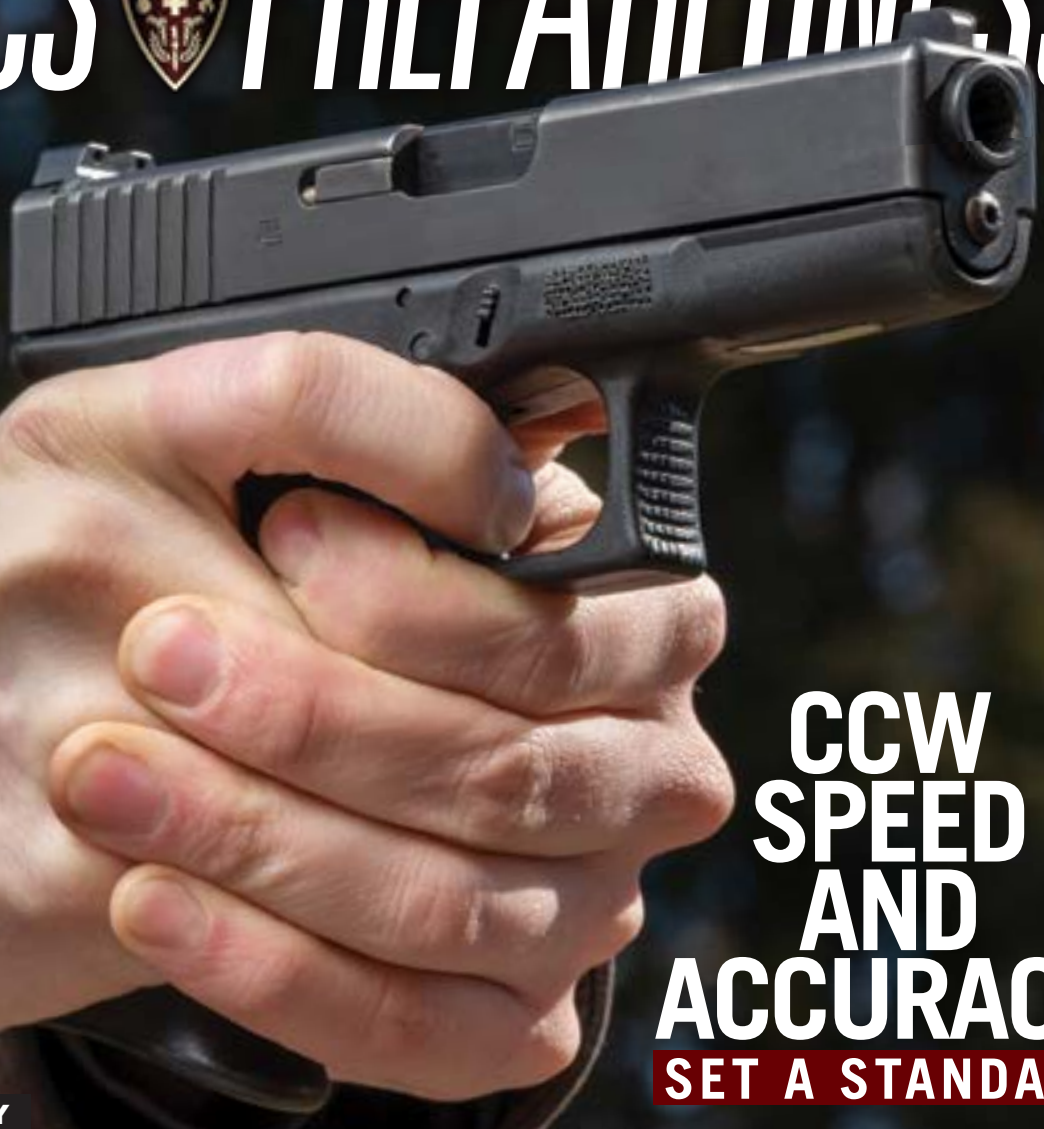


TACTICS AND PREPAREDNESS

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CCW SPEED AND ACCURACY SET A STANDARD

BY FRANCIS M. DUFFY

Every shot you ever take, regardless of the situation, requires a balance of speed and accuracy. What is your most accurate shot?

What is your fastest shot? You cannot have all speed or all accuracy. You will need solutions in the moment for balancing your need for speed and accuracy, for each shot, to win your match or save your life. For that reason, setting personal training standards that exceed minimum expectations is important.

I will be using a Generation 5 Glock 19 and a JW Custom Kydex appendix inside the waistband (AIWB) holster and the standard will be: 1) two rounds in six seconds into the five point zone (center mass) of a DS-Q1A "Izzy" target at 25 yards; and, 2) two rounds

in two seconds into the five point zone (center mass) of same target at three yards; both from concealment. (Before training for this standard, you must be able to safely and legally handle a handgun. If you need safety training, you can get that from a local NRA instructor).

Use a shot timer and set a par time on the timer. You will get a "beep" to start the drill and then a "beep" at the pre-set par time. Set progressively faster par times; for example, start at a 4 second par time. Once you are getting all your hits in that time frame move to 3.75, then 3.5, and so on until you reach your

performance goal time. There is a common phrase among shooters that slow is smooth, and smooth is fast. Essentially, by practicing perfect repetitions slowly and building efficient mechanics you will minimize wasted motion and ultimately become "faster" while presenting your gun to the target and breaking an accurate shot.

PHASE 1

Load your handgun with five rounds. Set an Izzy target at 25 yards. Grip the gun with two hands while resting the gun on a bench-rest. Grip the gun harder than you *continued >*

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right: Notice the support hand rotated forward to lock the wrist. Notice the first knuckle of the support hand pointer touching the bottom of the trigger guard.

below: Two-hand grip for a right-handed shooter. Notice positioning of the left thumb in relation to the trigger finger.



think you should with your support hand (do not over grip with your strong-side hand) while rotating your support hand forward to lock the support hand wrist. The first joint on the support hand pointer finger should be touching the bottom of the trigger guard. Use the heel of your support hand to apply pressure to the grip.

The front post should be aligned with the rear sight by visually ensuring that the top edge of the front post is even with the top edges of the rear sight and that the front post has about an equal amount of light on each side of the post. Visually identify a specific spot inside the Izzy's center mass zone. That spot could be centered 6 to 8 inches below Izzy's shirt collar. That is your point-of-aim (POA). Put the aligned sights on that spot. That is your sight picture. Now, focus on the tip of the front sight using your dominant eye, but with both eyes open. Aim small—miss small.

"Prep the trigger" by taking the slack out of the trigger. When the trigger arrives at the "trigger wall" smoothly press the trigger straight to the rear without disturbing the sight picture. Be careful not to over-prepare your trigger (taking the slack too quickly) because that can result in an unexpected discharge. Shoot five, slow-fire shots while aiming at the POA on Izzy's center-mass. After each shot keep the trigger pressed to the rear and slowly release the trigger until it resets (you will hear and feel a click) then smoothly press the trigger for the next shot. Repeat the trigger press and reset until all shots are taken.

You need to do some diagnostic troubleshooting if you were unable to stay inside the five ring and this is most easily accomplished with an experienced



coach who personally meets these training standards. Head hits, when you are shooting for the chest, should be considered misses (and vice versa). Likely causes of misses are sloppy trigger press and recoil anticipation. Another cause of missing is having a wrong or inconsistent sight picture. Glock 19s tend to require a center-focused sight picture which means that once the sights are aligned the front sight is visually placed on the center of your POA in such a way that the top edge of the front sight post bisects the target. Once successful, move on to the next phase.

PHASE 2

This phase starts with dry-fire drills. Confirm the handgun is unloaded and that you have a backstop that will safely contain a fired round. Rack the slide—as you would to execute immediate action—to activate the trigger. Starting with the handgun in a ready position at chest level oriented toward the target, grip the gun firmly with two hands. Keep your finger off the trigger until you have made the decision to fire and start to press the gun toward its apex. While aligning your sights with your dominant eye and both eyes open, acquire an acceptable sight picture (front sight post bisecting the POA you identified), focus on the front sight, and press the trigger as described in Phase 1. Your sight picture must remain stable. Execute immediate action to reset the trigger. Repeat this drill 10 times.

Now, safely follow the above dry-fire instructions with live rounds. Load a magazine with five rounds, then load your handgun. Tap the bottom of the magazine firmly to ensure it is seated. Safely conduct a press-check to ensure you have a round in the chamber.



Grab the bottom of the garment and rip it up and across the midline. Make a strong purchase on the handgun before drawing and keep the finger off the trigger.



Get the mechanics down so your brain can be free for good decision making.

Aligning sights requires the front sight being visually positioned inside the rear sights as shown. You create a sight picture when the aligned sights are placed on the target.

From the ready position (near the center of your chest, oriented to the target), using a two-handed grip, smoothly press the gun to its apex while aligning the sights, acquire a sight picture (focusing on the specific POA), focusing on the front sight using your dominant eye with both eyes open, press the trigger to the “wall” (the point where the trigger stops before breaking), then break five slow shots allowing the gun to reset the trigger as described above.

PHASE 3

Load a magazine with five rounds. Load the gun. From the ready position, shoot a string of five shots as quickly as you can while staying on the POA on Izzy’s center mass. Use a shot-timer with a par time to gauge your speed. Remember, shooting too slow can also affect your accuracy. The longer you try to maintain the sight picture the more likely it is that you will start to feel the effects of muscle fatigue which can cause you to lose your sight picture or front sight focus. Once you are delivering all five hits in the five ring move on to the next phase.

PHASE 4

You will engage in dry-fire and live-fire drills for this phase using an appendix inside the waistband (AIWB) holster. The holster with the gun in it should be positioned off-center, either right or left of your navel, depending on your

should not have more than one layer of loose clothing concealing your handgun.

Start slowly and pay attention to consistency. The ultimate goal is to draw quickly, press the gun smoothly toward the target, and break the shot as the gun reaches its apex. Complete the four dry fire steps described below:

Your (confirmed) unloaded gun is in your AIWB holster but you will not draw it from the holster. Wearing a loose-fitting pull-over shirt or sweater, come across your midline with your support hand and get a strong purchase on the bottom edge of the garment. Quickly rip the garment up and away from the gun and across your midline. Do not draw the gun from the holster at this point—just practice clearing the garment. Do this for 10 repetitions.

With both hands moving at the same time, clear the garment and take control of your unloaded firearm while it is in the holster. Get a solid purchase on the grip by pressing the gun into the holster. Ensure that your strong hand is as high as possible on the grip without covering the slide’s endplate. Do not draw the gun from the holster. Getting a strong grip on the gun while in the holster is absolutely necessary for controlling the firearm as it is drawn from the holster and pressed toward its apex. If you don’t have firm control of the handgun as it reaches its apex you will find yourself making time consuming adjustments. Do 10 repetitions.

While keeping the garment clear of your

gun and with a solid grip on the gun “rip” the unloaded gun out of the holster by pulling it straight up and out of the holster while making sure your finger is not on the trigger and that the muzzle never orients toward you or a bystander. Then rock the gun forward with the muzzle pointing toward the target and horizontal with the ground. Bring your elbow into your rib cage (in a close-in, fast moving self-defense event you could shoot from this retention position). Now, bring your support hand to the gun to secure a strong two-handed grip with your finger off the trigger. Do not let your support hand move in front of the muzzle. Do 10 repetitions and do not point the gun at yourself when re-holstering.

From the retention position, start pressing the unloaded gun smoothly and quickly toward the target with both hands. Once you start to pick up the front sight in your line of vision and you have made the decision to shoot you can prep the trigger as you are pressing the gun toward the target.

You press the gun toward the target with the muzzle horizontal with the ground. Do not present the gun toward the target as if you were casting a fishing line (“fishing”) or as if you were “bowling.” Take the slack out of the trigger (prep the trigger). Press the gun toward the target at about 80% speed. Don’t press the gun toward the target at 100% speed; at the apex of your presentation your elbows lock and can cause the gun to “bounce” slowing an accurate shot. Focus on a fast, smooth, and precise presentation.

As the unloaded gun reaches its full apex

(toward the Izzy target with a safe back stop) press the trigger without disturbing the sight picture. Reset the trigger. Repeat this drill 10 times. Move on to step four only after your execution is safe and smooth.

Now, repeat Phases 2-3 using a five round magazine. Use a shot-timer to track your speed.

PHASE 5

All of the above steps apply to shooting from three yards except this time you are focusing heavily on speed. Hitting Izzy at center mass from three yards should happen very fast. At three yards, the threat is close and you need to react very quickly.

Dry practice clearing the garment while drawing your confirmed unloaded gun from the AIWB holster as fast as you can following the advice presented earlier. Press the gun toward the target at 80% speed while taking slack out of the trigger. Press the trigger at the apex of the presentation (remember, at this point you are still engaging in dry practice—no ammunition). Execute immediate action to reactivate the trigger. Repeat this drill 10 times. When you are meeting a 1.5 second par time on your shot timer, continue.

Load a magazine with 5 rounds of live ammunition. Safely, load, press check and reholster your gun.

Clear the concealment garment, draw from the AIWB holster, and press the gun toward the target. Place your trigger finger on the trigger as you press the gun toward the target (if you have

made the decision to shoot). Break a fast hit.

Repeat step 2 with a shot timer. Shoot a rapid 5 shot string. Let the trigger reset quickly and efficiently after each shot. Check your time. For each subsequent repetition you should aim for two hits on center mass in two seconds.

PHASE 6: PUTTING IT TOGETHER

Draw from concealment. Using a two-handed grip, place two rounds into the center mass (5 point zone) of a DS-Q1A “Izzy” target at 25 yards in under six seconds. This is a standard for accuracy. With the same pistol, holster and concealment garment—using a two-handed grip—place two rounds into the center mass of the DS-Q1A target at three yards in under two seconds (per shot timer). This is a standard for speed. If you are unable to meet the training standards for the 25 yard and 3 yard courses of fire, keep practicing the skills needed for any sticking points. When you are meeting these standards, you are far exceeding the speed and accuracy pistol qualification standards of all branches of the U.S. military and law enforcement agencies. You have set your own higher standard. What is your next challenge? Greater range or faster par times?

CONCLUSION

I believe that firearm owners have a moral obligation to train regularly to achieve a high level of firearms proficiency. We also have a powerful self-interest need to train for survival when facing a deadly threat. The

drills described above can help improve your accuracy and speed. It is important to hold yourself to a high standard.

You don't need ammunition to conduct effective training. Dry-fire practice is one of the most effective ways to develop firearms handling and marksmanship proficiency. Competition and special operations shooters frequently conduct dry-fire practice. It doesn't cost you a penny. After dry-fire practice, safely take those skills live and continue both dry and live practice over time.

Shooting quickly and accurately are important, but there are other important skills you must also master: clearing all types of malfunctions, “emergency” and tactical reloads, and shooting while moving are examples. As my son and business partner often says, the ultimate goal of firearms training is to have the capability to use your firearms handling and marksmanship skills without thinking “What do I do?” Get the mechanics down so your brain can be free for good decision making.

BIO

Francis Duffy, Ph. D, is a U.S. Army Special Forces veteran of the 6th and 5th Special Forces Groups, a graduate of the Army Ranger School, and a combat diver. Frank is also a certified executive protection specialist and is the co-founder and vice president of the Maryland-based Spartan Firearms Training Group (www.spartanftg.com).

GEAR REVIEW



SPETSNAZ SHOVEL

Cold Steel's Spetsnaz shovel is an inexpensive entrenching tool with a broad flat steel blade with three sharp edges. It has more rigidity than a GI “E tool” and is designed for digging, chopping branches, cutting and fighting. It has been used as an improvised paddle and can be conveniently stashed in a daypack or car trunk. Its' head-heavy balance and multiple sharp edges make it a popular alternative to a Tomahawk for sport throwing. www.coldsteel.com



THE ART OF RESISTANCE

BY JUSTUS ROSENBERG | SUMMARY BY JOHN STEVENSON

Justus Rosenberg had heard the German propaganda about “death to the Jews”, but his father dismissed this as hyperbole. When they witnessed a crowd smashing windows in his neighborhood and beating Jews, their Normalcy Bias was finally broken.

Rosenberg’s parents made arrangements for him to leave home to pursue his education in Paris where they assumed that he would be safe. Enroute, Rosenberg stopped in Berlin to visit his uncle. As a Jew, his uncle had begun to feel the force of the National Socialist (Nazi) laws restricting the Jewish population from holding jobs, owning property and interacting with the “Aryans”. His uncle was a choir conductor who had been restricted to providing voice lessons to Jewish students only. He too thought the Mass Formation Psychosis would blow over and he refused to leave.

Rosenberg found that his Aryan appearance and his ability to speak German like a native allowed him to blend into crowds without notice. This gave him a perspective of events that opened his eyes to

the depth of the German public’s commitment to Hitler. “Hitler’s tone and theatrics had an incredible effect on his listeners. They were clearly investing their hope, their faith, and their love in their Führer: ready to fight for him, oblivious to the rights and well-being of non-Aryan citizens. The ethos was one of religious fervor, certainty, and hatred” he wrote.

Rosenberg arrived in Paris, enrolled in a lycée, and learned to speak French like a Parisian. When the world witnessed the German annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia, he began to consider how the Nazi movement could be resisted. The young man finished at the lycée and began studies at the Sorbonne until May of 1940



Rosenberg, second from left, with friends during some early carefree days.

when Germany circumvented the Maginot Line and invaded France.

Rosenberg and a friend joined the French Army to fight fascism. Rosenberg, a refugee from Poland, was sent to a Polish recruitment center in Coetquidan, but the population of Paris was fleeing the Nazi advance and overwhelming transportation systems. He found he was able to think and act rationally under pressure and he seemed to have a knack for being in the right place in order



He posed as a door-to-door salesman where he travelled from town-to-town pitching advertising space to store owners while collecting information. He wrote down his observations and sent them to the resistance.

to seize opportunities as they arose. Simple actions such as showing his papers to the *right* gendarme or speaking to the proper official at the proper *time* to explain his mission gained him what he needed. He secured transportation in a series of military trucks, but discovered the Polish soldiers had left for Bayonne. The English had sent ships to evacuate them, but they had already departed. Rosenberg headed for the Polish consulate in Toulouse, 150 miles away.

He joined a group of Poles and hired a truck. At the consulate, he was told to come back in a few days and get his, *ordre de mission* for Casablanca, which might help him get on a boat. With no money or contacts, he spent a night on a park bench and was told to go to the Cinema Pax that was owned by the Toulouse Socialist Party. He was instructed to tell them that he had been a member of the Young German Socialist League in Paris.

At the Cinema Pax, Rosenberg met Miriam Davenport, an American stranded in France. She was headed to Marseille and provided Rosenberg the address of her hotel. A few days later, France signed an armistice with Germany purporting to create an occupied zone and an unoccupied zone. The Vichy government agreed to surrender any German requested by the Nazis. The agreement was worded ambiguously and eventually would

be used to detain and deport anyone that the Nazis wanted.

Rosenberg headed for Marseille, the unofficial capital of the unoccupied zone. He tracked down Miriam Davenport and she agreed to let him stay in her room while he tried to sort out his immigration situation and looked for a job.

Rosenberg learned of an American named Varian Fry sent by the "Emergency Rescue Committee" (ERC) to arrange exit documents for a number of people likely to be rounded up by the Nazis. Fry was in need of staff and a courier and after a brief interview Rosenberg was offered a job.

In his role as a courier, Rosenberg was assigned the task of buying blank identification cards from government licensed tobacco stores. The card had to be filled out by the holder and then stamped and signed by the police to be valid. The ERC found a local artist who was able to recreate the official Vichy stamp.

In September of 1940 he was asked to accompany Fry and another assistant in an attempt to smuggle two famous authors and their wives across the Spanish border. The plan was to take a train to the town of *Cerbere* then walk through a restaurant that was situated between two train platforms avoiding passing through passport control.

French customs officials had stationed officers within the restaurant to turn anyone back who tried to pass through. Deterred, but not defeated, the group adjusted their plan. They decided to trek across the Pyrenees. It was a trip of roughly five miles as the crow flies, but it was across rough terrain and it involved a very difficult climb up and down the mountains. Further complicating matters was the age and fitness level of the individuals that were being smuggled out.

A march that should have taken a couple of hours ended up taking six, but all of the party arrived safely in the Spanish town of Portbou. Once there, the refugees were able to catch a train to Lisbon without further difficulties. The three ERC men returned to Marseille.

Rosenberg was now passing coded messages between Fry and the local Corsican mafia boss related to the mob's exchange rate for converting ERC dollars into French francs. The dollars were deposited into the mafioso's account in New York and the mob provided the francs to Fry in Marseille.

Rosenberg was seen leaving the mafia don's restaurant and stopped by a detective as he left. His story of making dinner reservations for his boss was plausible and he was released, but his name was now on record and he was watched more closely. The entire ERC was under surveillance. In August of 1941, Fry was expelled from France.

Rosenberg decided to leave France and join the Free French Forces in England. His plan was to get close to the Spanish border and then attempt to cross on foot disguised as a recreational mountain climber. He did not get very far when he was confronted by a pair of French gendarmes who wanted to see his permit to be in the area. He pleaded

ignorance, but he was taken into custody and held for two weeks awaiting trial. He was given probation and a fine, but he had—yet again—come to the attention of investigators. Dejected, but free, Rosenberg returned to Marseille.

Jean Gemahling, a fellow employee of the ERC, offered to use Rosenberg as a recruiting officer for the French Resistance in the town of Grenoble. He registered at the university to start identifying young people who were sympathetic to the cause.

The Resistance rented him a room in a widow's home and he was told to memorize the addresses of several mailboxes where he could drop off the names of his nominations for Gemahling to evaluate further. The young man took straight to his task, hanging out in cafes and bars located near the university and listening to political conversations without commenting.

On the morning of August 27, 1942 gendarmes knocked on the door to take Rosenberg to a detention camp in Venissieux. He began planning how to escape. A friendly guard informed him that he was bound for a labor camp in Poland and that it would not be advisable to try to escape this camp due to the high quality of the Senegalese soldiers that were in charge of perimeter security.

Rosenberg abandoned his plan of scaling the fence and looked about for weaknesses in the facility. He recalled, "survival is often a matter of luck, but being able to take advantage of good fortune depends upon alertness, preparedness, and constancy of intent."

He remembered Jean Gemahling had told him: "One could always fake insanity or severe illness, if every other way to escape seemed unfeasible ... it was easier to escape from a hospital than a prison."

He sought the help of an acquaintance from Paris who had studied medicine and happened to be in the same camp. She told him the details of the symptoms of *peritonitis* (a perforation caused by the rupture of an intra-abdominal organ that requires immediate surgery to repair) and how to fake them. Rosenberg collapsed on the ground, moaning in pretend agony, while his helper ran to get an orderly from the medical tent. He was placed on a stretcher and taken to the infirmary.

While the nurse was not watching, Rosenberg rubbed a thermometer furiously between his hands to feign a fever. The

thermometer indicated 104 degrees and fifteen minutes later, he was in an ambulance headed for the local hospital in Lyon. As he was wheeled into the hospital, he made mental notes of the layout: each exit door, stairways, windows and bathrooms. Before the information could be put to use, Rosenberg was placed on an operating table and anesthetized. He awoke the next day, having had his appendix removed.

He had stitches and had recently come out of surgery so he could not move much and he had no clothes or shoes to put on. Over the next few days Rosenberg cultivated sympathy from his French nurse. It turned out that she knew his acquaintance from the camp and Rosenberg discovered that the camp inmates were all Jews and that was why he had been placed there.

He decided that he had to trust the nurse enough to confide in her based on her seeming opposition to the Vichy government. She agreed to carry a letter to one of the dead drop mailboxes that he had been given by Gemahling. The message simply stated that he was in the hospital in Lyon.

While he awaited a response Rosenberg decided to get up and move around as much as he could. This was to get the hospital staff used to seeing him walking around and to get his body used to moving without tearing his stitches.

The day after the nurse delivered his note, Rosenberg was visited by a young priest from an organization called Christian Friendship who were cooperating with the Resistance. The priest gave him instructions for his escape. The following Sunday—visitors' day—at precisely 3p.m., Rosenberg was to walk into the bathroom that was located on the same floor as his hospital room. There, the priest would leave him a change of clothes in a laundry pail. He was instructed to put on the clothes and shoes and then he was to walk out the front door and there would be a bicycle that would be left out front of the entrance to the hospital wing in which he was housed. He was then to pedal to an address in Lyon where he would be safe. The plan worked perfectly.

When he was well enough to travel, Rosenberg was driven to a farm in Montmeyran run by a middle-aged woman named Anna Sayn. At the farm he was provided with a new identity and trained to gather intelligence about German installations along the Mediterranean coast of France.

The information would then be analyzed and forwarded to the Allies in London.

Rosenberg was trained over the next two months and provided with a new identity. He would be posing as a door-to-door salesman and he was trained to recognize German military uniforms and insignias and to accurately identify military equipment such as artillery pieces and tanks.

After training, Rosenberg went on business trips where he travelled from town-to-town pitching advertising space to store owners while collecting information. He spent time in bars and bistros where off-duty German soldiers hung out.

Each night, Rosenberg wrote down the observations he memorized and deposited notes in the network's mailbox in Valence. In the winter of 1943, the Germans deployed radio direction finding equipment to triangulate the source of illegal radio transmissions. The Valence Resistance staff were apprehended and never heard from again, but the organization was compartmentalized and Rosenberg was not identified.

The British supplied the Resistance with the means to harass isolated German garrisons and Rosenberg was moved to a unit that collected airdrops of weapons and explosives. Rosenberg and his cell would be notified to be at a specific location at a specific time carrying a reliable flashlight. They positioned themselves in the shape of a square and at a signal, pointed their flashlights skyward and turned them on. Once the drop was made the team would gather the equipment, load it onto trucks, then disperse and head back to their respective homes.

Rosenberg was also tasked with finding places for people to hide when they refused to comply with mandates to join Vichy France's compulsory labor force. He biked around the back roads looking for forest trails in isolated spots and scouted camp sites. When he found something promising, he biked back to Valence and dropped a note into one of the Resistance's mailboxes.

In June of 1944, shortly after the Allied invasion at Normandy, Rosenberg's contact informed him that his unit would be helping to support the invasion by harassing the Germans. They wanted him to join a *maquisard* group for training and then to operate as a part of a guerrilla force. He jumped at the chance and was on his way the next morning.

There were sixteen people in his maquisard. They lived in a small camp deep in the forest for ten days and the training consisted of: physical training, explosives, grenades, firearms, and basic first aid.

Rosenberg and several others were selected to go on a raid as an exam. The objective was to break into a supply depot and steal as much useful gear as they could carry off. They were successful. After that, they trained more intensely by day and performed more night missions such as loosening railroad track spikes and concealing land mines in bridge beds.

In July, the unit set out to ambush a column of German military vehicles along an isolated stretch of road. Ten maquisards were chosen for the raid and Rosenberg was one of them. They set up a linear ambush with machine guns anchoring both ends and Sten guns and grenades in the center. When the first vehicle of the convoy reached the far end of the kill zone, the guerrilla leader blew a whistle. The six members not crewing the machine guns threw grenades at each vehicle and then retreated through the forest as the machine guns covered their withdrawal. While breaking contact Rosenberg was hit

in the calf by a German bullet and had to be carried back to their truck. No one else was injured and the raid was deemed a success. Rosenberg, however, was out of commission for two weeks while his wound healed.

After he recuperated, Rosenberg was assigned a mission in support of Operation Dragoon. His unit was tasked with setting up a roadblock near the Chabeuil Airport in order to impede the German retreat from Allied forces. His unit moved into position, set up the roadblock, and waited.

Instead of Germans retreating, they encountered the reconnaissance company of the U.S. Army's 636th Tank Destroyer Battalion. The lieutenant in charge learned of Rosenberg's knowledge of the local German positions and of his fluency in: English, French, German, and Russian. Rosenberg came to their battalion headquarters and gave a report to their colonel who asked him if he would act as an interrogator for the 636th.

From August through October of 1944 Rosenberg was attached to the 636th gathering information from the local population as to the whereabouts of the Germans and accompanying them as they went about attacking German armored units.

On October 11, the jeep that he was riding in hit a land mine and was destroyed. He was ejected from the vehicle in the explosion and hit his head on the ground resulting in a large gash. Relative to the two men in the front seats, he and the radio operator were lucky. The driver lost his leg and the front passenger was killed. After three weeks in the hospital Rosenberg was released back to the 636th.

Rosenberg's time as a member of the Resistance came to an end and he was released from the U.S. Army to work for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Paris helping the millions of displaced refugees across Europe by providing food and other essentials to the camps that had been established to temporarily house them. Ultimately, Rosenberg emigrated to the United States where he became a professor. He was awarded the Legion of Honor medal from the French ambassador to the United States in New York City in 2017 for his service in France resisting fascism during the war. ✓

BIO

John Stevenson is a former police officer, U.S. Border Patrol agent and Federal Air Marshal.

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ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT BLUE ON BLUE

BY ADAM SCHOLL

With the prevalence of body cameras, we now have better access to videos of officer involved shootings than ever before in history.

This access has allowed us to capture some of the most heroic actions of our nation's law enforcement officers, as well as some of the most tragic blunders. Some of the most tragic incidents are what are commonly referred to as "blue on blue" shootings, where one law enforcement officer in the heat of the moment, unintentionally shoots another law enforcement officer. These situations are tragic not only because of the horrendous outcome, but because they are often avoidable. "Monday morning quarterbacking" is not fair, however, these situations are unacceptable.

I am a former law enforcement officer and during my career I was also responsible for training my agency's personnel in firearms, tactics, defensive tactics and a variety of other subjects that officers are required to be skilled in. I have been involved in many

"use of force" incidents during my career and still instruct U.S. Government personnel in a variety of subject matters directly pertaining to use of force.

I believe that anyone who works in a capacity as a law enforcement officer, should be trained to the highest possible standard with regard to use of force. Soldiers, armed citizens and law enforcement officers frequently need to apply very different tactics, but each can learn from the experiences of the others. "Blue on blue" shooting videos are widely available from officer's body cameras and CCTV alike. The common thread of all of these shootings is that they were almost all avoidable.

Poor tactics, and weapons manipulation can be blamed for a large majority of these shootings, but it is also my contention that some people are not cut out for law

enforcement work. Some individuals may have the desire to be law enforcement officers, but they lack the aptitude to become proficient in all the relevant skillsets that make a good cop. If the hiring process would acknowledge this simple fact, we could ensure that individuals who are being evaluated for the position are fit for duty both physically and mentally, prior to investing time and money into their training.

I believe there are three critical areas that can be improved upon to minimize the likelihood of blue-on-blue shootings. Those areas are: hiring, firearms training and tactics training.

HIRING

For a long time, police officers were high school graduates who often had little or no college education. What they lacked in formal

Someone who has worked in security, hospitality or any field that involves managing personalities will have skills to de-escalate and resolve conflicts.



education, they made up in “street smarts”. Some of the best cops I have ever worked with have spent zero time in a college classroom, but they certainly knew how to navigate their way around the city and violent neighborhoods. The current trend, however, is to hire college graduates, often with advanced degrees. I am all for education, but it seems as though many agencies are focused on the type gained in a college classroom and not in the real world.

Hiring officers who learned everything they know by listening to a college professor rather than from the practical experience of working in the real world is a recipe for disaster. There are university educated officers who have done a great job and had successful careers, but a college education by itself does not qualify one to be a law enforcement officer. I would prefer to hire someone who has worked in security, hospitality or any field that involves managing personalities and preventing conflict. I would award bonus points if they came from a background that involves managing personalities in an environment where violence was likely.

I spent many years managing security

teams in the nightclub industry before joining my law enforcement agency and the interpersonal conflict resolution skills I gained during that time served me well during my career. I knew how to get along with people from all walks of life and de-escalate some of the most contentious situations. I was involved in many violent encounters when de-escalation simply wasn't an option. My first fight was not in uniform, carrying a firearm on my hip, where the consequences could be fatal. Other officers I worked with who came from similar backgrounds or had served time overseas in our military generally had a cooler demeanor as well.

Young, recent college graduates were generally so inexperienced that they would often over or under react during times of stress. An academy can only do so much to prepare an individual for the real thing, but the more useful experiences you bring to the job, the better you are prepared. I believe that we need to reevaluate the current criteria used to determine an officer's suitability for the position. Education should still be considered, but perhaps less weight should be placed on degrees and more weight

on an individual's aptitude as it pertains to the position they seek to fill, and on their commitment to “supporting and defending the Constitution of the United States of America” and serving citizens.

FIREARMS

Most modern police academies provide less than two weeks of firearms training. That is roughly 80 hours of training with a lethal force tool that many young officers have never touched prior to their new job as a police officer. 80 hours may be sufficient for a 5-star student who picks things up quickly, but it is often inadequate for a 1-star student who has a greater learning curve. 80 hours is enough time to understand the basics as it pertains to safety and manipulation, but it doesn't leave much time for challenging the officer to employ the firearm as they must in the field.

Officers need to understand how to manipulate the firearm under stress with an elevated heart rate and distractions. They need to understand threat discrimination and when to shoot. Basic firearms courses generally focus on the mechanics of how

to shoot the weapon not *when* to shoot the weapon. Some agencies incorporate force-on-force scenarios to help bridge this gap and this can be highly valuable, but sometimes the scenarios are unrealistic and lack a clear learning objective. Firearms safety rules such as: *Never point a weapon at something you are not willing to destroy, keep your finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard until you have made the decision to fire and the weapon is oriented to the target, and be sure of your target, the environment around it and what is beyond it* is a common version of these rules. But without high-quality scenario training and decision games, they lack context and may not be implemented constructively or internalized. They are good ideas, but they must be taken to the “unconscious competence” level of conditioning.

Shooting at paper targets with “no shoots” in front or behind the targets does not prepare the officer for the reality of employing a weapon in a violent encounter by itself. Separating defensive tactics training and firearms training as if they take place in separate universes, does not prepare the officer for the situation where they will have to transition from a fist fight to a gun fight. It may be beneficial to learn intricate skills separately, but the ability to combine them appropriately and move back and forth between them should be practiced too.

We need to do a better job of dissecting real world incidents and adjusting training to make sure it is accomplishing its objective. Sometimes this assessment may also lead to an increase in training time for officers, both upon hire and annually. Agencies must factor this into their budgets and encourage training, rather than forgo it until something tragic happens. Training should be ongoing and preventative in nature, not reactive. Agencies must understand that failure to train an officer to perform the tasks they are charged with is a liability issue.

New hires should be more critically assessed on force-on-force skills during these blocks of instruction. If an officer needs to work on their writing skills, we can have supervisor's work with that individual throughout their career to help get them where they need to be. If an officer is not tactically sound when he or she hits the street, the consequences of their action or inaction could be lethal. Tactical training must emphasize this reality, and skilled instructors must be given the

latitude necessary to assist those who require additional training or eliminate those who have demonstrated they lack the ability to make constructive decisions under duress.

The scenarios soldiers and armed citizens face may not be identical, but each shooter has a similar need for competence. Individuals from each background can seek out high quality scenario based training and force-on-force training, in the private sector, at many locations across the country on their own.

TACTICS

Law enforcement academies are preparing an individual to wear a lot of hats during their career. In some jurisdictions the likelihood of an officer having to shoot another human being is minimal, but the consequences of failure at that moment are catastrophic. Simply put, it's the stakes not the odds.

I am not suggesting that every officer is going to need to shoot someone during their career, but I am suggesting that if that time comes, they had better be able to do so. Officers need to be physically and mentally prepared to take a life every day, and training needs to prepare them for this possibility. The better the training, the less likely officers are to use excessive force and when the time comes to use lethal force, officers should be able to do so with minimal risk to their fellow officers and the general public. Body cam footage shows officers who are inadequately trained grabbing a taser instead of a firearm and shooting someone unintentionally. Most of these situations are avoidable by selecting the right people for the job and training them to a higher standard.

Force-on-force training is an excellent tool, but only when used constructively. Without skilled oversight, these sessions may simply be adults playing Cowboys and Indians. Scenarios should be carefully crafted to ensure a clear learning objective and desired outcome. When officers gear up for Simmunition-based scenarios, they sometimes deteriorate into a full-on gun battle, void of any reality or learning objective. Tactical training is only as good as the instructor cadre delivering the training. Too many times when we get in a shoot house, we want to make every problem a gun problem. Because everyone is amped up and wearing protective gear, the propensity for the scenarios to become unrealistic is high. Every scenario should have a desired outcome and an acceptable outcome. The desired outcome is what you

would hope the students would do based on the training that they have received. The acceptable outcome is simply an outcome that accomplishes the objectives, but may not be exactly how the cadre envisioned it. There may be an ideal way to solve a problem, but there are often many other acceptable ways to get a comparable result. Tactics should be looked at like a field goal in football. Anything in-between the posts is acceptable, but there are also solutions outside of the posts that yield negative results.

Tactics training should be a crucial part of any law enforcement officer's academy. LEOs, soldiers and citizens training in tactics should walk away having demonstrated that they are able to find acceptable solutions to complex problems under duress.

Most of the fatal mistakes I have seen by law enforcement officers were made by individuals who probably shouldn't have even been there in the first place. Not everyone has the aptitude to wear all the hats needed to be a good officer. Law enforcement officers are charged with many tasks, and while threat discrimination is a small percentage of what they do, it is the part where mistakes made often lead to lives lost.

Soldiers, armed citizens and LEOs are human and will make mistakes. We need to ensure that we are trained to the highest possible standard so that these mistakes are less likely, and lives are not lost unnecessarily. There are many LEOs who are seeking additional training on their own time and dime and these officers are setting a standard that others should strive to live up to. I would like to see a culture where they are the baseline and not the exception to the rule. Next time *you* go to the gym, BJJ or the range, grab one of your teammates and show them the way. Create a culture with your peers where fitness, combatives and tactical training is the norm. Make others feel welcome to join you in these endeavors and when things go south, you will know that those coming to your aid are more capable because of your assistance. ✓

BIO

Adam Scholl (www.schollsecuritygroup.com) was an FBI and USMS Task Force Officer. Adam has worked for the US DoD as a fieldcraft instructor and currently works in the private security sector. He is also a Renzo Gracie BJJ Black Belt and a Krav Maga Black belt.

MOVING MONEY PRIVATELY

COLD WALLETS, HOT WALLETS AND HAWALA

BY KALIN WOLF

I was in Chennai on the way to meet a business owner about acquiring one of his satellite companies.

The businessman I was with was cautious about information of the acquisition leaking before the deal was consummated. He was reluctant to use his commercial bank to move the initial funds around for earnest money needed to seal the deal while we were there. On the drive to the restaurant where we were to meet the seller, I asked him how he would arrange the down payment needed to close the deal without using a bank to send funds from Indonesia. He replied he had already “wired” the funds through hawala. This was my first exposure to non-traditional forms of moving capital privately.

Upon our return to Jakarta, I was introduced to three gentlemen at three different locations and the hawala services were made available to me. Their “hawala” was a network of Indian money changers. They are connected in nearly every country across the globe. They own money changing shops, seemingly small and insignificant little kiosks all around a city. They appear as just another raggedy cash

changing station in a less developed country, but the reality was that these shops change millions of dollars per day in those tiny kiosks and they move even more around the world under a confidential ledger.

As a bank keeps a ledger of deposits, so does the hawala group. And just as with a bank, you may deposit the money anywhere in the world and withdraw it at any location in the world wherever there is a “branch”, or local hawala money changer. My friend had deposited a large sum of funds at a local hawala in Jakarta before we left. This cash was to be made available to him in Chennai, India upon his request. Unlike a bank, no pre-arrangement had to be made to withdraw large sums of cash from the appropriate “branch”. You simply showed up and your cash was waiting. By using the hawala network to move his funds abroad he kept his business private. It was at that point in my career that I became interested in those abilities.

My next lesson was in 2013 in San Francisco, California. I was there for a security

conference and my colleagues were talking about a new form of private money payments. It was digital and encrypted and decentralized. The group had all bought Bitcoin and were explaining the technical points of blockchain to me. My friend was the keynote speaker at DefCon and BlackHat security conferences. He knew code and IT security at a world class level. He was excited to tell me about this new form of money movement. Within an hour of listening to the table speak about it I told them I wanted to acquire some. I asked my friend Eric his opinion on the best way for me to purchase some. He opened his phone and went to <https://localbitcoins.com> and showed me how to buy with privacy.

We found a local seller within minutes and arranged to meet him in person. We met him in a public place, showed him the cash, he counted it, put it in his pocket and opened his phone and sent the BTC (Bitcoin) to my wallet. We stood there for a couple minutes chatting as the transaction finished and my wallet was credited with one-half a Bitcoin.



A USB thumb drive can serve as a private “cold wallet.”

The price was \$500 in cash. The wallets were anonymous, meaning I met him in person, gave him cash and he sent currency directly to my anonymous account from his anonymous account. The entire transaction was encrypted for security. I was amazed at this new form of moving money and making payments. I was sure this would catch on.

At that point I recognized the importance of blockchain, but only as far as I knew it was critical to combat counterfeit coins. I hadn't yet realized the other uses for the blockchain technology. I had, however, zeroed in on the privacy and security of the transaction and knew that crypto currencies were here to stay. A "wallet" is an account linked into the blockchain where you may deposit and withdraw digital currency. These are called "hot" wallets because they are on the internet and linked in to the network to facilitate trade and transfers in real time. You can access your hot wallet from any type of device that can open a web browser page. This includes laptops, smart phones, some dumb phones, Raspberry Pi's, home computers, smart watches, etc.

The convenience of a hot wallet is that you can easily access your account from anywhere in the world via an internet device, the down side is that your coins are kept online and can be stolen by hackers or an unscrupulous platform. These platforms act as banks and also as exchanges similar to a stock exchange. This means they are vulnerable to fraud and cyber-attacks just as any other online account is. With a hot wallet account your vendor (platform, bank, and exchange) is not overseen by the government or any other regulatory authority. In the complete private sector this is good for privacy, however, it must be noted that this leaves the standards open to the vendor as to how much security they have to protect your account from theft.

In the early days of Bitcoin there was zero government oversight or regulation. Most users had anonymous accounts set up online for hot wallets. Governments did not care for the complete privacy these hot wallets provided and decided to start regulating them. Through the years the U.S. government has added many restrictions on people getting hot wallets. You must now provide complete KYC (Know Your Customer) info to open or use an excising account online. All accounts are reported to the federal government's myriad of offices. Every agency will know you have an account and exactly how much is in there and

what moves through there. U.S. companies are mandated to turn over all customer information to the government. This has killed the privacy for users of cryptocurrencies and while many users traditionally trust the U.S. government, nearly all of the agencies with access to this data have leaked sensitive information at some time in the past, and one might assume that they may be compromised again in the future.

For this reason, many have started to use "cold" wallets. These are wallets that can accept payments and deposits as well as withdraw or send them, however they are not connected to the internet. They are "cold". An example is using a USB thumb drive as a cold wallet. A person can put all of their cryptocurrency in a file on a thumb drive. Because the money is digital and cold stored it can now be kept anywhere and remain private. Some put them in a safe, others in a safe deposit box at the bank, and others stash them away in their home. Using a cold wallet allows you to move your assets around with privacy. You can load your Bitcoin or other "alt coins" up in a thumb drive, put it in your pocket and fly to any destination. You could load up five Bitcoin on a thumb drive, fly to Nicaragua and buy your dream house without a trace of the money.

The dangers of a cold wallet are real also. Once you have placed your crypto into a cold wallet it is free from being hacked online and under most circumstances offline as well. The odds of someone getting your coins off of the thumb drive if it were taken from you is still extremely difficult, nearly impossible. For this reason, if you lose or forget your passcode to access the coins you will have lost them forever. This is very common actually, and it is estimated that nearly one quarter of the Bitcoin ever produced has been lost forever.

A plethora of stories are on the internet about someone losing their passkey and others losing their drive they cold stored it on. Someone threw away their old drive thinking it was junk. Others dropped it and lost it. Many forgot the passwords. Storing in a cold wallet is dangerous as you can physically lose your money the same as you can cash. What if you put a nice stash of crypto on a thumb drive and then died? No one would have a way to access it, and it would be forever gone.

Cash seizures in the "war on drugs" in the United States are common. Cash provides privacy for sure, however the sheer bulk of the capital is an issue. There is no limit to the

amount of money you can store on even a tiny thumb drive. Trillions of dollars can be cold stored on a single drive easily. People split the money up on to dozens of drives to move rather than transporting bulky cash. Cold wallets have been seized in illicit transactions too, but even when one is seized, the gaining entity cannot access the funds without the password.

Today, most countries in the world force you to turn in a KYC to open a new account. Any account already open will be locked until you do a KYC for the older ones. The U.S. government has coerced other countries to either deny U.S. citizens from opening an account or to do a KYC and report it to them. <https://exmarkets.com/trade/adax-usdt>, however, appears not to require KYC to this date and prospective users would have to determine if that meant privacy or if that meant a trap. There are few places left in the world to open an account without providing full identity information with documentation. Some people find that using a combination of an anonymous hot wallet and cold wallet can be the optimal tool to move capital around for business and personal privacy. Cold wallet crypto and a money changer global network are two options.

A Chinese virologist running afoul of the Communist Party of China, an Australian dissident trying to stay a step ahead of a concentration camp, or a Canadian refugee lucky enough to be travelling abroad when fascism was quietly introduced in that country are not the only people interested in financial privacy. Those who do not wish to be viewed as targets for crimes ranging from kidnap-for-ransom to fraudulent liens and frivolous lawsuits, anywhere in the world, have learned to become students of financial privacy. It is up to you to understand and comply with the statutes in your jurisdiction and to recognize the vulnerabilities of all techniques and technologies that you might consider for diversification. ✓

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.



-THE-
TRUSTED
NEWS
INITIATIVE
PROPAGANDA TACTICS IN 2022

BY JIM LeBLANC

The UK Cabinet Office, Institute for Government, recently published *MINDSPACE: influencing behavior through public policy*.

The report was written by a committee of governmental apparatchiks and academics, and whereas a civil servant possessing a respect for citizens as peers or as employers might feel their own powers to be limited by a restraining charter for governance, or merely by personal ethics, the writing of these individuals revealed no such inhibitions.

Like bratty teenagers who are convinced that they are the first to realize that the sales techniques of Jordan Belfort (“Wolf of Wall Street”) could be combined with the seduction techniques of Neil Strauss (*The Game*) and automated in technologies such as: Google, Facebook, and Twitter, they proudly proclaim the wonderful things they can do if they simply behave like a mirror image of the Communist Party of China.

They state: “For policy-makers facing policy challenges such as crime, obesity, or environmental sustainability, *behavioral approaches* offer a potentially powerful new set of tools. Applying these tools can lead to low cost, low pain ways of pushing citizens—or ourselves—into new ways of acting by going with the grain of how we think and act.”¹

A visible manifestation of this popular lack of recognition of limits on power is the Trusted News Initiative (TNI). Started in 2019, it forged a partnership between: Twitter, Microsoft, Associated Press, Agence France-Presse, Reuters, and the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, European Broadcasting Union (EBU), Facebook, Financial Times, First Draft, Google, The Hindu, and The Wall Street Journal to

centrally control the informational diet of viewers, listeners, and readers.² Billed as “fact checking”, this Orwellian program gives the opportunity for censors to make judgements on the opinions of others, while representing their own claims as “facts” without disclosing conflicts of interest.

TNI issued a warning in 2019 that “anti-vaxxers” were gaining traction across the internet and required intervention.³ Discussions about the source of the virus, early treatments, and the adverse effects of subsequently mandated pharmaceutical products were quickly suppressed by the coordinated TNI network when they originated from outside.⁴ It is now clear that many censored items were accurate and many promoted items were false and others were simply a matter of opinion.



They proudly proclaim the wonderful things they can do if they simply behave like a mirror image of the Communist Party of China.

PIXAABY - READELEMENTS

The *MINDSPACE* document encouraged:

- Condensing the relevant evidence into a manageable “checklist”, to ensure policy-makers take account of the most robust effects on our behavior.
- Demonstrating how behavioral theory can help meet current policy challenges, including full case studies of its application in the UK.
- Showing how government can build behavioral theory into its current policy-making practices.
- Exploring important issues around the need for public permission and the role of personal responsibility.

MINDSPACE cheerfully proclaims a nine item checklist for officials to exploit to manipulate citizen behavior that it claims to be “non-coercive”:

- Messenger: we are heavily influenced by who communicates information.
- Incentives: our responses to incentives are shaped by predictable mental shortcuts such as strongly avoiding losses.
- Norms: we are strongly influenced by what others do.
- Defaults: we “go with the flow” of pre-set options.

- Salience: our attention is drawn to what is novel and seems relevant to us:
- Priming: our acts are often influenced by sub-conscious cues.
- Affect: our emotional associations can powerfully shape our actions.
- Commitments: we seek to be consistent with our public promises, and reciprocate acts.
- Ego: we act in ways that make us feel better about ourselves.

Years ago, nations making up what has historically been called “the free world” were confronted with a choice. They could have disempowered the tools of propaganda and manipulation by exposing them in detail. But, *MINDSPACE* reports: “As we have seen, behavioral influences go well beyond the narrow remit of advertising. Policy-makers could seek to equip the citizen with an armory of techniques to resist the influences that swirl around them—lessons for our children in ‘unwanted influences and how to resist them’. Such ideas have merit, but they also have serious limitations, not least the fact that *many influences* (such as priming effects) *are quite hard to detect*.⁵ Thus it appears the authors of *MINDSPACE* advocated not

exposing the tools of totalitarians, but rather competing with them, and they apparently misunderstand their relationship to citizens as that of parent to child.

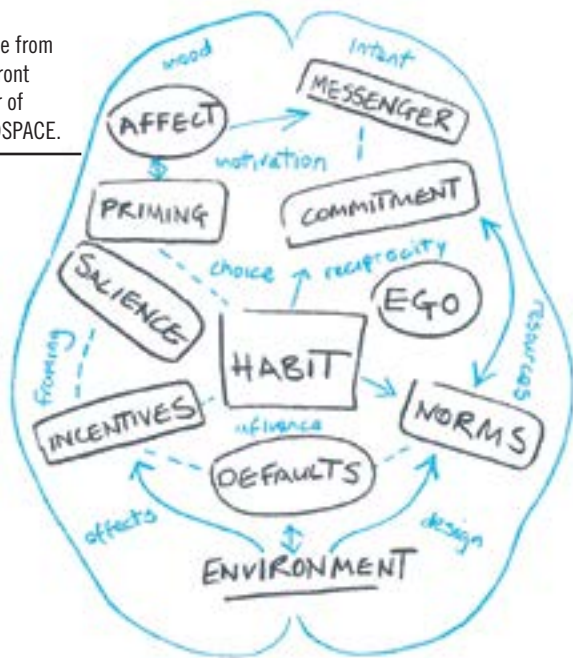
Subsequent to the release of *MINDSPACE*, members of the Scientific Pandemic Influenza Group on Behavior (SPI-B), a group of British scientists, confessed that public health officials were pursuing an agenda to control populations with fear. Members of SPI-B expressed regret about using psychological warfare (now combined with political warfare to form ‘cognitive warfare’ in contemporary military buzzwords) against their own citizens.⁶

According to “The Telegraph”, however: “SPI-B warned in March last year that ministers needed to increase ‘the perceived level of personal threat from Covid-19 [Wuhan Virus] because ‘a substantial number of people still do not feel sufficiently personally threatened.”

Gavin Morgan, a psychologist on the SPI-B team, now admits: “Clearly, using fear as a means of control is not ethical. Using fear smacks of totalitarianism. It’s not an ethical stance for any modern government.”⁷

Another scientist subsequently warned that: “people use the pandemic to grab power and drive through things that wouldn’t

Image from the front cover of MINDSPACE.



The use of big tech, social media and main stream media outlets to control your perception of reality is now a standard pattern of behavior.

happen otherwise...We have to be very careful about the authoritarianism that is creeping in.”⁸

In 2020, the Annual State of Mental Health in America reported that anxiety and depression nationwide hit an all-time high in the USA and that it is beginning to have devastating effects.⁹

According to Dr. Robert Malone, the inventor behind the nine original mRNA ‘vaccine’ patents, Anthony Fauci, Director of NIAID has waged cognitive warfare against the citizens of the nations historically recognized as “the free world”. Dr. Malone chronicles Fauci’s lies thus:

First his comments were that masks are not effective prevention against COVID-19. This was stated as fact, rather than admit that the USA had a mask shortage. After which he recommended people wear one or even two masks. The CDC backed up this mandate - long after data showed that the effectiveness of most masks was limited to 10% effectiveness, at best. Dr. Fauci then stated the spread of the virus was unlike anything he’s seen before. While data showed that the severity of the illness are much like the flu virus, except in the elderly and high-risk populations.

Another example of Fauci’s Noble Lies are his public statements regarding gain

of function research. The change in Fauci’s position over gain-of-function research in the last 18 months went from “it never happened” to “it would have been negligent not to fund the lab. Of course, as this lie happened to be about protecting himself, it actually doesn’t fit into the category of a noble lie - but just a lie to cover-up his own involvement.”¹⁰

The world’s foremost virologist continued:

Fauci began the vaccine campaign stating that it would require 60% of the population to be vaccinated to achieve herd immunity. He consistently nudged up the percentage of people required to be vaccinated to achieve what he calls herd immunity. He started at 60%, then went to 70%, 85%, 90% and finally over 100% vaccinated with boosters. Long after it was clear that the virus would be endemic, he was still advocating for herd immunity to push for vaccines, vaccines for children and vaccines mandates.¹¹

The use of big tech, social media and main stream media outlets to control your perception of reality is now a standard pattern of behavior. The Trusted News Initiative is just one example of this. This could be the freest, most prosperous, most egalitarian, most transparent and most decentralized era of human history, but having staked out a position more like that of Darth Vader than that of George Washington or Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., conspirators in the “Trusted News Initiative” appear to be convinced contemporary technologies can be used to force you to believe: “these are not the droids you are looking for”. It is not always clear who is using who and for what ultimate purposes, but it is clear that given an option to disempower the totalitarian tools of mass psychological manipulation and coercion by exposing them in detail, in all corners, and receiving *real* support; many officials have decided to compete with them instead and are happy to achieve nothing more than the façade of support, agreement, or consent.

It was said that Grigory Potemkin had

ornate phony portable villages erected along the banks of the Dnieper River in order to impress Russian Empress Catherine II during her journey to Crimea in 1787. According to the story, the impressive looking structures would be disassembled after she passed and—accompanied by role players—re-assembled farther along her route to impress her by deception. It is important to understand how much of the content on the most important subjects, arranged most prominently, on television and internet is also a ‘Potemkin Village’ and that the people most vocal about protecting you from it are often those most complicit in creating it. ✓

BIO

Jim LeBlanc is the owner of Contingency Planning Consultants, L.L.C. and is the former Vice President of the New Orleans Chapter of the InfraGard Louisiana Members Alliance. He previously served as the chief financial officer for a major chemical company for 23 years, and as a reserve deputy for his local sheriff’s office. He is author of Real Risk Management (Center for Security Policy, 2016).

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DEMOGRAPHIC JIHAD: CONQUEST WITHOUT AN ARMY

BY PAUL WILLIAMS

For the past three decades a group of Muslim scholars and activists have been actively pursuing a creative means to bring about the Islamic conquest of America.

If war is the attempted imposition of one's will on an adversary by force, Demographic Warfare may be considered conquest by demographics. The success of this undertaking, participants believe, is *qisma* - (a process of inevitability, or destiny).

One of the first modern Islamic scholars to articulate the potential for demographic domination in the United States was Ismail Raji al-Faruqi, the son of wealthy Palestinians, who became a professor of religion at Temple University in Philadelphia in 1968. Witnessing the first sizable waves of Muslim immigrants to arrive in the wake of the Six Day War, he wrote: "Nothing could be greater than this youthful, vigorous, and rich continent [North America] turning from its evil past and marching forward under the banner of *Allahu Akbar*."¹ Al Faruqi went on to list the following five reasons why the newly arrived Muslim immigrants should become activists:

1. Activism will assuage any guilt for settling in the land of the *kafirs*, because Allah was leading them to become *da'iyya* (missionaries).
2. They will see America through Islamic eyes and realize that its culture is inferior.
3. They will experience a feeling of personal worth since they will be performing the will of Allah.
4. The Islamic vision would provide the immigrants with necessary criteria for making American society conform to the will of Allah.
5. They will come to experience a level of attachment to the United States since they are transforming it into an Islamic nation.

Immigrants, however, must constantly remain focused on their homeland, so that Allah will permit them to return there and not be assimilated into the American way of life.²

Shortly before he was murdered in 1986 by a member of the Muslim Student Association, al-Faruqi wrote: "If you look upon this [the arrival of Muslim immigrants in the United States] as an event in world history, you will see that Allah has prepared the course of history to welcome you in the West. By bringing you here, Allah has carved out a vocation for you, a new mission, and this mission is to save the West."³

THE MUSLIM STUDENT ASSOCIATION

The concept of demographic conquest was advanced by three Arab students—Ahmed Totanji, Jamal Barzinji, and Hisham al Talib, who formed the Muslim Student Association (MSA) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, in 1963.⁴ Two years after its founding it listed thirty-eight chapters and gained a representative on the board of the Federation of Islamic Organizations of the United States and Canada.⁵

There was a substantial difference between the MSA and other international student organizations. Its members espoused the radical doctrines of Muslim Brotherhood godfather Sayyid Qutb and Mawlana Mawdudi, a founder of modern Islamism, and were proponents of a combined Sunni / Shi'a universal caliphate.⁶ Mawdudi sought the destruction of secular governments and the elimination of the rights of unbelievers.⁷ He

Editor's Note: The PLA strategy document *Unrestricted Warfare*¹ identifies Financial Warfare, Regulatory Warfare, Media Warfare, and Immigration Warfare as key lines-of-effort in contemporary power contests. The tidal wave of illegal immigration across America's southern border demonstrates evidence of planning, coordination, and organizational infrastructure. As Americans begin to recognize an ever more blatant political warfare environment, studying the tactics of *Unrestricted Warfare* is urgent. Practiced by many state and non-state actors. "Demographic Jihad" (reprinted from *The Counter Terrorist* magazine with permission) is an exposé of one adversary's implementation of some of these tactics.

1. <https://www.c4i.org/unrestricted.pdf>

wrote: "Islam requires the earth—not just a portion, but the whole planet ... because the entire mankind should benefit from the ideology and welfare program [of Islam] ... Towards this end, Islam wishes to press into service all forces which can bring about a revolution and a composite term for the use of all these forces is 'Jihad'... the objective of the Islamic 'jihad' is to eliminate the rule of an un-Islamic system and establish in its stead an Islamic system of state rule."⁸

The MSA opposed assimilation within America's secular culture by adopting the Muslim Brotherhood motto: "We are Muslims first, and Muslims last, and Muslims forever. We should live as Muslims and we should die as Muslims."⁹

The new organization was funded, almost entirely, by the Muslim World League, a Saudi organization established to encourage conversion to Salafism through *da'wab* (proselytization). Salafism (used here as synonymous with Wahhabism) is an austere form of Sunni Islam that attempts to affect a return to what its adherents believe to be unadulterated Islam, as practiced by Muhammad and his first followers. In order to achieve this objective, the Salafists seek to strip what they see as *bida*, or innovations, from the practice of Islam as it has developed over the centuries. According to Salafists, only pure Islam can solve the political, economic, and social issues that beset the Muslim community (*ummah*). This accounts for their insistence that all Muslim societies must be governed by *shari'ah* (Islamic law).¹⁰

With the creation of more chapters on American campuses, more millions flowed into the MSA's coffers. By 1971, the group set up headquarters at the Al-Amin Mosque in Gary, Indiana. Four years later, the MSA purchased a large farm in Plainfield, Indiana, and established a general secretariat of full-time workers. Departments were created for education and publication, training, public relations, administration, and finance. By 1976, the finance department gave rise to the North American Islamic Trust, which held title to MSA properties including three hundred newly created mosques.¹¹

In subsequent years, a number of Islamist organizations would grow out of MSA, whose website now proclaims: "MSA National was the precursor of ISNA [the Islamic Society of North America], ICNA [the Islamic Circle of North America], MAYA [the Muslim Arab Youth Association], IMA [the Islamic Medical Association of North America], AMSS [the Association of Muslim Social Scientists], AMSE [the Association of Muslim Scientists and Engineers], MYNA [Muslim Youth of North America], Islamic Book Service, and the North American Islamic Trust."¹²

As the MSA continued to sprout branches, American Islamist writers continued to advance the notion of demographic jihad. One of the most influential of these writers was Shamim A. Siddiqi, a Pakistani who arrived in 1997 to form the Forum of Islamic Work in Brooklyn. Siddiqi believed that most Americans had the wrong conception of Islam, since they viewed it as a religion. "Islam," he wrote, "is a *Deen* (a way of life) not a religion, as the West mostly understands it. It is an ideology, a code of conduct that governs the entire spectrum of human life both individual and collective, from birth to death. It regulates all the aspects of human life—personal and private, social and cultural, economic and political, war and peace, trade and commerce, human rights and obligations, national and international affairs, moral and spiritual bonds. Nothing lies beyond its domain."¹³ For this reason, he concluded, no true Muslim could assimilate within American culture. "It's [the Dawah program] call on The Muslims of America to decide once and for all that they are to live in the country like true Muslims as enjoined by Allah and his Prophet or perish in this permissive society like vermin."¹⁴

Siddiqi maintained that the Islamic takeover of the United States was imminent. The vast majority of Americans, he argued, remain

hungry for the Islamist message, since it "pinpoints the shortcoming of capitalism, elaborates the fallacies of democracy, [and] exposes the devastating consequences of the liberal lifestyle."¹⁵ A substantial number of Americans, he argued, are perplexed by moral turpitude that surrounds them at work, at play, and even within the privacy of their living quarters. They decry gay rights, same-sex marriages, abortion, pornography, illicit drugs, lawlessness, radical feminism, and promiscuity and will welcome *shariah* as the law of the land. The process of Islamization, the scholar added, can be accelerated by the migration of Muslims to certain states and municipalities, where they can establish political-action groups, lobby for Islamic interests, and elect their own candidates to local, state, and federal office.¹⁶

Moreover, Siddiqi pointed out that the United States *permits* Islamists to pursue their political conquest without the necessity of violence. The Constitution, Siddiqi maintained, guarantees governmental neutrality toward religion and allows making North America an Islamic nation without fear of political or military resistance.¹⁷ The courts, he writes, have proven to be an important ally in the process of permitting the takeover, granting concession after concession to Muslim activists:

*The United States is a democratic country. There is freedom of speech, freedom of expression and freedom of movement for every individual. These freedoms provide the opportunity to individuals or a group of people to profess, practice and propagate any ideology of their choice. ... To this extent, the Muslims of America will be free to mobilize themselves and carry out the program of Dawah Ilallah to every nook and corner of America. There will be nothing to stop them.*¹⁸

THE STEPS

In *Methodology of Dawah Ilallah in American Perspective*, published in 1989, Siddiqi advised his fellow Islamists to adopt the following measures:

1. *The promotion of Islamic rituals and customs in public schools and institutions.* This has entailed the permission of Muslim students to recite the *basmallah* in classrooms, the broadcast of calls to prayers over loudspeakers on college campuses and within places of employment, and the installation of prayer rooms and foot baths in airports and publicly owned buildings.

2. *The demand of special privileges for Muslims.* This includes public support for Islamic schools, mosques, and civic centers, the inclusion of Muslims in quotas, affirmative-action plans, and the insistence upon special allowances for Muslim employees, including their right to retreat from their work stations at designated times of the day for prayer.

3. *The restriction of rights of others.* This consists of penalties for those who dare to show disrespect for the Koran and tenets of the Muslim religion, the curtailment of critical analysis of Islam by "Occidentalists" ("non-Muslim scholars"), and the prohibition of activities that are offensive to believers.¹⁹

Siddiqi anticipated Islamists gaining control of the White House and the corridors of executive, legislative, and judicial power before 2020.²⁰

During his stay in the United States, Siddiqi served as the director of the *Dawah* and Publications Department at the Islamic Law Council of North America (ICNA). The ICNA, which remains the largest Islamic organization in the United States, was an outgrowth of the Muslim Student Association (MSA) and, in turn, the Muslim Brotherhood,²¹ which came to adopt the Pakistani scholar's plan for the Islamic transformation of America.²²

A CONFIDENTIAL MEMO

The Muslim Brotherhood's project for the conquest of America was revealed in a document titled "An Explanatory Memorandum on the General Strategic Goal for the Group in North America," which came to light during the 2007 trial of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, the largest Islamic charity in the United States. The memorandum had been written by Dr. Mohamed Akram Adlouni, a former director of the United Association of Studies and Research in North Virginia. It received the unanimous endorsement of the Muslim Brotherhood's *shura*, or "planning council," on May 22, 1991.²³

In the document, Adlouni wrote that Muslims "must understand that their work in America is a kind of grand jihad in eliminating and destroying the Western civilization from within and sabotaging its miserable house by their hands so that Allah's religion is victorious over all other religions." This task, Adlouni maintained, can be accomplished by the slow and steady process of "absorption"—a kind of reverse assimilation by which Muslim immigrants and converts incrementally

impose their values and, ultimately, their laws upon others.²⁴

The Islamization of America, Adlouni continued, is not a fantastical goal but an achievable objective: “The U.S. Islamic arena is full of those in waiting. If we ask for money, a lot of it would come, and if we ask for men, they would come in lines. If we examined the human and financial resources, the Ikhwan [Muslim Brotherhood] alone owns in this country, we and others would feel proud and glorious. And if we add to them the resources of our friends and allies, those who circle in our orbit and those waiting on our banner, we would realize that we are able to open the door to settlement and walk through it seeking to make Almighty [Allah’s] word the highest.”²⁵

Adlouni called upon the Muslim Brotherhood to create charities and nonprofit organizations to further the cause of Islam in America. Such organizations, he said, can be used as battering rams to break down all obstacles to the ascent of Islam that may be raised by government officials and petty bureaucrats. Adlouni wrote: “We must say that we are in a country which understands no language other than the language of the organizations, and one which does not respect or give weight to any group without effective, functional, and strong organizations.”²⁶ He noted that many Islamist organizations are already in place: “All we need is to tweak them, coordinate their work, collect their elements and merge their efforts with others, and then connect them with the comprehensive plan we seek.”²⁷

BRAVE NEW WORLD

According to Adlouni the conquest of America will not occur overnight. He does expect that Muslims in the United States will form their own political party to place devout believers in positions of power, operate their own television network, publish their own newspapers, oversee the curricula in public schools and colleges, establish Islamic universities to train Islamic scholars and teachers, set up an “Islamic Central Bank” that will provide interest-free loans to all believers, institute Muslim attorneys’ societies to champion the cause of Islam, and create a “Central Islamic Court” that will establish Islamic law throughout the land.²⁸

Of interest is the fact that the Saudi government has dispatched over 15,000 Tablighi Jamaat missionaries to inner-cities throughout the US. The success of these missionaries, including Hafis Mahbub, Ali

Abdur Rashid, and Sheikh Mubarek Ali Gilani, has resulted in the creation of such groups as Dar ul-Islam, Jamaat ul-Fuqra (aka The Muslims of the Americas), and the National Ummah Movement.²⁹ The Tablighis also succeeded in establishing the Muslim prison ministry. At present, 90% of all U.S. converts to Islam are African Americans and 60% are converted in prison.³⁰

Could the plan to conquer by demographics succeed? Consider the following:

The US fertility rate is now below 2.1 per woman.³¹ This statistic does not hold true for the average Muslim American woman who displays a fertility rate of 2.8.³²

“Diversity” visas are granted to diversify the immigrant population in the United States, by selecting applicants from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States.³³ In 1992, nearly 50,000 Muslims arrived in the U.S. and received permanent residency status. In 2009, that annual number soared to 115,000.³⁴ A GEO report released by Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Joe Lieberman (ID-CT) and Ranking Member Susan Collins (R-ME) show that half of the 12 million U.S. illegal immigrants have entered the country legally but have overstayed their visas. Many of the over-stays are from Islamic countries. Five of the 9/11 hijackers overstayed their visas, and GAO found that 36 of the roughly 400 people convicted of terrorism-related charges since September 2001 had overstayed their visas.³⁵ In addition to the legal and illegal Muslim immigrants, 80,000 refugees entered this country under resettlement programs to date. Nearly 75,000 came from Islamic countries.³⁶

Islamists do not recognize the legitimacy of other faiths. Some believe, “there is a morally necessary, legally and religiously obligatory state of war, until the final triumph of Islam over unbelief.”³⁷

The result, according to Islamists, is providential. America, they maintain, will become a Muslim nation by 2050.³⁸ ✓

BIO

Dr. Williams (Ph.D. of philosophical theology) is author of: The Vatican Exposed, The Al Qaeda Connection, and The Day of Islam. His latest book is Crescent Moon Rising: The Islamic Transformation of America (Prometheus, 2013). Williams served as a consultant (CI-247) to the FBI. His work resulted in multiple terrorism related arrests and convictions.

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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: americasfrontlinedoctors.org) 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.



DR. SIMONE GOLD

Simone Gold, MD, JD, FABEM, is a board-certified emergency physician, a Stanford trained attorney, and is founder of America's Frontline Doctors (americasfrontlinedoctors.org). AFLDS doctors were among the first to pierce propaganda narratives with actionable guidance for the use of medications like Hydroxychloroquine and Ivermectin to prevent hospitalization from COVID-19 and to connect citizens with doctors online to obtain life-saving prescriptions.

AFLDS attorneys facilitated getting army flight surgeon whistleblower LTC Theresa Long's bombshell affidavit (see Tactics and Preparedness #96) admitted into federal court. AFLDS filed an Amicus Curiae brief with the Supreme Court prior to the court's historic ruling against COVID injection mandates and AFLDS vowed to fight for medical workers facing similar unethical mandates until their freedom is also restored. In January 2022, AFLDS and attorney Thomas Renz enabled military whistleblowers to provide evidence from the Defense Medical Epidemiology Database to Senator Ron Johnson showing: 300% increase in cancer diagnoses, 269% increase in myocardial infarction, 467% increase in pulmonary embolisms, and 1000% increase in neurological disorders correlating *not* with the introduction of COVID-19, but correlating with the introduction of the partially tested and euphemistically named COVID "vaccines".¹

A great deal of coordination and expense is evident in the proliferating COVID Information Operations². Despite slander, smear campaigns, and threats, Dr. Gold has

courageously challenged the legitimacy of mask mandates, "lockdowns", and "vaccine passports" that require free men and free women to obtain permission to move around and participate in a free market economy from a central planning authority. And as mandates that violate statutes and standards based on the Nuremberg Code have been used to force non-compliant flight crews out of cockpits, and non-compliant commercial truckers off highways AFLDS continues to fight for freedom and to reverse these acts of sabotage to supply chains. AFLDS doctors were among the first to identify significant lies from the Chief Medical Advisor to the President, Anthony Fauci.

CDC data confirmed that COVID-19 has better than a 99% survival rate with most victims reporting minor symptoms and many unaware they ever had it. Outside Sweden where there is superior health and no mandates, what is the motive for inexplicable COVID policies throughout the world? Outside Florida where there is superior health and no mandates, what is the motive for inexplicable COVID policies throughout the USA?

A 2009 Department of Justice press release stated: "Pfizer paid \$2.3 billion, the largest health care fraud settlement in the history of the [DOJ], to resolve criminal and civil liability arising from the illegal promotion of certain pharmaceutical products."³

In November 2020 Brook Jackson, a supervisor involved in Pfizer COVID vaccine trials came forward as a whistleblower stating that research included "falsified data". While Pfizer denies this, she submitted documents,

photos, audio recordings and emails to the British Medical Journal.⁴

The media slogan "follow the science" that was widely used to give the misimpression that an appeal to authority fallacy was actually an application of science may need to be replaced by the investigator's slogan "follow the money".

Your investigation must evaluate both the claims of officials and their partners in the pharmaceutical industrial complex as well as reviewing the censored side of the debate from independent medical experts like Dr. Simone Gold. Like Dr. Robert Malone (@rwmalonedmd), the inventor of the mRNA technologies used in COVID injections who was censored from Twitter, you can find Dr. Simone Gold's daily news leads on Gettr: @drsimonegold. ✓

NOTES

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Ed.: Independently confirm all medical advice with a qualified physician who prioritizes scientific rigor above political directives, revenue streams, and groupthink.