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July 2020



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Dear friends of GTI and ATP...

... during the last weeks we didn't write a statement in social media, and we did not comment on any events that caused so much turmoil and harm to what we believe the United States stands for.

We were closely and respectfully monitoring the course of events over the last few weeks to see which direction recent events would take. It is obvious that the pictures, voices and news during these crucial days will change our country forever.

Now, it is our choice to do what Americans have done for centuries and for what we are best known all over the world: overcoming challenges, embracing change, being honest, getting better, succeeding and standing for the rights and the freedom our founders had in mind when they started a new age of freedom, prosperity and hope with three simple but powerful words: "We the people..."

We at GTI and ATP believe in the right to protest any and all civil wrongs. But we do not support using it as an excuse to kill, maim, and destroy.

Now, we see a clear agenda at work that will harm our brothers and sisters in uniform who we love, support, and train. This agenda worries us deeply because we are proud of their bravery and the sacrifices they are ready to shoulder to save American lives and to keep their communities safe... every day, every night.

There is a hidden war going on against the best of us, against those who are willing to put their own lives on the line to make sure Americans, their families, and their dreams are safe and worth fighting for.

When our brothers and sisters are declared as enemies only because they wear a uniform and only because they have a passion to make a difference, this is the day we speak up and step in...

Here is our clear message to the latest agenda of stupidity that we have been bearing for too long now:

Eliminating the police from any city is preposterously stupid. Law and order are what

make our constitutional republic work and insure equality for all. If that happens, citizens will and should either flee or create a militia to patrol their own streets. Otherwise, anarchy will rule.

We believe in God, in God-given rules, in the American Constitution, in the very simple but timeless values of love, family, law, democracy, equality, the need for safety and the ability to dream big and strive for a better future...

But we also know that evil is a part of life. And as much as we would like to hug trees and throw flowers all day long, we know that we have to set limits for those who do not respect our values or who wish to do harm to those who cannot defend themselves. We will always stand up against this evil.

As Ronald Reagan once said: "We must reject the idea that every time a law's broken, society is guilty rather than the lawbreaker. It is time to restore the American precept that each individual is accountable for his actions!"

Let's become a nation of great individuals again that follows greatness rather than hate, blame, anarchy, greed, and the destruction of the American dream.

Our brothers and sisters in blue are the invisible heartbeat that keeps our cities alive while Americans can work, sleep, laugh, love, pray or just enjoy life... our police deserve better than this. Let's make it work.

Please, remember: Just a few good men, a few simple and easy to follow rules, common sense and the words "We the people"... made America the greatest country in the world.

We can do it again. United in common sense, we will leave this war of ideologies in our streets behind, and we will become the great nation again that everybody loves and will be proud to be a part of. It doesn't take much: Just remembering who we are and where we come from.

We are proud of you brothers and sisters in any uniform, in any town and on any shift. And we will always be there for you.





CALENDAR 2020

GTI TRAINING

GTI Training Calendar 2020

Call 803-259-1935 or Email: info@gtitraining.org

JULY 2020: Please, call our office for training in July

AUGUST 2020

AUG 17 - AUG 21 SWAT Team Leader Course (Barnwell, SC)

AUG 31 - SEP 04 Public Order Management (Columbia, SC)

SEPTEMBER 2020

SEP 07 - SEP 11 Public Order Management (Barnwell, SC)

SEP 18 - SEP 20 Event: Third Coast Airsoft: Operation Iron Fury (Milsim) (Barnwell, SC)

SEP 21 - SEP 27 DHS Basic SWAT (Barnwell, SC)

OCTOBER 2020

OCT 07 - OCT 08 Joint Operations Center Exercise (Barnwell, SC)

OCT 12 - OCT 16 Basic Sniper (Barnwell, SC)

OCT 17 - OCT 21 Advanced Sniper (Barnwell, SC)

OCT 23 - OCT 25 Event: 2020 Snipers Unknown Challenge (Barnwell, SC)

OCT 30 - NOV 01 Event: MilSim West: The Caspian Siege (Milsim) (Barnwell, SC)

ADVANCED SWAT: Please, call our office!

GTI LEGION JULY - AUGUST 2020:

JUL 18 Gunfighter Training Pistol (Barnwell, SC)

AUG 01 Gunfighter Training Carbine Phase 1

AUG 15 Gunfighter Training Pistol Phase 2

AUG 29 Gunfighter Training Carbine Phase 2



Ralf Kassner

CEO Wodan Security • Former GSG9

Special operations tactics to counter simultaneous attacks



Top: Ralf Kassner

Berlin... 18:03: The first emergency call comes in. A bomb explodes near the entrance of a popular and highly crowded summer festival in the city. Dozens dead. Hundreds injured.

Berlin... 18:06: Incoming reports about several men randomly stabbing passengers in a Berlin city subway station. Simultaneously, videos on social media show attackers stabbing people on the streets of Berlin. It's unclear if the attackers have left the subway or if there is more than one group of attackers.

Berlin... 18:16: Shots fired at the Berlin IMAX cinema complex. More frantic calls flood emergency hotline numbers. A group of armed men have opened fire on the movie-goers. The attackers are everywhere in the building: in the entry hall, on the floors and in the crowded projection rooms.

Berlin... 18:24: A live stream on social media shows a well-known Fortune 500 Company CEO on the stage of a business congress in Berlin. Masked men hold him hostage at gunpoint. He reads a message from a small piece of paper. "... I will be executed within the next 20 minutes to show the world..."

Surely, this attack on Berlin is only hypothetical.

Hypothetical, yes. Impossible? Hardly.

Europe's Unique Lessons Learned in Counter-Terrorism

It could happen. It's not impossible. European jihadist groups have demonstrated again and again that they can plan and conduct complex attacks on our metropolitan areas.

They are capable of attacking in multiple groups, using various forms of attack, and they can execute their terror operations nearly simultaneously in different areas of a city. While Berlin was hypothetical, the attacks on London in 2005, Paris in 2015 and Barcelona 2017 were not.

Europe's current threat environment means that we must always be prepared to counter complex scenarios where multiple waves of attacks at separate sites are possible parameters.

We can never ever allow ourselves to underestimate:

1. the situation
2. the dynamic of a situation
3. nor our enemy





But counterterrorism specialists can't only think about large-scale, citywide events. Understanding the principle of "multiple attacks" and "unknown parameters in dynamic situations" also matters for counterterror attacks on a single site event.

Another scenario, same principle:

You are a close protection service member, hired to travel with a DAX-30 CEO to a small town at the Cote d'Azur, France for a business congress.

Out of the blue, a few simple, but effective pipe bombs explode in the parking lot in front of the hotel.

A few minutes later, two armed men shoot tourists on the beach. Three guys enter the hotel lobby and stab random tourists to death right in front of you.

What you may have missed in all the confusion and panic were the two heavily armed guys sneaking towards the door

where the business congress is taking place and where your VIP has just entered the stage to give his speech. The mayhem provides the armed men with just the cover they need to make their attack.

This scenario is basically the same as the Berlin scenario. Only the scale of the event is different. The tactics of the terror attack are the same: The attackers caused distractions by attacking multiple sites in a short period of time. They hide in the chaos, all while heading towards the main goal of the attack.

If you get too distracted by trying to follow or understand an "outside" situation, you may miss the "inside" situation, the real threat, that is evolving right in front of you.

You are missing it, because you have fallen into the trap your enemy intentionally has set up for you. Don't underestimate the bad guys' will and capacity to deceive you, to keep you confused and distracted.

Understanding this battle of minds allows you to develop an effective combat mindset that is focused on our priority mission parameter.

The participants of Wodan Security events always train in dynamic and evolving scenarios with multiple implications that must be understood and anticipated to get the training mission done.

Our training has a clear focus on:

1. Maintaining overall operational flexibility all the time.
2. Prioritizing and following clear mission parameters even in chaotic environments and dynamic situations,
3. Effective team building skills. And Communication!

Weapon manipulation, tactics and shooting skills are equal-weighted in our approach, but they follow our definition of an effective combat mindset and clear focus of a mission's priority.



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Talon Wilkinson

Tactical Tracking Training School

Tracker Training Misconceptions in Law Enforcement



Top: Talon Wilkinson

In the past, tracking was a skillset only possessed by those who had received training in the military or was minutely discussed in woodland courses that covered a variety of other primary topics.

In the present, visual tracking has grown in popularity in the law enforcement community over the past decade and can now be found from a variety of training venues and vendors across the globe.

As the desire to learn to track has increased in the law enforcement community, so has the misconceptions about the process, the skill set, and the benefits trained trackers can offer their agency.

One of the most frustrating expressions we hear as Tracking Instructors from within our own community is “Tracking is Tracking.”

While it is true that the fundamentals of tracking are the same no matter what terrain or environment you are applying them to; the phrase is usually said to dismiss other venues of training.

That line of thought is detrimental to the industry. We as Tracking Instructors should be encouraging our students in the Law Enforcement community to seek as much training as possible,

whether it is from our own company or others. You would never hear a Firearms Instructor or SWAT Instructor say that their course was the only course that officers needed to take to be proficient in that skill, and tracking should be no different. Basic tracking fundamentals only provide the student the base knowledge to track.

After a five-day course, the officer should feel confident that tracking works and is real. The officers should feel confident that they can track an individual through varying terrains, but the officers should also realize that to become a proficient tracker they will need as much training as possible in the months and years to come.

Tracking Instructors bring unique experiences and lessons learned to the classroom and field exercises. Those experiences are as valuable to the officers as the lesson plan itself, and further proves that the more training





you can expose yourself to, the better you can and will be as a tracker.

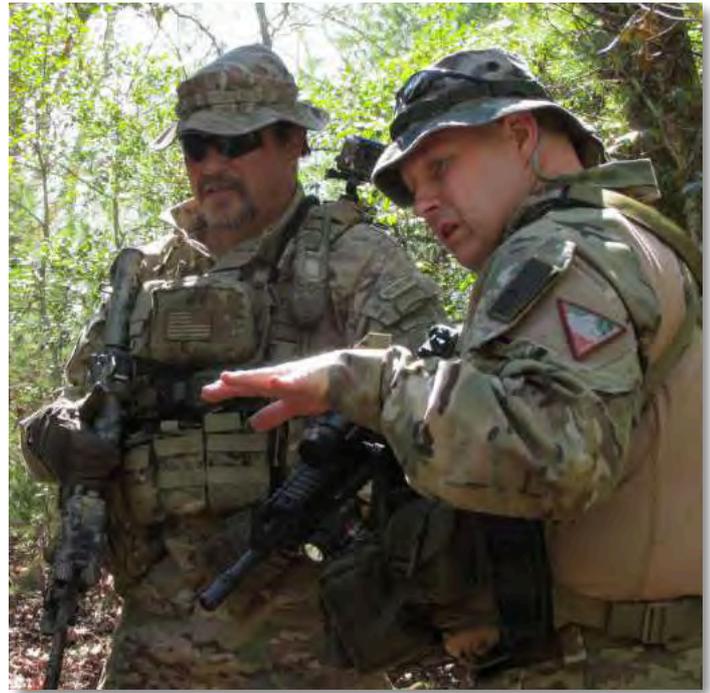
Another misconception is that visual tracker training is an attempt to replace the K9 tracking unit at your agency. This is simply not true.

If your agency has a robot for EOD do you throw out your bomb tech? The answer is obvious in that circumstance and it should be the same when it comes to Dog and Visual tracking units.

A K9 Officer who also has the chance to attend visual tracking courses can see his success rate with his dog increase substantially.

We have seen K9 handlers, who log their successes with their dog, improve their finds with their dog by over two hundred percent. This is an amazing testament to the value visual tracking brings to simply help confirm that the dog is or is not on track by observing visual tracking indicators along the route.

In other circumstances, the value of being able to continue the follow up once the dog reaches his burnout stage and can no longer lead the track by deploying tactical tracking TTPs with trained trackers on the K9 search team can become an instant force multiplier that offers a seamless transition from K9 to visual tracking thus helping the officers close the time/ distance gap and increase their chances of success.



The biggest misconception with tracking is one of the hardest to defeat; the thought that tactical tracking courses are only for specialized teams.

While the name of the course may be Tactical Mantracking for Law Enforcement the fact is that the “tactical” style of tracking is using the Rhodesia or Macro method as opposed to the micro or step-by-step method used by many civilian search and rescue operations.

Tactical tracking is a vital tool to all law enforcement officers and with the right approach and attitude the observation and tracking skills learned in these courses can be used for so much more than the hypothetical multi-day manhunt or ten-mile follow up on escaped inmates.

Tracking can and has been utilized by law enforcement on patrol for locating missing children, locating the route used by suspects on B&E’s, investigating false claims of robbery (noticing the victim’s trackers were the only ones approaching the vehicle who’s stereo was “stolen”), as well as evidence collection to help link a suspect to multiple crimes through footprint/shoe print analysis.

The heightened awareness that tracker training brings to officers who embrace the training and buy in to the mindset needed to become a tracker has been recognized by past students around the world as invaluable; and when the need arises for a group of trained trackers for

that large manhunt it is nice to have your own team of trained trackers instead of sending a team to training after the fact.

In North Carolina, one of the best tracking teams in the state was formed after a manhunt gone-wrong. When we met the students on day one of their level one course they said “we are here because our Sheriff saw our neighboring counties tracking team and decided next time this happened he didn’t want to have to call them for help, he wanted us to be the county others called for help when they had a situation.”

That statement hit home for our cadre. After that team completed three levels of tracker training with our team, we are proud to say they have successfully tracked and found a missing nursing home patient with dementia who was naked and nearly an exposure casualty.

They have tracked fleeing suspects from their own and surrounding counties that flee into the swamps, as well as all of the incidents that

tracking has been used that do not make it into the headlines of the local news.

With an increasing portion of the law enforcement community embracing tactical tracking over the past several years, it is important to educate yourself on your options for training.

The experiences of your instructors, the past performance and AARs from those in your community who have attended the training, and to be sure you are training in as many environments and terrains as possible to better form your skill set.

Tracking through a pine forest and tracking through the jungle of Okinawa, Japan are two vastly different things. Whether it is the high desert, the swamps, or the forest the fundamentals are the same, but the indicators you look for as well as the aging factors you rely on will change.

So, get out there and track, track often, and train as much as possible.





Asset Trading Program

Step 1

Identify your agency's needs. Identify items that are available for trade. Estimate the cost of items to be traded. Specify the purpose of the trade: Training or Equipment.

Step 2

Use your agencies surplus vehicles, ammo, weapons, confiscated items, and forfeited-seized assets to fund your critical mission without using money from strained budgets.



Step 3

GTI then assesses the trade value for items to be traded. An agreement is made and contracted between your agency and GTI. The traded item(s) are transferred to GTI. Your agency provides titles, when needed, and Bills of Sale.

Step 4

GTI training or the desired equipment is then delivered to your agency.

GTI has created a new Asset Trading Program to benefit underfunded law enforcement agencies by utilizing their forfeited-seized assets, and surplus law enforcement equipment to provide funds for training.



**DANIEL
DEFENSE**
FREEDOM. PASSION. PRECISION.™



Rangineering with Daniel Defense

By Joe Marler and Daniel McLeroy

Joe Marler: We're shooters. Plain and simple. Just like you, we like to train, attend classes, and compete in shooting events. What makes it a little different for us is that it directly relates to our job and the products we manufacture.

Actively participating in shooting sports and training courses, helps us better understand what our customers demand from our products. The DD MILE team is the military and law enforcement division of Daniel Defense. It is fairly common for a product line to

be born at the request of a Mil/LE End User. Our ability to respond and produce a product that exceeds the customers' expectations cannot be accomplished without the involvement of the entire team...

... including our customers. The only way we can check all of the boxes is by listening to our customers, going



The only way we can check all of the boxes is by listening to our customers





beyond arbitrary design benchmarks, and immersing ourselves into a variety of real world applications and scenarios.

As the LE Sales Manager at Daniel Defense, I work with a lot of agencies and special teams on a variety of different projects.

This can be as simple as setting an agency up with a standard DD model firearm or as complex as designing, engineering, and manufacturing a product from scratch that conforms to the customers' requirements.

It's important that I understand the left and right lateral limits of a firearms capabilities in order to make an informed recommendation so that our customer is 100% satisfied with their selection.

At the end of the day, the Daniel Defense MILE Team is committed to providing superior customer service throughout the entire product adoption process including end user product training, and lifetime product maintenance.

Throughout my career, I've had a lot of great opportunities to train with some of the best instructors, attend some amazing classes, and compete in quite a few challenging competitions.

These experiences have served me out tremendously in understanding both what our customers demand and what our products are capable of delivering. When the opportunity arose to attend the Precision Rifle Course with Elevated Shooting at GTI, I couldn't pass it up. And naturally, I had to bring my coworker and friend, Daniel

McLeroy, who's the Product Design Director for our DELTA 5 bolt action rifles.

Once we had decided to attend this class, Daniel and I began to prep our rifles and our gear. The rifle I chose to run was a stock DELTA 5 chambered in .308 with our DD WAVE direct thread suppressor.

I simply wanted to shoot a platform similar to what my customers are shooting. The only way to understand the capabilities of a new product line is to put it through the gauntlet myself.

Daniel, on the other hand, chose to shoot a prototype rifle that you'll have to read about later this year. While the future will reveal these rifles similarities, both are built around our company's corporate values: Freedom. Passion. Precision.



DANIEL DEFENSE
FREEDOM. PASSION. PRECISION.™



Daniel McLeroy: As important as it is to look forward to new products, it is critical to evaluate our current designs. We are continually assessing what we've done right, and what improvements we can make on newer models.

Directly comparing our current DELTA 5 with a rifle in the prototype stage, allowed both Joe and I to critically evaluate features we had modified on the current platform and new enhancements designed for the prototype. These changes might be small or go unnoticed while just plinking on a range, but trust me, these end up making a world of difference when you are pushing your gear to the edge of its limitations.

Training evolutions allow us to push our equipment beyond typical testing criteria and flat range work. More times than not, we find ourselves in adverse

shooting conditions. Whether it is an unconventional firing position, degradation of gear working together, or simply the time allowed to engage a target, these situations give us an opportunity to professionally engineer new product enhancements. This approach produces a more ergonomic and ambidextrous shooting experience. Precision rifle barrels and a smooth action are in our DNA.

With our extensive testing, I went into the training with a reliable cycling action, a known half-minute barrel, and a system that had been through tough endurance and temperature testing. What we were looking to identify at the GTI Course were the miniscule details that we could improve upon from our initial design. Things as simple as the location of a QD attachment point or the ergonomics of a stock can have a huge impact on the shooter's experience. Staying focused on that experience is our top priority.

With our company's roots in delivering products that exceed our customer's high expectations, we're committed to the task.

Listening, staying honest, and incorporating top quality features has kept us true to our word, and we are only just getting started. Something is always brewing in Black Creek, GA and we can't wait to show you what's next.





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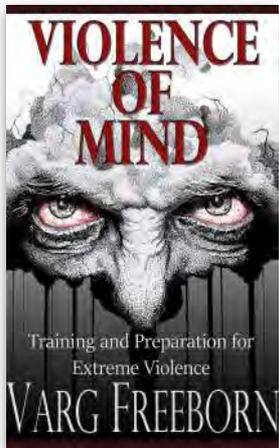
25.-27.9.2020

**ATAC ANTI TERROR ACADEMY
CZECH REPUBLIC**

Varg Freeborn

Author: *Violence of Mind*

**About Professional Violence:
Self-control and the ability to
engage in lethal-level violence**



Top: Violence of Mind

Never before has professionalism been more important than in today's world. The ability to engage in lethal-level violence requires a lot of self-control, that is why we refer to it as *professional violence*, that is, violence applied with professional standards. Our standards are developed from the agencies that employ us, the laws of the societies we live in, as well as the moral boundaries of our communities.

The practice of professional violence, especially in the capacity of a career in law enforcement or the military, can be quite exhilarating. If you take it seriously—as you most certainly should since your life and lives of others will depend on your capabilities—you will build your skills and capabilities through training and experience.

We often hear new trainees talk about wanting to find their “switch”, that ability to push into the realm of effective lethal force when the moment calls upon them. This is an incredibly important aspect of professional violence that must be cultivated.

No one knows how they will react until the moment is upon them, so we reason that the more preparation and inoculation we put ourselves through, the more predictable we can make our actions under pressure. You become the master of the stress of violent conflict. You control your mind and

push through when the bullets are flying and when your buddies or teammates are wounded. When the crowds are panicking and running in all directions, you are focused, calculated, looking for work to do at your high professional standard without hesitation.

But what about when you turn that corner into where you heard the gunfire coming from, and immediately before you, instead of the bad guy, is a scared victim holding a cell phone? Can you dial it back and handle that situation without adding harm?

What will you do when a suspect has fought you, nearly killed you or your teammates, and you have him restrained now? Will you control your emotions and resist urges to continue with higher levels of violence?

How about the times when you are home and dealing with your spouse or





children is trying your patience and understanding? Can you dial it back and step back into husband/wife/father/mother mode, where you exercise self-control and keep anger and aggression at bay?

Self-control is not just a capability that we cultivate when we are on the range or in the gym. And it is not just a capability that we use only in deadly conflict or fighting. Self-control is something we practice with every waking minute. It affects all areas of our lives, and we should extend those professional standards into those areas just the same.

What we don't hear talked about often enough is how to find the "OFF" switch when it is appropriate. We don't train enough to tone it down when it is needed. And often, we do not train on how to act outside of the range, gym or battlespace. Overreaction, overstimulation and overuse of force (as we are seeing in today's climate) gets us into unbelievable trouble.

What I work hard to maintain in all of my training is that standard of professionalism. But what does this mean? And how can we weave its practice into our fighting and tactics

training? By remembering what "toughness" and being a "warrior" used to mean, and reigniting those fires in our mindset today, in our modern training.

Toughness is not just about being ready to run into a deadly fight. It's not just about knowing tactics or having skills with weapons or combatives. It's about being tough enough to do all of that, and then also bear the burdens of a warrior's life without allowing them to negatively affect your job, your professionalism, or your home life.

It's about being strong enough —and controlled enough— to maintain your enjoyment of life

If you have self-control under extreme pressure in training, and you can go hard with mental toughness pushing through grueling workouts and training courses, yet you cannot maintain your temper with your loved ones, then you are not in control, period.

If you can run headfirst into a deadly fight and submit a suspect, but you cannot resist your emotional urges to continue to punish him after he has stopped resisting, you are *not* in control of yourself.

The goal of a warrior is to be in control of himself or herself under all conditions. Yet, too many only focus on the fight, and do not put in the work to

We are the shield wall that stands between our families, our nations and the evil!

outside of the fight. This often requires a much higher level of strength than simply running into the fight ever would. Those who have experienced long-term exposure to violence will know this well. Often, it is the trials outside of the violence that will challenge us the most.





practice that same mental toughness when it is time to show understanding to a spouse, compassion to a child, or restraint towards a provocateur.

As we have seen in recent days, the lack of restraint and proper training in fighting and tactics can result in lives being destroyed and whole cities burning in flames. It is a huge responsibility.

And we all know those who have drowned themselves in a bottle because they could not face the trials of life outside of the violence.

These are all failures of self-control. They are the opposite of strength.

Training to be a highly effective, professional fighter includes the responsibility of developing the highest standard of self-control and restraint possible.

This standard of self-control should be just as high as the standards you hold yourself to for fighting performance. This is not only for your own health

and mental wellness, but for the protection of others as well. It is for the happiness of your home life, and for the well-being of our communities.

This is not a new or novel idea. Even the samurai understood the importance of this conduct hundreds and hundreds of years ago.

The requirements of today are no less than they were in the days of Bushido: exhibiting reliable loyalty, an unquestionable devotion to duty, the discipline to rise early and work hard, displaying impeccable manners in the public especially to the elderly, women and children.

Maintaining a clean and modest demeanor, being well-read and studied, showing courage in warfare, and having respect and compassion, these are all traits of a warrior as much as shooting, grappling and taking a human life are.

It is my belief that all of these considerations are a part of our mission as warriors in our

societies. We are the shield wall that stands between our families and our nations and the evil and disruption that forever threatens to destroy them.

Be the shield against aggression and disruption, not the vessel that brings it home.

In every course that I teach I weave the lessons of self-control outside of the fight right into the training.

I emphasize that if you only have self-control during training, or during the highest levels of the fight, then you do not truly own your self-control and that will manifest as a catastrophic failure eventually.

A strong warrior mindset is not simply being ready for the fight. It is being in control of oneself, at all times and in *all conditions*.

None of us are perfect, but this is why we work hard to pursue that perfection every day in training and conduct. Let us usher back in an era of the polite, compassionate and highly dangerous professional.



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Scott Usry

Director of Training GTI

Do your research before spending your money on a class



Top: Scott Usry

In today's environment training is more important than ever, whether you're a civilian or a law enforcement/military professional. With the search for advanced knowledge becoming a more and more demanding issue, instructors are popping up everywhere.

Some of these instructors are legitimate instructors that have years of training and operational experience behind them that has sharpened their skills, and some are self-proclaimed instructors that have had little or no formal training and experience.

So the question becomes how do we, as willing and eager students, spend our money to actually learn skills that will help bring us and others home safe? In this article I will discuss several things that I do when I'm looking into a class.

Vet your instructor! In my opinion this is one of the most important things that a student can do to an instructor. Do your research before spending your money on a class that isn't what you're looking for.

Is the block of instruction academic or practical? Does the instructor's background support the instruction he/she is teaching?

A good instructor will not have an issue answering questions about themselves and their background. There should be information about who they are and

where they came from on their website. If the instructor does not have a formal website then find someone you know and trust that has taken the class you're looking into and see what kind of experience they had in the class.

Train in person! There are a lot of internet/YouTube instructors out there. Not that the free share of SOME information is a bad thing, but you cannot ask for help if you don't understand something, if there is no instructor present. I think that this goes without saying.

Law enforcement has virtual training classes all the time, but these classes are normally delivering academic information, that has resources that can be looked up for clarification or review. These classes are normally set up where you have a link to an instructor if clarification is needed. Practical application of any skill, new or remedial, requires close supervision and attention of the instructor.

Pressure test your instructors! When it comes to practical application of a skill set, your instructor should not attempt to teach students something that they cannot replicate their selves.

As instructors we can make a block of instruction so difficult that none of our students could complete it. This is counter intuitive to the learning process and does nothing to benefit the

Photos: Scott Usry at GTI



students. By demonstrating the skill set you are attempting to teach the students the instructor gains the confidence of the students and their buy in to the skills being taught.

This is where speaking to friends who might have taken courses from the instructor is a valuable asset to the vetting process.

Replicate your training! The skills learned in the training course should be able to be repeated when you are conducting training on your own.

There should be a rubric of some type that you can use, and a standard to meet, with your training. Just putting rounds down range isn't good if you are repeating the same mistakes over and over again. Training should have a goal and we should be able to work towards that goal in an organized manner.

Learn the WHY in how we train! A lot of instructors can and will teach their students how to do certain skills, but they never teach them WHY we do certain things. The why behind the what is the

most important instruction of all. By teaching your students why a drill is done a certain way or why we reload a certain way allows the student to gain a deeper understanding of the training.

Why we train to survive an encounter makes surviving the encounter personal to the student. As a student you need to make proper investments in your training to ensure that you are as prepared as possible for a violent or traumatic event.

Find a training company that is credible and that fits your needs. Do your research and make a well informed decision, based off facts, not what seems cool. Being an armed citizen comes with the responsibility of not just being trained, but to be properly trained.





GTI Asset Trading Program



- **Training and Equipment**
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Trevor S. Thrasher

Lead Instructor 88 Tactical
High Threat CQB

The Four Deadly Errors in CQB



Top: Trevor S. Thrasher

Success in close-quarters battle often comes down a group of adaptive, capable, and fit operators getting the big things mostly right while avoiding major errors. Speed, surprise, and aggression will get you only so far if you fail to understand that these offensive principles need to be flexible and modulated at different times in different environments.

In my studies of close quarter battle – which includes reviewing thousands of videos of both dynamic simulations in a training environment as well as real-world video of actual events – I have found four very consistent big picture issues that I refer to as the “Four Deadly Errors.” They are:

1. Rushing In
2. Target Lock
3. Lack of Synchronization
4. Overpenetration

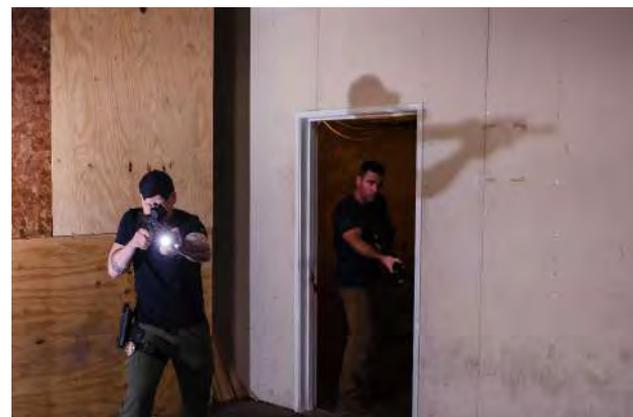
Tactics that emphasize dynamic immediate entry will tend to promote these errors when stress is elevated due to resistance or the dynamics of each situation.

Techniques that may work well in low-resistance situations or training environments that are relatively static, canned, and conducted against paper targets often fall apart when human factors come into play. At the same time, limitations in performance due to

survival stress turn theoretically perfect choreography into controlled chaos at best. Limited penetration tactics, although not a panacea, will tend to reduce the appearance of deadly errors because they are more in tune with human nature and performance during a fight-or-flight response.

Regardless of your methodology, you must strive to avoid the Four Deadly Errors.

Rushing In can be simply described as “outdriving our headlights.” Our ability to process information, especially rapidly unfolding information under duress, is very limited. When we are moving forward into an unknown area – exposed to new information before we perceive, analyze and orient to the information we already have – we create a log jam in our brain. In a sense, we will disrupt our own OODA (Observer, Orient, Decide, Act) loop.





When we feel rushed, the additional pressure encourages us to make unfortunate decisions and to perform skills less accurately. In a precision environment, containing non-threats and innocents, and especially in a modern law enforcement role with a difficult sliding scale of potential force options, this can lead to catastrophe.

Stress affects our perceptions. Numerous distortions can be experienced, including things such as auditory exclusion, perceptual narrowing, and even distortion in sense of time. Coupled with reduced short-term or working memory – the number of things you can maintain orientation in your head at one time – the effect can be a tremendous detriment to overall success.

Not only does moving the feet faster than the eyes can see and the brain process create more stress, it reduces your options. In the past, this has been referred to as “split second syndrome.” As you push ever

forward to the unknown or towards a threat, the time you have available to collect data and make a decision is reduced – and your response options are limited. Without the ability to safely pause, adjust force levels, or even bail out, you are very quickly put into a high stress, close range, kill-or-be-killed situation. If you have the complete element of surprise, or are facing low to no resistance, you may be able to control yourself and the situation enough to be successful.

In the tough situations you should expect and should train for, rushing in can become deadly for an individual and a team. Numerous high-profile incidents within the U.S. SWAT community involving multiple SWAT officers killed were largely because of this error combined with a ready and highly-resistant opposing force.

The cure for this is, of course, to take your time. When necessary, as Wyatt Earp supposedly stated, you should “take your time in a hurry.” As

an operator, you must train to process information at an amazing pace. That includes detecting, evaluating, and orienting on a threat in a split second. An operator that cannot maintain calm, understand the different times that speed or caution may best serve the mission, and process information quickly in a CQB environment is useless regardless of any individual shooting or fighting ability they may have.

However, there will always be limitation in the human ability to do so, especially when rushing through a breach point into a largely unknown layout while adjusting to dynamic threats. When you can be deliberate, be deliberate, and when speed is necessary, dynamic limited penetration will allow an operator to process information in chunks or step by step versus all at once. Dynamic entry methods that create a purposeful delay in entry, such as the “step center” technique before entry can to a degree mitigate the deadly error of rushing in. Anything that prioritizes getting in regardless of the situation at hand can be disastrous.

Target lock is a behaviorally-driven element of human behavior under threat that causes a person to focus nearly their full attention on a potential threat. Like time, information, and safety, attention is a precious resource in CQB. By design, we focus on a threat intensely at the exclusion of other information, sometimes other important information. Even in domestic situation where the need for engaging in deadly combat with multiple subjects in one room or area is relatively rare, target

lock can cause huge issues when the first person seen triggers a threat response, but the actual threat lies elsewhere. The orientation on the threat will often expose an operator's flank or back to the real threat and follow on operators, will also key in on the lead operator and also target lock.

I fully understand the concept of operators being responsible for their sector initially, but this rarely stands up to a reality check. If you don't believe me, just have operators make dynamic entry into a room and have a subject in the center reach suddenly for an item or weapon. If the operators are emotionally involved in the training, which means it is "real" to them, I would be surprised if operator #2 digs his corner and ignores the first operator who is nearly guaranteed to either stop in or near the doorway, or move forward locked onto the threat.

Watch real-world video, a lot of it. You will see the same pattern nearly exclusively. You must also understand that some target lock under immediate deadly threat is going to happen. The idea of training anyone to ignore an immediate threat right in front of them to check a corner when the probability of another threat actually being there is only a rare possibility, it is ludicrous. It is not in the least behaviorally compliant and is most often tactically an unreasonable thing to do.

The means to avoid target lock are the same as those needed to avoid rushing in. Instead of thinking you can avoid it all the time, you have to develop techniques, tactics, and procedures that minimize the dangers of it or trigger

operators to snap out of it as quickly as possible. Lack of synchronization is a disruption in the ability of operators to work together cohesively at the same time. Most often you will see the number one operator jump ahead and the number two operator is often more than a few steps behind.

Again, human behavior is largely responsible for this due to limited attention. It is hard to look inside the room and closely watch movement cues from your fellow operator, and action will always beat reaction. Even so, some things can make it worse, such as a crisscross dynamic entry. Operators must be synchronized to maximize the force they present against an opponent.

Fighting one operator at a time is much easier than having to face multiple operators at the same time, especially when they are triangulating from different positions. The former can lead to catastrophic entry. The latter will actually use human factors like target lock, limited attention, and reduced working memory against the opponent.

There are plenty of examples of this on real-world video leading to wounded operators and a one on one gunfight instead of

a coordinated show of force that either overwhelms the subject or eliminated the threat with maximum efficiency. Recent examples include an officer booting in a front door and basically rushing into the main room of a home and immediately being shot before the second officer even has a chance to see the suspect. The first officer is stuck on his own and has to self-extract into the garage to be rescued while other officers are held at bay outside of the house by gunfire. In another example, officers respond to an active shooter who fired a shot into the ceiling of an office and asked someone in the area to call the police for him.

The lead officer quickly enters through the front door of the office building and advances forward distracted by a third party in the building and is exposed and ambushed before the second officer can observe and orient to the new information inside of the structure. Luckily the second officer gets into the fight taking out the suspect after the first officer is wounded and self-extracts.

Over-penetration largely takes place once initial entry is made into a room or area when





operators feel compelled to keep pressing forward into a corner or area often exposing themselves to new angles, adjacent openings, and threats that are not yet covered by another operator.

It can be a combination of rushing in, target lock, and lack of synchronization. Techniques that emphasize “running corner” or “direct to threat” entry will make this error more likely.

Limited attention under stress can make this worse if an operator locks down on an opening of concern and moves forward deep into the room before fellow operators can get in, process, and cover the new angles within it.

If you do not have to move to a corner to clear a room, consider not doing it. Doing so too quickly may only expose you to new adjacent angles and issues before the issues in the first room are resolved.

Watch real-world videos, especially those leading to operators being wounded. You most likely will see a great deal of what I am writing about in this article. If you aren't using the

abundance of real-world combat videos to assess your techniques, tactics, and procedures, and instead rely on choreographed shoot house centered results to drive what you do or don't do, then you need to ask yourself if you are being ego and tradition centered to the point of risking the lives of your team.

As you probably know, CQB is a balance of many things with risk and attentions as the currency. Focusing too much on aggression can leave you vulnerable to many of the major errors. Focusing too much on caution can enable an opponent to seize the initiative and aggress against you.

Likewise, not focusing on a potential threat can take valuable time and resources away from what is important right now! Focusing too much on one threat may leave you vulnerable to another.

If it were easy or simple, anyone could do. Most can't.

Make sure your team does the big things right and doesn't make the “Four Deadly Errors.”



Nick Drossos

Real World Self-Defense Instructor

If analyzing an attack, it's imperative to understand that nothing transpires by chance.



Top: Nick Drossos

Delving into two decades of self defense training, I would undoubtedly affirm that those years were definitive. Expertise gained while employed as security at nightclubs, and private events created a paradigm for what would become the prevailing common denominators in saving my ass.

Exceedingly, the onset of the 'attack' within martial arts and self-defense training ensues at the precise moment the initial strike is in motion.

Diversely, my experience and training have exposed that 3 to 6 seconds before the attack is climactic, a powerful yet diminutive time frame which, by design, put the odds in your favor.

If analyzing an attack, it's imperative to understand that nothing transpires by chance. The actions of the attacker are calculating - manipulated. That stated, most often, conventional training does not hone in on those few critical seconds.

Construing a scenario, a person aiming to assault would first assess you. Most accurately, scrutinize your body language, and ascertain your level of awareness.

Closing the distance is then set in motion, with the attacker coming within 2 to 6 feet of your space. From this point, they will either initiate seemingly honest dialogue with you or become

confrontational - the imminent assault, be it armed or unarmed, is on.

Visual and Intuitive Contact

I commit to one critical precedent when I teach, and it's one which guides us in all aspects of our existence - always trust your intuition. That gut instinct is what I often refer to as innate wisdom. It demands us to be more conscious beings, and it's not only relevant in life and death decisions.

Striking a balance between your intuition and logical thinking, I feel, takes precedence. Fundamentally, attempt to identify what you are perceiving and why.

Establish whether the 'fear' is tactile by scanning your environment for a signal that you need to actuate a plan.





Finally - prepare yourself. Just as in the very strategic game of chess, it's vital to assess your options, create movement, and be astute of your visual, to master both your defense and offense.

Executing Your Space

Evaluating all influences and factors is the most prevalent of defense techniques. Ask yourself if you are too close or too far to the attacker, will you utilize an open hand strike, or a weapon...will it be advantageous or prove fatal?

It's also invaluable to realize that neglecting your environment could prove catastrophic, and quite startlingly, it's a discipline often minimized if not excluded in self-defense training.

Being cognizant of your setting is paramount; are you in a stairwell, an elevator, an open field, your car? Acumen may seem inconsequential, but it's a powerful tool in perceiving what you're up against, allowing you to determine the amount of space and range for combat.

Furthermore, you will be qualifying yourself to fight in scenarios you are not primed for.

To many, the creation of space triumphs, but securing closer proximity may at times, actually be beneficial. Even more so, when examining combat with weapons.

Verbal Defense or Decoy

The question I get asked the most... "Nick, when do I hit?" My response may be slightly unconventional, but I generally advise that initially, you become more alert to what the attacker is doing rather than saying.



To many, the creation of space triumphs, but securing closer proximity may at times, actually be beneficial.

Any verbal exchange is most often a deceptive technique as during this time, most attackers are preparing to strike. It's advantageous, if not crucial to actually use that time to plan your offence.

Assess the details of your environment, and contemplate your strategy or design to strike; positioning for the best angle of attack for either offence or defence. That being affirmed, never sabotage the value in



Below: Street Fight Training



Learning to repel typical intimidation capacities, such as stare-downs or distracting words helps defend both your focus and confidence.

Body language

Note - this is where the magic happens. Your attacker has expertly closed the gap. He is clear in your range. He is shifting his weight - left or right foot back. He is talking to you. He has one and in his pocket.



He is touching his face. He is looking around and takes a small step back. He is repeating what you say, but not listening. His heart rate accelerates, and his breathing intensifies. His pacing quickens as he establishes a substantial range.

He challenges you to a fight. He either throws his best shot or deploys a weapon. You will not know for certain if your attacker is armed; during this time, paying exceptional attention to your attacker's hands is paramount. That, quite explicitly, is what you must train to master.

To culminate - while navigating the streets, train your awareness. It's a type of behavior science, a discipline that requires a steadfast effort. I construe it as developing your radar, to 'be on' without being paranoid.

Being observant and mindful of your environment and analyzing distances are equally vital components in vigilance.

When confronted with an attacker, attempt to defuse the assault. Detect the subtle indicators the attacker will give you, which bears he is preparing for a



system of attack.

An open opportunity is an advantage you require to achieve dominance. Never wait for your attacker to make his move.

Permeate. Hit hard and hit fast with everything you got, and don't stop until you have cleared a sufficient space to run. Safety is contingent upon your potency, your mastery, your perception.

The confidence and tenacity developed with self-defense training has a dynamic effect on your life.

Self-defence will always epitomize safeguarding from attackers, evading dangerous situations - ultimately leading to empowerment. Fear will always be an enemy.

By exercising and training for the physical battle, in turn, your mind will develop the resilience to be proactive vs. reactive; an invaluable skill.

Mental toughness is the formidable power of the brain, contributing to peak performance, and alertness in the face of danger.

Self-defence represents genuine grit as it prepares you for unanticipated plights. Our basic human needs demand that we feel a sense of security in our everyday lives; if not, it's critical to take action.

Armed with the skills to defend yourself is about applying attack prevention tips and tactical sense to real-life scenarios.

The reality of human discord and crime is prevalent in our society; social reactions have become more aggressive, with activism leading to violence.

Grasping the dynamics of brutality or disorder is indispensable - the initial step in defending yourself.

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Brian Bewley

Tactical Solutions International

TSI Tactical Casualty Care Under Fire Training Program



Top: Brian Bewley

“Medic!”

“The bullet clipped the nylon edge of the right side of my plate carrier and punched through my chest, stopping at the ballistic plate on my back. I felt the punch of the round as it hit me, but it didn’t hurt really. “What the hell was that?” I thought as I ran towards my truck for cover.

As I crouched behind the rear tire of my truck, I wondered where the shots were coming from as I needed to return fire. I suddenly seemed to be having a hard time catching my breath from the short sprint to my truck.

My right hand did a quick sweep under my armpit, and when I saw the blood on the back of my glove, I knew that I had been shot...then the pain started.” The scenario above could be a military member on patrol in Afghanistan, a sheriff’s deputy moving towards an active shooter situation or a law-abiding civilian protecting his property in rural America.

Maintaining the skills of shoot, move and communicate are cornerstone tasks to those who serve or live in a hostile or tactical environment. In that environment however, one could find themselves on the receiving end of bombs, bullets, burns, blood and beyond. The ability to save the life of a teammate, family member or self while

under fire is a critical skill set and this is addressed in the Tactical Casualty Care Under Fire course presented by Tactical Solutions International, Inc., at their facility in Crowheart, Wyoming.

ABC’s, CAB’s, ABCD, DR ABC, or...?:

Emergency and tactical medical training has always been a part of team cross-training within a Special Forces Operational Detachment-A (SFODA).

Having a Weapons Sergeants giving IVs under a poncho using a red-lens flashlight in the field under the watchful eye of the team medic for example, was a basic skill that everyone maintained.

We understood that our operational tasks and environments would require that everyone on the team possess above-average medical skills. Mix the medical training in with the required weapons and marksmanship training,





commo, demolitions, intelligence skills, tactics such as direct action raids, unconventional warfare, combat diving, freefall parachuting, operational deployments, support tasks and activities for example, keep the ODA busy and employed.

If not in combat or deployed, the team is constantly rehearsing, training and being evaluated to ensure flawless execution of their assigned tasks.

The traditional basics of emergency medical care have revolved around the generally accepted standards of the ABC's: Airway, Breathing, Circulation. The ABC's were originally established as a protocol for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) but they were also used to establish lifesaving steps for basic first aid through pre-hospital care.

In 2010, the American Heart Association rearranged or modified the ABC to CAB as a new protocol for CPR by moving the C before the A and B and changing the meaning of C from circulation to compressions. There have also been variants of the ABCs to include ABCD, ABCDE,

ABCDE, etc., depending upon who was instructing the medical interventions and life support.

It was explained to me a long time back, that the ABCs were to assist in medical situations (like CPR or choking in a responsive or non-responsive patient) while CAB was to be used in trauma. In 2018 while I was recertifying as a National Registry EMT-B, we were still taught the basics of ABCs and CAB.

In early 2017, one of TSI's medical instructors, Mr. Dave, a NREMT-P (Paramedic) was conducting team training for the TSI Recondo course, and he introduced the class to a new protocol that was being taught in Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) and Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) courses, which were better applied to tactical operations vs. the old standard ABCs. He introduced MARCH.

What is MARCH?

When asked about the differences between the ABCs, CAB and MARCH, Mr. Dave said "Don't think of MARCH as a new mnemonic, but as a new framework that prioritizes trauma care, especially in a live-

fire environment." MARCH stands for massive hemorrhage, airway control, respiratory support, circulation, head injury. Here's a breakdown of MARCH (Duckworth, Rom 1 Sep 17 ABCs vs. MARCH).

Massive hemorrhage

M reminds us that bleeding control is the top priority in trauma care. It also clarifies what kind of bleeding control we are talking about.

Not all bleeding control is a priority. For example, bleeding could easily refer to a spurting, lacerated artery; trickling blood from a skin tear; or a scrape that stopped losing blood before help even arrived. On the other hand, massive hemorrhage gives a clear picture and means the same thing to pretty much everyone; immediate, active, life-threatening bleeding that will kill a patient if not stopped.

Massive hemorrhage can be addressed by the four Ds:

- Detect: find the source of the bleeding.
- Direct pressure: hold pressure on the source of the bleeding until the clot forms.

- Devices: if necessary, use equipment such as tourniquets, hemostatic gauze and pressure bandages to supplement direct pressure.
- Don't dilute: use the concept of hypotensive resuscitation to avoid thinning the blood or pumping established clots.

Airway control

A reminds us that airway is still key care element for severe traumatic injuries. The patient needs a patent airway to survive. Think use of Nasal or Oral Pharyngeal tubes.

Respiratory support

R is where breathing comes in. If a trauma patient is fighting for air, remember that not only are they not getting enough oxygen in, but they may also be using a lot of that oxygen in their failing struggle to breathe.

Assisting the patient with or taking over respirations can move more air while simultaneously decreasing the patient's respiratory effort using so much oxygen.

Keep in mind that over-ventilation can also do more harm than good. Ventilation provided with too much volume, speed or force can increase pressure in the chest, reducing blood return to the heart. This can have a negative effect on circulation, especially on trauma patients progressing towards shock.

Circulation

The C refers to circulation (shock). After massive hemorrhage, airway and

breathing have been addressed, we need to optimize the patient's circulation. Standard methods for circulation improvement, such as laying the patient flat, maintaining body temperature and careful fluid resuscitation all apply.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia is a critical factor in trauma care that is not often discussed.

It is a key part of the so-called trauma triad of death, including hypothermia (low body temperature), H⁺ (acidosis, and which disrupts the blood's ability to properly carry oxygen), and hypocoagulability (thinned blood or blood that has a reduced ability to clot).

The trauma triad can begin with any one of these elements, and each feeds into the other.

As the patient goes into shock, his body temperature drops, reducing his blood's ability to clot. As they bleed out more, they go further into shock, worsening their acidosis.

As acidosis worsens, metabolism slows and body temperature continues to fall. And so on.

Head injury/hypothermia/hypovolemic

Head injury care is ensuring that a primary injury does not turn into a permanent secondary injury (injury caused or worsened by inadequate trauma care).

Care for patients with severe head injuries must avoid those H bombs:

- Hypoxia: even a momentary drop in oxygen saturation can cause permanent secondary brain injury.
- Hyperventilation: as already mentioned, too much or too fast ventilation can worsen shock. In addition, hyperventilation will blow off too much CO₂, causing cerebral vasoconstriction, further decreasing perfusion to the brain.
- Hypotension: as intracranial pressure increases, the blood pressure required to perfuse the brain also increases. The rule of thumb is to avoid systolic blood pressure below 90 mm/Hg.



- Hypoglycemia: while there is nothing inherent to head injury that will drop blood sugar, an injured brain deprived of needed sugar will have a worse outcome.

Additional considerations:

- Hypovolemia: a decreased volume of circulating blood in the body.

TSI'S TACTICAL CASUALTY CARE UNDER FIRE

The latest TCCC Summary of Changes (Aug 2019) incorporates three distinct emergency trauma management plans or phases: Care under Fire, Tactical Field Care and Tactical Evacuation.

TSI's Casualty Care Under Fire course incorporates all three phases within a single program. The course consists of 3 very long days and nights of trauma care performed in a tactical, live-fire, scenario-based program of instruction by Mr. Bob Claar, TSI's primary tactical medical care instructor.

"The real eye opener for many students attending this course, is the challenge of trying to save a life, yours or a teammate or buddy, while under constant fire. After almost two decades of war, tactical casualty care has come a long way in defining protocols of action. Life expectancy of our soldiers serving in harms way today is much higher in contrast to those who served in Viet Nam for example" stated Bob.

"Training, increased use of tourniquets and blood stoppers, field use of Needle Decompression in tension pneumothorax, understanding

TBIs and rapid evacuation are just a few of these protocols that are keeping our guys and gals alive in bad situations, and we teach it all and more in the Casualty Care Under Fire course."

Bob recounts the actions of former Green Beret John Wayne Walding and uses his example for this critical training. Walding was one of 15 Green Berets with a small group of attached Afghan commandos, that were tasked to kill or capture a high-value target in Afghanistan. They were inserted by helo into a riverbed of a remote area of Shok Valley and as they climbed the steep mountainside towards their objective, they were ambushed by approximately 250 Taliban insurgents. The outgunned Green Berets battled for over six hours, with most of the Green Berets being wounded.

About 3 hours into the battle, a Soviet 7.62x54R round hit Walding below his knee, basically amputating his lower leg. He applied a tourniquet above the wound and tied his severed lower leg to his thigh with his boot laces so he wouldn't lose it and he continued fighting for the next three hours until he was carried off the mountain by his team mates for exfiltration.

Many people would have stopped fighting over the mere psychology of the wound. Many others would have bled out and died due to shock or will to survive. John was trained in basic trauma care and also understood the need to stay in the fight for his brothers in arms. John did ultimately lose his leg, but he did not die on

that mountaintop in Afghanistan.

From the 1 August 2019 TCCC update: Basic Management Plan for Care Under Fire

1. Return fire and take cover.
2. Direct or expect casualty to remain engaged as a combatant if appropriate.
3. Direct casualty to move to cover and apply self-aid if able.
4. Try to keep the casualty from sustaining additional wounds.
5. Casualties should be extricated from burning vehicles or buildings and moved to places of relative safety. Do what is necessary to stop the burning process.
6. Stop life-threatening external hemorrhage if tactically feasible:

- Direct casualty to control hemorrhage by self-aid if able.
- Use a CoTCCC-recommended limb tourniquet for hemorrhage that is anatomically amenable to tourniquet use.
- Apply the limb tourniquet over the uniform clearly proximal to the bleeding site(s).

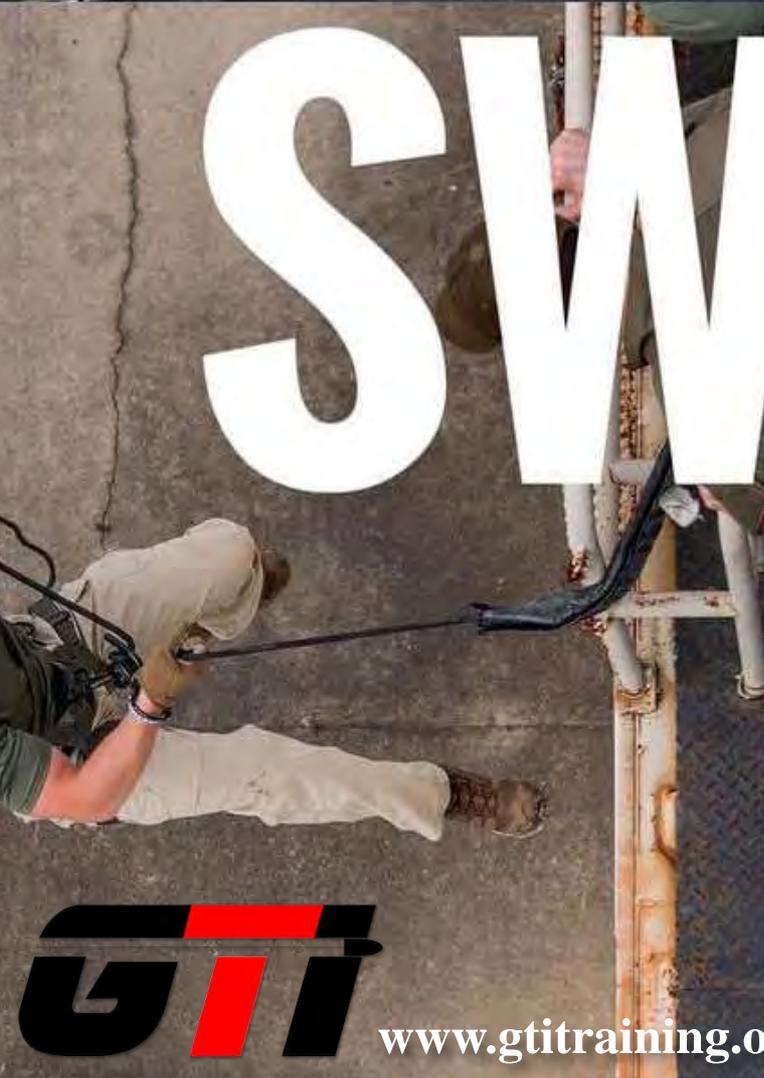
If the site of the life-threatening bleeding is not readily apparent, place the tourniquet "high and tight" (as proximal as possible) on the injured limb and move the casualty to cover.

7. Airway management is generally best deferred until the Tactical Field Care phase.





CUSTOM



SWAT





Special Forces SP5 John J. Kedenburg

Medal of Honor, posthumous

13 Jun 1968 - Special Forces SPC/5 John J. Kedenburg participated in action in Vietnam for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor, posthumously.

John was serving as a Specialist Five in the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. During a fierce firefight on that day, in the Republic of Vietnam/Laos, Kedenburg voluntarily gave the last spot on an extraction helicopter to a South Vietnamese soldier. Ordering the full helicopter to leave, he then continued to engage the enemy alone until being overrun. Here are the details:

Command and Control Detachment North, Forward Operating Base 2, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), SPC/5 Kedenburg distinguished himself while serving as an advisor to a long-range reconnaissance team of South Vietnamese irregular troops. The team's mission was to conduct counter-guerrilla operations deep within enemy-held territory. prior to reaching the day's objective, the team was attacked and encircled by a battalion-size North Vietnamese Army force. SPC/5 .

Kedenburg assumed immediate command of the team which succeeded, after a fierce fight, in breaking out of the encirclement. As the team moved through thick jungle to a position from which it could be extracted by helicopter, SPC/5. Kedenburg conducted a gallant rear guard fight against the pursuing enemy and called for tactical air support and rescue helicopters. His

withering fire against the enemy permitted the team to reach a preselected landing zone with the loss of only 1 man, who was unaccounted for. Once in the landing zone, SPC/5. Kedenburg deployed the team into a perimeter defense against the numerically superior enemy force.

When tactical air support arrived, he skillfully directed air strikes against the enemy, suppressing their fire so that helicopters could hover over the area and drop slings to be used in the extraction of the team.

After half of the team was extracted by helicopter, SPC/5. Kedenburg and the remaining 3 members of the team harnessed themselves to the sling on a second hovering helicopter.

Just as the helicopter was to lift them out of the area, the South Vietnamese team member who had been unaccounted for after the initial encounter with the enemy appeared in the landing zone. SPC/5 Kedenburg unhesitatingly gave up his place in the sling to the man and directed the helicopter pilot to leave the area.

He then continued to engage the enemy who were swarming into the landing zone, killing 6 enemy soldiers before he was overpowered.

SPC/5. Kedenburg's inspiring leadership, consummate courage and willing self-sacrifice permitted his small team to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy and escape almost certain annihilation.



Top: SF Assoc. Chapter LX



BASIC



SWAT



TYPE I

**ADVANCED
SWAT**



CUSTOM



SWAT

READER'S FEEDBACK



Thomas Lojek

Editor In Chief GTI Magazine

Send your feedback: gtimagazine@gtitraining.org



Thanks Thomas Lojek for once again letting me contribute to this industry leading publication. Keep up the great work on behalf of trainers and tactical applications; look forward to working in support of such in the future. - Tom Buchino

- Thank you, Tom. It is an honor having you as a part of this project.

Hello Thomas: About the article by Todd Van Langen: He's a great friend and a great shooter. You couldn't ask for a better guy standing beside you. His background tells it all - D.P

- Todd is awesome. It was a lot of fun working with him. He is a great guy and his level of expertise is unmatched. It is an honor to have him on board for this magazine!

Hi Thomas! Wish yall were closer, I'd be broke from taking classes and having to much fun with some of your instructors. Been sharing and suggesting your magazine to a lot of my friends, contacts, clients. Look forward to more articles from Todd and some other folks I know and some I don't. - J.B.

- Thank your for sharing our magazine. To me, having too much fun with our instructors sounds like a good and reasonable decision for going broke. I hope you like our new issue as well!

Hi Thomas! Thanks to Mark Human introducing me to this magazine I got to read perhaps one of the most interesting and useful magazines out there. Not only is Mark's advise great but also his teaching techniques. Cant wait for the next bout of instruction from him. Great Magazine.

The Tactical Games at GTI

May 30 - May 31: Event The Tactical Games in Barnwell



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