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PISTOL COMBAT *with* REX APPLGATE

- BY DAVE CADY -

In 1940 Germany, Japan and Italy were on a quest to dominate and control the World. Great Britain and the United States joined forces to stop that from happening. Several other countries joined the fight to save what was referred to then as "the free world".

Great Britain was locked in a fight for survival against the National Socialists (Nazis) of Germany and the United States was producing weapons and war material in unprecedented quantities. U.S. manufacturers churned out millions of firearms including revolvers and semi auto pistols for issue to both U.S. and

British troops. The December 7th 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor by the Imperial Forces of Japan brought the United States fully into the war.

The task of training some of the specialized men and women that would use these weapons relied upon Col. Rex Applegate, who was greatly influenced

by Col. W.E. Fairbairn and Major E. Sykes. Both Fairbairn and Sykes had acquired firsthand experience on the hard streets of Shanghai during their service with the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Fairbairn and Sykes developed a system of "Point Shooting" that proved highly effective during deadly force encounters. ☞

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An Applegate trained combat shooter was trained in both aimed and un-aimed fire.

Their technique was driven by its' practicality and the fact that it could be taught in the limited training time available. Empty hand skills, edged weapons and the use of firearms were taught to others who also became instructors of these fighting arts to the special operations troops of the time.

COMBAT SHOOTING

At the onset, old methods were replaced with new techniques and tactics. Col. Applegate began to teach the system of Combat Shooting. This system was taking the place of "target shooting". Combat Shooting is neither target shooting nor defensive shooting. Combat shooting is offensive shooting intended to be the quickest way to win a gun battle with an enemy that is armed and intending to shoot you. Being in close quarters and experiencing combat tension from a target that shoots back at you had not been replicated during target shooting. "Combat shooting" taught the student to move and fire at both single and multiple adversaries.

During the pioneer times of the Old American West the handgun was considered primarily a weapon of personal combat and experts in the use of the "six gun" regarded their weapons as tools of the trade. World War II brought about the need for a close quarters weapon that could be used in street fighting, jungles, and mountains. It was also envisioned that there would be need in situa-

tions of night attack and night combat. These situations highlighted the need for the skilled close quarters use of the pistol or revolver.

Battlefield and infiltration courses were introduced with the use of live ammo and demolitions. The goal was to simulate actual combat situations. The noise, looks and physical exertion of combat became a standard method of training.

DEVELOPING THE COMBAT SHOOTER

Early in World War II American and allied forces did not feel that the pistol or revolver was a first line combat weapon. This thought process did not last long and soon combat firing training programs were developed stressing the use of handguns without using the sights. British and Canadian armies purchased hundreds of thousands of Smith & Wesson revolvers and issued them to their troops. At one point the U.S. Army considered that the handgun could be replaced by the carbine. At that time soldiers that carried sidearms often lacked the competence and confidence to effectively utilize them.

The pistol or revolver was often considered a last-ditch weapon and training was done solely on stationary targets. Col. Applegate changed the concept of training to "combat shooting" and "point shooting". Combat training courses and training films were developed and instituted at Applegate's direc-



Effective point shooting begins with proper grip: high and firm in the area between the finger and thumb, allowing for straight alignment for more natural aiming.



tion. Applegate intended to achieve the full potential from a soldier's sidearm. He was also committed to developing the soldier as a shooter.

Col. Applegate taught that most gunfights take place at a distance not to exceed twenty feet and that any distance not exceeding forty feet could be considered Close Quarters Battle. These are factors today's police officer and armed citizen must consider. Once that bullet leaves your firearm you will be held accountable for where that projectile ends up. Col. Applegate also recognized that in a combat situation the shooting conditions may be poor. He noted that an enemy shooter will seldom remain stationary. Based on these facts and conditions training was conducted that simulated the environments that a soldier might find himself in including: low-light, rain and confusion.

FOUR HANDGUN CATEGORIES

1. Close Quarters-Firing is done without the aid or without the use of the sights on the handgun.
2. Aimed Shooting: A deliberate use of the sights on the handgun
3. A situation in which the enemy fires the first shot without warning and a draw of the weapon must be made in order to return fire.
4. A situation in which the shooter and the

enemy go for their guns at the same time. The one with the quickest draw will have first opportunity to place their shot.

PRINCIPLES

"By proper training at combat ranges, man-killing accuracy, without the use of sights and with extreme speed can be acquired by the average soldier or police officer" -Rex Applegate

That is a quote from Col. Applegate's book *"Kill or Get Killed"*. That concept holds true for the prepared citizen that takes the responsibility of being armed seriously. In today's world of *Combat Training* the student has a great number of choices in which to seek training. Col. Applegate took lessons learned from the combat shooters of the old west and from point shooting to the art of the draw, he modernized the art.

An Applegate trained combat shooter was trained in both aimed and un-aimed fire. After the aimed shot phase of training the shooter became more familiar with the weapon and the mechanics of its' use. At that point the shooter was deemed fifty percent combat effective.

COMBAT FIRING VS TARGET SHOOTING

Three basic differences were detailed by Applegate:

In close combat work, the sights will not ordinarily be used. This will be due to poor light, reaction to enemy fire or other conditions. When shooting without the use of the sights the firearm becomes an extension of the hand and the barrel an extension of the forefinger.

Drill: When looking at an object raise your hand and instinctively point your index finger at the object. You will find that your index finger is pointing at it accurately. Next, **using an inert handgun**, raise the training aid and instinctively point it at an object that you are looking at. Training in these exercises can be very beneficial but must be conducted in a safe manner.

The basic position for all combat firing is with the body in an aggressive forward crouch. When moving in stealth or combat Applegate expected that you will assume a crouched position. The crouch position should be practiced and become natural. The knees are flexed and the trunk is slightly bent forward. One foot should be placed slightly forward from the other.

Drill: From a standing neutral position assume a crouch position and practice moving



Images for this article are from Applegate's Dept. of Defense combat shooting training video that can be found on YouTube.



top: Applegate's forward crouch firing position was one-handed, arm extended downwards at a forty-five degree angle.

center and bottom: Applegate also stressed kneeling and prone firing positions.

forward and backward. Also pivot from side to side staying slightly crouched.

According to Applegate, double action is always used when the revolver is carried. Under the stress of combat the shooter was expected to use an extremely tight grip also known as a convulsive grip that has a decided effect upon the accurate application of the weapon in a fire fight. The official U.S. Army issue Colt .45 Automatic Pistol is in a class by itself in respect to pointing qualities. In the second category we find revolvers such as the Colt and the Smith & Wesson. The .45 cal. 1911 pistol when gripped convulsively and shoved out at the target may have a tendency to naturally point low. The revolver may have a natural grip for point shooting when shoved at the target.

PISTOL READY AND FIRING POSITION

The shooter will assume the forward crouch. The weapon will be pointed towards the ground at a forty-five degree angle from the body. This is known as the pistol ready position. The shooter will have his arm extended and will raise the weapon to a level with his eyes and fire it. He will do so accurately without having to compensate in any manner for the type of handgun being used.

Applegate asserted that the best all-around

method of combat shooting without using the sights was to assume the forward crouch. The feet are in natural position, permitting another step forward. When firing the weapon, the shooter will grip the weapon convulsively and with a straight locked wrist and elbow. The shooter will raise the weapon from ready position to a level with the eyes, and fire. The weapon should be raised high enough so that upon pulling the trigger the gun is directly in the shooter's line of vision to the target. The weapon should be carried in the ready position, with an extended arm pointing downward at about a forty five degree angle from the body. Do not always carry the weapon in a convulsive grip and the arm locked. It should be carried with the arm and hand relaxed and the elbow slightly flexed.

Drill: Using an inert firearm, assume the ready position. Raise the weapon to eye level, lock the wrist and elbow and assume the firing position. This type of drill will help you acquire the skill of point shooting.

When I was introduced to Col. Applegate's book *Kill or Get Killed* in 1979, I had no idea that it would have such a profound effect on my martial arts and law enforcement career. Col. Fairbairn, Major Sykes and Col. Applegate were visionaries in the field of combat arts. They built the foundation for us to improve and modernize the combat training that keeps us at the top of our game.

Many shooters and instructors have built upon the basics of combat shooting and modernized and improved the basic system that *Kill or Get Killed* brought us. Books, articles and training films from WWII shed light on Applegate's innovations. If your time and ammo budget is more similar to that available to Rex Applegate to train OSS agents (limited) than it is to Seal Team Six (extensive) than it might make sense to see how he solved similar problems. It's safe to say the techniques that I learned saved my life on more than one occasion. ✓

BIO

Dave Cady is a 27 year Law Enforcement Officer. He has held positions as a Village Patrolman, Deputy Sheriff and Criminal Investigator. He held assignments in SWAT and served as an Investigator with the Oneida County Narcotics Enforcement Task Force. Dave is an FBI certified Defensive Tactics Instructor. He holds a 5th Dan Black Belt in Tae Kwon Do.

Martin Luther King Jr. during the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, where he gave his historic "I Have a Dream" speech.

ROWLAND SCHERMAN

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

EDITED BY **CLAYBORNE CARSON** | SUMMARY BY **CHRIS GRAHAM**

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, in 1929, and devoted his life to waging a campaign against segregation in the United States.

King repeatedly affirmed that he sought "equality not injustice". He made efforts at the local, state, and national levels and visited Gandhi abroad observing that revolutions commonly applied "hope and hate", but endeavored to model what he called Gandhi's campaign of "hope and love".

He explained:

It is quite easy for me to think of a God of love mainly because I grew up in a family

where love was central and where loving relationships were ever present. It is quite easy for me to think of the universe as basically friendly mainly because of my uplifting hereditary and environmental circumstances. It is quite easy for me to lean more toward optimism than pessimism about human nature mainly because of my childhood experiences.

He also shared:

My parents would always tell me that

I should not hate the white man, but that it was my duty as a Christian to love him. The question arose in my mind: how can I love a race of people who hated me and who have been responsible for breaking me up with one of my best childhood friends? This was a great question in my mind for a number of years.

King continuously pursued truth:

There is one phase of liberalism that I hope to cherish always: it's devotion to the

“With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.”

search for truth, it's insistence on an open and analytical mind, it's refusal to abandon the best light of reason...

In a 1954 sermon, he stated:

The length of life, as we shall use it, is not its' duration, not its' longevity. It is rather the push of a life forward to its personal ends and ambitions. It is the inward concern for one's personal welfare. The breadth of life is the outward concern for the welfare of others. The height of life is the upward reach toward God. These are the three dimensions of life, and, without the development of all, no life becomes complete. Life at its' best is a great triangle. At one angle stands the individual person, at the other angle stands other persons, and at the tip top stands God. Unless these three are concatenated, working harmoniously together in a single life, that life is incomplete.

In a 1955 sermon, King asserted:

The Negro who experiences bitter and agonizing circumstances as a result of some ungodly white person is tempted to look upon all white persons as evil, if he fails to look beyond his circumstances. But the minute he looks beyond his circumstances and sees the whole of the situation, he discovers that some of the most implacable and vehement advocates of racial equality are consecrated white persons.

Mr. King's observations included:

Along the way of life, someone must have sense enough and morality enough to cut off the chain of hate and evil. The greatest way to do that is to love. I believe firmly that love is a transforming power that can lift a whole community to new horizons of fair play, goodwill, and justice.

When King and the movement he supported achieved the goal of desegregation he said:

We came to see that, in the long run, it is more honorable to walk in dignity than ride in humiliation. So in a quiet dignified manner, we decided to substitute tired feet for tired souls, and walk the streets of Montgomery until the sagging walls of injustice have been crushed by the battering rams of surging justice.

The celebrated author, Mark Twain, said: “Patriotism is supporting your country all the time and your government when it deserves it.” Martin Luther King clearly subscribed to Twain's understanding of patriotism. He was an imperfect human being like you and I, but his commitment to justice was sincere and his efforts were unwavering. He supported using firearms to defend ones' family and home, but not to pursue political ends. He spoke against the Vietnam War - a war as incompetently and corruptly prosecuted by leaders in his time as Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan) and Operation Iraqi Freedom tragically were in ours. His zeal to reduce poverty even led him to consider the dark road of socialism. King was jailed, stabbed by an apparently mentally ill woman at a book signing, and ultimately assassinated by a rifleman named James Earl Ray.

King's most famous words were contained in his 1963, “I have a dream” speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.:

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity...

He went on to say:

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with lit-

tle white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together; to pray together; to struggle together; to go to jail together; to stand up for freedom together; knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning: My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrims' pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring...

There were people who encouraged King to incite violence and insurrection; not fake-news-trespassing-and-vandalism-at-the-U.S.-Capitol-insurrection, but real armed-overthrow-a-government-by-force-“insurrection.” Had he done that, America may have lost millions more lives in another horrific Civil War and he may have failed to accomplish his mission. King refused.

Martin Luther King faced a dominant false paradigm. He faced governmental lawlessness, corruption, and abuse of power. He used marches, boycotts, sit-ins and publicity. King acted on three lines of effort: He built the strongest network of friends and allies possible, he aggressively practiced non-violent non-compliance, and he continually sought to improve methods for publicizing his actions and those of his adversaries. Martin Luther King won. It would be wise to study the man and his methods. ✓

BIO

*Chris Grabam 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.ChrisGrabamAuthor.com.*



HOTPOT WIKIPEDIA - LENS PAKABAY - THEDIGITALARTIST

CHINA IS EXTENDING ITS' TOTALITARIAN CONTROLS TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

BY GORDON CHANG

China is surreptitiously collecting, for use in its domestic social credit system, video from a popular eatery in Canada.

In the Haidilao Hot Pot restaurant in the Kitsilano district of Vancouver, more than 60 surveillance cameras watch 30 tables and send feeds to China. The cameras, manager Ryan Pan explained to Scott McGregor and Ina Mitchell, are there to “people track” and are “part of the social credit system in China.”

This restaurant is corporate-owned, one of two Haidilao locations in that port city in British Columbia. There are more than 935 of the chain's restaurants worldwide with over 36 million VIP members. The business started in China's Sichuan province.

Why do we care? Beijing is evidently ex-

tending its totalitarian controls to the rest of the world.

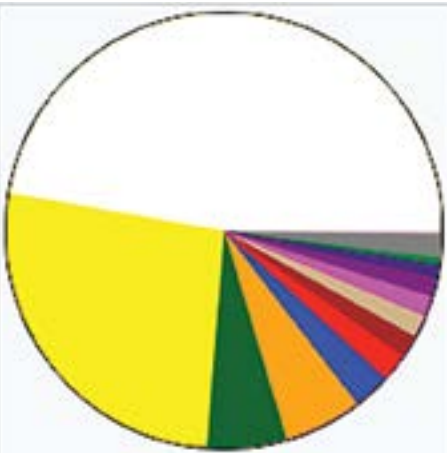
In 2014, China's State Council issued guidelines for the establishment of a national social credit system by 2020, with the feeds from about 626 million surveillance cameras and smartphone scanners and with data from a multitude of sources.

That system was designed to assign to every person in China a constantly updated score based on observed behaviors. For example, criticizing Chinese ruler Xi Jinping in a social media posting would result in the lowering of an individual's score.

There are consequences for low-scored individuals. As officials say, the purpose of the system is to “allow the trustworthy to roam everywhere under heaven while making it hard for the discredited to take a single step.” People with low scores have been denied social services, mortgages, and even the right to board trains and planes. There are also “interconnecting repercussions for family, friends, associates, and businesses both in and outside China,” Mitchell, an investigative journalist and co-author with McGregor of the upcoming *The Mosaic Effect*, tells Gatestone.

At the moment, there are various local

WIKIPEDIA



Pie chart of the ethnic breakdown of Vancouver from the 2016 census

- European (47.2%)
- Chinese (26.5%)
- South Asian (6%)
- Filipino (5.8%)
- Southeast Asian (2.7%)
- Aboriginal (2.1%)
- Latin American (1.7%)
- Japanese (1.6%)
- Korean (1.5%)
- West Asian (1.4%)
- Black (1%)
- Arab (0.5%)
- Multiple visible minorities (1.8%)
- Visible minority not included elsewhere (0.2%)

social credit systems in place throughout China, but they have yet to be linked together in a single, integrated one. “Today, the social credit system still remains a disjointed mix of ambitious national level targets and guidance, varying regional pilot programs, and scattered mass data collection mechanisms,” write Jessica Reilly, Muyao Lyu, and Megan Robertson on the Diplomat site.

The Communist Party’s Central Committee in January appears to have established 2025 as the new target for the implementation of the nationwide system. In the meantime, as Reilly, Lyu, and Robertson write, “there is a lot of information being collected.”

Why did Beijing select Ryan Pan’s restaurant for such intensive collection of information? For starters, it is in British Columbia’s most important city for China. “Vancouver,” says Mitchell, “is a gateway for the Chinese Communist Party into North America where they engage in pervasive foreign interference activity, mobilizing overseas United Front units to strategically lure political and business leaders using financial inducements and other incentives to promote the Party’s agenda.”

Moreover, that particular restaurant is near the house rented by Huawei Technologies for staff attending to Meng Wanzhou, the firm’s chief financial officer. Meng is in the middle of a multi-year struggle to avoid extradition

to the U.S. for alleged bank fraud relating to sanctions evasion, and she is allowed to stay in one of her homes. Beijing, therefore, wants to know what people around her are saying and doing.

China’s officials, however, also want to keep tabs on the rest of the world. From 2012 to 2017, for instance, they secretly downloaded data from the computers housed in the Beijing-donated and Chinese-built headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia through Huawei servers.

Beijing’s ambition does not stop there. It has provided tens of billions of dollars of subsidies to Huawei so that the Shenzhen-based giant, the world’s largest maker of telecom networking gear, can provide equipment for the world’s 5G networks. 5G — the fifth generation of wireless communications — makes possible the Internet of Things, which will connect virtually all the world’s devices, from cars to toasters to pacemakers.

China can take data from those devices and feed it into its artificial intelligence (AI) systems, thereby making those systems robust. AI lives off data.

In addition to posing a crucial national security risk, the secretive transmission of video to China is a violation of British Columbia law, specifically, the province’s Personal Information Protection Act.

You might think that Canada would care

Vancouver, Canada, is the gateway for the Chinese Communist Party into North America.

WIKIPEDIA



WIKIPEDIA



Huawei, the largest manufacturer in the world for telecommunications equipment and consumer electronics.

about the filching of data from hot pot devotees. You would be wrong.

So far, the Haidilao Hot Pot restaurant — and China — have gotten off scot-free. “Fewer than 15 percent of Canadians agree with Ottawa’s passive approach to the malign behavior of the People’s Republic of China, including espionage,” Charles Burton of the Macdonald-Laurier Institute’s Centre for Advancing Canada’s Interests Abroad said to Gatestone in the wake of the Vancouver disclosures. “One wonders how far the PRC’s violations of Canadian sovereignty and security have to go before we see any response from Canada’s political elite, which has been deeply co-opted by Chinese Communist Party agents of influence.”

Beijing will, at some point, be able to assign a social credit score to just about everyone on the planet. Yes, it is true that its officials have yet to overcome the obstacles — mainly

bureaucratic — in knitting together a China-wide social credit system for individuals, but it is just a matter of time before they succeed.

China’s Communist Party wants to know everything that happens everywhere. So far, the Western democracies do not seem to be putting up much of a fight.

The Communist Party, in hundreds of millions of locations across China and in one hot pot restaurant in Vancouver, is creating what the *Economist* called «the world’s first digital totalitarian state.»

This dystopian system is, unfortunately, coming to us. ✓

BIO

Gordon G. Chang (Twitter: @GordonGChang) is the author of The Coming Collapse of China, and is a Gatestone Institute (Gatestoneinstitute.org) distinguished senior fellow, and a member of its advisory board. He lived and worked in China and Hong Kong for almost two decades, most recently in Shanghai, as counsel to the American law firm Paul Weiss and earlier in Hong Kong as Partner in the international law firm Baker & McKenzie.

GEAR REVIEW

IVERMECTIN

Humankind’s experience of the last year suggests that physical fitness (non-obesity), healthy vitamin D and Zinc consumption, and expanded hours spent outdoors (with minimized hours spent indoors) may be among the most beneficial non-pharmaceutical individual actions that can be taken against COVID-19 (Wuhan Virus). While prolific messaging is designed to promote the popularity of experimental mRNA injections for fighting COVID and redefining the word “vaccine”, Ivermectin is an FDA approved decades-old medication, commonly used for human parasite infections, that some have reported defeating COVID with. These amazing findings have been challenged by others and have been widely censored. Find the uncensored side of this debate on the Dark Horse Podcast with Dr. Bret Weinstein at Bretweinstein.net, on Dr. Joseph Mercola’s blog: Mercola.com, and with America’s Frontline Doctors: AmericasfrontlineDoctors.org. Independently confirm all medical advice with a qualified physician who prioritizes scientific rigor above political directives, conformity and groupthink.



There are a lot of points to consider for justifiable self-defense. Being well informed can keep you alive and out of prison.



USE OF FORCE AND SELF-DEFENSE

BY FRANCIS M. DUFFY

Most jurisdictions recognize the right of an individual to defend life—in principle. The legal concept of “burden of proof” requires a defendant (the one who acted in self-defense) to produce evidence that his or her actions were justifiable.

The prosecution has to persuade the judge or jury that the defendant did not act in self-defense, or otherwise violated the law. In other words, if you use lethal force to protect your life you have the burden of production, while the prosecution has the burden of persuasion.

A further consideration is that most self-defense laws require people to use the minimum amount of force necessary to stop a threatening person. Not only is the “minimum necessary” a legal requirement, but it is also held to be a moral obligation. However, if the threatening person has the intent, opportunity, and means to use lethal force against you then you have a legal and moral right to use lethal force in self-defense...in principle.

CONSIDERATIONS

Lethal force is often defined as the use of force likely to cause serious bodily injury or death to another person. Further, the use of lethal force is commonly intended to be judged against what a reasonable person would do under similar circumstances. The key legal term in that definition is “reasonable person.” In other words, would a reasonable person facing a similar situation take the same action you did to protect your life or the life of your loved ones?

Another key self-defense legal principle is “justification.” In other words, you must have clear justification for using lethal force when facing an imminent threat to your life or the lives of your loved ones. The key legal term

for determining if you were justified is “imminent threat.” An imminent threat is one that is happening right now, in the moment, not later.

It is important to know that under many circumstances, and in many states, using lethal force to protect property is illegal. You often cannot legally shoot someone coming into your house and stealing your television for that reason alone. This legal principle has upset some people attending Spartan firearms training courses. They cannot understand why they cannot shoot someone who is in their house stealing from them. J. Fleming put it this way:

The decision to use lethal force to protect personal property involves the question

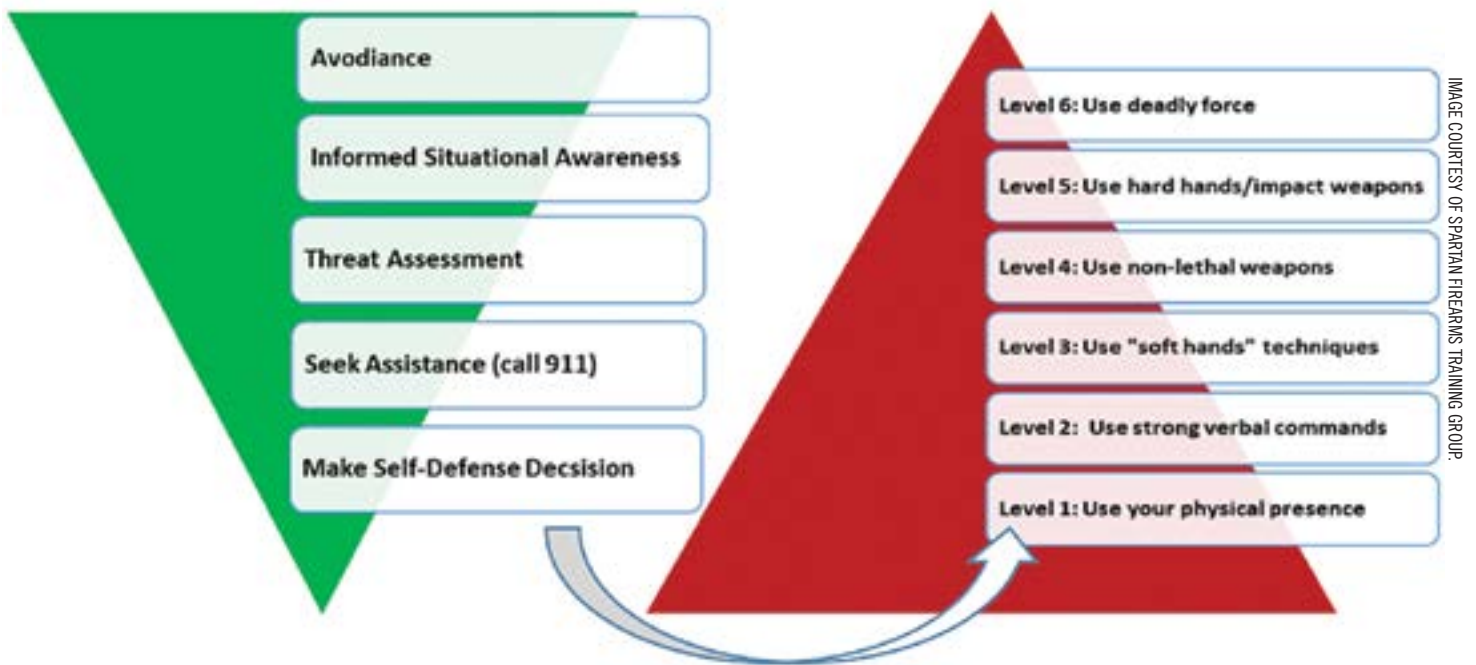


FIGURE 1. DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK FOR THE USE OF FORCE

of whether lethal force “may” be used, but equally important, whether it “should” be used. One is clearly a legal question. The other is a moral question and, perhaps more importantly, a practical question, one that you should not be in a hurry to answer.¹

Another legal issue that people face after using lethal force to stop a threat to their lives is that in many states self-defense cases are adjudicated on the basis of common law rather than by statutory law. Statutory law can provide specific legal guidance while common law may be more open to interpretation.

EVALUATING JUSTIFIABLE SELF-DEFENSE

Self-defense laws vary by state. As an example, in Maryland, the following five elements of justifiable use of lethal force apply:² (Washington, DC, uses similar criteria.)

1. Innocence—you cannot be the aggressor.
2. Imminence—you must believe the threat is going to happen right now.
3. Reasonableness—you must be facing a disparity of force (for example, big vs. small, male vs. female, old vs. young, and so on).
4. Avoidance—you must retreat as long as it is safe to do so (you do not need to retreat inside your house)

5. Proportionality—you may only use enough force to stop the threat (in other words if one shot stops a threatening person you cannot shoot him two more times for the hell of it).

SELF-DEFENSE DECISION-MAKING

In most jurisdictions, the use of lethal force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed. What are the “lesser means”?

At Spartan Firearms Training Group, we teach our concealed carry students about firearm laws governing the use of lethal force in Maryland, Utah, and Washington, D.C. and we created the graphic shown in Figure 1 to illustrate a process for making self-defense decisions and using “lesser means” to avoid using lethal force; knowing that lethal force still might be required to defend your life or the lives of your loved ones.

Figure 1 presents tactics to avoid potentially dangerous situations and use of force options before you actually have to use lethal force. The figure presents a continuum with two parts. Part 1, on the left, presents a decision-making framework for paying attention to your environment to avoid dangerous people and situations. Part 2, on the right, displays a use of force continuum with options

that can be used to de-escalate a dangerous confrontation that have the potential to the use of lethal force.

PART 1: DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK

Avoidance: avoid places, situations, and people that are potentially dangerous. Don’t go someplace with a gun that you wouldn’t go without one.

Informed Situational Awareness: Pay attention to your environment. Know what is normal for your environment so you can identify what or who stands out as diverting from the normal.³

Threat Assessment: Assess potential threats using Cooper’s Color Code and Boyd’s OODA loop (as well as where your opponent(s) are within those processes) described in previous Tactics and Preparedness articles.

Seek Assistance: Call 911 or alert passers-by. Let people know you need help. If you call 911, at a minimum tell them where you are at.

Make A Self-Defense Decision: In the self-defense world there is a saying “When seconds matter, the police are only minutes away.” Even if you call 911 help won’t arrive in seconds so you need to make a decision about escaping and/or the use of force. Remember, you have a legal and moral responsi-

bility to use the least amount of force to stop a threatening person while being willing and able to use lethal force to protect your life or the lives of your loved ones.

PART 2: USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

Level 1: Use your physical presence. If you can look stronger, bigger and more threatening, that might dissuade a potential attacker from harming you.

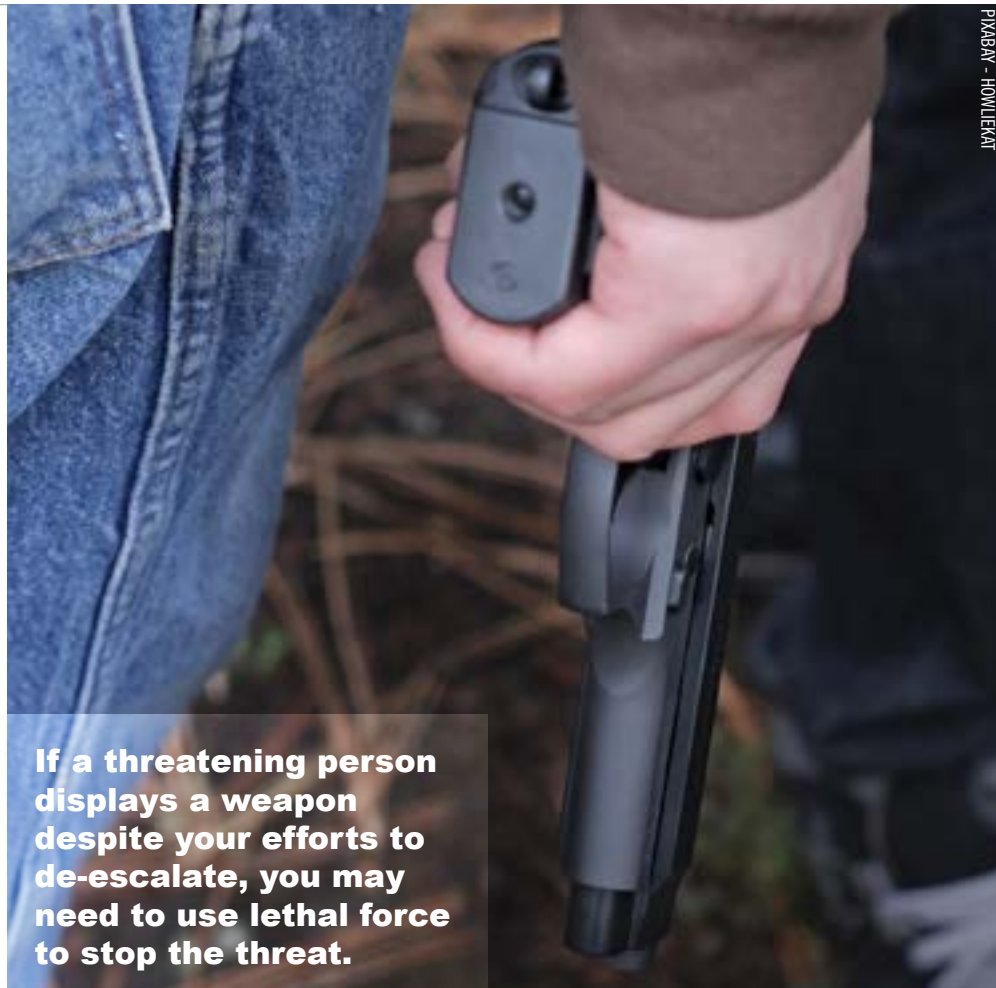
Level 2: Use strong verbal commands: A loud and threatening “Don’t come any closer to me” with an open palm facing forward on an extended arm can stop a potentially threatening person in his or her tracks.

Level 3: Use “soft hand” techniques. These techniques are often used by executive protection specialists to protect their principals from those who want to get close to them. The techniques include sweeping the threatening person off his line of attack, arm drags, or wrist locks.

Level 4: Use non-lethal weapons: Tasers, stun guns, and pepper spray are effective non-lethal weapons if used correctly. Tasers, especially, require training on how to use them effectively. Each non-lethal weapon has its drawbacks (for example, to use a stun gun in self-defense you need to actually touch the attacker which means you have to get close. If the attacker is a skilled fighter he could potentially disarm you quickly and use the stun gun against you.)

Level 5: Use hard hands/impact weapons: Impact weapons include baseball bats, batons, kubatons, or large hand-held flashlights ... anything you can use to strike the assailant. “Hard hands” means physical hand-to-hand combat. We tell our wear and carry students that they will not learn how to fight when they are in a fight. They must learn to fight before they get into a fight, so, we advise our wear and carry students to train in a fighting system that has a track record of success if they have the time, financial resources and physical ability; for example, Brazilian Jiu Jitsu, Muay Thai, boxing or wrestling are all combat-proven martial arts.

Level 6: Use lethal force. If the threatening person continues to escalate the attack and starts to display a weapon in spite of your efforts to de-escalate you may need to use lethal force rapidly to stop the attack. As mentioned earlier, you have a moral and legal obligation to de-escalate a dangerous situation without using lethal force, but you may justifiably use



If a threatening person displays a weapon despite your efforts to de-escalate, you may need to use lethal force to stop the threat.

lethal force if all else fails and if you are innocent, if the danger to your life was imminent, if your use of force was reasonable given the circumstances, if you used just enough force to stop the threat, and if you made efforts to de-escalate.

It is important to recognize that you may not have the time to think through the use of force options shown in Figure 1 when faced with an imminent lethal force threat. It is to your benefit to imagine different situations that you might find yourself in and to visualize responding using the framework described above. Mental rehearsals will help you act with lightning speed to move from level 1 straight to the appropriate use of force level within the continuum, possibly even straight to lethal force.

When faced with a lethal threat you cannot say “stop let me get my pepper spray” and expect to survive. However, if actions at one of the levels below level 6 could have stopped the threatening person, but you used lethal force instead, you will likely face serious legal consequences.

REHEARSALS

To think and react appropriately and effi-

ciently using the decision-making framework shown in Figure 1 you must mentally rehearse your possible reactions to various dangerous situations. You must also develop and maintain competent shooting and gun handling skills (including drawing from concealment if you are a CCW holder) using dry-fire and live-fire drills. Special operations teams do this in advance of any operation they are required to carry out. They know that well-made plans quickly fall apart in the heat of action so they need to have “what the hell do we do now” options available in the form of immediate action drills. They also go to a range to hone their shooting skills and to confirm their weapons and gear are functioning properly.

We also talk to our wear and carry students about the importance of practicing safe and effective shooting techniques. Gun handling and marksmanship skills must be practiced safely, effectively, and consistently. When skills are practiced the myelin that coats neural pathways in the brain thickens.⁶ As the neural pathways thicken, skills can be performed more efficiently. There is one caveat, however. If you practice skills incorrectly you become more proficient using the incorrect skills.

CONCLUSION

I am not a lawyer. The information in this article is not legal advice. Check your state's laws for justified self-defense using lethal force by contacting your state's Attorney General's office and consulting with a good criminal defense lawyer. State laws are subject to change when legislatures come into session, through court rulings, ballot initiatives, and other means. Laws vary significantly and it is important to see how they are being enforced in your community presently. Different prosecutors, judges and juries prosecute, interpret and adjudicate differently.

I believe you have a moral and legal obligation to use the least amount of force needed to stop an attack on you or your family. A decision-making framework and a use of force continuum were presented to help you envision different courses of action before you are faced with a lethal force threat and the legal aftermath. As you mentally rehearse your options and practice clean firearms skills your neural pathways thicken and this decreases ultimate reaction times. You have to prepare to have skill with a firearm, and you have to

prepare to know, not guess, at the nuances of law in your jurisdiction.

While it is important to recognize the value of training, you must also be aware of the limitations of the training you have experienced.⁷ For example: many range sessions are on a flat environment with tightly defined parameters. You may reliably be the first to move, the first to shoot, or the only one to shoot. In a self-defense situation the complexities of the environment and adversary action add a great many variables to be accounted for. You will likely be reacting rather than initiating.

Finally, be realistic in your assessment of your shooting and gun handling skill levels. Be aware of who you are, not who you think you are. Take your training seriously. Train often, train effectively and train with precision because, as they say, you will most often fall to the level of your training, not rise to the level of your expectations. ✓

BIO

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Recognize the limitations of your training. You will be reacting instead of initiating, in a complex situation in an uncontrolled environment.

The human crossing at the border has become more complex than ever. Criminal cartels run businesses and, as any good business, they are constantly evaluating performance and improving procedures.

This makes the increasing cartel traffic ever more complex. This is a moving set of targets, and as with every new tactic discovered, the next newer one is coming soon to replace it. In addition to organized crime networks moving people and contraband across the border, so too does other human traffic come for the purpose of migration to the “land of opportunity”. Being able to tell the difference can mean mission success or failure due to misidentification or misprioritization.

As advanced as the U.S. is with electronics, there are still things that cannot be done with a machine. Some things must be interpreted by a human, and some decisions must be

made by a human. I believe we are still a decade or more away from machines being able to make decisions as our human brain does in some ways. Today, technology can watch much of the illegal human cross border traffic, but today, technology does not interdict much of the illegal human cross border traffic. For that reason, the skilled tracker is an essential part of dealing with human traffic across any border.

Things that make this more complex now are the cartels’ techniques and organization of their human travelers. The cartels are so organized that they now label their travelers with wrist bands. These are mostly used for migrants with different bands for different

status of travelers. Some bands are for fully paid customers, meaning they have paid the cartel for crossing through their state in Mexico, over the river, and through the U.S. desert to a pick up. Other bands are an indicator that the person has only paid to go so far and they will receive no protection or support past a certain geographical location.

For the border agent on the ground these are definitely things that need to be noted for a successful mission. If their mission today is to rescue dying migrants lost in the desert, then being able to track the correct individual is key to achieving that. If their mission is to follow cartel coyotes carrying drug loads or other contraband into the U.S., then those

BORDER

BY KALIN WOLF

TRACKING



U.S. Border Patrol explores a possible crossing area for illegals.

UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL



Cartels use many methods to bring drugs across the border, including hidden tunnels.

An HSI special agent hands evidence through a drug tunnel.



information points will also prove essential in tracking the right persons.

A good tracker can tell the difference between a man's tracks and a woman's tracks. He can tell how heavily the target is loaded, he can tell two people with the same soles apart with small wear details, and he can tell how fast the subject is moving from the pattern of sand exploding rearward. A good military tracker can recognize the difference between a partial M-249 bipod print and a partial RPK bipod print, and a good law enforcement tracker can see multiple prints and make an accurate read of what their makers were doing together.

Along the border there are hot spots; ar-

reas that are heavily used and common routes for migrants and coyotes alike. Having the ability to look at tracks and determine who is who in these high traffic areas is an essential skill needed on our border.

The U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) has a great reputation for having well trained trackers. Many have received training from multiple schools and once on the job, they get a lot of experience that ultimately makes them master trackers. Complicating the matter more is the fact that policies change often and their mandates will blow around shutting down one agenda and then pursuing another. This forces the trackers to have a well-rounded tracking skill set to deal with whatever their priority of the day happens to be. They must be able to identify their target by tracks and sign effectively to facilitate their being able

to track the correct individual based on their mission at that time.

The tunnels along the border present another challenge for border agents. Some tunnels appear seemingly out of nowhere and are difficult to discover without seeing people breach the surface. For a tracker, the possibility of backtracking to a tunnel is another way of finding them. An agent may come across tracks from a group that did not pop up on the sensors and register as traffic. If he tracks them back to the source, he may find that they came out of a tunnel and therefore did not trip any sensors along the way, leading to the discovery of a new tunnel. Some tunnels present a more difficult challenge not suited for trackers as they end inside the U.S. in a building. Only surveillance and intel can lead to the discovery of such tunnels.

A tactic used by cartels lately has been to

use minors in large numbers to run across the border. They know U.S. Border Patrol agents will go after them to get them detained quickly. This leaves an opportunity, once the agents are gone, to let loose the coyotes with cargos to shuttle across the border unwatched and not chased. This is really a game of numbers. The cartels know there are only so many agents for a given area, and the ability to hold illegal border crossers is limited. If they can provoke all the local agents to action on decoys, then the cargos can go through uninhibited as soon as they leave. Creating humanitarian emergencies with large numbers of dehydrated migrants in jeopardy of death has been similarly used as a decoy for USBP agents.

Trackers can be used as force multipliers by finding where they are originally released from and where the coyotes start from. By finding them sooner; before the children split up, less manpower would be needed to round them up and detain them. The farther the children are from where they were turned loose, the larger the area to cover and the more desperate it is to find them before they are in danger of dying in the desert.

The battle on the border is real. Organized crime is a multi-billion-dollar business and many of the cartel networks operate as such. They employ many tactics to throw off Border Patrol trackers. They also have trained trackers themselves, and use them to design plans and tools to enable their agenda. Although many of their ranks are not professionally trained, they do have two things that give an advantage: numbers and funding. With the money their organization makes they can afford to hire large numbers of disposable workers to fill their agenda. It also

gives them the ability to hire skilled help. Many cartel members are former military or law enforcement agents. The cartels have even sent members to join the U.S. military and get trained to bring their experience back to the group.

For all these reasons, they have advanced their effectiveness in counter and anti-tracking techniques. Although the implementation of these tactics is cheap and rough, it is effective enough to cost the U.S. security forces more time and trouble locating and tracking them down, something they are already only able to focus on a percentage of total border incursions.

One such technique is to wrap cardboard, carpet or canvas bags around their feet to create anti-tracking moccasins. These crude add-ons really do work well and force the trackers to take extra time to follow them up. Of course, time is all they need as they are simply one of many making a dash to a pickup point much of the time. Then they are gone.

The more time they gain by counter tracking measures means the higher the numbers of successes their people with product loads experience getting to their destinations before being followed and discovered. More than just covering their feet, they also use their trackers to select specific routes that make it more difficult to discover and follow by trackers. They deliberately choose more rocky soil and locations, any bodies of water and harder surfaced routes at times. Not only does the harder ground make the tracks more difficult to see, but the tracks can be blown away and disappear entirely within a matter of hours, leaving no trace of presence to our tracking teams.

USBP and police trackers can find this out and follow them by *cutting*. Cutting is a tracking technique that involves using circles or running parallel to the last known track to look for the continuation of the trail farther away from where you last saw it. If you were following a trail and lost it, you can start walking in a circle around it, increasing the diameter of your circle you are walking every time you pass the last known track. In this way you will inevitably find the trail again and be able to continue following it. A human quarry cannot remain invisible forever, eventually he will leave more sign.

Much of the infiltration of the U.S. border is based on simply flooding vehicle channels, compromising a vehicle channel, standard shipping techniques, and using submersibles, boats, aircraft and drones for smuggling. Even so, illegal foot traffic has exploded recently as incentives for illegal entry appear to have also exploded.

The border is full of challenges for our trackers. They use their trade to hunt down and capture living, thinking criminal targets and rescue suffering human beings every day. Every day gets our trackers more experience, while every day the cartels innovate and continue to play a numbers game. ✓

BIO

Kalin Wolf (www.kalinwolf.com) has served as a security consultant in Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia including: India, Iraq and Afghanistan. He provided security services in support of Hurricane Ike, Hurricane Gustav, Hurricane Katrina and the Asian tsunami. He provides instruction in urban escape and evasion, tracking and survival.

UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL



**US Border Patrol
on horseback.**



PROCESSING

CHICKENS

BY J. DAVID LEWIS

I often assume people grew up as I did, with a grandfather that taught me how to fillet fish, harvest squirrels, and process deer, turtles, frogs and chickens, but every once in a while I am reminded this is not the case.

Many people undoubtedly surpass my skillset, but for those getting started in exploring the idea of raising chickens for food I have some experiences to share. My previous article "Raising Chickens" (*Tactics and Preparedness*, April 2021) shared my experiences keeping chickens for a sustainable source of tasty protein, critical fats and nourishing nutrients: eggs. Now we will focus on the times you want to eat the chicken itself.

Cleaning animals has never been fun for me. I sometimes wonder how many people would eat meat if they had to clean it themselves, and I am sure if someone looked at my demeanor when harvesting animals I would have a rather disgusted look on my face. Let's face it. Who wants to swim in blood and

guts (and if you don't do it right...poop)?

Some principles should always be observed when cleaning animals such as: keep intestines together and un-punctured, remove the parts as fast as possible, and wash the carcass several times with clean water. I find that chickens are particularly dirty animals, and when you clean a chicken for harvest you will probably agree.

Unfortunately for the guys, the roosters are the first to go if management of your flock is your goal. You need only one good rooster and the other gents are just a problem as they get older, so when you are ready and the sentence has been passed, how can you minimize the trauma of the death sentence?

One day back in the early eighties, my mother was gifted about a dozen chickens



Place the chicken head first into the cone, and it relaxes. Cut the carotid. It's simple, effective and humane.

A pressure cooker can turn the toughest rooster into the most fall-off-the-bone, savory dinner.

and ducks from a farmer who was retiring from his poultry raising hobby. She had no idea what to do, and the method she used to kill the animals was quite memorable. It was a mess with decapitated chickens running all over the yard, squirting blood from their necks. She was rather limited in her understanding of the physiology of chickens and the understanding of adrenaline effects.

If you want to minimize the drama, it is a good idea to have any animal as calm as possible when harvesting them. The hormone *adrenaline* can cause several effects in the muscle tissue. I have learned that it makes meat tough and gamey. Chopping the heads off of a chicken is easy and I suppose if you are putting a rooster in the pot the effects are small, but I believe that if you perfect the process and keep the animal calm it will be savorier and more tender. Some farmers use a chicken cone for the process of killing chickens. This apparatus has a hole in the bottom large enough for the chicken's head and places the chicken upside down for a few minutes. For some reason, chickens relax when they are upside down. Then all it takes is a razor cut to the carotid artery in the neck. After cutting the artery, you want to let the blood drain from the animal. It is pretty painless for the chicken and the animal is less traumatized. This apparatus is also very easy to fabricate with some sheet metal.

The cleaning process is pretty straight for-



ward as well. Remember that we don't want the contents of the chicken's digestive system on the edible meat if possible. The juices that digest corn and seeds in the gut of a chicken are highly acidic, and the membranes around meat called fascia are easily ruptured chemically by the acidic digestive juices introducing "E.coli" (the fecal bacteria that will make you terribly sick) into the meat you intend to consume. These digestive juices are water soluble so cleaning the carcass with copious amounts of water is a must.

My method of beginning the process, after killing the animal, is to remove the feathers while the animal is warm. Some people use a feathering machine, and others blanch the bird in scalding water. I don't like either of these methods so I just grab a handful of

feathers and pluck before letting the bird cool down to room temperature. The faster you do this, the better. Then it is time to make a cut into the belly without placing your knife into the belly. Make a precision straight cut with the blade pointing upward away from the animal avoiding any intestinal rupture. You must now remove the head completely and then cut a small circle around the "cloaca" (anus).

The digestive system of any animal is essentially a long tube from the beak to the anus so any method to keep this system sealed is a benefit. You can tie string to both ends, use hemostat clamps, or do something similar. I make the process of ripping the innards out quick to avoid minimize chances of any contamination. Reach in to the chicken's body cavity and remove everything from lungs, giz-

PIXABY - RTAE



Fried chicken is always a winning recipe, but don't forget the less popular dishes such as chicken liver (inset) that can make for a great meal.

PIXABY - GRESSEIGN



zard, heart, stomach, kidneys and intestines. Then wash about five times with cold clean water and place the un-feathered bird in a clean pot. I use the same method on all animals I clean from squirrels to fish and deer.

I should mention that some organs of the chicken are edible and some people savor them. The gizzard, a pre-stomach muscular organ in the digestive system, is prized by many people. So are the liver and the heart.

This done, you will need to decide your method of cooking the bird. Of course, your resources may dictate this process. You may simply improvise a jungle grill, but do you remember those tough huge aggressive roosters? They are best whole in a pot, stewed over time. I prefer a pressure cooker, salt, pepper, cayenne pepper, oregano, bay

leaves, olive oil, carrots, potatoes, celery, basil, onions and garlic cloves.

After 45 minutes in a pressure cooker the toughest rooster succumbs to the elements and the meat literally falls off the bone making the very best of meals for a family of four or more including the vegetables and potatoes. If you are just using a pot over a fire, increase your time and just check the bird often making sure not to boil the bird. Slow cooking on low heat with more time is the key.

The hens are the birds I like to fry, barbecue, bake or remove the strips and breast meat. Chicken meat is very easily contaminated with salmonella bacteria and this is unfortunately common in restaurants. Fresh chicken that you kill may be less likely to have these problems if you are careful with your cleaning. Cook your chicken to completion. Do it slowly and on low heat. A good home raised chicken is ruined when we don't cook it right. The exception is the pressure cooker (a great tool). If you grill chicken over a fire just remember it takes a good while to get the dark meat cooked thoroughly.

I believe a well slow-cooked chicken is one of the best meals possible. Chickens naturally have a ton of fat which makes them savory and delicious. You want to keep as much moisture in as possible during the cooking process.

Cleaning animals is never a fun process,

but if you work quickly and methodically it is easy and it is a skill you can apply to any wild game, poultry and even fish. My experiences doing things "wrong" ways has led me to a desire to educate others, and to never take for granted that everyone already knows how to do the things I was taught. I grew up in the country and had the benefit of spending time with an awesome grandfather who told me stories of the 1950s when times were tough and he literally killed game to feed a family of seven. Skills that I gained as a child are lost to many in the electronic age, and I fear that in a catastrophe many people would suffer unnecessarily. Nothing taught me the importance of learning these skills more than the events of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 when everything stopped in my home town. Medicine was unavailable, refrigeration was gone, and food went bad. I have dedicated my adult life to protecting *my* family and I hope you will consider having fun practicing useful skills with *yours*.

✓

BIO

J. David Lewis is a 20-year veteran of the U.S. Air Force, and Mississippi Air National Guard. He is a flight medic and instructor for land navigation and combat medicine. He works internationally as a security contractor in high-threat environments and continues to practice and teach survival and resilience skills.

PROFILES OF COURAGE

Whether your highest priority is tracking and supporting the forensic audits of the 2020 election in all 50 states (visit: Telegram, search: America First Audits) or getting to the bottom of the COVID-19 (Wuhan Virus) misrepresentations (visit America's Front Line Doctors: americasfrontlinedoctors.org for uncensored information) or whether you are simply interested in navigating the contemporary wilderness of censorship and deception for your own family, it is encouraging to see how selfless human beings can be. This account is based on multiple open source reports. Remember 9/11.



JASON DAHL

United flight 93 was delayed more than 40 minutes before taking off from Newark. The Boeing 757 was climbing over Ohio when Jason Dahl radioed Cleveland controllers for explanation of an alert that had read “beware of cockpit intrusion”.

On September 11, 2001 American Airlines flight 11 had been flown into the World Trade Center’s North Tower and United Airlines flight 175 had been flown into the South Tower. In the following moments Ziad Jarrah and a team of hijackers powered into the cockpit. Captain Jason Dahl and a tragically unarmed flight crew resisted the takeover, but were stabbed and slashed to death. It is believed that flight 93 was now headed for the White House or the U.S. Capitol building

to carry out another martyrdom operation. Jarrah disengaged the auto pilot and announced to passengers: “keep remaining sitting. We have a bomb on board”. Passengers were herded to the back of the airplane, called family members, and learned of the other hijackings. Several passengers decided to resist the hijackers and coordinated a hasty plan. The counter-hijacking team and their phone contacts on the ground reportedly recited the Lord’s Prayer and Psalm 23. Audio recordings capture a passenger’s voice saying, “are you ready? OK. Let’s roll”.

Jarrah jockeyed the controls of the plane to upset the passengers footing, but the plane’s voice data recorder revealed crashing sounds at the cockpit door and passengers shout, “let’s get them”. Followed by a hijacker

scream: “Allahu Akbar!” (Allah is greater). Jarrah begged, “Give it to me. Give it to me. Give it to me. Give it to me. Give it to me. Give it to me. Give it to me. Give it to me. Give it to me. Give it to me.” In a losing bid to retain power over the controls.

The plane crashed into an empty field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania killing everyone on board, but harming no one else. Despite being crowded out of the headlines, Al-Qaeda and hundreds of other insurgent groups professing to enforce shariah are still active. Some act as a “stick” in the form of terror attacks while others act as a “carrot” in the form of nonviolent political warfare, agitation and subversion efforts such as those revealed by evidence entered in *US V Holy Land Foundation et al*, the largest terrorism financing case successfully prosecuted in U.S. history. ✓