Tactics and Preparedness. Visit his books and training products at [www.ChrisGrahamAuthor.com](http://www.ChrisGrahamAuthor.com).*

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...

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# CURRENT ECONOMIC/FINANCIAL WMD RISK OVERVIEW

## FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES AND MANIPULATIVE TRADING TECHNIQUES

In addition to traditional means such as trade embargoes, new approaches to economic warfare have been developed that incorporate the sophistication and intricacy of financial weaponry—derivatives, hidden orders, high frequency trading, anonymity—that capitalize on the interconnectedness of the markets.

**BY: KEVIN FREEMAN**

**T**hese new weapons can be used in combination with cyber attacks, theft of trade secrets, debt and currency manipulations, and control of energy or other material assets. This section will provide an overview of some of these potential economic WMDs and how they might be used. Due to the complexity of these potential weapons, the overview will necessarily be introductory and therefore somewhat limited in scope. It will include a brief description of each weapon, an example or estimate of the risk potential, and a cursory analysis of actors who have the potential to deploy the weapon.

### FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Warren Buffett once famously described credit derivatives such as credit default swaps (CDS) as “financial weapons of mass destruction.”<sup>45</sup> He was making an economic reference, but the application in the context of warfare certainly is justified. While many derivatives can be used as weapons, the focus has been on

credit default swaps due to their significant role in the 2008 financial collapse.<sup>46</sup>

Credit default swaps are essentially side bets on the performance of the U.S. mortgage markets and some of the biggest financial institutions in the world—a form of legalized gambling that allows you to wager on financial outcomes without ever having to actually buy the stocks and bonds and mortgages.

It would have been illegal during most of the 20th century under the gaming laws, but in 2000, Congress gave Wall Street an exemption and it has turned out to be a very bad idea. While Congress and the rest of the country scratched their heads trying to figure out how we got into this mess, 60 Minutes decided to go to Frank Partnoy, a law professor at the University of San Diego, who has written a couple of books on the subject. Ask[ed] to explain what a derivative is, Partnoy says, “A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is based on something else. It’s basically a side bet.”

Think of it for a moment as a football game. Every week, the New York Giants take the field with hopes of getting back to the Super Bowl. If they do, they will get more money and glory for the team and its owners. They have a direct investment in the game. But the people in the stands may also have a financial stake in the outcome, in the form of a bet with a friend or a bookie. “We could call that a derivative. It’s a side bet. We don’t own the teams. But we have a bet based on the outcome. And a lot of derivatives are bets based on the outcome of games of a sort. Not football games, but games in the markets,” Partnoy explains.

*Partnoy says the bet was whether interest rates were going to go up or down. “And the new bet that arose over the last several years is a bet based on whether people will default on their mortgages.” And that was the bet that blew up Wall Street. The TNT was the collapse of the housing market and the failure of complicated mortgage securities that the big investment houses created and sold around the world. But the rocket fuel was the trillions of dollars in side bets on those mortgage securities, called “credit default swaps.” They were essentially private insurance contracts that paid off if the investment went bad, but you didn’t have to actually own the investment to collect on the insurance.*<sup>47</sup>

There are two important things to recognize about CDS. First, the “bets” can be leveraged to a point where they have the potential to destabilize the economy; they currently represent about \$30 trillion of risk, and at one point in 2008 the amount was about \$60 trillion.<sup>48</sup>

To give these numbers some context, the total U.S. federal debt is approximately \$15 trillion.<sup>49</sup> The annual U.S. GDP is also in that range.<sup>50</sup> The second thing to understand is that credit default swaps were completely unregulated.<sup>51</sup> The Dodd-Frank financial reform legislation attempted to address some of these concerns, but even before the rules took effect, efforts were being made to roll them back.<sup>52</sup> Moreover, some experts believe the Dodd-Frank approach missed its target, even if it were fully implemented.<sup>53</sup> What this means is that some if not all of the risks remain in place, and that none of the regulation was designed with a national security perspective in mind. Perhaps the most frightening aspect of CDS is that they have the potential to be self-fulfilling, unlike a “football bet,” which does not affect the outcome of a game.<sup>54</sup> Mass



WIKIPEDIA DAVID SHAWBONE

**Manipulative financial market trading can act as a WMD or a potential force multiplier when used in combination with financial derivatives. Many believe that this combination was what destroyed Lehman Brothers in 2008.**

buying has the potential to drive up CDS rates, which in turn lowers the borrower’s credit rating and requires them to pay higher interest rates for any new loans. Any credit dependent entity such as an investment bank or sovereign government in debt therefore has an increased risk of losing with credit default swaps.<sup>55</sup> From an economic standpoint, this aligns with the potential problems described by George Soros in early 2009:

*CDS came into existence as a way of providing insurance on bonds against default. Since they are tradable instruments, they became bear-market warrants for speculating on deteriorating conditions in a company or country. What makes them toxic is that such speculation can be self-validating.*<sup>56</sup>

Regulators assume that buyers of CDS primarily have economic motives—that is, they intend to hedge risks or make a profit.<sup>57</sup> But what would happen if an enemy actor were to purchase credit default swaps with a geopolitical motive? By targeting a systemically important company or country, the buyer could use the CDS as an act of financial terrorism or economic warfare. According to Soros, the rapid increase in CDS rates was a key factor in Lehman Brothers’ failure.<sup>58</sup> He also makes clear his view that Lehman’s failure led directly to the financial system collapse.<sup>59</sup>

When you couple this with the understanding that even a small purchase of CDS under the right circumstances has the potential to destabilize even a large company, it is easy to understand their attractiveness as potential WMDs. Credit default swaps have a highly lev-

eraged impact, as the premium cost is a fraction of the payout they represent, as little as 1 percent or less. Thus, a fairly small amount of money can have a major impact under the right circumstances:

*General Electric CEO Jeff Immelt famously complained that “by spending 25 million bucks in a handful of transactions in an unregulated market” traders in credit default swaps could tank major companies. “I just don’t think we should treat credit default swaps as like the Delphic Oracle of any kind,” he continued. “It’s the most easily manipulated and broadly manipulated market that there is.”*<sup>60</sup>

In sum, credit default swaps and other financial derivatives have all the hallmarks of an ideal WMD: they are essentially unregulated, affordable, anonymous, and, under the right circumstances, capable of destroying an economy. Potential perpetrators include nearly any enemy of the United States, including relatively small terrorist organizations that could operate through surrogates. There should be no doubt that major nations such as China or Russia—or even rogue elements within those nations—would have the ability to cause massive damage to the U.S. economy using financial derivatives.

## MANIPULATIVE TRADING TECHNIQUES

Manipulative financial market trading can act as a WMD or a potential force multiplier when used in combination with financial derivatives. Many believe that this combination was

what destroyed Lehman Brothers in 2008, including George Soros, who wrote:

*It's clear that AIG, Bear Stearns, Lehman Brothers and others were destroyed by bear raids in which the shorting of stocks and buying CDS mutually amplified and reinforced each other. The unlimited shorting of stocks was made possible by the abolition of the mechanisms of short selling. Source: New York Times 296 Weapons of Mass Destruction: An Evolving Threat the uptick rule, which would have hindered bear raids by allowing short selling only when prices were rising. The unlimited shorting of bonds was facilitated by the CDS market. The two made a lethal combination.<sup>61</sup>*

In order to understand this manipulative trading technique, it is essential to understand how legal short selling works. Essentially, short selling involves borrowing shares, selling them on the open market, and hopefully buying them back at a lower price for a profit.<sup>62</sup> Short selling, combined with buying CDS, became the new form of bear raid, as described by Floyd Norris in the *New York Times*:

*"That is the new template," one hedge fund manager told me today. "All you have to do is buy credit default swaps and spread rumors. No cost to borrow. No accountability." In fact, if you buy the credit default swaps, and drive up their price, you don't even have to spread rumors. Other investors may conclude that the market knows something, and start selling shares. If you were already short the stock, there is plenty of profit to be made even if you did pay too much for the credit default swaps.<sup>63</sup>*

There is an even more insidious version of short selling that involves what is known as naked short selling, which essentially is illegal shorting without borrowing the shares. There are numerous explanations for why this might occur. In small amounts, naked short selling would have a limited impact, but in large amounts, shorting without borrowing can be destabilizing.<sup>64</sup> It becomes the equivalent of counterfeiting shares in such a large quantity that all shares become worthless. While the practice is prohibited, regulations against it have largely not been enforced.<sup>65</sup> What is more, there is reason to believe that naked shorting played a significant role in Lehman Brothers' demise, as Gary Matsumoto explains:

*The biggest bankruptcy in history might have been avoided if Wall Street had been prevented from practicing one of its darkest*

*arts. As Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. struggled to survive last year, as many as 32.8 million shares in the company were sold and not delivered to buyers on time as of Sept. 11, according to data compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission and Bloomberg. That was a more than 57-fold increase over the prior year's peak of 567,518 failed trades on July 30. The SEC has linked such so-called fails-to-deliver to naked short selling, a strategy that can be used to manipulate markets. A fail-to-deliver is a trade that doesn't settle within three days. "We had another word for this in Brooklyn," said Harvey Pitt, a former SEC chairman. "The word was 'fraud.'" . . . "Abusive short selling amounts to gasoline on the fire for distressed stocks and distressed markets," said U.S. senator Ted Kaufman . . . Failing to deliver is like "issuing new stock in a company without its permission," [Dr. Susan] Trimbath said. "You increase the number of shares circulating in the market, and that devalues a stock. The same thing happens to a currency when a government prints more of it."<sup>66</sup>*

Based on the fact that Lehman's failure is thought to have been instrumental in causing the credit crisis, naked shorting can be viewed as a potentially powerful weapon.<sup>67</sup> At the time of Lehman's demise, some feared that the naked shorting directed at Lehman and other firms was an act of financial terrorism.<sup>68</sup> This view is supported by the unusual nature and anonymity of the naked short selling, which used off-Wall Street firms and concealing techniques.<sup>69</sup> Many on Wall Street will deny the fact that naked short selling can be used as a tool of manipulation,<sup>70</sup> but substantive research at Fordham University validates the concern.<sup>71</sup> Furthermore, statistical research by the New England Complex Systems Institute essentially proves that bear raids that took place in 2007-2008 had a significant economic impact.<sup>72</sup>

Of course, naked short selling is not the only or even the primary means of market manipulation. At present, more than two-thirds of all stock market trading is accomplished by computer algorithms.<sup>73</sup> The risk is that rogue employees could steal or alter these trading codes,<sup>74</sup> or that the systems could be hacked and the codes manipulated.<sup>75</sup> The impact could be substantial, as evidenced by the "flash crash" on May 6, 2010, wherein the stock market fell almost 10 percent in just a few minutes.<sup>76</sup> Nearly two years later, there is still no way to prevent another flash crash.<sup>77</sup>

Recall the statement in *Unrestricted Warfare* that a "single man-made stock market crash" could be considered a new-concept weapon.<sup>78</sup> Then consider this report that appeared in *Barron's* after the flash crash:

*Witnesses before an informal convocation of the House Committee on Homeland Security on July 20 [2010] were united in their conviction that the nation's 10 or so stock exchanges and 50-plus related trading venues are absolutely vulnerable to attacks from traders overseas.<sup>79</sup>*

Another manipulation technique that may have played a role in the flash crash is exchange-traded funds (ETFs).<sup>80</sup> ETFs are very complex to understand but quite simple to use.<sup>81</sup> They were created to make investing in a collection of stocks easier, which they do, but ETFs can also be used to short sell stocks, and ultra-leveraged variants of ETF have been created.<sup>82</sup> What this means is that with the click of a mouse, a trader can short sell five hundred stocks at once in a leveraged fashion. Many believe that these ETFs played a significant role in the mass selling that took place in 2008 and again in 2010. ETFs provide efficiency, speed, leverage, anonymity and can have a significant impact on markets. An estimated \$1.5 trillion is invested annually through ETFs.<sup>83</sup>

Like financial derivatives, market manipulation techniques can clearly be used as weapons of mass destruction. Bear raiders that use naked short selling can create market panics capable of hampering an economy. These techniques can be used with relative anonymity through surrogates, and various terrorist groups, international criminal syndicates and certain nations all have the capability and access to do so. Similarly, computer manipulations done internally by employees or externally through hacking also have the potential to cause significant disruptions. There should be little doubt that, in the wrong hands, these capabilities represent potential WMD. ✓

## BIO

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## GUNSITE EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE SKILLS

Medical knowledge of the treatment of combat wounds in the field is something that has been hard earned in war and lost in peacetime.

**BY: STEVE TEMERLIN**

The Greek physician Hippocrates wrote of using tourniquets to stop severe bleeding from extremity wounds almost 2500 years ago. Yet in the United States, at the turn of the 21st century, tourniquets were still banned by civilian Emergency Medical Services programs across the country. Medical textbooks taught that using a tourniquet was to condemn a limb to amputation.

The Battle of the Black Sea, in Mogadishu, Somalia in October 1993 eventually led to the current resurgence in field trauma medi-

change their techniques and training. A study was funded by the Special Operations Command, and three years later in 1996 *Tactical Combat Casualty Care in Special Operations* was published in the Journal of Military Medicine. Initially limited to the Special Operations community, these guidelines were taught to SEAL corpsmen and Special Forces medics at the Battlefield Trauma Course offered by the West Coast SEAL teams. I took the course in 1999 when I was a USN Diving Medical Officer working for the teams. At that time there were no commercially available

cine. The U.S. Army medics and surgeons who worked on the wounded soldiers there saw the need to

Stuffing gauze as deep and as firmly into the wound as possible, then covering it with an elastic wrap will stop most wounds from bleeding as long as an artery isn't severed. If it doesn't work you need a tourniquet.



COURTESY OF THE AUTHOR

or military designed tourniquets that suited our needs. The course taught the use of ones we made by hand from wooden dowels and other easily found items.

Two years later in September 2001, I was serving as a U.S. Navy Flight Surgeon with the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit deployed on LHA-5, the USS Peleliu. We were the closest Marine asset to Afghanistan on 9/11 and tasked with putting over 1,000 Marines into Helmand province. We landed at what became Camp RHINO on November 25, 2001, leaving behind a now filthy Navy ship. Facing

Student learning use of bandages, tourniquets and splints, and various methods of wound closure including suturing and stapling.

The nasal trumpet is pushed straight down toward the back of the head. Lubricant helps. The end of the tube will go behind the tongue to keep it from blocking the airway.



PHOTOS THIS PAGE COURTESY OF THE AUTHOR



a lack of medical trauma supplies, my corpsmen and I had stolen every broom handle on the ship, and worn out three band saws cutting them into wooden tourniquet windlasses. Every 15th MEU Marine who landed carried one in their thigh pocket.

Seventeen years and many deployments later, field medical care has made more rapid and dramatic improvements than anyone could have imagined at the beginning of this conflict. The level of trauma training for our non-medical Soldiers, Airmen, Marines and Sailors exceeds that of medics and corpsmen of just a few years ago. Those same corpsmen and medics often train in civilian trauma hospitals before deploying, and carry equipment that would have seemed miraculous in the past. We have bandages coated with chemicals which stop bleeding, tools that allow us to care for patients in the dark using night vision devices, field portable ultrasound machines, new medicines that help prevent

shock and on and on. And as usually happens, much of this is now filtering into the civilian community.

After many years of providing a Tactical Medicine course for those providing medical support to military and law enforcement teams, the Gunsite Academy wanted a course for non-medically trained individuals. I had trained at Gunsite before the current war began, and returned multiple times since. I started helping teach the Tactical Medicine course in 2005, and three years ago the Chief Operating Officer, Ken Campbell, asked for a course with no medical or shooting prerequisites to offer to the broadest range of students. Over two days the class covers the most common wounds and injuries seen in active shooter and mass casualty events. We discuss both medical treatment, triage, and tactics for survival. There is a practice session for the use of bandages, tourniquets and splints, and various methods of wound closure including suturing and stapling. The class ends with a force-on-force mass casualty simulation using Simmunitions which is designed to further help the students understand the tactics and immediate decisions needed to save the wounded and survive the event.

Part of the instruction covers what medical supplies or kits an individual might decide to carry with them. On my last deployment I

carried a 75 pound backpack of medical supplies, with a large Pelican case in each hand (one with meds and the other with a portable ultrasound machine), while wearing body armor, weapons, ammunition, and a radio. Most folks might find that impractical for their daily life. There are many commercially available kits, but I suggest that you may be better served by making your own; one that fits your situation and level of medical training.

Someone wearing shorts with no pockets, a t-shirt, and flip flops isn't going to carry even a single medical item, but let's assume you at least have the ability to carry a cargo pocket's worth of stuff. What would you take, starting with only a single item?

Many recommendations I've seen suggest it should be a tourniquet, but I disagree. The purpose of a tourniquet is to stop bleeding in an arm or leg that doesn't respond to a bandage and direct pressure on the wound. (Don't just cover the wound with a bandage; all that does is serve a janitorial function of keeping blood off the floor. It's the direct pressure, compressing the tissue down and closing off the severed veins or arteries until they clot, that stops the bleeding.) A tourniquet is for when a large artery in the arm or leg is so severely damaged and is so deep in the tissues that direct pressure doesn't stop the bleeding, or for amputations. The major-



Magpul DAKA Pouch has eyelets in corners to allow a loop of 550 cord to hang from your neck while working, fits in many cargo pant thigh pockets.

**COLOR-CODED  
MAGPUL DAKA  
POUCHES CARRY  
ITEMS BASED ON  
TYPE OF INJURY.**



Minor trauma pouch: (Because it's hard to work when your hand is slippery with blood from a paper cut) Contains bandaids and gauze, elastic wrap, VetBond wound glue, skin stapler, Celox nosebleed gauze strips, steri-strips, and minor wound coagulant. Everything available from Amazon or the local pharmacy.



Magpul DAKA Pouch medi kit: C.A.T. tourniquet, nasal airway with lubricant, Combat Gauze, Elastic trauma bandage, gloves in ziplock bag

PHOTOS THIS PAGE COURTESY OF THE AUTHOR

ity of knife or gunshot wounds to the limbs don't require a tourniquet. A good bandage also can be used on abdominal, chest, and head wounds, so is more likely to be useful. Ideally one carries both.

I often read of people who think they can self-apply a tourniquet to their leg or arm, then "carry on" with their mission. This *has* happened before, but it generally doesn't work that way. A tourniquet completely cuts off blood flow downstream to the limb. That includes the blood supply to the sensory and motor nerves. Within minutes that limb will be in extreme pain, then numb and paralyzed. Tourniquets are sometimes necessary, but they are not fun.

The bandage I would recommend, the Israeli Bandage, also has a windlass mechanism to apply pressure over the wound. It has been in common use for almost 20 years and is still what I prefer to use. There are multiple tourniquets to choose from, some work well and some less so. You can never be wrong by choosing the military issue CAT Tourniquet. I often carry the newer RATS Rapid Application Tourniquet System as well.

For the third item, I recommend gauze with an agent inside that helps blood clot. Quick Clot Combat Gauze or Celox Bandages are most commonly used. Their use is also frequently misunderstood. For most wounds, packing with ordinary, inexpensive cotton gauze works just as well. These agents were designed for one very specific wound: one in the thigh or groin that opens the femo-

ral artery, but is too high to get a tourniquet around. This is a devastating wound that can be fatal within minutes, and used to require dissecting into the wound to clamp or close the artery. The Quick Clot or Celox will work equally well, but they have to be aggressively packed down deep into the wound to have any effect.

These three items give you the ability to treat minor to life-threatening wounds of the arms and legs. What about gunshot wounds to the chest or abdomen? Life threatening bleeding from an abdominal wound is coming from deep inside. That patient needs a surgeon, and there isn't much you can do in the field to help. A gunshot wound to the chest is different. You can't stop internal bleeding in the chest either, but you can help the patient breathe. If the chest holes are big enough, when the patient tries to breathe the air will go through the hole and not down the trachea and into the lungs. They will suffocate unless you cover the wounds. Again there are several chest bandages but I prefer the HALO. It comes two to a package to cover entry and exit wounds.

Two more items can complete a personal kit. A nasal trumpet is a small rubber tube that, pushed through a nostril, extends to behind the tongue to protect the airway of an unconscious patient. It takes almost no training to insert and can be lifesaving. It is always good to have a pair of nitrile exam gloves to protect you from blood borne illnesses the patient might carry.

I carry the above in a Magpul DAKA pouch. That keeps every item clean and dry, and fits in a cargo pocket. There are holes at each corner. I have 550 cord tied to two ends and hang the pouch from my neck when I'm working on a patient. That keeps the supplies at-hand and not loose on the ground. Each of these items can be ordered from Amazon among other places.

When I have more pockets or I'm working on the range, I carry three Magpul DAKA pouches of different colors. One has all the items to stop bleeding, the second more airway and chest injury supplies and the third for minor wound closure contains Band-Aids, wound glue, more bandages and a stapler.

Whether you decide to train at Gunsite or another location closer to home, get competent training. Mindset, knowledge and the ability to improvise are more important than tools. The time to learn is now, *before* you need it. ✓

## BIO

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The ability to master fire is critical knowledge and can provide you with the “mental edge” in any situation.



Tinder is the smallest, used to ignite the flame. Kindling is larger and helps build the flame. Base fuel—the logs—is the largest and sustains the fire.

PHOTOS COURTESY ANDREW CURTISS



Cat tail fluff is an excellent tinder.

# FIRE MAKING

THE ONE MATCH DRILL, STEEL & FLINT, STEEL WOOL & BATTERY

**Recent excavations in the Wonderwerk cave in South Africa suggest that our early human ancestors had tamed and controlled fire as far back as 1 to 1.5 million years ago.**

**BY: ANDREW CURTISS**

**R**esearchers point to the fossilized charred remains of animals and plant life that are centered in what appears to be the site of an early campfire as evidence. Researchers have theorized that it was Homo-sapiens who were first to master fire making, allowing them to cook, and

ability to heat a structure, torches for illumination and heat for forging tools and weapons. There is also a “mental edge” when people realize that they can control fire. When it comes to the essentials in survival skills, it comes down to the ability to procure food and water, make shelter and start fire. Of the

therefore consume more calories, and increase their brain size.

Fire making changed the way that life was lived. The ability to make and control fire has responsibilities and ramifications far beyond the culinary. Fire brings the

major survival skills, fire can be the most challenging. It is one thing to be able to start a fire, it is another to be able to keep it going and to control it.

There are several ways to build and start a fire. We will discuss the single match drill, and three methods of fire making. Fire consists of three main elements that, when combined, lead to a chemical chain reaction. In order for a fire to exist, there must be a fuel to feed it, oxygen to keep it going, and heat to ignite it.

Have you ever seen the guys who get several big logs and spend an eternity trying to light them? They have no design or plan in their method of fire building, just a pile of wood, a lighter and lighter fluid to compen-

sate for a lack of skill. The one match drill forces you to become efficient with the potentially life-saving skill of fire making.

When it comes to building fire, it pays to start small. Instead of trying to start a fire with large logs, break it down a little. Our fuel sources should be broken down to three main elements.

1. Tinder
2. Kindling
3. Main fuel source

## TINDER

I'm not talking about a trendy internet hook-up app. Tinder is the smallest pieces of fuel that you can use to ignite a flame. These small, dry fuel sources are the easiest to light, and are what begins that chemical chain reaction called *ignition* to start the fire. Some examples of tinder are:

- Straw/ hay/ dried grass
- Pine needles
- Very tiny pencil sized tree branches or dead fall
- Tree bark/ Birch bark
- Cat tails
- Dry leaves
- Jute
- Pocket lint
- Paper

The list could go on, but the ones mentioned above are the easiest to find in most places. The more tinder you have, the easier it is to build the fire. There's never too much tinder on hand. Always remember to keep it dry. When it is damp out, you may find dry tinder below the surface layer of fallen leaves or above ground level like the fibers caught behind the old fronds of many palms. You may even need to sun dry tinder before it can be used.

## KINDLING

Once you have gotten a flame with your tinder, you'll quickly need to get a larger fuel source to that flame. This is where kindling comes in. Kindling is a larger fuel source used to build a large enough and hot enough flame to ignite the main fuel source. This is where larger saplings are used. Again, emphasis on the saplings being dry. The size of the kindling should be no larger than wrist sized. Dried driftwood can work well.

## BASE FUEL

Your main fuel source can be larger. This is



***The more tinder you have, the easier it is to build a fire.***

where logs might come into play. When it comes to the main fuel source, there is some allowance when it comes to being damp or wet. A hot enough fire can dry damp wood and ignite it. Wood that is still green should be considered wet. Wet wood will create a lot of smoke and it is often best to burn dry wood first, with damp wood staged close enough to the fire to dry it before it is needed.

There are many methods to building fire. One can use a pyramid, tiers, create a platform for the fire to build underneath or even build a fire Tee-pee. What one shouldn't do is pile a bunch of stuff up randomly and then attempt to start a fire. Two of the easiest methods of fire starting are the tiered and tee-pee methods.

## TIERED

- Start the base tier with the largest fuel source. Lay them out side by side within your fire pit.
- Lay the Kindling atop of the base fuel layer
- Create a tinder bed atop of the kindling
- Ignite the fire from the top and allow the fire to burn down to the base

## TEE-PEE

There are several methods to start a tee-pee fire. The easiest consists of using a base fuel at the bottom with a tee-pee of kindling above. The tinder is ignited from the inside of the tee-pee through an opening using a tinder

nest. A tinder nest is a sort of bird's nest of the lightest, driest tinder available. Once the fire is ignited it burns from the bottom up and then again from the top down.

You will need a trustworthy way of igniting the fire. Here, we will discuss three methods. The match, the flint or steel and magnesium and an improvised method using steel wool and a 9-volt battery.

## MATCHES

When I was a Special Forces soldier, I attended the SERE School at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. One of our skill evaluations was the single match fire starting drill and the 15-minute boil. Given one match, students must build and start a fire and bring water to a boil within a 15-minute time limit. This was one of the most difficult tasks for me to complete. When all you have is a single match, having every single element of fire building in place is essential. All you get is one chance. It was my own difficulty with this drill that led me to the hobby of "survival camping". Upon the completion of SERE training I would regularly go out to the woodlands of Camp Mackall and bring only one match, a multi-tool, a poncho and poncho liner, and spend my weekend forging survival skills. The most important of these skills was fire starting. It is a lynch pin skill. The key to starting a fire with a match is ensuring that you have plenty of dry tinder and that you protect your match flame from the wind. Even if you carry a lighter, the

one-match drill is a great way to guarantee you have the skill to make your lighter last as long as possible.

1. Gather the smallest easiest to burn tinder; create a tinder nest
2. Have more tinder available ready to feed the initial flame
3. Place the tinder flame upon or near the smallest and easiest to burn kindling.
4. Create an ember
5. Blow on the burning ember to feed it with oxygen as needed.

Once the fire is started, be ready to feed it more tinder, then you huff and puff and blow oxygen on it to feed the flame. You are the bellows. Once the base fuel catches, enjoy and monitor your fire.

### FLINT

Flint is a hard-sedimentary cryptocrystalline form of the mineral quartz. It is not so much a stone as much as it is a loose family of stones. Fire can be ignited by the spark produced using a flint to strike steel. The spark is created by the friction of two hard metals striking. A flint and magnesium bar are included in many survival kits. They can be submerged and still create intensely hot flames immediately afterward. Here's what you'll need to make this work:

- Flint rock/ magnesium bar
- Char cloth or skill with a leaf
- Steel to strike with (using a knife is common, but the flint is harder than steel, so your blade may be damaged, so if you must use your knife, pick a preferred spot to use consistently. Magnesium is softer than steel).
- Tinder nest
- Fire tee-pee or tier

How to do it:

1. Build your fire pit
2. Organize your materials from the smallest and easiest to burn tinder to your larger base fuel. Be ready to feed the fire as needed
3. Construct a tinder nest
4. Lay the char cloth (or leaf) down on the fire pit
5. Scrape grains of magnesium (from the block) onto the char cloth (or leaf). About a nickel sized quantity can work on a leaf, while less can be used with char cloth
6. Strike the flint so that sparks hit the magnesium for ignition. The sparks can

light small tinder directly with oxygen, skill and persistence added when magnesium is not available

7. Carefully add the tinder nest
8. Feed, blow on the flame until it grows into a strong fire

### STEEL WOOL AND BATTERY

As mentioned earlier, steel is comprised of iron which is *pyrophoric*. (Ed.: “of an alloy ... emitting sparks when scratched or struck.”) Steel wool is fine enough to self-contain this heat and burn. When the energy from the 9-volt battery contacts the steel wool, the friction causes a chemical combustion which results in fire. Here's what you'll need to make this work:

- Steel wool, the finer the better (I used 0.0 grade)
- A fresh 9-volt battery
- Fire pit build of your choice
- Tinder nest
- Organized combustibles

Here's how it's done:

1. Build your fire pit
2. Organize your materials from the smallest tinder to your additional base fuel. Be ready to feed the fire as needed
3. Construct a tinder nest
4. Prepare your steel wool. Fluff it out as wide and fluffy as possible
5. Set the steel wool in the center of the tinder nest, guard it from the wind
6. Touch the 9-Volt battery to the steel wool
7. Carefully add tinder or blow as needed, until the flames build and catch the kindling afire

Constructing a fire is tedious and time consuming. To be able to reliably build fire each and every time requires experience and the advance work of collecting the right materials. Ensure that you have sufficient tinder on hand, that it's seasoned and dry, and that you have various sizes of kindling ready to burn. There are various types of fire pits and builds to construct but, it is important to master at least one method that you can go to whenever you need it. Fire building takes patience.

There have been times when it took me just one attempt to ignite my fire, and others where it took me much longer. Sometimes



**When the energy from the 9-volt battery contacts the steel wool, the friction causes a chemical combustion which results in fire.**

the elements can play on your ability to start a fire. This can lead to frustration. It is important that you do not give up, and if something isn't working, it is likely that you have forgotten or neglected something. Re-evaluate your position and the process and attempt again. With fire, you can boil water for drinking, cook, keep warm, and forge tools or weapons. You can light up the night, making working or traveling in the darkness an easier task. And you can use fire as a weapon in itself. Whether you are facing an extended post-hurricane power outage, or teaching your kids life skills, the ability to master fire is critical knowledge and can provide you with the “mental edge” in any situation. Fire (and smoke) is inherently dangerous and can spread quickly; be safe. ✓

### BIO

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THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE A SPY CAN HAVE TO A COMPANY'S REPUTATION, STOCK PRICE, CUSTOMERS, AND EMPLOYEES CAN HAVE A PROFOUND IMPACT THAT DIRECTLY AFFECTS YOU.



# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AND YOU

**Back in the 90's the Intelligence Community changed from using the term Hostile Intelligence Service (HOIS) to using the terms Foreign Intelligence Services (FIS) or Foreign Intelligence Security Services (FISS).**

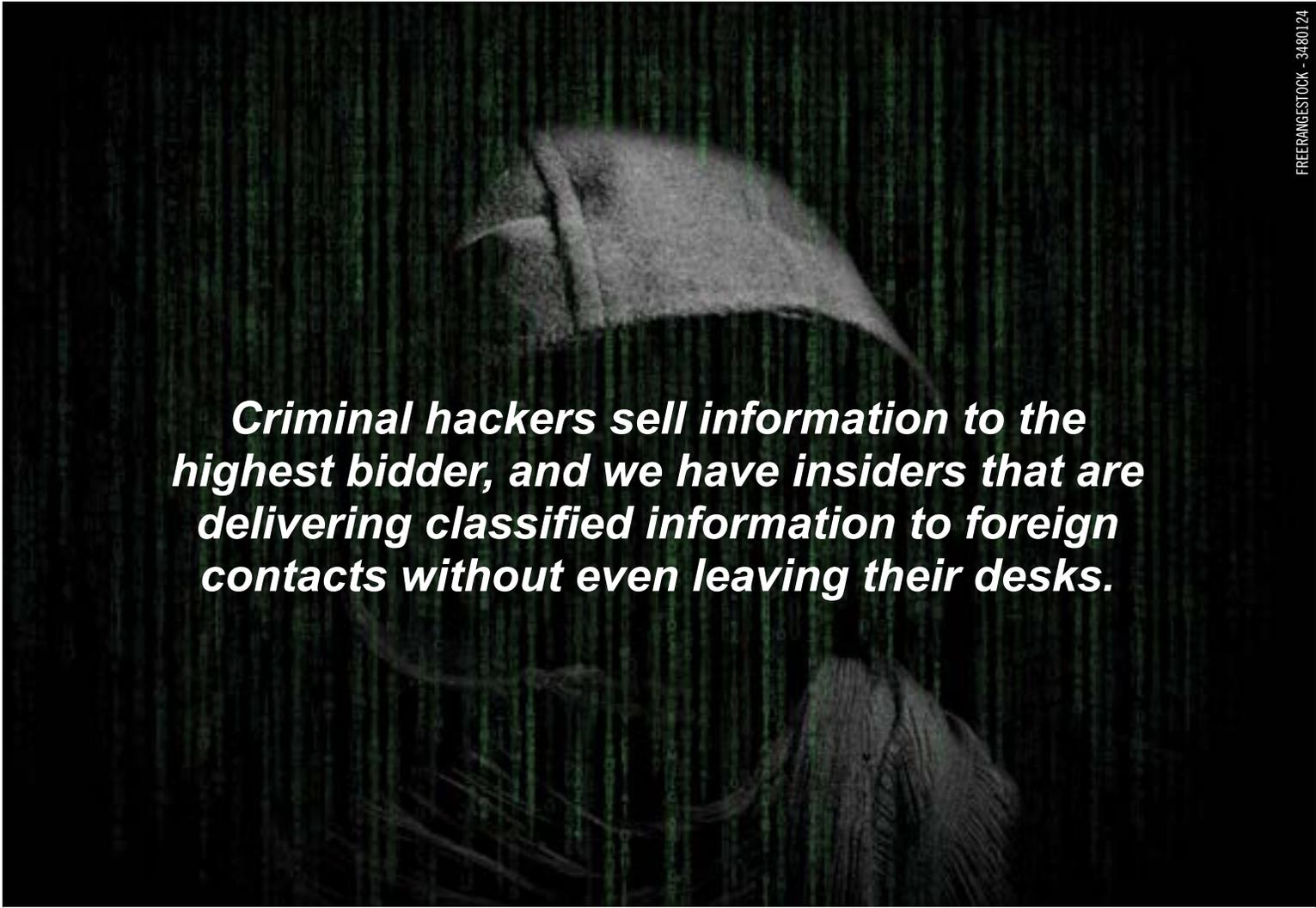
**BY: CHAD SCOTT**

**T**his was because some of the individuals that had been caught spying on the United States were not just being run from countries like Russia, China

and Iran, but they were being run by countries considered allies like France, Israel and other generally "friendly" countries. In 1985, so many spies working for foreign countries were brought to light that the year was dubbed; "The Year of the Spy" by some. These cases included the infamous spy investigations of John Walker, Ron Pelton and Edward Howard who all spied for the Soviets; Johnathan Pollard who spied for the Israelis; Larry Chin

who spied for the Chinese and others. Each of these individuals looked like the guy next door and spied for these various countries for years. These spies released both classified and unclassified data on sources, methods, U.S. war plans, research and development and much more. All of these disclosures could have influenced any conflict for the worse and caused damage that may never be completely known.

Since the "year of the spy", the game remains the same, but some of the methods have changed. We now have the technology to copy and transport terabytes of information around the world in seconds. These



***Criminal hackers sell information to the highest bidder, and we have insiders that are delivering classified information to foreign contacts without even leaving their desks.***

changes in technology and methods have made some of the dangers to spies operating in foreign countries to collect information, obsolete. State sponsored hacking groups are collecting a wide range of information on the web. Criminal hackers sell information to the highest bidder, and we have insiders that are delivering classified information to foreign contacts without even leaving their desks. Recent well-known cases include those of Edward Snowden and Chelsea Manning. Both were insiders who took classified and unclassified information and eventually had some of the information posted to the internet, and revealed to foreign adversaries.

*What does this have to do with me? How does this affect what I do? I don't work with classified information.*

Foreign intelligence operatives and state sponsored hackers are not only looking for classified information; they are looking for any information that they can sell, use to blackmail, gain a competitive edge with technology or weapons, or collect for future use. Let me explain how it affects you.

Previous *Tactics and Preparedness* articles

have advocated being situationally aware of your environment. Take a minute and think about what you do and what your company produces. Is anything that your company produces special? Do you have a special method, ingredient or market niche? Do you have competition within your market? Do you have a research or development division? Is your product or service used as a part of a larger product? Is your company publicly traded? Do you have an HR department? Do you use any computers in your company? If you answer yes to *any* of these, then you are a target of FIS collection efforts.

FIS is not only looking for easily recognized intelligence information, they are looking for anything that may give them an advantage. There are FIS organizations that receive taskings or collection requirements from not only their government, their intelligence services or their defense department, but also from favored companies or industries within their countries. The great good of "one country moving forward" rhetoric is common in the case of China. In the case of other FIS collection, it can be as simple as money with

corrupt agents, collectors and high-level officials receiving payments or otherwise being aligned with organized crime. These methods are used for "commercial" companies in these countries to use the assets of the intelligence services to collect competitive information on other companies, people and technology outside their borders.

A company's proprietary information is the special method, process and knowledge that gives that company its competitive edge, think Coke's special formula or Google's algorithms. If your company has a research and development department working on the next generation of products and services, these are the types of things that the FIS operatives are targeting with different types of collection. These collection methods can be direct targeting through asset identification and recruitment. This is your classic spy work; someone working for a foreign government, working every day at the desk down the row from yours, simply appearing to be a normal employee. But, the truth is that nearly 60 percent of the individuals caught for spying volunteered to commit espionage. Their motiva-

tions to commit the crimes differed, but some of the reasons can be for money, recognition, a sense of entitlement, revenge, blackmail or a feeling that they are doing the right thing by releasing the information. In some cases it is a “false flag” operation where they are led to believe they are spying for someone other than the true sponsors of their efforts.

One of the reasons many of the convicted spies gave classified and unclassified informa-

have broken the law, and he released sensitive information that ended up in the hands of adversaries. How can citizens protect themselves from FIS? Many companies today have Insider Threat programs and have been strengthening their cyber security policies and procedures. These policies have manifested themselves as security banners on your screens, ports being shut down, stricter controls on the use of USB devices, printing con-

trols and oversight on the places you go on the web with company equipment. Physical access controls have been upgraded with keypads, access control points, cameras and generally improved security. These are just some of the controls and methods that have been put in place to help secure a company's information and protect the employees.

All these upgrades are helpful and are needed to help secure a company's information, but the best deterrent for FIS is a situationally aware individual. In nearly every one of the

they have strict guidelines on how to handle the information due to the sensitivity. Many of the people selected to run Insider Threat programs go through higher security reviews and have tight oversight on what they do and how they handle the information. They have multiple audits of their activity, and there are strict guidelines on the methods and procedures of how the investigation is conducted. There are checks and balances throughout the system.

The TSA slogan of “See Something, Say Something” is one of the better slogans created by the government and is appropriate to FIS activities as well as terrorists. There are always signs of FIS during their collection operations. Through their agents, collectors, methods and targeting, stolen information goes through a process to get to its' end users. If you see something at work that does not sit right, use the reporting procedures that your company has put in place. If someone is asking you questions that are more than just small talk, then question their motives. Don't put yourself in situations likely to make you a target of FIS. Don't take things at face value. Question the reasons behind them. Question individuals that are unfamiliar in your spaces or are trying to access things that are not part of their job.

You are not just protecting your company's information, you are protecting yourself and your job. The amount of damage a spy can have to a company's reputation, stock price, customers, and employees can have a profound impact that directly affects you. This affects you through your 401K as the company's stock price falls because of lost confidence or lost products. Companies have lost millions of dollars to FIS and insiders through the loss of research information. Some companies have lost their competitive edge. Whole divisions have been closed, and in extreme cases, companies have completely closed their doors due to these types of losses. There are lost jobs, lost retirements, and lost personal data. The stakes are high when we look at how FIS can affect you. ✓

#### BIO

*Chad Scott is a former U.S. Army counterintelligence agent. He has worked as an independent contractor within the Intelligence Community and was a senior instructor, and course chair, for the Joint Counterintelligence Training Academy (JCITA).*

### **Many companies have Insider Threat programs. Policies have manifested themselves as stricter controls on the use of USB devices, printing limitations and internet restrictions.**

tion to FIS is money. Robert Hanssen, an FBI agent, was paid a reported \$1.4 million dollars in cash and diamonds over his 22-year career of espionage for the Russian government. Aldrich Ames, a CIA officer, reportedly accepted more than \$4 million from Russian intelligence officers during his career. These two cases are examples of the small percentage of spies that have made over \$1 million dollars. Most appear to have received less than \$100 thousand dollars spread out over many years. Many spies have received less than \$1,000 dollars for their espionage activities.

The emotional factors of revenge, entitlement and recognition are factors in nearly all espionage cases. In the Edward Snowden case, Snowden's views were apparently different than that of the U.S. government. He also believed that some of the things that the government was doing were illegal and immoral. Snowden labelled what he did as an act of whistleblowing, but he appears to

cases referenced here, and many more, the common theme for co-workers, bosses and acquaintances during the investigations was that they all said there were signs that the individual was disgruntled, had emotional or money problems, had changes in their work habits, became paranoid or distracted, had unexplained absences or unexplained wealth. The other common theme was that most of the witnesses did not report the noticed activities. This lack of reporting was a key factor on how long many of these spies could continue their activities for an extended period of time. If these co-workers reported the activity that they witnessed, some of these spies may have been stopped sooner. Common reasons provided to investigators on why they did not report the activity was that they did not want to get someone in trouble, or if they were wrong, hurt someone's career. Security and Insider Threat programs often have procedures that allow employees to report the information anonymously, and



Whether you are alone raiding an enemy camp, facing the challenges of providing for your family or looking for the courage to speak an unpopular truth, there are times when each of us can use a little inspiration. Sometimes it helps to put your challenges in perspective. Sometimes it's encouraging to see how selfless human beings can be. This is H. Ross Perot's account of one of Col. Arthur "Bull" Simons' adventures for "The Year in Special Operations 2010 - 2011". Simons served as a Ranger in WWII, a Ranger instructor during the Korean War, and in Special Forces in Vietnam. He later led a team that rescued Americans from Iran as a civilian.



HE CLIMBED  
THE CLIFF WITH  
EXPLOSIVES  
ON HIS BACK  
AND A KNIFE  
DURING THE  
STORM...

## BULL SIMONS

**T**hey sent him along with a team of Rangers over to an island to destroy a Japanese radio tower. They went over by submarine at night, surfaced, and went ashore in rubber rafts. They then stored the rafts in a triple-canopy jungle, and then in classic Simons style, he did a lot of reconnaissance on the radio station himself, and kept his men in the jungle. He had a total of

right conditions to make the attack.

Finally, they had a monsoon-like rain one night. Simons knew from his observations that the guard never looked down the cliff. So he climbed the cliff with explosives on his back and a knife during the storm, caught the guard totally by surprise, took him out with the knife, and took the guard's rifle, went into the Japanese barracks and shot

the other 15 Japanese soldiers in their sleep.

He told me this story in front of a nice lady who responded, "... He shot them in their sleep?" He told the woman, "Lady, when you're in combat, you don't wake your enemy up and say, 'Let's fight!'" Once all the Japanese in the barracks were dead, he went back outside, personally blew up the radio tower, and needed to send one more signal to his troops that the job was done, so he lit his cigar! He was a big cigar man! Bull then walked down the face of the mountain, where his men met him in the jungle, they having walked completely around the mountain. They then called the submarine back in, and took the rubber rafts back to the submarine to go home. ✓