International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite
G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi
California USA 93561

# ARTICLES BY MONTE LE GOULD

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561


# GUNSITE'S .223 CARBINE COURSE

**by Monte le Gould, published in June 98 issue of S.W.A.T. magazine**

Outside the house, Jim, a police officer, prepared to search for a possible hidden adversary inside. He removed the magazine from the rifle, visually checking its condition. In one aggressive motion he indexed on the magazine well with the weapon's magazine and reinserted it into the weapon, locking it in place and giving it a tug. Jim removed his handgun from it's holster Pointing it in a safe direction, he drew the slide slightly to rear to reveal that his pistol had a chambered round and was good to go. He then withdrew his flashlight from its belt holder and pressed the momentary switch located on the rear with his dominant hand thumb. He shined the beam of the light in his support hand palm, showing a steady beam of bright light concentrated in his hand. It was ready to go. Jim replaced the light in its holder and grasped his CAR- 15 that was slung on him in a tactical carry position. He brought the weapon up into a low ready and thought about the exercise he was about to engage in There was one last mental focus: front sight, trigger press, surprise break.

Jim could feel his pulse escalate. His thoughts became crystal clear, totally focused on the mission and on control of his environment. In one smooth and continuous motion, Jim moved through the main entry point. Taking the corners wide, he repeated to himself, "Smooth is fast." All his senses were now operating at full throttle---- he felt confident and in total control of his environment. Jim moved rapidly to a point of domination in the room. As he moved, a threat began to show itself. He now mounted the weapon in a "contact ready" and began to bring the weapon to bear as he was moving. The threat was becoming clear. In one direct, sudden, yet smooth action, Jim was now on gun mount. The adversary was now fully identifiable and armed with a sawed-off shotgun. Jim fired two rounds from his weapon in rapid succession. His projectiles found home, striking the center of the target. This scenario repeated itself at least five more times inside the elaborate shooting house----targets popped up, moved out of closets and were hidden throughout the building. As quickly as it had begun, it was over. Jim was trailed through the

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

training under the watchful eye of the instructor who would now critique his performance and assist him in improving his tactical skills. This is one of the many live-fire exercises at the six-day Gunsite Training Center .223 Carbine Course.

In November 1995 I attended the Gunsite .223 Carbine Course in Paulden, Arizona at the Gunsite Training Center. The .223 course is designed to teach the user and operator of the magazinefed semiauto rifle the following: safety, manipulation, capabilities, tactical use and defensive use of the weapon. The course length was 5½ days, which included a one-night shooting exercise. Each day began at 0800 hours and usually ended at 1700 hours. The only exception to this was on Thursday, when we fired during the evening.

The week I attended, the weather was great. Generally the weather patterns in this area are moderate. This is relative to most areas in the United States. The overall range maintenance, layout and configurations are top of the line. Target systems of every shape, size and design are present and readily used during the course.

Each student must provide his own weapon and ammunition. Gunsite has available weapons for loan and ammo on site to purchase. If you need ammunition, it's a good idea to call ahead several weeks so they are sure to have it ready for you when youarrive.

During this course I fired approximately 1,250 rounds of .223 ammo. This consumption was very uniform with most of the students.Anyone planning on attending this course should bring elbow and knee pads, as well as a well-tested and top quality weapon. I brought a weapon that was lacking and was constantly down for repair With the assistance of the Gunsite staft I was immediately provided with a loaner weapon any time my weapon took a dump.. which, I may add, occurred more than once. (Mr Murphy was with me, as usual.)

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

**COURSE AGENDA**

**Day #1 Administrative matters, introduction and safety briefing. Prone position firing and zeroing of the weapons, kneeling position sup-ported and unsupported, .223 ballistic information and data and equipment considerations.**

**Day #2 Safety briefing, a school drill course of fire, multiple range fir-ing, speed reloading and tactical reloading, malfunction drills and reconfirming zero.**

**Day #3 Safety briefing, multiple range firing, 350 yards, multiple tactical firing drills and multiple threat engagement exercise.**

**Day #4 Safety briefing, scrambler live-fire run, indoor and outdoor live-fire tactical simulators, school range drill and moving targets. In addition to this, we fired a night exercise from 3-100 meters.**

**Day #5 Safety briefing, school drill firing course, tactical range firing drill, outdoor and indoor live-fire simulators, and multiple threat engagement drills.**

**Day #6 Final scored school drill course, multiple target engagement course, and the final man-against-man shoot-off competition.**

**GENERAL COURSE EVALUATION**

**NEGATIVES:**

I would have liked to have spent more time at closer distances, instead of 300yards. However, the time we spent at extended distances was highly effectiveand built great confidence in these short-barreled weapons.

I experienced many types and categories of weapon problems during this weekof training. This drew from my confidence and ability during the course.

**POSITIVES:**

The student-to-instructor ratio was approximately five students to every instructor

I was impressed with the wide spectrum of equipment available and weapons present. I was able to evaluate numerous types of systems available, as well as test them under continuous use. This allowed me to see firsthand some of the gadgets and gear that's out there today.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

Prior to this course, I held some misconceptions about the .223 Carbine for use in entry applications and as a general purpose weapon. I walked away with some information for use of this weapon in a close quarter battle environment and in its overall superiority. I was provided conclusive information on ballis-tic testing that has been done, as well as documentation to back up my position on the use of this weapon in my department's inventory. The CAR-15, for all intensive purposes, was being phased out or replaced by the MP5 in our armories and units. As a direct result of this course, I was able to gain the experience and training to justify, articulate and promote the continued and expanded use of the CAR-15 rifle.

The live-fire training indoor simulators were outstanding. This training made the course for me and was worth the wait. I have trained in numerous shooting houses, both internationally and in the United States-few will accommodate the high powered rifle. This training and exercise reaffirmed the use of the .223 Carbine for "up close and personal" work. During the entry portion of the course, we used frangible .223 rounds. This was the first time I've had the opportunity to use this type of ammo, other than the shotgun AVON rounds during live fire. As a result, my department now authorizes the use of the ammo during training. With the use of frangible rounds, just about any shooting house can be used for the .223 Rifle.

**STUDENT PROFILES**

The student population of the course I attended was diverse, as is usually the case at Gunsite. There were 14 students, including myself in the class I was enrolled in. The following is a break down of the student population by profession: Of the 14 students, four were law enforcement weapons trainers, three doctors, two civilian weapons trainers, one federal peace officer, one weapons designer, one fireman, one real estate developer and one US military special operations operator

**CONCLUSION**

I was extremely impressed with the course overall. I found it to be innovative and progressive. It has assisted me in many facets of my employment and has given me greater understanding of the appropriate use and applications of the .223 Carbine/Rifle. I would highly recommend this course to any agency that currently issues or allows the use of this weapons system or its variants. As a full-time

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

law enforcement weapons trainer and tactical officer, I'm now muchmore proficient in the handling and instruction of this weapon as a direct result of attending this class. I was also called upon by my agency in the development of lesson plans and policy regarding it's use. I now travel throughout my state as a departmental instructor on this weapon and several other systems that we employ as a course of our responsibilities.

The written information and technical data that was accumulated while at Gunsite has become a course of basic instruction to our new trainees at our basic SWAT school. This was all made possible by my attendance of the .223 Carbine course. It should be noted that after attending this class I attended numerous other courses to attain subsequent and supplemental information. As a result of attending at least six different courses after the Gunsite class, I found that without exception, each was the same in its fundamental handling, manipulation and theory. I highly recommend this course as a base of Knowledge in regard to the .223 Carbine. This course fills in the missing parts between standard military training, the occasional civilian user and the professional law enforcement officer. From the most to the least experienced shooter, this course brings it all together and fills in the blanks. The instruction was outstanding and extremely professional.

I asked all of the students to rate the course on a scale of 1-10, ten being the best. The class, on average, rated the course an eight. No one I spoke to expressed any negative comments. In fact, the response from the students was overwhelmingly positive and upbeat. All the students agreed that this course was well worth the money and time spent attendirg. I rated this course an 8.5 on the 1-10 scale.

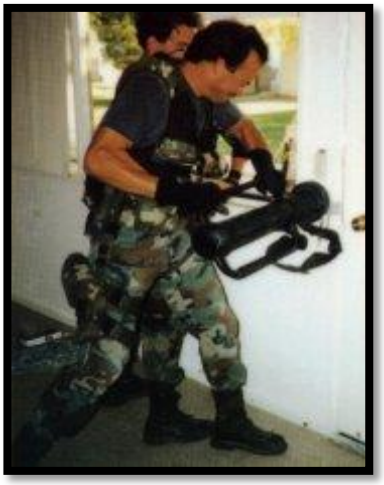
International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561


## Explosive Entry Course

**by Monte le Gould, published in February 98 issue of S.W.A.T. magazine**

Bill and Mike possess virtually hundreds of training shots and numerous successful operational breaches. In addition to their SWAT assignments they are also bomb technicians. Bill is the breacher and Mike his assistant for this operation. These guys think differently than the average operator. They think like a curious lad taking apart a clock for the first time, a master strategist, a professional chess player, a type A overachiever and a shooter all in one. These are true professionals. After hours of preparation the team has moved from the assembly area to the last covered concealed position and now, onto the stack point. The command-detonated diversionary devices are now in place. Mike set the sliding hinge charge on the steel screen while Bill placed the water charge to defeat the heavy, solid wood door behind the screen. Bill connects the British junction primer to the main man. The thumbs -up is given and Mike returns to the stack several feet from the target with the cover man. Crouched behind the shield man, Bill yells the warning to the crisis site: "Back away from the door, this isthe sheriff's department, back away from the door:' The warning is repeated twice more. Bill now begins the countdown. He yells, "Five, four" and the diversionary device is activated. He yells, "Three, two" and, with a press of the shooter, the charges are detonated. The screen hinges cut and fall free to the ground. Simultaneously the water charge pushes the wood door open. The team now enters through the breach to serve the warrant. As one the unit is in the breach and flows as water over rocks. Everyone knows his part in the play and what immediate action will take place if necessary. A secured door inside the site stops their movement for only a second. The breacher is signaled up and he hits the lock plate with a frangible round from the breaching shotgun. The lock plate and latch destroyed, the door swings open. As the door opens another



International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

operator introduces a diversionary device to the room and two-man cell, entering the room to secure it. One of the operators yells "clear" and the remainder of the team moves forward, clearing rooms methodically, one at a time. Soon the team reconsolidates and makes an assessment that the site is clear. On command the suspects are escorted out the breach point. The team leader orders the team to research the site slowly and methodically, leaving no area unturned.Satisfied, the team sergeant turns the objective over to investigators. Now the debrief and the endless reports begin. Bill and Mike secure their gear, begin documentation and finish their breacher's log. Another day in the life of a working breacher and operator is concluded.Recently I attended the Rapid Entry System Technology basic explosive breaching course. Subsequent to this course my experience in the explosive field was nonexistent. Other than observing breachers remove obstacles during live fire training, I possessed no degree of knowledge in this area. The stated objectives of this course are "To qualify, through classroom presentation, practical application and evaluation, a graduating student with the basic knowledge to use explosive, mechanical or shotgun entry techniques in support of a special operations raid, an inextremis rescue or a forced warrant entry."

**PICTURES LEFT TO RIGHT:**

1 **Students and cadre yiew the results of a "shot" of explosive.**

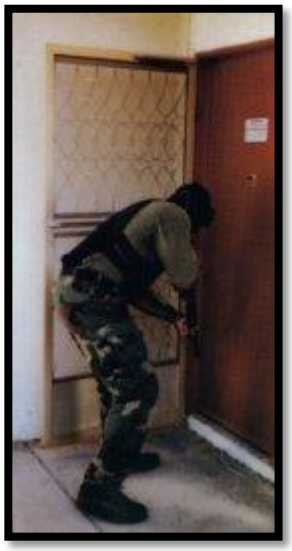
2 **A diagonal charge has been placed against this door to defeat hinges and the lock mechanism.**

3 **The results of the diagonal charge is visible here. Although the door appears relatively intact, its ability to withstand entry has been breached.**

4 **An officer and his backup placing an explosive charge on a door. Note the blast shield to the left of the officers.**

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561



This total basic course lasts five days with approximately nine hours of training per day. The student should bring personal body armor, EODIhand tools, head and eye protection, fire-resistant overalls, sturdy boots, a calculator and a gas mask or HEPA mask. This course is Arizona P.O.S.T.- approved and is sponsored by the Gunsite Training Center in Paulden, Arizona. This course is restricted to full-time law enforcement and military special opera- tions personnel only. All explosives and assorted material to construct charges are provided.After five days of training and 20 live shots we planned and executed a final operation. The operation described in the introduction of this article was our final problem. We utilized command detonated Light Sound Diversionary Devices (LSDD), slant charges, interior door charges and breaching shotguns inside the crisis site. The target site was a difficult target, but we defeated it with a minimum of effort. The surprise and increased safety through the use of explosives totally impressed and convinced me that this is a useful and legitimate tool. Without a doubt the explosive option can, will and does increase safety. Explosive entry, however, is not always (nor should it be) the only option. Like any other tool it must be considered, weighed and analyzed based on the situation and the mission.

**AGENDA**

**DAY #1**
0800 hours to 1700 hours
Administrative time
Introduction to breaching
Breaching explosives
Priming systems
Breaching charges
Practical application

**DAY #2**
0800 hours to 1830 hours
Safety
Breaching charges
Mechanical breaching
Blast effects
Oval and slant charges
Strip and water charges
Specialty charges
Practical application

**DAY #3**
0800 hours to 1700 hours
Target intelligence
Planning
Liability
Breach employment
Panduit charges
Practical application

**DAY #4**
0800 hours to 2130 hours
Written test
Diversionary devices
Full mission profile
Practical application

**DAY #5**
0730 hours to 1500 hours
Practical application
Full-mission profile

**STUDENT POPULATION AND PROFILES**

There were eight students in this class. All of the students are active, full-time police officers. Four of the students are active EOD bomb techs for their respective departments and all of the officers in attendance are assigned to their department's SWAT team or special operations unit. The average student possessed 10 years of special enforcement experience and 15 years of law enforcement experience. In this class three of the students had 20 years' worth of law enforcement experience each. They also have at least 17 years'

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

worth of EOD experience. I reviewed all of the students' critique forms at the conclusion of the course. Across the board the class was of the opinion that the class was excellent. This is an extremely experienced student population of professionals. I was the least experienced in the class in regard to explosives and explosive breaching. I spoke to all of the students and asked them to rate the class on a scale of one to ten, with ten being best and one being worst. The class average was nine. No negative comments or opinions were expressed during interviews with the students. Comments were all overwhelming with recommendations for attendance of this course. Considering the background and experience of the students you cannot get a better recommendation than that. Over half of this class has conducted numerous training and live operational breaches subsequent to attending this course. The instructor-to-student ratio was extremely high with one instructor to every two students. The instructors were extremely experienced and professional. Safety is heavily emphasized and adhered to at all times. I was very impressed by the experience, trainng and knowledge of the training cadre. Each instructor has completed hundreds of training breaches and numerous live operational breaches.

**INSTRUCTOR PROFILES**

**George L. (Russ) Hart**- president. Russ achieved the rank of Major after 26 years of active duty in the U.S. Marine Corps and 18 years as an explosive ordinance disposal officer. He formalized the assault breacher program currently in use by the U.S. Marine Corps special operations units today.

**Venusita Hart**-secretary and treasurer. Her expertise as a designer and seamstress produced the first prototype of the breacher portfolio, as well as several other designs specifically for breachers.

**Reg Pattee**-Chief instructor Reg is a sergeant with the Glendale, Arizona Police Department and is its senior bomb disposal officer. He has supervised the employment of 24 live breaching charges since his certification in 1993. Reg has been on the force for 26 years and is recognized by his peers as one of the best.

**Brandy Kadous**-instructor and range safety officer. Kadous is an investigator with the Tucson Arizona Police Department and is its senior bomb disposal officer. Brandy has led numerous live-entry operations to include II live explosive missions.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

**Jim Hug**-explosive ordinance disposal officer. Hug has 18 years of active service with the U.S. Marine Corps with 12 of those years as an active explosive ordinance disposal technician.

**Steve Willis**-instructor. He is a 20-year veteran of the Glendale Police Department in Arizona. As a team leader he has led hundreds of high-risk entry operations. as well as eight explosive entry missions.

**NEGATIVES**

I failed to attend the two-day explosive handling course prior to this course. My lack of subsequent training and experience resulted in a failure to understand some terms and definitions. It took me a little longer to get up to speed. If you decide to attend and you are not an EOD person, you should attend the two- day explosive handling course.

**POSITIVES**

1. Student-to-instructor ratio was excellent.
2. Experience and teaching ability of the instructors.
3. Hand-out and reference material was well organized and understandable.
4. Classroom and training facilities were well prepared and conducive for learn- ing.
5. Targets (doors, walls and windows) were abundant and ready for training

every day. No down time was experienced for preparation of training aids or targets.

6. Time lines were adhered to and all training staff were professional in appear- ance and prompt.
7. All course oblectives were met successfully.

During this course a minimum use of explosives to defeat the target is the goal. A breacher does not attack the door or the medium as a whole, but the controlling device or latch. There is a vast difference between the two. For most shots no more than one ounce or less of explosives was used to defeat the target. One ounce or less is the weight of a shotgun slug or less than % cup of water. The professional breacher causes as little damage as possible to achieve the goal of entry. An amateur, inexperienced breacher or untrained person will cause excessive damage. Liability, responsibility and minimum force are constantly stressed throughout the course. During this course

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

mechanical breaching is instructed and practical application is emphasized as well. The use of the breaching shotgun, rams, hooligan tool and thermal cutting torch is instructed.

Russ Hart is among the current developers and mentors of this group of professionals. The tool has evolved at great speed in the last 10 years with little or no adverse litigation. I attribute this to the professional level of competency with which breachers are executing their duties day to day in the United States. This is a very small group of people who has every action observed with a watchful eye. They cannot afford to make mistakes or have untrained individuals join their ranks. With this in mind, written evaluations and practical evaluations are constantly required during this course. The liability for negligence is great and unforgiving in today's society. The R.E.S.T. corp takes that very seriously. The R.E.S.T. corp offers every conceivable type of training involving explosives available in the world today.

At the conclusion of the class I spoke to the instructors and asked for suggestions to prospective students. The response in general was if you are going to attend, be open minded and prepared to learn. Students are exposed to multiple techniques and theories involving explosives. They must be flexible and open to new ideas as well as give input sharing their experiences. A lot of very experienced students attend this course and assist in the development of breaching in the United States through their shared experiences and information.

**CONCLUSION**

As a result of attending this course I possess a solid introduction into the use of explosives for breaching applications. I am not yet an expert but I am ready to practice under the supervision of an experienced breacher. I now feel confident that with the supervision of a breaeher I could formulate a breach plan, devise a charge, fabricate that charge and execute the breach with little to no assistance. Several graduates have done just that within days of graduating this course. Five different agencies have conducted an explosive breach shortly after receiving this course of instruction. Over 30 live explosive breaches have been completed by graduates to date. If your department is considering the development of a breacher program, this Is an outstanding course for the stated purposes. The cost of this course is $925 for the basic course and $350 for the two- day explosive handler course. I highly recoinmend this course for team leaders and commanders who have breachers

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

under their scope of responsibility. If you supervise breachers, this should be a mandatory course of instruction. The primary thrust of this course is explosive breaching, not entry tactics. I appreciated the focus on breaching.

This course isn't for everyone and some agencies don't have a need for It. However, this class is a great place to make an assessment and evaluate the need and the potential for this tool. "Get some!" 0

**SOURCE:**

**Rapid Entry Systems Technology**
**P.O. Box 7093**
**Yuma,AZ 85366**
**(520) 329-7555**

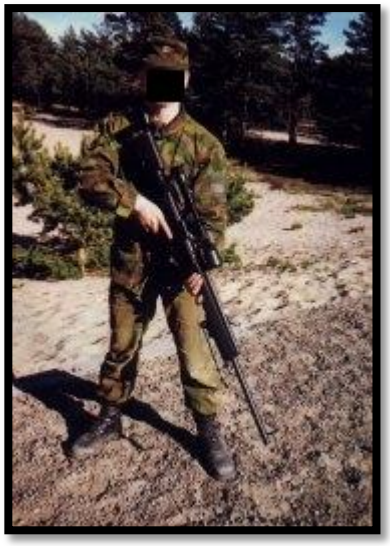
The author would like to extend his gratitude and thanks to the follonwing persons and Companies: Gunsite Training Center, Bill Jeans and all the staff that made this Course available, R.E.S.T. Corp, specificallly Russ Hart; and The Gunsite Lodge. (Ask for Jerry. This is the closest and most comfortable place to stay if you attend Gunsite.) Brandy Kadous, Tucson P.D., Arizona-thanks for the assistance and patience; Mike Blair; Prima County Sheriff's Department thanks for the tutoring and homework instruction.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561


## FINNISH SNIPER TRAINING

**by Monte le Gould, published in June 99 issue of S.W.A.T. magazine**



Every year during my visit to Finland, I'm told the famous folktale of the first Finn. "He came to the land alone with his family and made his way into the wilderness. He wanted to be isolated and safe from all. He traveled for months on foot, far downstream, to build his home and feed his family. One day, he saw a branch from a tree floating downstream. Noticing that it had been cut with an ax, he knew that someone else was upstream. He grabbed his puukko and ax, and went upstream. He traveled until he found the man. The Finn promptly killed him." The reason he did this was to protect his family, home and privacy.During the Winter War, Simo Häyhä was credited with 505 kills in less than 90 days. Simo operated independently, using a 7.62-caliber bolt-action rifle M-28/30 with iron sights. He hunted alone in his spare time, stalking his prey through the underbelly of the forest. His memory is greatly revered and forever branded in the minds of all Finnish military men. His unit was the 34th Infantry regiment assigned to the Kollaa front. Duringthe Winter War in 1939, Russian death tolls rose to over 1 million men. In thissame period, Finland suffered approximately 40,000 losses. These numbers were only recently confirmed by Russia, who concealed its true losses for more than 50 years. So goes the tale of Simo and the cold, iron will of the Finns.

The Finnish people are hardy and intelligent, with a unique character. They are extremely proud of their national heritage, and are deeply patriotic. By nature, they are quiet, humble, reserved and very private. I'm told that the Finnish military holds itself to a hard-and-fast pledge that it will never leave its dead or wounded on the field of battle. The Finnish vow to always recover and carry their dead back to Finland for burial. During the Winter War, Russia attempted to dominate Finland, occupy her land and oppress her people. Alone,

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

the Finns fought Russia for the survival of their way of life. Some of the highest aerialcombat kill numbers on record are held by Finnish pilots. Finns have an abiding commitment to family, home, country and religion. Theaverage man is over six feet tall, and martial arts are extremely popular, as are outdoor activities. National defense is a source of great pride and respect for all Finns. Finland is about the size of Montana in land mass, and a cold, dark place in the winter. For centuries, Finland was a buffer zone for Sweden and Russia, while both conscripted her men as mercenaries. A recent archeological dig uncovered the remains of a soldier far from Finland. The body is believed to date from the time of the ancient Romans. Covered with a blue cloth and artifacts, he is suspected to be a Finnish mercenary.

By strict definition, the defense forces operate more as a guerrilla conventional military capabilities, its focus is on small-unit actions and the destruction of the enemy through the use of highly mobile reduced forces. Support of the people is considered the number one key to success. Once activation occurs, all personnel report to their designated points for deployment. Personnel deploy near their homes in the countryside and in the cities where they reside. The notion is that the peoplewill fight with greater dedication to protect their homes and families . Upon arrival at their staging areas, they receive instructions and are issued with equipment to support their assigned tasks.

Finland is not a member of NATO at this time, though the Finnish defense forces have a major responsibility and commitment to the UN peace-keeping mission. Finland is an international country and one of the most Americanized countries in Scandinavia. English is a common language here, and almost all Finns speak it.

The law enforcement personnel in Finland are indisputably professional and exceptionally well-trained. They pride themselves on their professional police forces. In order to become a police officer in Finland, you must be a senior NCO or commissioned officer in the military. Once selected, a candidate must complete a year-long academy, then return for several sixth-month advanced academies.

Police in Finland are extremely revered by the populace. In annual 'polls taken by the government, time and again, the police are the most respected public servants. The national SWAT team is called the Karhu, or "bear team." It is the equivalent of our FBI HRT. Its missiontasking is similar to what Delta and the Dev Group perform, but they are a law enforcement unit. There are many differences, but many similarities as well.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

**TRAINING OVERVIEW**

In May of 1998, after a ten-hour flight, I arrived in Finland for the fourth time in as many years. This was my annual pilgrimage to Finland to conduct training for the Finnish police and military forces. The 1998 course was a continuation of the precision rifle course from 1997.I traveled by domestic flight to Turku. Soon after my arrival my finnish friends met me at the airport. With the greetings complete and my luggage assembled, we were off. The weather was brisk and overcast with a cool snap.

All of the ranges were prepared and ready to facilitate the course of instruction. The ranges on base were ideal for our training purposes. They had targets on rails that moved at three- to eight mph. They ran 100 meters across the front of the shooter at up to 200 meters away. Static ranges facilitated firing out to 900 meters with pop-up silhouettes. Every type of shooting scenario could be simulated for training at this base, from MOUT (Military Operations in Urban Terrain) to rural. Several days later, all of the participants arrived at the Finnish Navy base near Hanko. All of the students received their uniforms from the supply NCO, and weapons were issued. All adult males were members of the reserve military, and were required to attend mandatory annual training. It is this annual training for which I'm contracted to conduct a rifle course each year. This year, my intent was to push the students to their limits and demand peak performance from everyone, including myself. Due to the time change and jet lag, I was constantly fatigued. A month prior to arriving, I increased the intensity of my physical training routine. I have found that this is the only way for me to prepare for the added stress and lack of sleep, and that it

International Mobile Training Team
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

makes a great difference in my level of performance.

In addition to the Finns, elements of the elite Estonian Hostage Rescue Team and the Swedish Piketen were in attendance. (The Piketen is the Swedish national SWAT team.) After receiving their equipment, the weapon-handling guidelines and safety briefing were completed. With weapon data books in hand, the class began. If you have never worked in Europe, it's truly an educational experience. Try constantly convening metrics to standard and back. Talk about mental gymnastics! When instructing such topics as ballistics, range estimation, wind velocity and optics, you must know how to convert all of the following: yards to meters; feet per second to meters per second; miles per hour to kilometers per hour and inches to centimeters, as well as millimeters.

Add to this that most scopes adjust one cm per click, or ½ cm at 100 meters, and life soon gets very interesting. And add to that 3.08 ballistics, 7.62x53F, 7.62x54R and the .338 Lapua Magnum. Minute of angle is three cm at 100 meters, and takes on a whole new meaning when you discuss 600-meter shots and wind compensation. Doing my homework paid off during my first trip, and it still continues to assist me. Now, instead of using the standard conversion for Mils, I use metrics. This is much faster and accurate. I now train reserve U.S. military snipers using metrics instead of standard measures.

**GENERAL FINNISH WEAPON INFORMATION**

For years, the base rifle of the Finnish military has remained relatively unchanged. The civil guard and the military disputed over the selection of new rifles for Finland for numerous years. In general, these differences in opinion, in about 1920, resulted in the adoption of two rifles, the M-27 and M-28. These weapons were issued for a few years, then the M-28/30 became the issue rifle for all Finish forces for a short time. The Ministry of Defense considered the sight adjustments of the M-28/30 too complicated for standard forces. A new selection project was then undertaken to develop a new rifle. This project resulted in the M-35 prototype rifle. Again, disputes regarding the weapon resulted. After stock, sight, trigger mechanism, barrel and fitting changes, the final M-28/30 version, designated as the M-39, was agreed upon and approved in 1939. Major production of this weapon continued until 1945. All of these rifles were the forerunners of the current-issue sniper rifle and used a Moisin Nagant action. Adopted in the '80s and based on a rebarreled action,

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

the common rifle issued for sniper work is the M-85 in 7.62 x 53R or, as they like to say, "53 Finnish." Numerous types of scopes are mounted on the M-85. These scopes are generally of low power (about 3-6x) and reticles vary. The manufacturers are Zeiss and Schmidt & Bender, and most are equipped with BDCs. These differences make for some interesting work. During my first year here, I was greatly surprised at the accuracy of these weapons. Ninety-percent hits on man-sized targets out to 700 meters were common.

**COURSE AGENDA**

This course of instruction was advanced in nature due to all of the returning students who had attended the 1997 course. The agenda was demanding, based on a 12-to 6-hour day.

**Day No. 1:** The course agenda began with marksmanship fundamentals; confirming zeros; slope firing; wind estimation and ranging.

**Day No.2:** Cold shot; KIM (Keep in Mind) games; live fire at 100, 200 and 300 meters, and moving-target leads.

**Day No.3:** KIM games; live fire at 300, 400 and 500 meters; coordinated fire drills; snaps and movers; fleeting threak. and rural hides.

**Day No.4:** Live fire; urban hides and occupation; firing from concealed positions; speed stalk(s); threat-of-appearance drills and immediate action.

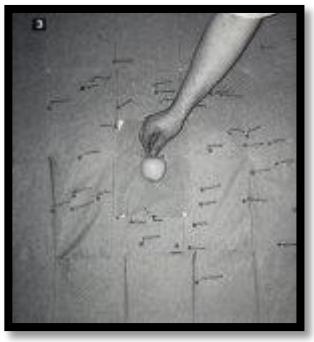
**Day No.5:** Live fire at varying ranges out to 900 meters; coun-tertracking methods; covert insertion; air- and waterborne insertion methods; operations in support of raids/assault teams, and com-promise drills.

**Day No.6:** Live fire; marksman team leadership; deployment considerations and general operational planning.

**Day No.7:** Full mission profiles; practical skills application; final shoot-off and a 600-meter bull's-eye match.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561



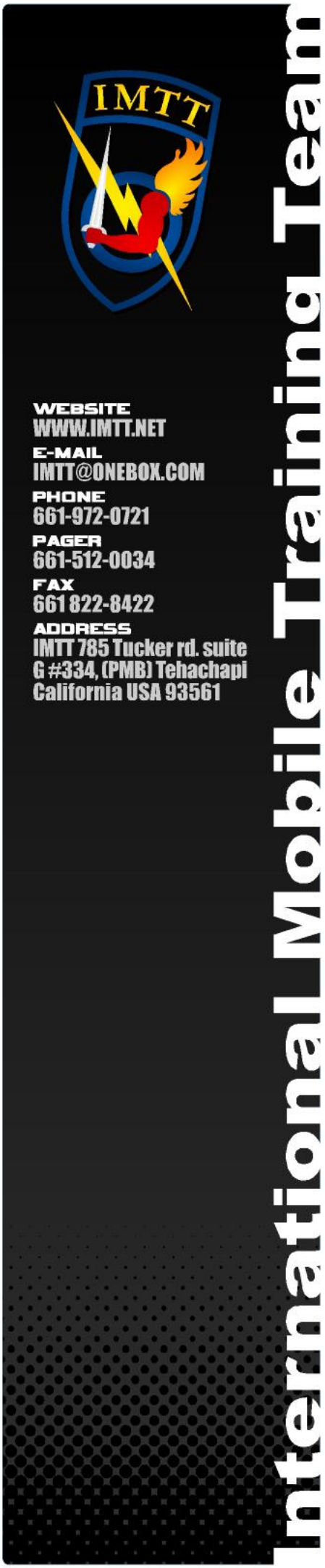
This year, for the second time in a row, members of the Karhu won the final shoot-off. The final event was a 600-meter bull's- eye shoot. Each shooter was given one spotter round for wind and range. Once that was complete, the shooter had to drop down behind his weapon on the beep and fire three rounds on target. The target was one meter squared with a 24-centimeter dot in the center The winner, (name withheld), fired a three-shot group 16 centimeters apart (approximately six inches) in the center of the dot. This was (name withheld) first formal training course since being issued his precision weapon. He was using a .308 SAKO mounted with a Schmidt & Bender Mil-Dot scope (metric). His load was the 168- grain IBTHP Lapua Match. The secondplace shooter was the Finnish national long-range champion, who printed a 20-centimeter group. He was using a .338 Lapua Magnum SAKO mounted with a Leupold Ultra with a custom BDC and Mil-Dot (metric) adjustments.

**CONCLUSION**

The Finnish have a great tradition: After a long day, everyone goes to the sauna, consumes an ice-cold beer, then swims in the cold lake water. The Finns love their saunas, let me tell you! This year, I was again lucky enough to be present for the Sixth of June celebrations. This is Marshal Mannerheim's birthday. Marshal Mannerheim is considered by Finns to be the equivalent of Washington, Roosevelt and MacArthur rolled into one. I was humbled once again this year to be the guest of honor at a Finnish military "dining in" on this occasion. During the feast, I was awarded the battle flag of Finland and the war-police badge SOTA Poiliisi, #1764. My 1998 journey was an exciting and fascinating trip, filled with a lifetime of memories, good friends and respect for fellow professionals. A Finn is a friend for life and an enemy forever. I surely learned more from them than they did from me. I greatly appreciated the opportunity to work with these descendants of the legendary "White Death," the Russian nickname so deservedly earned by the Finns during the Winter War.

**CREDITS AND APPRECIATION**

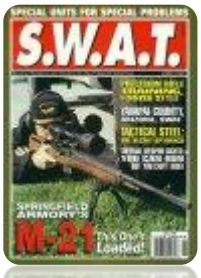
I would like to take this opportunity to thank all my Finnish friends. In addition, thanks to Par-Eric, Mart, all the men of the Piketen and my




Estonian friends, who can't be identified by name. All of these people made this experience possible. Kippis, terasex, moi moi and kiitos to all my friends in the Land of the Midnight Sun. [If you would like to contact Monte, please e-mail: imtt@onebox.com with any comments or suggestions.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561




## THERMAL WEAPON SIGHT

**by Monte le Gould, published in June 99 issue of S.W.A.T. magazine**

Brian is a correctional officer and a member of his department's special operations team. He reports to work and walks through the sally port to his post to relieve the other exercise-yard officer Tonight

he is working the yard, and the temperature is dropping. The fog is setting in, rapidly reducing visibiTity. The yard is cleared of convicts, who are then locked up for the night. Numerous officers join Brian in the yard and begin patrolling their designated areas of responsibility on the fence line. They have to keep moving to stay warm. The gunrail guards are out on the catwalks, moving around, looking for anything out of the ordinary. Moments later, a guard finds a blanket over the barbed wire on the top of the fence. A count of the inmates reveals that a convict is missing. The prison now activates emergency procedures and recalls the special operations team to respond. Brian, relieved from his duty on the fence line, soon arrives at the team rooin. After arriving from home, the team commander is briefed by the on-duty watch captain. The team is ready to move. The warning order is complete; in five minutes, a full mission briefing will take place. Everyone has his assigned task. The team now conducts equipment and Commo checks. Brian grabs his weapon, which is equipped with a new device his department recently purchased. He function-checks his HK 93 rifle and installs the batteries in the thermal weapon sight (TWS). Now he's ready to go. Brian and two other officers make up the hunter team. They move rapidly to the suspected breach in the fence and begin collecting information. The hunter team finds footprints and blood where the convict traversed the wire. This area is now a crime scene. Brian calls in the information and moves out while additional officers hold the site. The hunter team halts for a moment, then completes a terrain

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

analysis and a map recon. The fog is now so thick that they are unable to see 50 yards in front of them in any direction. Brian removes the GPS from his assault vest and reaffirms the team's location and direction. The team stops for a security halt to stop. look and listen. Brian activates the TWS device attached to the top of his weapon and peers through the sight, scanning the mountainous terrain for the quarry. Looking through the red, luminescent glow inside the scope, he observes the lay of the land. The hunter team is then up on its feet and moving again. The two officers on Brian's flanks provide security and protection to help avoid any surprises. They stop again and radio a situation report in to the commander The remainder of the team deploys in designated positions, seizing the high ground. Brian bitngs up the scope, scanning the terrain again. He mounts the weapon on his shoulder and looks through the device. The TWS detects a heat source. The source appears in a brilliant, bright red at two o'clock. He adjusts the focus and presses the reticle selector choosing the Mil-Dot from four others. The heat source can be made out distinctly; it stops and looks around. Brian takes a prone position to steady the weapon solidly. With the TWS, he Mils the width and length of the torso of the heat source. He ranges the individual at 237 meters; the distance is confinned with the laser rangefinder.

The team radios in the convict's location. The net teams begin to move to the area of the sighting and set the trap. In order to get a closer view of the person, Brian rapidly removes the 10 x objective lens and replaces it with the 30 x lens. The hunter/tracker team is now closing in on the criminal. Once in position to overwatch, the hunter team guides the net teams by radio. The inmate surrenders and is taken into custody, as is usuafly the case when the convict capitulates, knowing that no chance for escape remains. The team now returns to the team room. The team members debrief the escape and make plans for the annual Christmas party. Brian is back on the yard within three and half hours from the outbreak of the emergency. In April of 1996, 1 met with a member of a research and development team. I came to see a revolutionary, new weapon sight system. Over the phone, he explained to me how it worked. I must admit I was a litde skeptical when he described the scope and its supposed abilities. I agreed to meet with him in San Diego to take a look at the system myself The following day, Rick and I arrived after a five-hour drive. Upon arrival, I met with the two R&D personnel. They produced a mediumsized Pelican case and handed it to me. I opened the case and removed the device from inside it. The flrst thing I noticed was that the scope was very similar to the AN/PVS 4 night-vision scope in its handling and design. It mounts with a Picatinney rail, not a Weaver. This device was one of six operational units in the world at the time. The TWS is a thermal imaging device, a second-

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

generation forward-looking infrared (FLIR) scope. It is very similar to the M-1 Abram tank sight. The exception is that the TWS is man-portable and very light. With the use of microtechnology, the size of the interior components and chips is extremely small. This scope has been under development for 15 years, cloaked in a shroud of secrecy for most of that time. It is envisioned that, in the near future, this scope will be 50% smaller with even better resolution. Just five years ago this device was impossible to produce because the components were three- to five times larger thaii they are now. With the TWS in hand, Rick and I walked up to the roof of the hotel and took a look around. It was still light outside, and a multitude of heat sources existed due to the high daytime temperatures and sunlight (the temperature outside was approximately 95F). During the daytime. the scope performed well, though with some difficulties. The high outdoor temperature reduced the contrast between heat sources. As night fell, however, the true capabilities of the device were greatly enhanced. I was able to switch the lens from the lOx to the 30x in less than a minute. The optional lens rapidly mounts on the device by means of a slip ring that has six raised, evenly spaced tips that extend approximately 1/4 inch. This ring is located on the forward face of the main body of the scope. Twist the ring one full rotation to remove the telescope. To mount the another, just reverse the procedure and slip the other one on. The contrast now was striking. From 15 stories up, I could clearly make out a cat walking across the street, approximately 100 yards from the base of the building. The field of view through night-vision scopes usually appears green; through the TWS, it appears in shades of red. The designers created the observation area in red to preserve the operator's night vision and reduce recovery time. Due to my limited exposure, I made few conclusions regarding this device. During this time, I noted that the resolution was extremely good and the contrast was excellent. The TWS operates silently, unlike the TOW 2 and similar devices that make a distinct clicking sound (a great target indicator, by the way). The following day, the U.S. Department of Defense took possession of tl)e TWS for field-testing.In December of 1996, the producer contacted me again to view, handle, test and manipulate the thermal weapon sight. On December 15, 1996, 1 met with two engincers to put the sight through its paces. The test was five days in length and

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

would evaluate the TWS until it failed under live-fire conditions, mounted on three different weapon systems. The test location was a remote U.S. Navy facility in the California desert, Camp Billy Machen. During the evaluation, we fired 85,000 rounds of ammunition. Two scopes were available to be mounted on an M-16, M-60 and an M-2 .50-caliber machine gun. I arrived on the third day of testing with my partner John. It was dark when we arrived. We began firing the M-60 with the scope mounted on it. We fired several thousand rounds from the M-60 and the M-16s, A short time later, we fired all the remaining .223 and 7.62 ammunition. We now began firing the M-2 .50 heavy machine gun. The scope was rezeroed for an old pickup truck on the range. The truck was clean with no damage to it. We towed it to the 600-yard line The M-2 heavy guns talked most of that night. We checked the zero of the scope every 400 rounds. The firing line went cold for the night at 2200 hours.

The next morning, we started bright and early firing and rechecking the zero of the scope. The device maintained zero even after being removed from the M-2 for the night and firing thousands of rounds the four previous days.Since my first exposure to the TWS, the contrast and resolution had improved, with a distinct enhancement in the depth of field. The manufacturer told me that the army had just completed testing two months ago. Recent improvements have resulted in increased reliability and handling of the device. These improvements arc a direct result of the arms evaluations. We fired the remaining 12,000 of the 40.000 rounds of .50-caliber ammo. The engineers fired the last 200 rounds. and the scope still maintained its zero and never failed to operate. With more than 40.000 rounds of .50-caliber ammunition and an additional 20,000 of 7.62, one TWS operated continually with absolutely no problems.

The second scope was a backup in case the first failed. Once the official test had concluded, we did some testing of our own. This test consisted of finding a hidden military vehicle that evening. We spotted the HMMV 750 yards away, concealed in a cloud of heavy smoke over the open desert terrain. The smoke did not impair my view of the vehicle in any way, as it was not even visible througb the TWS. With the naked eye and night-vision gear, the HMMV was totally invisible. With the TWS, the military vehicle appeared as if it were in the open on a sunny day. With the press of a button, the sight changes ftom white-hot to black-hot. This means that in the

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

white-hot mode, the heat source stands out as brighter (or white), and in black-hot mode, vice versa. In order to detect threats with the TWS. it's recommended that you switch from black-hot to white-hot periodically. This technique was extremely successful when used by U.S. combat forces to detect combatants and equipment during Desert Storm. The manufacturer has tested the TWS in every type of environment, including the Antarctic and dense jungle regions. The maker reports that improvements are made after every testing. The evolution of this technology is at full throttle and is changing rapidly. The TWS is slated to replace the current-issue night vision scopes of U.S. Military personnel; however, it is scheduled for further improvements prior to mass production. One of the military specs for this sight is that it be able to detect a human being at 1,100 meters. The scope already exceeds this requirement. When I inquired about the cost per unit, the maker declined to discuss the subject.

**ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

The ANS/TVS 13 has completed testing by TEXCOM and has exceeded all operational requirements set by the U.S. Army. The ANS/TVS 13 is a second-generation FLIR device. The ANS/TVS 13 is the first model of this device to be put into production. Unlike image intensifiers, the TWS can see through total darkness, adverse weather, smoke, fog and dust. The ANS/TYS has been selected and approved by the U.S. Army for the land warrior program. The current P-31 program will add a modular; detachable laser rangefinder for disturbed- reticle fire control; it has attachable telescopes for applications out to three kilometers and beyond.

The TWS is scheduled to replace the AN/TVS-5 and the AN/PVS-4. In addition to the weapons listed, the TWS can be mounted on shoulder-launched missiles such as the Stinger.

| CURRENT SPECIFICATIONS AN/PAS-13 THERMAL WEAPON SIGHT (TWS) |
|---|
| BASIC OPERATION: Second-generation forward looking sensor. The scope detects and interprets heat sources, making them visible to the viewer. |
| WEIGHT: Basic sensor (no attached telescope) 3.8 lb (with battery). |
| Medium weapon thermal sight (with 10x telescope attached) 4.5 lb (with battery) |
| Heavy weapon thermal sight (with 30x telescope attached) 5.0 lb (with battery) |
| BATTERY LIFE: Exceeds ten hours with typical mission profile using standard Army battery BA-5847 |
| BASIC SYSTEM LIMITATIONS: This device is not waterproof. The TWS is not swimmable without a protective container. |
| COST: Not available |
| APPLICATIONS: (see conclusion) |
| SUPPORTED WEAPONS: M-16 (A1, A2 and A3), M-203, M-4, M-136, M-249, M-60, M-24, M-2, MK19, Beretta 82A |
| FIELDS OF VIEW: Basic sensor: 30-degree Azimuth x18 degrees |
| ELEVATION: Medium thermal sight: 15" x 9" (wide field); 9" x 5.5" (narrow field); |
| Heavy thermal sight: 9" x 5.5" (wide field); 3" x 1.8" (narrow field). |
| RANGE: Medium sight: 1,100 meters (personnel targets) Heavy Sight: 2,200 meters (vehicular targets) |

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite
G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi
California USA 93561

**The TWS possesses the following:**

- **High-sensitivity Cadmium Telluride focal-plane array technology for long-range target acquisition with small telescopes. eBinary optical elements with advanced plastic housing for lower weight and high- er transmission.**

- **VLSI electronics for small size and low power.**

- **Thumbnail-sized thermoelectric cooler for silent operation and increased reliability.**

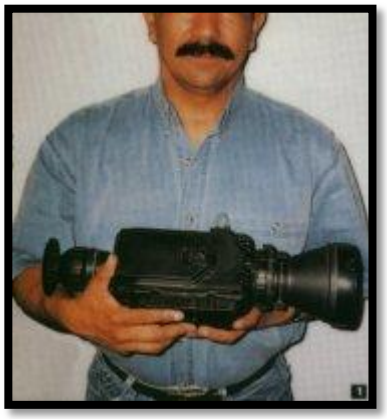
- **LED display with brightness and very low power consumption.**

- **Electronically programmable reticles for adaptatilin to all NATO man-portable weapons.**

- **Completely modular architecture with only one moving part for ease of maintenance.**

**CONCLUSION**

In my opinion, the thermal weapon sight performed as advertised and proved to be extremely rugged. The TWS is as close to being operator-proof as a device can get. it has been thoroughly field-tested by all types of combat troops including maritime personnel. In my Opinion, if you want to test something, give it to a cop or a grunt. Soon thereafter, these guys will make anything into a paperweight. So far, to its credit, the TWS is neither a blunt object nor a paperweight. This device is certainly worthy of research by those agencies that can afford to make the investment in the cost of this technology. I envision this device being used in the following types of operations: general search and rescue; prison escapes; tracking criminals through rural areas: countersniper operations: maritime applications for persons lost at sea or overboard as well as many other types of situations.



The TWS will, without question. directly result in lives being saved. Like infrared and current FUR technology, T believe this scope will become standard equipment for law enforcement. special operations and U. S. military personnel in the

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

near future. In general. I was extremely impressed with the scope and its capabilities, reliability; handling and overall performance. However bear in mind that the TWS has very specific applications, strengths and weaknesses. No technology can replace common sense and a solid training base. This year; I traveled to Scandinavia for the fifth time to conduct weapons-training courses in several countries. One of those countries has developed its own version of the TWS for use in the military. In addition, it has developed some interesting ountermeasures to the device. One answer is a new uniform that appears at first glance to be an aftermarket ghillie suit. Its intent is to reduce and break up the heat outline of the soldier During testing, the suit worked fairly well, though with some inherent drawbacks. The main drawback was that the soldier's body heat was almost totally sealed inside the suit. I mention this to provide an example of how rapidly countermeasures are developed in response to emerging technology.

While waiting for the approval to publish this article, the TWS has undergone a metamorphosis once again. improving substantially since the initial writing of this paper In my opinion, this device will probably change even more between now and the time we finally see the finished product.

*****Note: There are currently restrictions on the sale and export of this device for foreign purchase from the United States. Inquiries regarding the thermal weapon sight are limited to United States local, state and federal agencies only. For more information regarding the TWS, contact: Mr Matthew Hagerty at Land Tec Inc., p0. Box 5456, Sonora, CA 95370; (209) 533-4001.**

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

# EMERGENCY OPERATIONS UNIT

**by Monte le Gould, published in summer 1993 issue of Tactical Edge magazine**

Background

The (name withheld) Department of Corrections is the largest prison system in the United States, with more than 113,500 inmates incarcerated and approximately 87,000 parolees. The Department employs approximately 19,000 sworn personnel and 10,600 non-prisons, as well as 38 camps located in remote areas throughout the state. The two oldest prisons, San Quentin and Folsom, came on line in 1850 and 1878 respectively. Within the Department of Corrections, emergency response and other high-risk assignments are handled by

the Special Emergency Response Teams (SERT). This unit is comprised of 24 teams with an authorized strength of 445 members.

**History**

In the past, the Department had loosely formed ad hoc groups of personnel who, as TAC-Teams, functioned to respond and control disturbance and hostage situations. These teams had little formal training and organization, but as time went by, they became more sophisticated. These teams were utilized to resolve crises during the 1960's and 1970's at Folsom Prison, San Quentin and Soledad, as well as a number of other prisons.

In 1982, with a heightened awareness of the potential for major incidents within the system, then Director authorized an assessment of the Department's ability to prevent and/or respond to such incidents, and recommended the establishment of a Disturbance Control Program. The Governor and the Legislature formally funded

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

the Department's Disturbance Control Program (of which SERT is a major component) in July of 1984. The SERT Basic Academy, conducted in May of 1983, without a formal mandate, was the first of 30 basic academies conducted through April of 1993.

Today each prison has a SERT. Team strength varies from 12 to 21 members, based upon the institution size, geographic location and mutual aid response time, physical plant, security level, inmate classification level and ratio of inmate population to the design and staff capacity.
All personnel are on 24-hour recall to their assigned facility for emergencies and call-outs. Each team has an armory and team room equipped with equipment lockers and plot boards for tactical planfling. Additionally, most teams have an emergency response equipment vehicle and team transport vehicles. SERT teams are part-time teams in the sense that personnel, when not training or activated, are assigned to regular full-time correctional duty Selection

The applicant must have completed probation and one year of service prior to submitting an application to the institutional team commander. Applicants must be disciplinary free, without adverse action or sick leave abuse, and must possess acceptable supervisory evaluations to qualify them for SERT assignment. The applicant must be medically cleared by a physician prior to beginning the selection process. Applicants must then successfully complete:

a. A physical assessment test in which blood pressure, body fat percentage, cardiovascular fitness and heart recovery rate are evaluated.

b. A physical abilities test, consisting of a two-mile run and a pilot test program requiring completion of a timed, 7-station obstacle course while wearing weight equivalent to full tactical gear.

c. A six-month evaluation to determine suitability for SERT assignment.

d. Minimum weapon (80% with all SERT weapons) and skills proficiency testing.

e. An oral interview with the Warden and team leadership.

f. The 10.5-day, 140-hour SERT Basic Academy.

When a team position is vacant, individuals who have met the criteria secure SERT assignment. Reten- tion of team membership is based on quarterly maintenance of physical standards and weapons

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

proficiency, as well as remaining tactically proficient and disciplinary free.

**Training**

Teams train at the institutional level ten hours a month, and team members attend outside and Departmental training. In-house training available to SERT personnel includes:

- SERT Basic 10 days 140 hours
- Advanced SERT, Phase I 5 days 75 hours
- Advanced SERT, Phase II 5 days 75 hours
- Advanced SERT, Phase III 3 days 75 hours
- Pre-Marksman 3 days 40 hours
- Basic Marksman 5 days 75 hours
- Advanced Marksman 5 days 75 hours
- Rappel Master 5 days 75 hours
- SERT Instructor 5 days 75 hours
- Command and Leadership Course 5 days 40 hours

While budget constraints have impacted non-institutional training, teams participate in training scenarios/exercises, joint training with the Negotiations Management Team (NMT), and some mutual aid train ing with outside agencies. For example, the author's team has done extensive training with the U.S. Air Force E.S.T. Team at Edwards Air Force Base and the Special Enforcement Bureau of the Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

While we deeply appreciate all their assistance, past, present and future, we would like to thank Deputies Dan Cusiter, Chris Shepard, Mike Centofante and Jon Rhodes specifically

**Team Configuration**

Basic team configuration consists of a Team Commander, an Assistant Team Commander, and one Marksman and three Tactical Squads, each led by a Squad Leader. One Tactical Squad performs as the primary Assault Squad, one is the Crisis Entry Squad, and one is the Inner Perimeter Squad. The fourth squad, the Marksman Squad, performs intelligence gathering, fire support/coverage, and last-resort lethal force duties. Tactical squads are configured as follows: Pointman, Back-up Man, Squad Leader, Omni Man and Rear Security. The Marksman Squad, comprised of 4 marksmen, is divided into two Marksman/Observer elements. Equipment and Weapons Each member is equipped with a load bearing vest, ballistic vest, flashlights, goggles, M-17 protective mask, Nomex gloves, Nomex bala clava, restraint gear, rappel equipment and personal weapons, as well as other mission-oriented equipment issued to each member. Members receive an annual SERT uniform allowance of $300.00 for uniforms and foot gear. Team equipment available includes hand-held FLIRS (forward-looking infrared system), night vision equipment (weapon mounted and non-weapon mounted), maxi beam lights, spotlights, bullhorns, 800 MHz Motorola radios with ear mikes, ballistic shields, battering rams, heavy entry ballistic vests, ballistic helmets, electronic surveillance equipment, thermal cutting entry tools and other tactical equipment. Team members are armed, depending on position, with S&W .38 caliber pistols, CAR-15 rifles, HK MP5's, .308 Remington 700 P.S. with optics, Remington 870 shotguns and 37mm gas guns. These are immediately available weapons. Also available for specialized missions are HK 94 rifles and Ruger Mini-i 4's In operations with the Department of Jus- tice, alternate 9mm handguns are substituted. All SERT personnel must qualify quarterly with all authorized weapons. SERT is authorized Def-Tec Stinger and flash/sound munitions, as well as all standard chemical agents (CN and CS) and their delivery systems.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

**SERT's Mission/Responsibilities**

SERT's primary mission is hostage rescue and/or retaking portions of an institution that have fallen into inmate hands. Perhaps as a result of the Department's "no hostage policy," there has been no need to employ SERT in these capacities in recent years.

Resolving major disturbances is another aspect of the overall SERT mission; and while none have assumed "major" status, there have been a number of disturbances at various institutions which were resolved with the deployment of the institutional SERT. SERT is responsible for riot/crowd control on prison grounds. The teams are employed to provide security and control demonstrators during executions and protest actions for high-profile inmates or inmate causes that have gained popular support, such as "Act Up." SERT is utilized in the pursuit and recapture of escapees from prison grounds. SERT also performs VIP protection for Departmental personnel, and has provided security for the Governor and other dignitaries on several occasions. Transportation of high-risk inmates, i.e., high-media-profile inmates with extreme violence or escape potential, prison gang leaders, etc., is generally executed by SERT SERT is used off prison grounds both for Departmental and non-Departmental responses. Generally, requests for the assistance of SERT are directed to the Deputy Director of Institutions (via the prison Warden) if mutual aid agreements are in effect, or coordinated through the Office of Emergency Services (OES) in the event of declared states of emergency.

A few of the more prominent mutual aid activities that SERT personnel have participated in include:

- Operation Border Ranger II- Approximately 200 SERT members participated in a large drug interdiction operation, which involved 12 civilian and military law enforcement agencies, conducted on the Mexican border during April and May of 1989.

- Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP)-This operation is an on-going multi-agency task force effort to locate and eradicate marijuana cultivation sites. SERT members have participated on eradication teams dur- ing the 1988 through 1991 seasons. Two SERT members served as eradication team leaders during 1991.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

CAMP Reconnaissance and Arrest Team (C-RAT)-C-RAT is a part of the CAMP operation. C-RAT teams conduct covert surveillance operations with the express purpose of securing sufficient evidence to effect arrests and obtain convictions of marijuana cultivators. SERT members have served on these teams from 1988- 1991. The formal C-RAT training program has been coordinated and conducted by SERT instructors at the Emergency Operations Unit Training Center in San Luis Obispo, California. Similartrainmg as part ofthe Marijuana Investigation Training Program has been conducted for agents of the U.S. Forest Service in 1992 and 1993

The institutional SERT from the Correctional Training Facility at Soledad provided security and crowd control for the Pope during his visit to the Monterey area in 1988. During the Los Angeles riots in April of 1992, 23 SERT personnel from two teams were deployed to Departmental parole and community correction facilities in the riot area to assist parole's staff in returning inmates to institutional custody. SERT teams statewide have assisted local agencies with hostage and/or barricaded suspect incidents on many occasions.

**Conclusion**

SERT is a highly trained professional unit committed to the mission, "To Save Lives and Protect Property," and continuously strives to remain on the cutting edge of special operations in corrections. SERT has responded throughout the state to incidents and calls for assistance, and will continue to train and remain ready at a moment's notice. The author would like to thank Lieutenant Mike Evans for his assis- tance in obtaining approval for pub- lication of this Crosshairs article. This article is dedicated to two team members from SERT who departed before their time: Correc- tional Officer Louis G. Morris in October, 1990, and Correctional Lieu- tenant Steven R. Montgomery in November, 1991. Steve and Louis, "Toujours Pret."

**About the Author**

Monte Le Gould has 5 ½ years experience in SERT and is currently the pri- mary Assault Team Leader. He is a State-Certified SERT instructor,

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

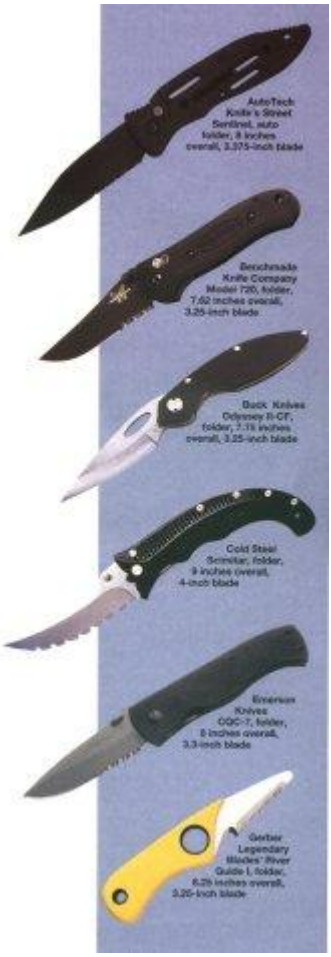
a Rappel Master and sniper. Monte attended Fuller- ton Junior College, majoring in Criminal Justice; the Los Angeles County Sheriff's SWAT course; and is a Gunsite graduate. Formerly with the Los Angeles Police Department, his total law enforcement experience spans 12 years. He is the Western Regional Advisory Board Representative for SWAT/Corrections and has his own consulting business.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561


## CUTTING EDGES

**by Rebecca Kanable, published in August 1999 issue of Law Enforcement Technology magazine**



Whether they're hidden in a pocket, stowed in a glove compartment or placed in a sheath on a duty belt; knives can give law enforcement a much-needed edge. The utilitarian uses for fixed blades or folders with about 3- to 7-inch blades and 7.25 to 11.75 inches overall are limited only by the imagination.

*I think that people assume that a knife is a secondary weapon when actually that's not really a true picture of what you use a knife for," says Monte Gould, correctional officer and senior trainer for the special emergency response teams for the State of California's Emergency Operations Unit. "Generallyly speaking, most of the time you're cutting food, cutting ropes, opening packages stuff like that. You're not going to be spending a whole lot of time stabbing people with knives and running through the jungle. I think that most people carry a knife as a utility item-a tool-more than a weapon.*

**A sharp tool**

Among the most common uses for knives among law enforcement is removing plastic restraints. Knives also can prove handy in the jail or at the crime scene. When an inmate attempts to hang himselt, having a knife can be a matter of life or death. A knife tip can be used to move small items without causing contamination. The tactical applications for knives are many. Knives can be used to alleviate obstacles impeding a hostage rescue mission or to help rescue a tied-up hostage. A knife, particularly a fixed blade, can be used to cut and pry mobile home doors that open out rather than into the building. Snipers can use knives to construct hides in cornfields or cut a window in grass. Rappel masters can use knives to cut ropes and lines. Equipment can be cut away with a knife. To show law enforcement how a knife can be used as a viable tool, Mad Dog Knives of Prescott Valley, Arizona, held a demonstration in which

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

local officers used an fixed blade A.T.A.K. and an A.T.A.K.2 (partial serration) knife, 11.75 inches long with a 7-inch blade, to cut an opening out of a car roof The overall time it took to get a person posiun as a victim out of the ear was eight minutes-the average response time of the local fire department. After cutting the roof, an A. T.A.K. knife cut seat belt webbing with a single pull. The butt of the knife was used to break out window glass.

**A last-ditch weapon**

Although using a knife as a weapon is not the primary use for law enforcement, a knife can serve as a backup weapon in a desperate situation. Before using a knife as a weapon, Captain Ken Campbell of the Boone County Sheriff's Department in Lebanon, Indiana, says an officer would use a pistol or rifle. "If none of those things were available, you'd use an edged weapon to protect yourself you'll use a stick you pick up off the ground if you have to," he says. *Gould, owner of International Mobile Training Team, agrees. He says he cut a lot more bread and cheese than people. "You just wouldn't use a knife as a weapon in law enforcement today unless it was an absolutely last-ditch, had-to-survive tool," he says. "I mean, if you stab somebody to death with a knife it's not bad enough that we're already under the gun for excessive force and abuses in other areas in the media."* As a tactical and weapons trainer in the U.S. and other countries, Gould teaches total avoidance of knives. *"A knife is very effective if it's brought into action," he says. "If someone has a knife, a 21 -foot distance is recommended because it takes the average man a second and a half to clear 21 feet." He points out that a man with a knife has more control than a man with a gun because a man with a knife controls the length, depth, width and breadth of the wound itself* When it comes to guns, people either like them or they hate them but with knives it's not like that, says Ernest Emerson, president of Emerson Knives of Redondo Beach, California. Lie says knives are more universally accepted. Carrying a knife builds confidence, Emerson says. "It's the confidence that you still have something and it's not going to misfire or jam or anything like that," he explains. You know that the knife is always there standing ready. You've always got that knife whether you need to open a letter or if, God forbid, you ever had to cut your baby daughter out of a seat belt when your car was tipped over."

**What makes a good knife?**

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561


How can you tell a good knife from a not-so-good knife? Emerson says look at the basic design. "You can dress up knives with levers, buttons, springs, complicated locking systems, gadgets, and if it is not a good fundamental design, it is not a good knife," he says. Spyderco's Joyce Laituri, recommends trying several knives. "Comfort, fit, quality, performance, size, method of carry, compliance with workplace rules, edge configuration and, of course, price, are all considerations," she says. Knowing how the knife will likely be used will help select a straight, serrated or partially serrated edge. A serrated edge is good for cutting rope and fibrous materials, for example, while a straight edge may be better for slicing food such as cheese or skinning an animal. SOG Specialty Knives emphasizes the value of a blade at least partially serrated. "The serrated edge is superior in cutting of fibrous material such as seat belts, cloth or cardboard," says Spencer Frazer, SOG president and chief designer.

Benchmade's Joe Verbanac says a first knife purchase often is a combo edge with partial serration. The shape of the blade is another decision to be made. In a rescue situation, the shape of the blade can help avoid cuffing a victim. *Gould favors drop points, specifically the tanto-style blade. "The point is such that it's not hooked," he says. "You can actually get the back of the blade up against someone's flesh to where the edge of the blade is facing outward and you could cut without cutting that person or without injuring them."* Folder or fixed blade? In law enforcement, the answer to this question may be both. A smaller folder clipped to a pocket may be an item carried as frequently as a wallet while a larger fixed blade may be found among tactical gear. "When shopping for a folding blade, it is important to choose a knife that can be easily opened with one hand and either hand, is lightweight and offers a variety of carries," Frazer says. "If a fixed blade is preferred, blade length and style should be considered

International Mobile Training Team
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

and usually depends on personal preference. The blade should have a strong tip for pene- tration and a thick enough blade to sur- vive some abuse." For day-to-day law enforcement work, Campbell prefers a pocketsize folder. "Generally I don't want something that's so big or heavy that it obscures my equipment and gets in the way," he says. While serving as the captain of a special response team, Campbell carries a larger, fixed blade with an overall length of about 9 inches. "If I want to be able to take a hinge off a door or take out a section of drywall, I want to be able to do that with a knife," he says. "I want it to hold up no matter what I do to it." A high-carbon tool steel such as Starrett 496-01 used in fixed blade knives made by Mad Dog Knives owner Kevin MeClung holds an edge longer than stainless steel. The downside is it also holds stains and rusts easier than a stainless steel. Someone who has no interest in taking care of a knife will likely prefer stainless steel. Hardened, then selectively tempered, Mad Dog Knives blades have a Rockwell hardness of 62 (hard as a file) at the edge and a HRC 50-54 throughout the spine and full hidden tang. Each blade is hard chromed to provide corrosion resistance. Manufacturers like AutoTech Knife in Trinidad, Colorado, use ATS-34 steel. 'ATS-34 is a high-tech stainless steel with a carbon content equal to or exceeding that of many of the old tool steels, which have been previously used in quality knives," explains Robert Wilson, president of AutoTech Knife. "Its alloy content (including 4 percent molybdenum) allows it to be hardened to a Rockwell hardness of 60 to 61 while still maintaining a higher degree of ductility (strength) than most other high carbon and stainless steels. These features also make it one of the best edge retention steels available today." *Every good blade needs a good handle. Ergonomics are important not only for comfort but for safety as well. "A handle should ergonomically fit the person's hand and have an edge guard or at least a good grip and ergonomics to prevent your hand from slipping down into the blade," says Gould, who remembers a student who nearly sliced his thumb off.* McClung recommends an electrically insulated grip. "Given the prevalence of electrical power in today's world if an operative has to cut a power cable or a communication cable, ideally he's going to do that without sus- taining any voltage down through the grip of the knife," he says. For the Boone County Sheriff's Department, a knife must be able to tolerate a variety of conditions as a result of the weather. "We're in central Indiana, so we aren't in a maritime environment but like right now it's 94 degrees and it's about 90 percent humidity where I am, Campbell says. "But in

International Mobile Training Team
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

December, we'll have a windchill that's 15 below, snow and salt on the roads."

**Edges made for cops**

Knife makers know that just as people rely on law enforcement, law enforcement needs reliable knives. Several knife models have been made specifically for law enforcement. Autotech Knife offers the Auto Cop II Folder with stainless springs. AutoTech boasts it is the first automatic knife to be offered with the option of one, two or three interchangeable blades: clip point, tanto and rescue. The Auto Cop II Folder is 7.25 inches long overall and 4.25 inches when closed. The blade is 3 inches long. When seconds count, AutoTech knives, designed to open quickly, knives don't waste time.

**Benchmade Knife Company** of Oregon City, Oregon, makes primarily folders. Popular Benchmade knives include Models 705 (2.95-inch blade and 6.75 inches overall) and 710 (3.90-inch blade and 8.80 inches overall). These models have the AXIS single-hand functioning and ambidextrous lock. Without having to place fingers in the blade path, the lock release can be accessed from either side. Because there are no "friction" parts to the mechanism, the blade functions smoothly.

The Odyssey Series from **Buck Knives** of El Cajon, California, has an oval cutout for one-handed opening. The 4.5-inch closed knives open to 7.75 inches. The blade is 3.25 inches. An internal ball bearing on the liner allows smooth action. A strong metal backbone on the handle provides extra stability. The Odyssey lI-CF has an ATS-34 steel blade and carbon fiber handle. Other Odyssey models have textured thermoplastic handles. The Odyssey I-ATS has a partially serrated blade with ATS-34 steel. The Odyssey I-HCS has a non-serrated blade made of 420HC steel.

The Scimitar from **Cold Steel** of Ventura, California, offers the "power of a sword in the palm of your hand." The 9-inch folding knife has a high-impact titanium linerlock and a 4-inch AUS 8A stainless-steel blade with a needle-sharp point. The pistol grip handle allows a forward, reverse or palm-reinforced grip. Finger grooves, checkering and hard-hitting pommel provide a solid grip. The contoured Zytel and steel-frame handle retains the curve of its ancient namesake.

**Emerson Knives'** Police Utility was made for officers looking for a

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

fixed blade about the same size as a folding knife that's capable of tasks such as prying door jams. The Police Utility has a 3.5-inch blade and is 8.5 inches overall. It weighs 5.5 ounces. More popular among patrol officers unlikely to carry a fixed blade is Emerson's tactical folder, the CQC-7, with a 3.3-inch blade and 8 inches overall.

The River Guide I from **Gerber Legendary Blades** of Portland, Oregon, is designed to be a water rescue tool. Large rubber handles provide a secure grip even in wet conditions. The River Guide I has a chisel tip blade for prying or scraping, full serrations that cut rope and a line-cutting hook for emergency use. The River Guides have the SAF.T.GRIP System with its open-pivot design. The River Guides are 8.25 inches long with a stainless-steel 3.25-inch blade.

**Mad Dog Knives'** A.T.A.K. family of knives is based on a 7-inch clip point blade and have a glass/epoxy composite grip material that is compression bonded to a hidden full tang. The A.T.A.K. is 11.75 inches overall. The Pygmy A.T.A.K. with a 4.9-inch straight clip blade and 9.1 inches overall is a scaled down version of the A.T.A.K.

**SOG's** most popular knives carried by law enforcement include the SOG Pentagon, Mini Pentagon, SEAL Knives, NW Ranger and Tsunami Series for fixed blades. The AutoClip, JetEdge, Pentagon Elite, Vision and Tomcat are popular folding knives. SOG's AutoClip Series of lightweight folders (.7 to 2.6 ounces) are known to be the only ones with adjustable-tension pocket clips. A quick turn of the thumb wheel allows the knife to be securely locked to thick or thin pockets and belts. The SOG Pentagon Elite (3.9-inch blade, 8.6 inches overall) is one of the only tactical folders that allows the blade to be completely hidden inside the handle when closed. Designed for law enforcement, the Pentagon Elite contains dual thumb studs and a locking system that makes for fast opening and closing.

Police Model C07 from **Spyderco** of Golden, Colorado, is 9.5 inches overall and about 5.3 inches when closed. The blade is 4 inches. The knife is available in the popular SpyderEdge. This knife is one of the only Spyderco stainless-steel models available in PlainEdge. Other Spyderco knives popular among law enforcement are the lightweight C11 Delica (1.7 ounces) and the ClO Endura (2.6 ounces). The ATS-55 stainless blades that are 2.875 inches and 3.75 inches respectively and are offered in SpyderEdge, Plainedge or 50/50 configurations. Spyderco's trademark is its Spyderco round hole in the blade, which

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

allows a knife to be opened and closed with one hand. Company owner and chief research and development designer Sal Glesser was the first to put serrations and a pocket clip on a folding knife. "Knives have been around since the Stone Age," Campbell says. "There's a reason for that. They're a useful tool; depending on their size and shape and configuration. I can't imagine not having one."

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

# CELL EXTRACTIONS

**by NTOA Corrections Committee, published in Fall 98 issue of Tactical Edge magazine**

You are the on-duty shift commanden One of your officers has advised you that an inmate is threatening suicide and has stated that "I will kill any officer that tries to stop me." You know from previous experiences with him that he is borderline psychotic and dangerous. There is also a possibility that he may be armed wit a "shank," such as a sharpened toothbrush. What do you do?

**Responsibility**

Since the early '5Os, the U.S. Supreme Court has consistently ruled that any use of force in a corrections setting complaint (even if the inmate is not injured) filed under the Fighth Amendment (Fourth Amendment for unsentenced inmates) must meet te following standard: "The Warden has the responsibility to ensure the safety and security of the facility as long as it is done in a good faith effort and it is not done for malicious reasons."

there are essentially four parts to this standard which must be met

- "The warden has te responsibility" - this can be delegated but the warden is still accountable

- "To ensure the safety and security of the facility" - provide a sate and secure environment for te statf and inmates

- "Done in a good faith effort" - the facility must take reasonable steps to avoid the use of force if possible

- "It is not done for malicious reasons" - use of force must be justified.

**Moving the Inmate**

What is the ultimate goal of a cell extraction? To move the inmate from point A to point B safely and with little or no force. There are several questions that must be asked prior to any attempt at a cell extraction:

- Is the extraction necessary?

- Has te inmate been given a direct order to comply?

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

- Is the entire event (including te exam by te nurse atterwards) being videotaped?

- Are restraints necessary? Have they been set up yet?

- Where is the inmate going?

In any corrections tactical situation, there are four stages to be evaluated and included in the final plan. This is known as the ACID Process:

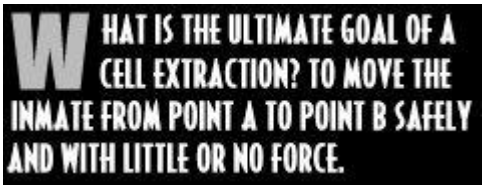
- Access the situation

- Contain the incident

- Isolate the individual(s) from the support group

- Diffuse the incident

**Negotiations**




There are several different beliefs about the use of negotiations in a cell extraction situation. One of the more successful methods was developed to deal with violent psychiatric inmates. The cell extraction team is placed in front of the cell door where the inmate can see the team. The sergeant treats the situation as a 'barricaded suspect." The sergeant talks the inmate to the cell window where the inmate is shown the team. The sergeant gives the inmate an order to place his hands through the feed- ing window. If no feeding window is available, the inmate is advised to kneel on the floor, facing away from the door, with his ankles crossed and hands behind his head. If the inmate is hesitant, the consequences are spelled out in detail.

The inmate is then given another opportunity to comply. The majority of inmates will comply at this time. Even the psychiatric inmates will tell you "We may be crazy, but we are not stupid."

**The Team**

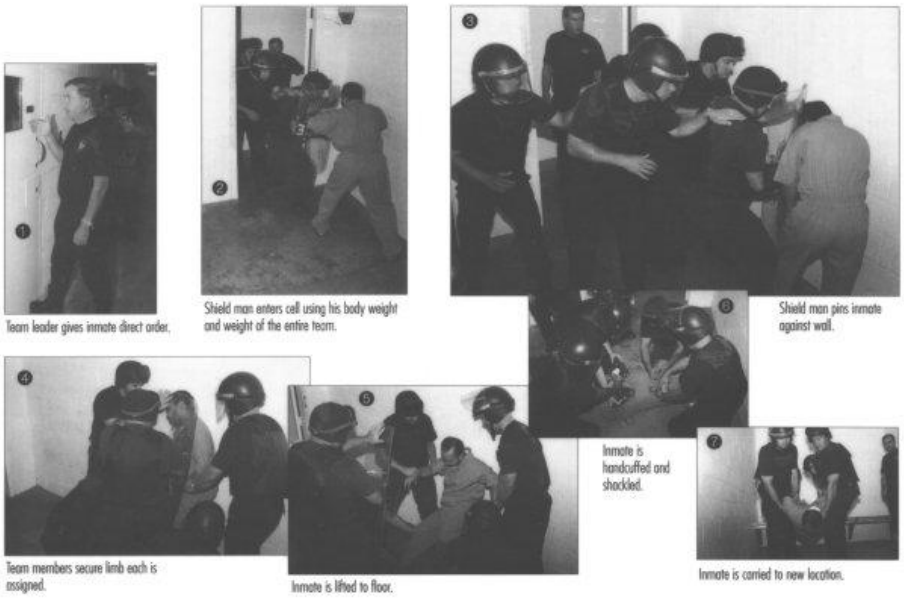
The cell extraction team is usually made up of three to six officers, depending on the method used. The officers are trained in the various types of extraction, use of force negotiations, chemical munitions, etc. While the cell extraction team is the most

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

experienced, it is highly recommended that all staff members be taught the procedures and expectations in the event of an incident.

The cell extraction team is generally equipped with a capture shield, helmets with face shield or goggles, knee pads, elbow pads, handcuffs/shackldes and a vest. It is generally recommended that the officer be mobile and non-restrictive while using a vest. The vest should have a stab-proof rating (preferably at least an "ice-pick" rating). Helmets should fit snugly with a strap, thus preventing movement during the incident which can cause minor injury to the neck.




**Leavenworth Five-Person Method**

As a result of the Cuban Riot at the Atlanta U.S. Penitentiary, USP-Leavenworth Special Operations Response Team began developing a series of organized approaches for dealing with violent and uncooperative inmates in situations where firearms are not allowed except under extreme circumstances.

The five-person cell extraction team (or forced cell move) was developed to deal with a violent or uncooperative inmate who must be moved from one area to another area safely. The five-person team is usually made of specially-trained officers assigned to specific tasks. Once a decision has been made to enter the cell, the lead officer uses a capture shield to pin the inmate to the cell wall. Two officers grab each wrist and bicep area, forcing the inmate backwards. The last two officers secure the thigh, and sweep the legs

International Mobile Training Team
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

forward, raising the legs off the ground. The inmate is placed on the ground in a prone position, restraints are applied, and the inmate is taken to the new area.

**Suffolk County Three-Person Method**

MANY SMALLER DEPARTMENTS HAVE HAD TO FACE THE ISSUE OF CELL EXTRACTIONS WITH A LIMITED AMOUNT OF TRAINED STAFF.

Over the past several years, the technology in dealing with cell extractions has changed dramatically. Many smaller departments have had to face the issue of cell extractions with a limited amount of trained staff. While the five officer method is effective, it is sometimes difficult to find five officers who are trained. In some small departments, it is difficult to find even five officers on duty.

The Suffolk County Sheriff's Dept. developed a three- person cell extraction method for its County Jail in Boston, Mass. which is easy to learn, can be used any- where (even in an open dayroom or yard setting) and is not as prone to injury as the five-person method. It also has a slightly different philosophy than the five-person method. The main goal of the three-person method is to merely control the inmate's movement, rather than the old "slam dance" method which involves wrestling the inmate to the concrete while attempting to apply restraints and hoping you don't accidentally handcuff your partner instead of the inmate.

In the three-person method, the lead officer can momentarily stun the inmate using a capture shield or by using both palms up, in the chest area. The next two officers will grab a wrist and the bicep area and twist the inmate forward to the point of bending oven The arms are then brought behind the inmate and restraints are applied. It is not necessary to take the inmate to the ground.

**Extracting More Than One**

In the event it is necessary to extract more than onc person from a cell, it is necessary to use two 3 person teams. Due to the size of most cells, it is generally not beneficial to use more than six persons in a cell. The first three-person team uses the capture shield, the second does not. The first team deals with the most aggressive of the inmates, the second team performs a holding action on the remaining inmates until the most aggressive inmate is removed. At that point, the next most aggressive inmate is removed, etc.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

**Combat Handcuffing**

In most takedowns, it is sometimes very difficult to determine which arm belongs to the inmate or your fellow staff member At times, the inmate seems to become very strong because of the difficulty in handcuffing him. In reality, it is not the inmate that is fighting us, but us with each other In most corrections academies, officers are taught one-on-one self defense (which is good to know), but in most corrections settings it is rare to fight the inmates one-on-one. Most officers are not hurt by the inmates, but by each other.

The Suffolk County Sheriff's Dept. County Jail utilizes a combat handcuffing method that is an extension of the three-person cell extraction method. The two officers who have control of the arms guide the inmate to the ground into a prone position. This is done by merely walking a few steps backwards while using gentle pressure to the bicep area to force the inmate down. Once in the prone position, one arm is extended straight out with a wrist lock in place. The other arm is extended upwards to an approximate 45-degree angle. The legs are then placed in a figure-four position with control being exerted by the tip of the toe. Little pressure is needed. Handcuffs are then applied to the arm in the 45-degree angle, the arm is rotated behind the inmate, then the other arm is rotated to the back and secured. Shackles are then applied to the legs.

**Restraint Chair**

If the inmate is still uncooperative after being placed in handcuffs or shackles it may be necessary to place the inmate in a restraint chair. The restraint chair is an excel- lent means of transporting the inmate to different areas in an expedient manner The inmate is cuffed behind the back, and sits on the chair with a groove molded in the back to allow for the handcuffed arms. Seat-belt type restraints crisscross the chest and restraint is applied to the waist and ankles.

Even though the inmate is in the restraint chair it is still necessary to maintain a constant watch. The restraint chair should be viewed as a temporary transport measure only, and not a long-term restraint.

**Target Acquisition**

A person has basically two types of sight: direct and peripheral. If three officers are approaching one inmate, the inmate's direct sight will pick up the closest person to him and perceive this person to be the most immediate threat. The inmate knows, via the peripheral,

International Mobile Training Team
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

that there are two other officers there, but he can only focus on one target at a time. The idea is for the lead officer to distract the inmate long enough to allow the other officers to gain control of his arms and wrists. This concept is very important in the maneuver Imown as "The Snake and the Mongoose" which was very effective to disarm someone armed with a razor blade, glass, shank, etc. before OC became widdy accepted in this type of situation.

**Oleoresin Capsicum**

The use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) in correctional facilities has been controversial over the years. Many departments feel that OC should only be used if the inmate has a weapon, while some feel that OC should be used when it is necessary to do any extraction. It is generally recommended that if negotiations have failed, the consequences of non-compliance have been spelled out to the inmate, and the decision to extract has been made, either OC stream, foam or grenade be introduced into the cell. Once it is determined that tactical advantage has been achieved, a fundamental truth must be realized. Regardless of the method, the situation is not safe until the inmate is removed from the room safely, taken to the new location and placed in restraints.

**Other Methods**

Over the years, several other types of equipment have been used to assist in the cell extraction: 37mm shotbag rounds, 37mm baton rounds, electronic restraint devices (ERD), diversionary devises and K-9. These methods have been used in incidents where weapons were involved and the threat of serious injury to an officer is very possible.

A word of caution: Once tactical advantage has been achieved, anything beyond that can be construed as "excessive and malicious" by the courts.

**Positional Asphyxia**

In many states, it is illegal to restrain an inmate in a "hogue" or "suitcase" type fashion, in which the inmate's hands are cuffed in the back, with ankles drawn up behind and then attached to the hands with either shackles or flexcuffs. This type of restraint causes the inmate's breath- ing to be restricted. If the inmate has been sprayed with OC and is under the influence of drugs/alcohol, this could result in death through a condition known as Sudden Inmate Death Syndrome (SIDS).

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

The proper restraint is for the inmate to be placed in a face down, prone position. Both hands and ankles are then secured to the bunk. Handcuffs and shackles can be used in the short term, but leather is preferable for a longer duration.

After every cell extraction, inmate must be checked by medical personnel to protect not only the welfare of the inmate, but from the inmate complaining later about injuries that did not occur during the incident.

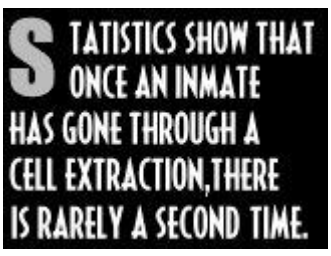
**Videotaping**

Every incident needs to be videotaped from start to finish. Once it becomes apparent that there is a problem with the inmate, a video camera needs to be dispatched to that area. The videotape should show a briefing of any events prior to the start of the tape, any attempts to negotiate, all direct orders to comply and the possible consequences of non-compliance, the use of any chemical munitions, entry, and the check of the inmate by medical staff After the incident (even if the inmate did comply and no force was used) it is a good idea to hold on to the videotape in case the inmate attempts to take the incident to Court for excessive use of force. Usually after reviewing the videotape, the judge will dismiss the case since the inmate's claims are not verified by the tape.

**Statistics**

Statistics show that once an inmate has gone through a cell extraction, there is rarely a second time. Many inmates believe that if several officers not wearing protective equipment show up, the inmate might get banged up, but he can inflict damage. If a team of highly-trained officers with body armor arrives he can back down and still save face with the other inmates.

In 1993, the first year cell extractions were done in Pima County, Ariz., there were 96 inmate assaults on staff In 1995 there were only 19 inmate assaults on staff Were the inmates nicer in those two years? No. Did the inmate populaion decrease? No, it increased. What caused the drop?



International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

The technology of dealing with violent inmates is changing. The old ways were not always the safest. A change in philosophy from the old "slam dance" to a control philosophy forces a re-examination of the methods used in all violent situations, especially in cell extractions. How important is your staff? Are you willing to have an officer sustain a knee injury and be off work for several months or years because you didn't know the importance of knee pads?

Sun Tzu stated in 400 B.C. "It is not the wise man that must fight every battle to win the war, but the one who can win the war without having to fight a battle." The best cell extraction is when the inmate is moved from point A to point B safely, with no force used. Be safe.

**About the Authors**

**This article was written by the NTOA Corrections Committee and other corrections tactical professionals: Capt. Steve Mosely, Gwinnett County, Georgia SD; Capt. Dennis Webb, Prince Williom-Manassas, Va.; Lt. William Yasment, N.Y. State Dept. of Corrections (Chairman); Lt. Richard Flynn, Suffolk County, Boston, Mass.; Sgt. Bob Elms, TOTA, Arizona Dept. of Corrections; Sgt. Roy Bynam, Pimo County SD Ariz. and Officer Monte Le Gould, Calif. Dept. of Corrections.**

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

# THE H&K MP5 OPERATOR'S COURSE

**by Monte le Gould, published in Summer 94 issue of Tactical Edge magazine**

*The following article has been written as an evaluation of the H&K MP5 Operator's Course. It is intended to provide an assessment of the value of the training and overall course content from the participant's, as well as a peer's, point of view.*

## General Information

In January 1994, the author attended the H&K MP5 Operator's Course in Dallas, Texas, as a student. The class was hosted by the Dallas Police Department at their range training facility within the city limits. This course of instruction is designed to teach the user of the H&K weapons system, its applications, maintenance capabilities, manipulation and safety. Cost of the course was $625.00 per student. Course length was 5 days, 8 hours a day, with one night of night firing and low-light applications.

Each day began at approximately (0830 hours, and ceased at approximately 1730 hours. The exception was the fourth day, which began at approximately 1300 hours, and ended at approximately 2100 hours. All weapons are provided by H&K. However some of the students in the course chose to utilize their issued weapons, which was not a problem for H&K. During the week, the author fired approximately 1,800 rounds of 9mm ammunition for the subgun, and approximately 115 rounds of handgun ammunition. This consumption rate varied from student to student, but not by more than 100 rounds. Students must provide their own ammunition, but H&K has ammunition available for purchase if anyone runs short. Students needing to purchase ammunition for the whole course should let them know ahead of time. This is especially important if H&K is on the road.

Every day the course began with a safety briefing, weapons cleaning, and maintenance. Classroom lecture was kept to a minimum (about 15-20% of the course was in the classroom). How ever, extra time was spent in the classroom due to adverse weather conditions. It was very cold and wet, so when applicable, the instructors used the classroom to demonstrate a technique, and the class would be required to repeat it under their guidance and assistance. Even so, a great deal of time during the week was spent on the range, firing the weapon and working through problem areas, when applicable. War stories and lengthy "what ifs" were kept to an absolute minimum and

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

were not solicited in the interest of range time and instruction. The few scenarios that were discussed were directly applicable to the technique being demonstrated, and were very short. The student-to-instructor ratio was 26 students and 2 instructors. The instructors were John Meyer and Chris Shepard. John is the Director of Training for H&K, and is a former Department of Defense Police Lieutenant. His last assignment was as a Special Reaction Team Leader. He is also the Vice President of I.A.L.E.F.I. and President of the Tactical Response Association. Chris is part of the full-time H&K training staff and a former deputy sheriff with approximately 8 years of tactical experience with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Special Weapons Team, and 12 years experience with the Department. He also is active with the N.T.O.A.

The author conducted a survey of the students in the class and found that of the 26 students, all were full-time peace officers; 19 were tactical team members with an average of 6 years SWAT experience (the least experienced was 2 years and the most was 8 years); 7 were full-time departmental trainers (both tactical and non tactical, firearms trainers). The class average law enforcement experience was 14 years (the most 19 1/2 years, and the least 3 years). All students utilize the MP5 in the course of their employment, in one way or another. These figures included the SWAT instructors, who also are active as tactical team members. Five of them are team training officers, as well.

Prior to this course, the author's experience with the weapon extended approximately 6½ years. He has received approximately 120 hours of formal certificated training, and approximately 200 hours of informal training, and discharged in excess of 20,000 rounds through an MP5 or H&K 94 during training. He never attended a course instructed by H&K previously. It should be noted that in order to attend any H&K training, you must be a full-time or reserve law enforcement officer, federal agent, or member of the military.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

**Course Curriculum**

**Day #1**

Administrative matters and introduction; issue weapons, safety briefing, accessories breakdown, function and maintenance; sights, adjustment and aiming, load, unload and reload; malfunction drills; fitting the sling and live-fire range application. Approximately 200 rounds fired.

**Day #2**

Safety brie{ double taps (hammers), reload and stoppage drills, back-up weapons (transition drills); drug and body armor (failure drills); principles of marksmanship for the tactical environment; firing positions, available cover and moving targets. Approximately 400 rounds fired.

**Day #3**

Safety brief; introduction to auto fire, drug and armor drills; multiple target drills (spread fire), moving targets, shooting on the move and familiarization fire of the H&K MP5 weapons system. Approximately 400 rounds fired.

**Day #4**

Safety brief; CQB, turns static, turns shooting on the move, shooting on the move CQB; low-light firing and use of weapon lights while firing. Approximately 400 rounds fired.

**Day #5**

Safety brief; written test (fill in the blanks); standard qualification drill, qualification course; practical exercises (CQB and shoulder fire drills); weapons cleaning and distribution of certificates. Approximately 400 rounds fired.

**Course Evaluation**

On the negative side, there isn't much to say. The weather was cold and wet, contrary to what the author thought it would be. Student-to-instructor ratio: student-to-instructor ratio was a little

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

slim, with 2 instructors for 26 students. At least one more instructor should be added to assist the on-site instructors, Reloading: In speaking to other students, the main difference of opinion concerned the reload. Two students expressed the opinion that they didn't like locking the bolt open prior to the reload. They advocated down-loading magazines to 28 rounds, instead of full with 31 or 30. This facilitates reloading the weapon while the bolt is closed. The major advantage is you have one round in the chamber while conducting your reload, thereby providing you with one round to fire at an adversary if you are engaged while in the process of loading. The H&K instructors addressed this reasoning prior to introducing their method and made the point that it was personal preference. However, they asked students to try their method of locking the bolt to the rear prior to the reload. The author's point of view is that if it is necessary to reload the primary weapon, the back up weapon should be drawn. Once partner is on board and covering, the reload can be completed, or accomplished after moving to cover. Also, another consideration is if you train to always load from a closed bolt, what happens under stress if you run dry which isn't supposed to happen), and load a magazine into the weapon with a closed bolt and fail to work the cocking handle, or delay several seconds to place the weapon in battery? (Just food for thought.) As we all know, stress does strange things to the mind (or do we do strange things under stress?). This was the only slight difference of opinion between the 2 students and instructors, and they agreed to disagree. The students did, however, load from an open bolt during the course. It should be noted that these same veteran officers rated the course very high, and when asked, recommended it to anyone who uses the MP5. They stated they wished they had attended it sooner. There was a great deal of positive experience associated with this course.

CQB: The author had some reservations about the close quarter battle technique prior to attending this training, because, through rumor control, I was told this was another point shooting technique. Well, that's completely false and couldn't be farther from the truth. This is not point shooting! Once properly learned, practiced and applied, the author was able to consistently strike the head portion of the target (and in some cases with rounds touching) from engagement distances while shooting on the move.

Safety: Safety was stressed, but it didn't overshadow effective range training. Due to the nature of the training, there was a lot of

International Mobile Training Team
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

movement on the range, as well as reloading and hands-on manipulation of the weapons. No safety violations were noted, nor did anyone fail to adhere to loading and unloading practices as instructed by training staff. This opinion was wholeheartedly shared by other students.

War Stories: As already mentioned, war stories that go on and on, as in some courses of instruction, were not present in this class. There was a direct intent to stay away from the long, "no kidding, there I was" stories that, in some cases, take way too long and drain interest (this applied to the "what if" basic academy stories as well). Applicable scenarios were tastefully explained and rapidly disseminated, drawing only minimum amount of time away from the range.

Tactical drills: Practical application tactical drills were excellent, and there were plenty of them. Enough cannot be said about the drills. Students fired while moving, forward and lateral to targets. They fired on moving targets, walked on the range at different speeds, from a HRT pace to a covert pace, while firing on multiple targets, turned with their backs to the targets then pivoted and fired on multiple targets, and from behind cover in numerous positions. This training was very dynamic and high speed, but don't let that fool you. From the newest guy in the class, who never picked up an MP5, to the veterans, everyone had a good time and learned a lot.

Reloading drills: Prior to this course, the author had never utilized the dual magazine clamps. When you arrive to attend this course, you are issued two magazines connected with a dual magazine clamp, as well as an MPS. Having been trained with single magazines since first using this weapons system, the author was a little biased against another gadget. The dual magazine clamps work well. The reload dropped at least a second, if not more, by using this device. In order to fire 2 rounds, reload and fire two rounds prior to this course, the author's time was around 5.80 seconds. During this course, and using the magazine clamps, the time dropped to 4.60 seconds for the same drill. The only bad thing about this device is it adds a little more weight to the weapon, and when you change magazines, one of the magazines is pushed into the forearm of your support hand arm. This is not a major problem, and it's easy to overcome.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

**Student Critique and General Comments**

The author conducted a survey of students in the class to obtain input regarding the course, and to rate it from 1 through 10 (10 being the best, and 1 being the worst). The average student response was 10. One officer rated the course at 9, and all others responded 10. The attitude exhibited by instructors was "be on the range, ready to shoot and ready to be aggressive, while learning something to keep you and your partner alive." There is a real dedication to an excellent and very solid training foundation for students to build on. The building block approach of training is constantly referred to throughout the class by John and Chris. Each day of instruction and drills builds on the day prior, working directly into another tactical drill that applies exactly to what you practiced. This allows everyone to understand the purpose and objective, and to succeed.

The instructors treated all students with respect, and as professionals. They didn't talk down to anyone, or talk up to other students (bad attitudes were not present). Everyone was treated as an equal who was there to learn something. The staff zeroed in on persons who had problems and assisted them as much as possible, while not drawing from the time of the students at large. Persons who had problems were identified early on in the course, and efforts made to bring them up to speed throughout the class. An excellent effort on the part of the staff to work a student through problem areas was observed personally by the author.

The author's overall opinion of the course is that it is an excellent course for both the veteran officer and the new guy. It is well worth the money, even if you have to pay for it out of your own pocket. If your department can't afford to send every officer who must operate this weapon, then they should, at the very least, send the departmental tactical instructors. It is far more important to have your SWAT instructors attend this course than general rangemasters, if a choice must be made. The author learned a great deal, and was able to bring his skill level up, as well as getting some good ideas for assisting his team in future training. Although it would have been better to have attended the course prior to any other classes addressing the use of this weapons system, attending this course was a distinct

International Mobile Training Team
IMTT
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

advantage, and it complements all other courses attended on this subject. It should be the measure by which all other weapons courses of this type are judged. It would do no good to belabor or discuss the operation of the MP5 or its variants. Enough information has been written to fill volumes. But, from a "shooter's" view, the author has used this weapon for some time in one capacity or another; as well as the H&K 94, and believes it is one of the best tools, if not the best weapons system he has ever used. It works every time you pull the trigger.

Lastly, the author would like to comment on the Laser Products "Sure Fire" light that was mounted on the weapon he was issued. It was extremely impressive. It worked and worked well ,every time. This light is definitely the best and it appears to be SWAT cop-proof (if that's possible).A word of appreciation is also in order to Dallas P.D. for hosting the course and providing their facilities, as well as their hospitality. Thanks also to the officers who attended the course, and to John and Chris for a job well done.Any comments or questions regarding the H&K course can be referred to the author care of the N.T.O.A.

*Note: This article is dedicated to the memory of Lieutenant Al Ybaniz, a former team member of the author, who passed away recently following a battle with cancer*

**About the Author**

Monte Le Gould is employed as a California State Correctional Officer, and is assigned to that department's Emergency Response Team. He is a Team Leader and state-certified tactical instructor, with approximately 6 1/2 years experience in tactical operations, and 12 years of law enforcement experience. He has attended Gunsite, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Basic SWAT Course, and Advanced Submachine Gun Course, as well as numerous other tactically related courses. Monte also serves on the( N.T.O.A. Advisory Board.

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561


**HENKIVARTIJA**

**LUO TURVALLISUUTTA JA PALVELEE**

**Jyrki Vesa, turvallisuus-lehti 5/1999**

**Usein kuulee sanottavan, että Suomen oloissa henkivartijoita eli turvamiehiä ei tarvitse muut kuin presidentti ja ulkomaiset arvovieraat. EU:n puheenjohtajuus kuitenkin lisää henkivartijoiden tarvetta oleellisesti. Otimme selvää , mitä henkivartijan tulee osata, mihin osaamistaan käyttää, mitä todellinen työ on, ja keitä henkivartijat suojelevat.**

Henkivartijat voidaan jakaa karkeasti neljään eri tyyppiin työnantajan mukaan. Näitä ovat julkisuuden henkilöiden, valtionhallinnon, yksityishenkilöiden ja yritysten johtoportaan henkivartijat. Henkivartijat työskentelevät yksin tai ryhmissä. Heidän tehtävänään on suunnitella, valmistaa ja varmistaa turvaamistehtävä kaikin puolin. Heidän on parannettava asiakkaan henkilökohtaista turvallisuutta ja estettävä asiakkaan elämistä ja työskentelyä hidastava tai estävä toiminta. Näitä ovat mm. uhkatekijöiden karsimiset ja syntyneiden ongelmien selvittäminen. Ennakkovalmistelut työllistävät henkivartijoita usein enemmän kuin asiakkaan kanssa vietetty aika.Henkivartijan täytyy tutkia ja tarkistaa lennot, matkareitit, hotellit, ravintolat, kokouspaikat ja kulkuneuvot. Heidän on myös tehtävä toiminta- ja matkasuunnitelmat varareitteineen.

**Kuvassa Monte Le Gould, kurssilaisen saattamana**

**Suomessa matalan profiilin turvaa**

Yhdysvaltalainen Monte Le Gould on Kalifornian vankeinhoito-osaston erityisryhmän pääkouluttaja. Kuudensadanviidenkymmenen hengen erityisryhmä on erikoistunut mm. panttivankitilanteisiin, vankilamellakoihin, karanneiden vaarallisten vankien etsintään ja

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite
G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi
California USA 93561

kiinniottoon. Le Gould on ollut satoja kertoja mukana aseellisissa erityistilanteissa. Miehen työ- ja koulutustausta on vaikuttava. Erilaisia ase- ja kouluttajakurssejakin on kymmenittäin. Asiakkaina on ollut yksityishenkilöiden lisäksi eri maiden korkeimman tason turvamiehiä.

Suomessa Le Gould on kouluttanut vuodesta 1994 mm. puolustusvoimien, vankeinhoidon ja poliisin erikoisyksiköitä. Kontaktiensa avulla Le Gould on muokannut henkivartijakoulutuksensa Suomen olosuhteisiin sopivaksi. Paljon Etelä-Amerikan maissa henkivartijatehtävissä toimineena Le Gould korostaakin Suomen ja Pohjoismaiden matalampaa riskitasoa. "Huomaamattomuus ei tarkoita huonoa turvallisuutta. Turvamiesten

täytyy osata soveltaa toimintansa tilanteen mukaan. Useimmat asiakkaat eivät halua kyljessä kiinni seisovaa, aurinkolaseissa ja mustassa puvussa seisovaa jättiläistä. Asesankarit kuuluvat elokuviin. Turvamies on monipuolinen ja huomaamaton henkilö, joka osaa ratkaista muutkin kuin turvallisuuteen liittyvät ongelmat. Turvallisuuden ja palvelun täytyy kulkea rinnakkain," Le Gould sanoo. Hänen yrityksensä, International Mobile Training Teamin (I.M.T.T.) koulutuksessa painottuu yritysjohdon henkilösuojaustehtävät. Kurssin nimikin on Executive Protector course. Turvamiehen täytyy olla riittävän ammattitaitoinen ja edustava voidakseen esiintyä suojattavan henkilön seurueessa. Turvallisuus täytyy varmistaa ilman suuria ulospäin näkyviä järjestelyjä. Turvallinen ja toimiva työskentely tehdään suurimmaksi osaksi etukäteen ja ilman ulkopuolisten huomiota. Suomessa Le Gould järjestää kurssinsa yhteistyössä helsinkiläisen Combat Academy of Finlandia kanssa. Seura on erikoistunut kamppailu- ja itsepuolustuslajeihin, ja kouluttaa mm. turvallisuusalan ammattilaisia. "Kysyntää yrityspuolelle turvaamistehtäviin suunnattuun koulutukseen on ollut jatkuvasti, joten turvamieskurssi oli luonteva lisä tarjontaamme", kertoo seuran toiminnanjohtaja Ari Kangas.

**Kotimaista ammattitaitoa**

Suomen tunnetuin henkivartijoiden kouluttaja on Auvo Niiniketo, joka kouluttaa myös poliiseja ja turva-alan ammattilaisia. Niinikedolla on turvallisuus- alan yritykset Suomessa, Venäjällä ja Virossa.

International Mobile Training Team

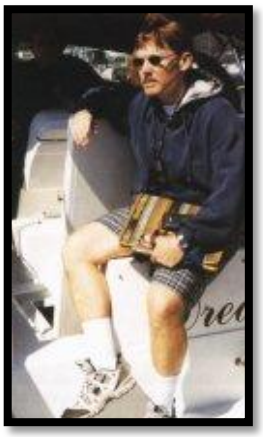
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

Turvallisuusala on hänelle tuttu jo parinkymmenen vuoden ajalta, ja hän toimii Suomessa International Bodyguard Associationin (IBA) kouluttajana. IBA on maailmanlaajuinen henkivartijajärjestö, jonka koulutus on pitkälti samankaltainen kaikkialla maailmassa. "Työskentely eri kansallisuuksia edustavien turvamiesten kanssa helpottuu, kun peruskoulutus on samanlainen", Niiniketo sanoo. IBA:n tällä hetkellä käynnissä oleva kurssi kestää neljäkymmentä tuntia, ja kursseja on 1-2 vuodessa. IBA:n turvamieskoulutuksen on Suomessa saanut noin 250 henkilöä ja kurssin käyneistä on kokopäiväisissä turvamiestehtävissä 20-3O miestä. Useimmat heistä toimivat yrityksissä autonkuljettaja-turvamiestehtävissä. Toisinaan Niinikedolta myös kysytään turvamiehiä ulkomaille. "Muutama on saanut pysyvän työpaikan, ja osa tekee satunnaisia toimeksiantoja, joiden kesto vaihtelee päivistä kuukausiin. Työtehtävät saadaan usein tuttavien kautta. Alalle on vaikea päästä sisälle, ja ensimmäisten asiakkaiden saaminen ei yleensä onnistu ilman kontakteja." Koulutuksen Niiniketo sanoo olevan kirjavaa. "Riihimäen Turvallisuus Instituutilla oli hyvä alkutilanne. Koulutukseen saatiin hyvää ainesta, mutta valitettavasti erilaisten epäselvyyksien vuoksi syötiin myös kursseilla olleiden uskottavuutta."

**Kirjoittaja henkivartijakurssilla**

**"Ei gorilla vaan monipuolinen järjestelijä"**

**Kirjoittajamme kävi International Mobile Training Teamin henkivartijakurssin. Miltä se vaikuttiturva-alan monipuolisen ammattilaisen mielestä?**



International Mobile Training Teamin henkivartijakurssi jakaantui kolmeen osaan. Jokainen osa kesti noin kolmekymmentä tuntia. Lisäksi valmisteltiin tehtävät omalla ajalla. Erilaisia fyysisiä harjoituksia oli ainoastaan muutama. Tosin suurin osa osallistujista oli toiminut turvallisuusalalla ja harrastanut kamppailulajeja. Itse kurssi oli mielenkiintoinen. Koulutus pidettiin suurelta osin englanniksi. Kielitaidon tärkeyttä korostettiin muutenkin. Kurssin pääasiaa eli sitä, että turvamies on ryhmänsä kanssa kokonaisvaltainen asioiden järjestelijä, jolle turvallisuus on luonnollisesti tärkeintä toistettiin jatkuvasti. Ulkopuolinen uhka ja asiakkaan omasta toiminnasta johtuva riski opetettiin minimoidaan: turvamies on koko ajan lähellä, mutta hän on "huomaamaton" apu

International Mobile Training Team
IMTT
WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

asiakkaan tarpeisiin. Tarvittaessa turvamiehen on osattava olla aggressiivinen, mutta ennakkovalmistelut tulee hoitaa niin, ettei voimakeinoja tarvita. Kouluttaja Monte Le Gould ei peräänkuuluttanut isoja voimamiehiä, vaan monipuolisia turvallisuusalan ammattilaisia. Koulutuksen pääasia oli selvästi muualla kuin muutaman tunnin voimankäyttöharjoituksissa. Suomen olosuhteet eivät olleet kaikilta osin kouluttajille selvillä. Esimerkiksi kouluttajien esittämät organisaatiokaaviot eivät olleet suoraan Suomen yrityselämään siirrettävissä. Lisäksi pelastustoimen eri alueilla oli osia, joihin tutustuminen ennakkoon olisi ollut suotavaa. Olisi esimerkiksi pitänyt tarkemmin osata ottaa huomioon, että maailmassa on maita, joissa asiakas voidaan viedä lähimpään sairaalaan ja paloturvallisuus on sattumanvaraista. Suomessa potilaat viedään kuitenkin tarkoituksenmukaisimpaan hoitopaikkaan ja paloturvallisuus on laissa määritelty. Suomeen on turha tuoda varmuuden vuoksi asiakkaan veriryhmän veripusseja, hoitolaitokset eivät niitä käytä. Afrikan ja Etelä-Amerikan maissa asiat ovat varmasti toisin. Yhteenvetona voidaan sanoa, että kurssi oli monipuolinen. Tulevaisuudessa on luvassa jatkokursseja joihin kutsutaan peruskurssin suorittaneita. Perusteet turvamiestehtäviin saavutettiin tällä kurssilla.

**Jyrki Vesa**

Kirjoittaja on toiminut palomies-sairaankuljettana pelastuslaitoksella vuodesta 1980. Turvallisuusalalta kirjoittajalla on vartijan, turvamiehen ja vartioimisliikkeen vastaavan hoitajan pätevyys.

**Kouluttajat Suomesta, tietoa ulkomailta**

Turva-alalta löytyy päteviä suomalaisia kouluttajia, mutta kaikkea tietoa ei saada kotimaasta. "Kansainvälisten asioiden asiantuntijoita täytyy hakea ulkomailta," Niiniketo sanoo. Turvamiehen työnkuvastaja koulutuksen sisällöstä hänen mukaansa viranomaisilla on erilaisia näkemyksiä. "Se lienee osasyynä siihen, ettei alalle ole saatu yhtenäistä koulutusta, eikä turvamiesnimikettä samalla tavalla kuin nykyinen vartija." Toisena esimerkkinä Niiniketo mainitsee kirjavan aselupakäytännön. "Aseluvan saamiseen vaikuttaa luvan hakijan paikkakunta tai vartioimisliikkeen nimi. Laki on periaatteessa toimiva, mutta joustavuutta kaivattaisiin lisää. Tuntuu siltä että aina on yksinkertaisempi kieltää kuin myöntää."Euroopan Unionin lainsäädännöltä odotetaan turva-alalle yhdenmukaisuutta eri maiden kesken. "Olisi hyvää jos turvamiestehtäviin voitaisiin hoitaa eri maissa yhdenmukaisten lakien ja asetusten perusteella. Turvamiehen työ on pitkiä työvuoroja, unenpuutetta, lyhyitä ruokataukoja ja suihkun

International Mobile Training Team

WEBSITE
WWW.IMTT.NET
E-MAIL
IMTT@ONEBOX.COM
PHONE
661-972-0721
PAGER
661-512-0034
FAX
661 822-8422
ADDRESS
IMTT 785 Tucker rd. suite G #334, (PMB) Tehachapi California USA 93561

puutetta. Yleisimmät vaaratilanteet muodostuvatkin liikenteestä, kun saattueita yritetään saada pysymään koossa tai jätetään asiakasta autosta," Niiniketo sanoo. "Kysyntää on nykyään eniten yksityispuolen turvaamistehtäviin. Yritykset ovat kuitenkin suurin työllistäjä."

**Jyrki Vesa**