





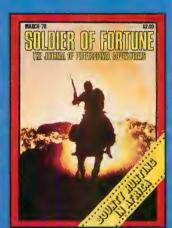


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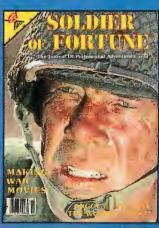
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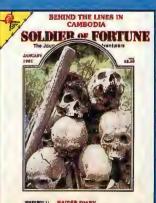
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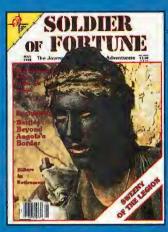


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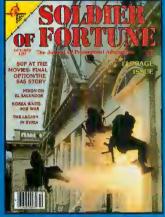
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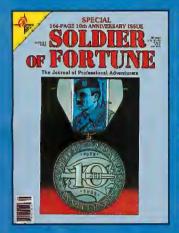
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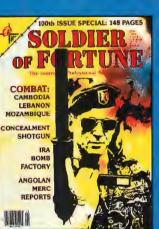


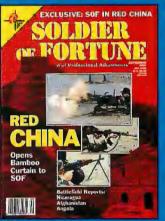


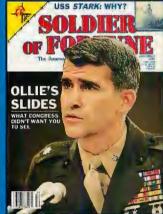


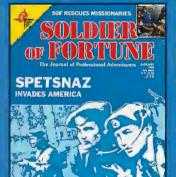




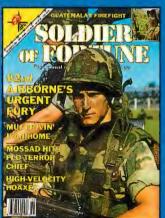


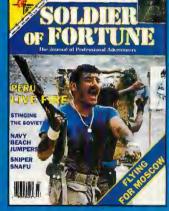


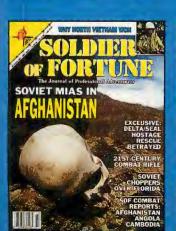


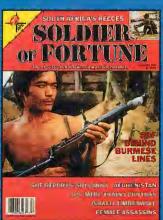


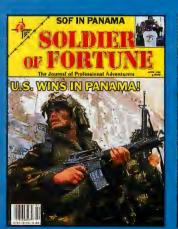
















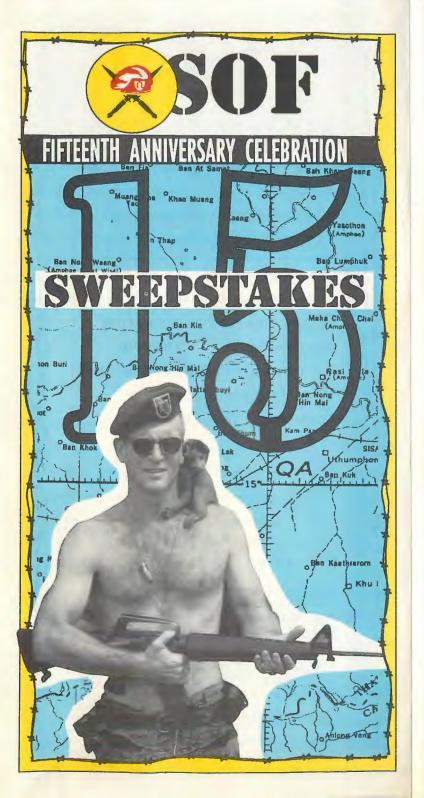
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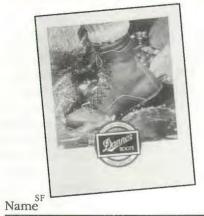
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OCTOBER 90

SOLDIER of Fortune marks its 15th anniversary this month. For the past decade and a half we've made it our business to bear witness for those who have waged war against tyranny, and in discharging that mission we've printed dispatches from battlefields across the globe. During that time the world was said to be at peace.

Many things have changed in 15 years, but one thing has not: Those who would be free will sooner or later be required to fight for their liberty. It is the natural order of things. The world never runs out of assholes.

There are those who claim otherwise. They maintain the upheavals in the Soviet Bloc mark "the end of history," a time in which war will be obsolete, because there is nothing left to fight over.

That's a pleasant delusion, but it doesn't square with the facts.

As these words are written, people worldwide are still pointing rifles and pulling triggers and killing each other with frenzied urgency. Their idea of "peace" means, simply, that there are no more enemies left to kill.

The wars in Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia did not end with the withdrawal of Soviet, Cuban, and Vietnamese expeditionary forces. Nor are they apt to end any time soon.

The Ethiopian civil war rages as fiercely as ever. The Sri Lankan army is conducting an offensive against the Tamil Tigers. A new war is smoldering in Kashmir. Old ones smolder in Burma and Laos. Warlords continue to fight over the corpse of Lebanon.

No one has told the New People's Army in the Philippines, the Sendero Luminoso in Peru, or the FMLN in El Salvador that communism has failed. No one has told Renamo in Mozambique, Polisario in Morocco, ORPA in Guatemala, or the scores of separatists, tribal factions or nationalists that armed conflict is an obsolete way of solving disputes.

The war on drugs is swiftly becoming a war with revolutionaries who finance their revolutions with narco-dollars. And it is increasingly being fought by elite military and paramilitary forces in both the producing countries and the United States.

Old hatreds are boiling up as the Soviet Union's component republics reassert their national identities.

History has not ended, nor will it. We will be there as it is made.

It has been the deeply held belief of the correspondents we have sent to the world's battlefields that the story of men in battle could not be truthfully told from behind the lines. They have considered it their duty to go to the sharp end. Five of them — Lance Motley, George Bacon, Peter Bertie, Almerigo Grilz and Mike Echanis — have been killed there. Telling the truth has its price.

SOF will continue to report, as completely, accurately, and truthfully as we know how, the news of men and women at war. We will also cover the new threats that have emerged at home: the war against narco-terror along the border and in the cities, the war against terrorists who value the lives of animals more highly than the lives of humans, and the war against those who would subvert the Second Amendment and disarm the American people.

We do not pretend to be neutral observers. We stand with those who fight for freedom. We will be at the sharp end. \Re

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Eagle Arms' EA15E2 steps in where Colt fears to tread 102 COVER

Soldier of Fortune Magazine has prospered the last 15 years because we go where others fear to tread. As this montage of past covers shows, we've continually put our-selves in the front lines of freedom across the globe, oftentimes at great risk, but always with the thought that you deserve to know the truth. Whether it's covering littleknown wars, or in support of freedom fighters around the world, or in the quest of technical or intelligence scoops, or our fight for the rights of veterans and gun owners - SOF will continue to walk the point.

BULLETIN BOARD



MEDALS FOR MAGGIE ... Every GI's sweetheart Martha Raye has never received national recognition for all her work in World War II, Korea or Vietnam, but there's a drive afoot to award her the Presidential Medal of Freedom. About time! You can help by providing Maggie photos, Maggie stories, by circulating petitions and organizing. Contact 1Sgt Noonie Fortin, 1 Midway Drive, Dept. SOF, Albany, NY 12205 and see what *you* can do for Maggie.

MERC CONTACTS, CONTRACTS ...

Every now and then somebody asks, so every now and then we must reply: (1) Recruiting within the United States for the armed forces of any foreign government or movement is a felony, so we don't do it or facilitate it; (2) With the exception of the French Foreign Legion, there are currently few jobs for mercs, and most of those are for pilots, mechanics and technicians or people with real reputations in the security field - and most of those are filled through the "old boys net"; (3) SOF has neither contacts nor inclination to get people out of jail and into jobs as mercs; (4) Your best bet for solid military training is to enlist in a regular armed service; two-week schools can only teach you to be a corpse.

TREE SNAKE MIGRATING ...

Concern is that poisonous brown tree snakes, native to Australia, will spread from Guam where they have decimated the local bird population, to other islands such as Hawaii. Already caught hitchhiking on military planes, luckily frozen to death on high-altitude flights. TERRORIST REWARD NOW \$2 MIL-LION ... Maximum reward from Uncle Sam for alert individuals who provide information that helps thwart a terrorist act has been quadrupled from \$500,000 to \$2 million by legislation signed into law by President Bush. Persons with information about a planned terrorist act should call the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate if overseas, or the FBI if they are in the United States. SOF's triumphant (they all finished the race) competitors in the 10k 1990 Bolder Boulder were from left Kathy Allard, Alex McColl, John Coleman, Bob Brown, Dianne McLeod.

BYTING THE BULLET ... Mayor McEnery of San Jose, California, recently returned from Costa Rica, where he and President Oscar Arias cooked up a "Bullets for Bytes" program. The gist of it is, they want to collect the weapons of Central America which would be melted down and used to make commemorative plaques. The plaques would then be given to Silicon Valley donors in exchange for computers for Central American school children. A memo from police chief Joseph D. McNamara noted that "the mayor's office is attempting to identify Spanish speaking officers from Central America who have their ancestry in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Panama, and who may be interested in becoming involved in this worthwhile program." We suggest it would be more appropriate to give these weapons to the contras, and we'll pass the hat to buy computers for the kids.

Come ski with SOF! Drop a line to Ski SOF (Box 693, Boulder CO 80306) for an information packet on how you can join the SOF Ski Team for a week at Keystone Resort in Colorado during the '90-'91 season. Ski with SOF's team of Bob Brown, Mike McPike, Mike Williams and Phil Fanshaw. Accomplished skiers and tyros welcome; instruction will be available, as will downhill races (NASTAR format). Great skiing in great company in the grand Colorado Rockies. Info packets also available from Mike McPike or Alex McColl at the Special Projects booth at SOF convention in Las Vegas. Last season in NASTAR competition Brown won two silver and two bronze medals, Williams two silver, McPike two bronze, and Fanshaw two silver. Photo: Summit Photography



BAIL ENFORCER The Advanced Bounty Hunter by Bob Burton

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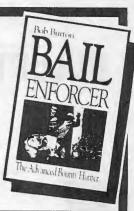
No prey is as wily and dangerous as a hunted man. It takes a special breed, equally cunning, to track the fugitive down and bring him to justice. It takes a professional bounty hunter. Bob Burton is one of the most successful bounty hunters in America. As a follow-up to his best-selling book, Bounty Hunter, Burton shares subtle details of the trade that only someone who has hunted humans on the streets, down alleys and into drug dens could know. You'll get inside info on obtaining an arrest contract, the right clothing for a bust, hunting tricks of the trade, surveillance tips, working with the police, hazards of the use of deadly force, your arrest and how to avoid it and much more. The text is highlighted with photos and stories from Burton's thousands of arrests. Appendices include necessary forms and three invaluable, hard-to-obtain legal studies documenting the precedents of past court decisions regarding the bail enforcement profession. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, softcover, photos, 216 pp. \$16.95

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ADMIRAL POINDEXTER, COLONEL NORTH ... Two good men who served their country selflessly and got spit for thanks now must carry their cases through the appeals process. It's hard to compete with the several millions the Office of the Special Prosecutor has *already* spent on this witch hunt — and the millions more they are prepared to spend — especially if you must do it on a military pension. Need we say more?

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TRANSAFRICA ... In response to rumors they were doing business in South Africa, Reebok donated a staggering \$350,000 to TransAfrica, the radical pressure group that has voiced support of Marxist-Leninist guerrilla and terrorist groups and communist and radical one-party states from Grenada to Mozambique, as well as for the Cuban military presence in Angola. Think about that next time you're shopping for a pair of yuppie tenny runners. Reebok has a toll-free number (800-843-4444) in case you have an opinion you'd like to share. HEROES ALL ... Last May visiting South African Nelson Mandela, head of the ANC (the one who got the tickertape parade and hero's welcome through New York), admitted that ANC members had been tortured to extract information and to penalize them for insufficient loyalty to the ANC hierarchy. Then last June in New York he publicly thanked Castro and Khadaffi for their support. The ANC is officially designated as a terrorist group by the U.S. government because of its continuing advocacy of (and practice of) violence against civilians, yet when its head comes to the United States he is greeted by the Congress and meets the president. George, you losing your grip, or what?

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FLAG BOOK ... Edwards Enterprises (Dept. SOF, 1014 14th St., #10, Santa Monica, CA 90403) is offering a 52page reprint of the Congressional book *Our Flag* for \$4.50 postpaid. Covers history, customs, proper display, obtaining burial flags and much more.

INTERNATIONAL GUN RIGHTS ... Being coordinated by National Firearms Association, Box 1779, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 2P1. They keep up with anti-gun fronts in Canada, Australia, New Zealand; drop them a line and see what's going on.

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD ... The Moscow-subsidized mouthpiece of the Communist Party, U.S.A., is showing signs of the dollar squeeze. Earlier this year they dropped to four issues a week from five, and a drive to get \$500,000 from readers fell on its face at \$143,688. At 5,000 CPUSA members, that would have been a hundred bucks a head - too strong a test of dedication. With Guss Hall and Gorby not getting along too well, the purse strings are tightening. Always seemed like a waste anyway, when they already have the networks and Time, Inc. to push their agenda for free and with more style. Well, don't worry, boys, maybe Ted Turner will buy you out.

CAR WARS: LIBYAN INVASION ...

Steve ("Chutzpah") Himelfarb of Washington, D.C. recently invaded the Libyan Embassy bent on Pillage and Rip. Pillaged parking lot at embassy (closed 1981 in retaliation for Libya's terrorist sponsorship), ripped off three parking spaces. Sunk his steel post opposite existing one, strung chain and padlock, securing permanent squatting rights. But permanent wasn't long when other squatters complained to United Arab Emirates Embassy — they attend to Libyan affairs — and Himelfarb had to remove his chain.

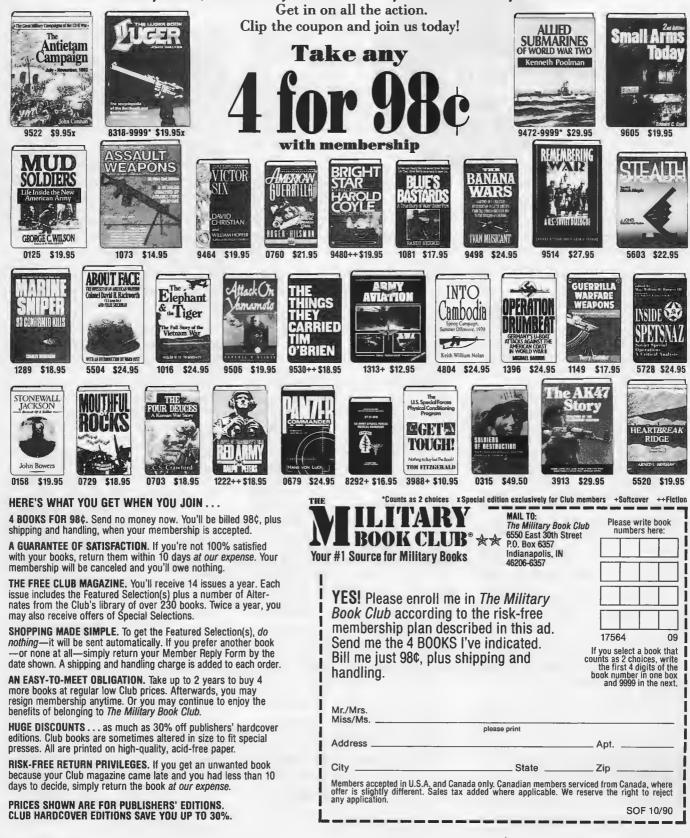
Not to feel bad, Steve. De Stockholm city council recently woted to *not* give de King of Sveden a special parking permit to facilitate His Mayesty's errand-running — said it vould set a bad precedent and ewer'body might vant vun. But by Golly dat's yust de vay it's been in the Monarch business ewer since de French Rewolution. First dey von't let jou lop heads, den dey take avay jour parking priwileyes.

MILITARY REUNION NEWS ... A

publication of interest to those involved with reunions, available from *Military Reunion News*, Dept. SOF, Box 355, Bulverde, TX 78163. Six issues a year for \$15 **X**



Soar with us high over London where Spitfires and Messerschmitts clash in the skies. Dive with us deep in the Atlantic where the hunt goes on for a real *Red October*. Battle by battle, *The Military Book Club* lets you witness history as it's made.



WORLD SITREP

DO P

AFGHANISTAN: Soviets upping deliveries of weapons, fuel, food to Kabul, have increased number of military advisers; now \$340 — 400 million a month, up from \$300 million a month last vear ... ALGERIA: teetering

on the brink of becoming world's second Islamic Republic ... BELGIUM: former leader of Neo-Nazi VMO arrested on assault charge ... BRAZIL: promises no nukes from their secret enrichment plant at Aramar ... blowing up some 110 unauthorized jungle airstrips used by illegal gold miners and dope runners ... BRUNEI: creating separate air force, buying 16 Hawk aircraft; also buying three Vigilance missile corvettes from Brits ... CHAD: French send more troops, aircraft to eastern sector to help defend against Libvans, Muslim extremists ... BURMA: as usually happens when the commies actually hold an election, the heavies lost badly --- will they turn over the reins? Time will tell ... opium warlord Khun Sa training Hmong rebels from Laos in camps near Thai border ... CUBA: new battery of nuke-capable SA-2 missiles near Havana, probably to protect radio-jamming equipment there ... CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Good Guys swept the elections (when will the commies learn not to hold elections) ... our favorite campaign buttons reproduced here --- one says "If you don't vote, you vote for communism" The other says "You can take communism and stick it up yer butt" ... heh, heh -Czechs may get the hang of democracy pretty quick, heh, heh, heh ... DDR: East Germans now have golf association; unfortunately, no golf courses ... army stood at 173,000 last November, now about half that through desertions and discipline problems ... EGYPT: Egyptian Organization To Free The Homeland From The Zionist Stain threatened to torch Nile Hilton in Cairo ... EL SALVADOR: army officer and enlisted man on trial for murder of 10 people in San Vincente in 1988 ... ETHIOPIA: two Libyan diplomats expelled after bomb exploded in Addis Ababa Hilton, home of Israeli ambassador ... Israeli advisers taking place of departing Soviets ... FINLAND: man



Wehrsportgruppe Wolfsschanze, glommed weapons, Nazi insignia, animal bones; two leaders under investigation for armed robbery ... GREECE: 10 diplomatic vehicles blown up by Social Resistance Group, who said it was protest against treatment of Third World countries ... GREAT BRITAIN: animal rights buffoons raided farm in Colby, freed 12,000 edible snails ... GRE-NADA: issuing postage stamp to commemorate 50th anniversary of U.S. Airborne ... INDIA: preparing for a punch-up with Pakistan over Kashmir: one to watch, as this could go nuclear ... **INDONESIA:** attacks on police posts in North Sumatra by separatist group Aceh Merdeka ... IRAQ: has launched 48-ton three-stage rocket capable of putting satellites in orbit: also test fired 2,000km surface-to-surface missile based on Argentine Condor, developed with Egyptian help ... ISRAEL: reserve Lt Col Yair Klein charged in Jerusalem court with illegally exporting military know-how; also wanted in Bogota for training cartel hitmen ... tunnels used by Palestinian activists discovered linking Gaza to Egypt ... ITALY: sent tech team from Turin to India to see why torpedoes they sold them tend to home on the launching ship ... convicted, paroled Red Brigade members caught near Swiss border with carload of arms ... JAPAN: third in world behind U.S. and USSR in military expenditures, now wants to purchase AWACS, MLRS, Aegis radar ... LITHUANIA: new Soviet commander is Gen. Vakentin Varennikov (planned invasion of Afghanistan, was senior commander in Kabul); his second in command is Gen. Igor Pavlovsky (in charge of Prague Spring, 1968) ... MADAGASCAR: three dead, 15 wounded in coup attempt where 11 rebels seized radio station, proclaimed new government ... LEBANON: rival Christian forces in howitzer/mortar punch-up across Christian enclave ...

MAURITANIA: United Front for Armed Resistance in Mauritania (UFARM) announced its formation, pledges to fight for Negro rights ... NAMIBIA: negotiating with PRC to acquire air-defense system ... NICARAGUA: 125,000 farmers given appropriated land under Sandinista government want to keep it ... Sandinistas passed out over 100,000 AKs to supporters after they lost the election ... mass grave discovered near military base at Wiwili, remains identified as youths, child captured by Sandinistas seven years ago ... PERU: 50 old folks and children killed by terrorists in Sonomoro, who then torched homes and school ... Senderista landmine killed seven police near Chosica ... PHILIPPINES: Brit counterterrorism experts helping train Aquino's palace guard ... POLAND: crimes up 80% in 1989 to more than 500,000 nearly a third property crimes. Warsaw has 3,200 openings on police force but after 40 years of ham-handed commie cops nobody wants to be one

... **PERU:** power rationing in wake of concentrated Shining Path sabotage of electric net ... **PRC:** equipping its naval helicopters with Italian Whitehead-Sistomi A.244 anti-

sub torpedoes ... Chinese Muslims in Xinjiang have declared holy war on Beijing, threaten to form Islamic Republic; Islamic Party of East Turkistan has



formed "dare-to-die" squads, stockpiled large quantities of arms ... ROMANIA: many ambassadors boycotted inauguration of new maximum leader lliescu in response to his Ceaucescu-style handling of protestors ... SOUTH AFRICA: preparing to market their answer to the Apache/ Augusta/Mi-26, the Rooivalk attack helicopter ... arrests made in connection with theft of military weapons by antireform elements ... SPAIN: suspected Yugoslav gunrunner Haki Ceku avoided testifying in court by sewing his lips shut, pounding his attorney with an ash tray; attorney quit, judge gave Ceku

Continued on page 144





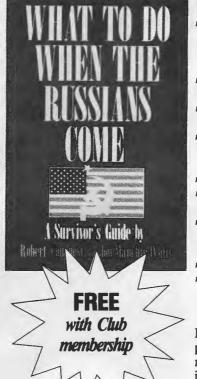
But that's only the beginning, if the peaceniks have their way and Russia ever does take over. The alternative might be to spend the rest of your days up near the Arctic Circle.

Say, what's going on here? Has the Conservative Book Club suddenly started offering kooky books?

Not on your life — and we use those words advisedly. This one is by Robert Conquest, who probably knows as much about the Soviets as any Westerner alive today. Conquest, now a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, wrote the classic study of Stalin's reign of murder, *The Great Terror*. Co-author Jon Manchip White is the Lindsay Young Professor of English at the University of Tennessee. So you'll be reading a serious book about a grim possibility. This isn't a 1984-style fantasy. *This book is based entirely* upon what hundreds of millions have suffered when the Communists took over — but with ingenious variations added especially for America.

When the Soviets Come

- How the Soviets "will establish their grip on the political organization of the U.S."
- The unlucky 20 percent: what awaits us. And for those *not* arrested, you're doomed to the daily grind, which Conquest and White spell out in detail.
- •How particular people are likely to fare: professionals, liberals, ethnics, clergymen, dozens more.
- The inevitable Resistance Movement: long and short term prospects. How you might become a part of it. What methods will work best.



Life in the New America

- Rationing, currency "reform," and other "economic adjustments" sure to come. Businesses that will close immediately. The lucky few that may thrive (so to speak).
- The chilling war-and-its-aftermath scenario "commonly found in Soviet military literature."
- When famine hits America: watch for these telltale signs beforehand.
- Major immediate problems, not excluding gang rape by the invading Russian troops (who will be called "peacekeepers").
- Raising kids under the new regime.
- From the official Soviet list of people subject to repression in the Baltic states, some lessons.
- What will happen to your house. Your car. Things you take for granted now that you'll drool over then.
- The New America: 7 characteristics.
- ✓ Where the resistance activity will start. What it will have to do first. How the Communists will counter the freedom fighters. Where to learn about guerrilla warfare, and about surviving.

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FULL AUTO

by Peter G. Kokalis

Flechette Fantasies

APPARENTLY

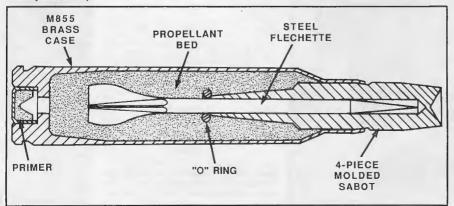
miffed at criticism leveled against flechette ammunition (fired in the Steyr and AAI Advanced Combat Rifle (ACR) entries) by SOF (see "21st Century Combat Rifle," October '89), and others, Picatinny Arsenal has issued a "Fact Sheet" on "Flechette Lethality and Effectiveness" that is sadly short on facts.

The press release states in part that, "There is a significant amount of data on the lethality or wounding potential of high performance rifle flechettes. This data includes an extensive amount of simulated and animal tissue firings in the mid-1960s under the special purpose individual weapon program. Gelatin firing tests in March 1988 at the Ballistic Research Labs (BRL) at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, revalidated the existing data base ... Their effectiveness compares favorably to bullets striking at ranges to 500 meters or more." William T. Harris III, a spokesman for Picatinny, comparing flechettes with the M16 round has further stated. "We consider the impact equal." No matter how you slice it, this is pure baloney.

In October 1966, Mr. Robert E. Roy, then the Engineering Project Manager for Colt's Inc., reported the following to his superiors after witnessing a SPIW (Special Purpose Individual Weapon) demonstration at Fort Benning, "The flechette does not always tumble, however, and this has been a source of embarrassment to the supporters ... If the flechette does not tumble, it has little stopping power and a person might hardly know he is shot ..."

It was this same "data base" that supported the seriously flawed Relative Incapacitation Index. Most wound ballistics authorities now acknowledge that so-called "kinetic energy deposit" does not equal "stopping power" or "incapacitation" (see "Killing Effect," December '88, and "Killing Effect II," January '89). Yet BRL continues to measure effectiveness by measuring the kinetic energy lost from the projectile and assumed to be deposited in the target. They totally ignore that fraction of energy converted to heat. They incorrectly equate the wounding effects of temporary and permanent cavitation. They use a gelatin formulation (20 percent) that overstates the wounding potential by as much as 45 percent. When flechettes do bend (after they strike bone, which is only about 25 percent of the time) the diameter of their wound track is still only half that of the projectile's original length (1% inches)

AAI Corporation's Advanced Combat rifle fires a 10.2-grain flechette with a claimed muzzle velocity of 4,600 fps.



Although its compact envelope is appealing to special ops units, the CAR15 and its current variant, the Colt Commando, compromise the lethality of M193/M855 projectiles and drop effective performance

against human targets to no more than 100 yards.

and the temporary cavity produced is insignificant, unless a nonelastic organ such as the liver or brain is hit.

Even if we play their kinetic energy game, the results are less than impressive and BRL is merely hoisted on its own petard. If, in fact, the AAI flechette does reach a muzzle velocity of 4,600 fps as claimed, these 10.2-grain flechettes have only about 480 ft-lb of energy — only 39 percent that of the 56-grain M193 M16 projectile. Downrange, when traveling at 3,281 fps (1,000 mps), we're left with only 244 ft-lb — less than that of a .38 Special handgun bullet.

The FBI parted company with this false "data base" after the lightweight, high-velocity Winchester 9mm Silvertip bullet failed them during the now infamous Miami shootout and two agents were lost. Exaggerations and outright falsifications to support defective concepts degrade the entire science of wound ballistics and raise serious concerns about the entire \$57 million ACR boondoggle.

I might add that FN's new caliber 5.7x28mm P90 personal weapon features a bullet whose wounding capacity is based upon the same misconceptions (a highly exaggerated expectation from a baseball-sized temporary cavity) as the ACR flechettes. Unfortunately for the users, the engineers who design



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these whiz bangs have no knowledge of trauma medicine, can think only in terms of kinetic energy and will never be forced to personally demonstrate the merit of their devices on the field of battle.

Short-Barreled M16s

All those who are fond of the CAR15, Colt M16 Carbine and Commando models, should take note of the reduced wound ballistics potential of these short-barreled weapons at ranges beyond 100 yards.

The large permanent cavity produced by the 55-grain boat-tailed M193 bullet is primarily a consequence of fragmentation. As long as this FMJ bullet travels point forward, its wound track remains small and there is little tissue damage. However, after slightly more than 4 inches of penetration in soft tissue, the M193 projectile will yaw to 90 degrees, flatten and break apart at the cannelure (crimping groove). The bullet point remains as a flattened triangular section, retaining about 60 percent of the original bullet weight and penetrating about 13 inches in soft tissue.

That portion to the rear of the cannelure breaks into numerous fragments that penetrate up to 3 inches radially away from the main wound track. These multiple fragments perforate and weaken tissue. Tissue between two perforations is often completely detached when subsequently subjected to the sudden stretch of temporary cavitation. Weakened tissue may be split by stretch that would otherwise be absorbed by the tissue's elasticity.

There is a direct correlation between the bullet's velocity and the fragmentation pattern. When fired from an M16 rifle with a 20-inch barrel at a range of 100 yards, the M193 projectile generally breaks into two large fragments. At ranges of more than 200 vards, the bullet flattens somewhat and only a few small fragments squeeze out of the base. When fired from the 10.5-inch barrel of a Colt Commando the muzzle velocity drops from about 3,500 fps to only 2,650 fps. For each loss of 350 fps in velocity you must subtract approximately 100 yards from the distance at which significant fragmentation will cease.

In other words, as far as the wound ballistics potential is concerned, these short-barreled M16s cannot be trusted to provide effective lethality at ranges beyond 100 yards. You can expect approximately the same results from the M16A2's new M855 (SS 109) ammunition. If you are in an environment where you can anticipate contact at ranges greater than 100 yards, then I'd hump down to the supply room and trade that shorty for a fulllength rifle.

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I WAS THERE

Camperland

by Tim Arnold



Proud graduates from Camper's Mercenary Training School: Operation Golden Temple Class. SOF chose to grant both pupils and weapons anonymity.

SOF is no admirer of ersatz boot camps like Frank Camper's mercenary school. Still, every week we get calls from folks who want to attend one of these merc junior colleges. In light of this fact, we thought it appropriate to share Mr. Arnold's first-person account of life masquerading as a modern day mercenary in the woods of Alabama: War is heck.

I MET Frank Camper when I started

CAMPER INCARCERATED

Frank Camper went to California, apparently to work on a film project, in 1986 and was soon linked to an incident involving the firebombing of several (empty) cars. The owners of these cars were reportedly harassing ladies that Camper had befriended.

Details of the incident are extremely muddled and near as we can tell it comes down to which one of the involved parties you want to believe. After all was said and done two of the involved Camperland graduates were sentenced to probation, another given a five year prison term, and Frank Camper received 14 years. out as a private investigator in my home town of Birmingham, Alabama, working skip traces for area bail bondsmen to supplement my income. In the fall of 1984, my partner Andy and I were told to go to a place called "the bunker" to look for an F.T.A. (failure to appear).

When we arrived at the address, nothing seemed out of the ordinary. The building was an older, one-story building front with a church in the left side, a dentist's office in the center, and on the right was a door with no nameplate and foil covering the windows.

"This has to be the place," I said to Andy as we approached the door of the office.

When we entered the building it was like stepping into the "Twilight Zone." The room was filled with displays of military paraphernalia. One wall was covered with every type of automatic weapon conceivable, including what I recognized to be a Soviet RPG (rocket propelled grenade launcher) — a hightech, hard to obtain weapon. Andy and I stared at the room and its contents in childlike amazement.

"Can I help you?" inquired a firm voice. I turned to see a man of average build, well groomed and polite, obviously not the F.T.A. we had been sent to apprehend. I gave the skip trace's name but was careful not to say why we were looking for him. The man introduced himself as Frank Camper, and quietly explained that the person we were looking for had indeed been a student at his mercenary school but had already left the state.

We relaxed and decided to use the opportunity to find out more about the mercenary school. A military buff since childhood, I was like a kid in a candy store. Frank took us into a side room covered with maps and introduced us to two of his instructors, Rusty and Paul. Rusty was an ex-Marine and very impressive, articulate, well mannered and in great physical shape. By contrast, Paul was not very impressive -slumped down in a chair, puny and hollow-chested, he had a languid, sloppy air about him. Something about him bothered me, but I couldn't put my finger on it. As we talked about the school, I began to take interest, and suddenly I knew it was something I had to do. I would have to arrange two consecutive weeks off from work, but I felt deep down it was a worthwhile venture.

A new school was starting in November 1984, code-named "Operation Golden Temple." When I arrived back at the bunker in camouflage fatigues to begin the school, I was mentally ready, but all my life I have had a serious weight problem. Never had it hindered me physically like it did in mercenary school. The first few days were murder, and we averaged only two hours sleep

Here's a photo that took balls: Author Tim Arnold being kicked during boot-to-crotch combat training. One nagging question did he make the camp choir?



Photo copyright Alex Ethridge



The complete line-up.

Benelli M1 Super 90 A defensive firearm, a utility shotgun, or a dependable sporting arm, all describe the M1 Super 90. The Benelli inertia recoil operating system means fast-firing, reliable function with all types of 12 gauge shells, from light 2 3/4 inch field loads to the most potent 3 inch magnums. Special ghost ring sights are now options on the M1 SLUG and DEFENSE models. The M1 Super 90 FIELD model unites the quick handling M1 receiver and tough polymer stock with a wide choice of sporting barrels. A complete set of screw-in chokes gives the M1 FIELD unmatched versatility for hunting under the toughest conditions imaginable.

The Benelli Black Eagle is a premium grade sporting shotgun that combines the advanced technology of the M1 and Montefeltro Super 90 system with the classic design of vintage Benelli shotguns. The special two piece receiver of steel and aluminum means unmatched strength and enhanced balance. A distinctive high gloss walnut stock and gold plated trigger round out the fine lines of this select class shotgun. Black Eagles come in a variety of barrel lengths with a complete set of tough screw-in chokes. A new Black Eagle SLUG gun is now available with a 24 inch rifled barrel and scope mounting base on the receiver top cover.

Benelli Montefeltro Super 90 The Benelli M3 Super 90

A direct descendent of the M1, the Montefeltro uses the same simple and reliable operating system. There is no complicated gas system to collect grime and powder residues. No complex linkages or pistons to clean or maintain. Like all Benelli shotguns, the Montefeltro disassembles completely without tools for easy cleaning and maintenance. The unique Benelli loading system lets you change a shell in the chamber without emptying the entire magazine. Something you'll appreciate if you need to change loads or want to safely unload the chamber. With the special buttstock adjustment kit the Montefeltro and Black Eagle shotguns can be easily customfitted to any shooter.

The Benelli M3 Super 90 Combination Pump/Auto

joins the unique features of semi-automatic Benelli shotguns with a traditional pump action favored by many law enforcement agencies. Rugged, reliable, and easy to operate, the M3 can be quickly converted from autoloading to pump by flipping a single spring-loaded ring in the forearm. The M3 functions with all standard shotgun loads as well as gas grenades, flares, and rubber ammunition. Designed to operate under the most demanding conditions, the M3 is now available with a tough folding stock and special ghost ring sights for fast target acquistion.



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per night for the entire two weeks. You never woke up naturally, it was always with explosions or tear gas, and you had to be the one to decide when it was safe to try to sleep. Falling asleep at the wrong time carried grave consequences, like being captured and tortured — really tortured. Everything was for real: the tear gas you ate all day long, the hand-to-hand combat, even the pellets in the sniper rifles of the cadre.

The first week consisted of combat training, reconnaissance, demolitions, weapons familiarization and prisoner handling. The second week was completely different. We were stripped down to our underpants, left barefoot, then forced into the woods without food or weapons. The cadre was instructed to hunt us like animals and if we were caught, to torture us until we escaped.

None of us knew when we were supposed to come back to camp, so every day we had to get close enough to see if the yellow "return" flag had been put out. One day as I scouted the base camp, I was discovered by a cadre patrol. I tried to run but was quickly surrounded and captured. I was taken back to "Switzerland," the base camp, and placed spread-eagle between two trees a full 2 feet off the ground. During the next two hours, I was poked and beaten with sticks and forced to watch the cadre eat up my rations. It had been days since I had eaten anything.

I kept thinking about what Frank had said: "You only fail if you stay captured." So I kept looking for a way to escape. Finally, one of the cadre noticed my hands and feet were going blue from lack of circulation and ordered the ropes to be untied for a short while. When they lowered my ex-

Camperland's version of pugil sticks or some arcane praying mantis religious ritual? You decide. We suspect this is the way these guys relax.





Who said you have to take your clothes off to practice sado-masochism. Obviously they hadn't done a tour at Camperland.

hausted body to the ground, I somehow found new energy and sprang to life, kicking one of the cadre in the chest, and running off the embankment into the creek and woods beyond.

I finished the rest of the school without any problems and graduated with honors (from Operation Golden Temple) as a team leader. Frank had given the school its name because four of the 20-man class were Indian religious extremists — Sikhs. At first they had seemed out of place, but they worked hard and began to fit in. They possessed a determined fighting spirit and doggedly kept singling me out to fight because of my large size. Two of them, Lal and Suki, were on my team. Suki spoke the best English and soon became a good friend.

Several months after graduation, Paul showed up at my house in western Birmingham. It was a routine visit except for his guests. I didn't know the two dark men I saw through the car windows, but when they got out I recognized one of them as Suki. The other was a bearded Sikh I had never met. A wary feeling crept over me.

As Paul walked with me into the house, he began to explain. It seems he and Frank were working with the U.S. government to set up and arrest the two Sikhs for terrorist activities against the Indian government. I told Paul I did not want anything to do with it — I was newly married and not looking for trouble. Also, Suki was my friend. But Paul persuaded me to cooperate by telling me the Sikhs were willing to kill innocent women and children just so they could take out Hindus in the process.

I asked Paul why he was bringing them to me. He said they were going to New Orleans for a hit on a visiting Hindu dignitary and the Sikhs were looking for any weapons they could get. Paul suggested we sell them my .45 and note the serial number so Frank could turn it over to the FBI first. I agreed, and the plan worked like a charm - the Sikhs were arrested in New Orleans. But there was one little hitch. Paul didn't tell Frank that I was in on the deal. He painted me as a co-conspirator instead. The next morning, before breakfast, I was rousted out of my bed by Federal agents and taken, half-dressed, from my house and hauled downtown for questioning.

Once we arrived at the Federal Building, they began to interrogate me. I requested to speak with either Frank Camper or my attorney. At first my request was ignored and I was warned I might not have any chips to deal with if I didn't cooperate. Finally I was allowed to call my lawyer, who advised me not to say anything, just wait to see if I was charged. I was never charged in the matter and cooperated with the Justice Department in the prosecution of the Sikh terrorists, who eventually pled guilty in New Orleans.

I attended another of Frank Camper's schools in 1986, just before he was busted (see sidebar), and became a member of his mercenary association. Since then I have stayed out of trouble and have a good job as a supervisor. I often think about "the bunker" and my comrades in Operation Golden Temple — it was a great learning experience and I often wonder how much it changed my life. \Re

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FLAK



TUNNEL RAT READER ... I thought you might be interested in knowing something about the photograph which appears in your subscription advertisement on page 82 of the May 1990 issue of *Soldier of Fortune*. The Marine emerging from the tunnel is me. It was taken while I was a battalion scout (S-2) with the 2nd Bn, 26th Marines, during operation Bold Mariner, January 1969. Bold Mariner took place on the Batangan Peninsula, south of Chu Lai, and was the largest amphibious operation of the Vietnam war to date.

Numerous tunnel complexes were found during the operation, some several hundred meters in length. I and other "tunnel rats" spent a great deal of time underground.

As I exited one of these complexes, Marine Corps combat correspondent SSG Bob Jordan took the above mentioned picture, and it has appeared in numerous publications over the past 20 years. And every time I look at it, it brings back some vivid memories.

I thoroughly enjoy your magazine. Keep it up.

Sincerely, Glenn Cox Batalusa, Louisiana ANNIVERSARY KUDOS ... It hardly seems like 15 years have passed since I read my first-edition copy of *Soldier of Fortune* Magazine. Shortly after that, you and I met and formed a great friendship.

SOF Magazine has made tremendous progress in its 15 year history. It is now recognized as a polished, professional source of important international military and political information. From personal experience, I know that it is widely accepted in the highest levels of government and the Pentagon. SOF Magazine fills an important need in global affairs.

Bob, I urge you to tell your readers that, despite the positive changes occurring in the Soviet bloc, we must not "beat our swords into plowshares." The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

> Best wishes, John E. Bianchi, Ph.D. Chairman of the Board Bianchi International

Like you, I looked around and didn't like what I saw in government!

My own belief is that a strong country is made up of strong individuals — not a strong government! The larger and stronger the government, the weaker the individual resolve. My goal is to set Arizona back on a course of individual responsibility.

I am running for governor because I hope to do by example in one state what our federal government has failed to do at the national level: return individual freedom and reinspire individual strength.

You really are a great American and have probably done more in the 15 years of publishing *Soldier of Fortune* to sustain American resolve than any other effort in the same time frame.

> Heartiest Congratulations! Sam Steiger — Republican Candidate for Governor Phoenix, Arizona

It is a great pleasure to express my sincere and continuing admiration for what you have done at *Soldier of Fortune*. For 15 years you have stood almost alone in your fearless dedication to the publication of the truth. In these scruffy times, beset as we are with hypocrisy in government, ignorance in education, illiteracy in entertainment, perversion in the parlor, and, above all, obsessive fear of insult, injury, or death, your message gives us new heart. We are brothers-in-arms on the darkening plain, re-armed and re-loaded for the next assault.

Stout heart and good cheer! Cordially, Jeff Cooper Gunsite Ranch, Paulden, Arizona

On the occasion of *SOF* Magazine's 15th anniversary, I want to be in the forefront to congratulate you, your staff and your fine combat reporters.

Through the years that I've been associated with SOF, your efforts to identify the Soviet threat and confront it around the globe is truly remarkable for a private publisher.

It is evident that *SOF* combat reporters upstage all other media in reporting directly from the scene what goes on in the Soviet subversion efforts in the Third World countries.

I truly believe that our government's confrontations since World War II in Korea, Southeast Asia, Central America, Africa and in Afghanistan, along with the efforts of a few private compa-

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HUTCHINGSS HUTCHINSSON HUTTER HUTTON HYATT	KOLB KRAMER KRAUSE KRAUS(S) KUHN(S) KULP	LUCE LUCKETT LUCK(E)(Y) LUCY	MCCURDY MCCUTCHEON MCDANIEL(S) MCDERMOTT	MYSER(S) MYLES NAGEL NAGLE NANCE NAPIER	PETERSON PETTIS PET(T)IT	RAMBU RAMSAY RAMSDELL RAMSDEN	ROLFE ROLLINS ROLLO	SEAY SEBASTIAN SEDGWICK SE(E)GER SEEL(E)Y	STEARN(S) STEBBINS	THURSTON TIBBET(T)S TIBBIT(T)S TIFFANY	WAREFIELD WALERIDGE WALCOTT WALDEN WALDO WALDO WALDON	WIN(C)KLER WINDHAM WIN(D)SOR
HYDE HYLAND IDF	KUHN(S) KULP KUNKEL KUR(T)Z KYLE	LUDDEN LUDLAM LUDLOW LUDLUM LUDUM	MCDONOUGH MCDOWELL MCELROY MCEVOY MCEVOY MCEWAN	NAPIER NASH NASON NAYLOR	PETTÚS PETTY PEYTON PFEIF(F)ER	RAMSEY RAND RANDALL RANDOLPH	RÖÖD ROOK(E) ROOKS RO(O)NEY ROOT ROPER	SELEIVÉR SEIBERT SEIBOLD SEID(E)L SEITZ SELBY SELBY	STEEL(E) STEEN STEER(E) STEERS STEENER	TILDEN TILGHMAN TILLEY TILLMAN TILLOTSON	WALDRON WALES WALKER WALL WALLACE	WING WIN(G)FIELD WINN(E) WINSHIP WINSLOW
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INGLIS INGRA(HA)M INNES INNIS IRBY	LAFFERIT LAFORGE LAIRD LAKE LAMB LAMBERT	LÜMPKIN LUND LUNDY LUNSFORD LUNSFORD	MCGILL MCGINNIS MCGOWAN MCGOWEN	NEFF NEIL(L) NE(I)LSON NESBIT NETTLETON	PHIPPS PIC(K)ARD PICKEL PICKENS PICKERING	RAPP RATCLIFF(E) RATH RATHBONE	ROSSITER ROTH(E) ROTHWELL ROUND(S) ROUN(D)TREE	SELF SELLECK SELLERS SELUS) SEMPLE SERGEANT	STERLING STERN(E) STERRETT STETSON STEVENSON	TINSLEY TIPTON TUTUS	WALTER(S) WALTON WARBURTON	WISE WISEMAN WISWELL WITHAM WITHERS
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JEFFERSON JEFFERY(S) JEFFREY(S) JEN(C)K(E)S JENK(N(S) JENN(E)Y	LATHROP LATIMER LAUDER LAUER LAUGHTON LAVENDER		MCNEILL) MCNULTY MCNUTT MCOUEEN MCOUEEN MCSWEENEY	NORWOOD NOTT NOTTINGHAM NOWELL NOVES	POLK POLLARD POLLEY POLLOCK POMEROY	REES(E) REEVE(S) REICHENBACH REID	RUSSEL(L) RUST RUTH RUTHERFORD	SHERIFF Sherman Sherrill Sherwin Sherwood	STRAIGHT STRANGE STRATTON STREATOR STREET	TRAUX TRUE TRU(E)MAN TRUESDALE TRUESDELL	WEIS(S)(E) WELBORN WELCH	WORKMAN WORLEY WORRALL WORELL WORTH
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OCTOBER 90

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE 23

FLAK

nies and *SOF* Magazine, are responsible for the Soviet disintegration.

I remember *SOF* efforts in Central America and Southeast Asia because I was there with you.

The moral and financial support you provided to Third World countries struggling for their survival is also well known.

Throughout the years you could have lambasted the U.S. on its POW-MIA policy but in every case you checked out your intel data and yes, even provided it to DIA without compensation or even recognition. I'm sure your POW-MIA efforts have cost the magazine hundreds of thousands of dollars.

And last but certainly not least, you have supported dozens of humanitarian efforts in more than half a dozen countries. To the ACA and McCoskrie Threshold Foundation you have donated more than \$15,000 in cash, not to mention medical supplies.

You have taken the heat from every left wing kook in the country and paid dearly to defend yourself and your magazine's efforts. Even our own government while accepting your assistance has been at times critical of your methods.

I just want to go on record as being solidly behind you and your magazine. Rarely do we live to see the results that our efforts have contributed to. But *SOF* can sit back and watch the crumbling of the Soviet empire and know that you played a significant part.

> With respect, Gen. H.C. Aderholt, President Air Commando Association, Inc.

Please accept my sincere wishes for a successful convention. I applaud the many veterans who will be in attendance. Their dedication and service to our country will not be forgotten.

Sincerely, John McCain United States Senator

LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR SECOND

AMENDMENT ... As quick as the Senate had passed the DeConcini Amendment on 23 May, I began reading in the press and hearing in the electronic media that the vote (52-48) had been a major defeat for the NRA and a victory for the "coalition of police organizations that supported banning assault weapons."

By now, I'm sure the majority of SOF readers are guite aware that these nebulous "police organizations" are primarily comprised of transitory, vuppie administrators whose only concerns are the advancement of their own political and personal career agendas. The majority of these professional carpetbaggers have very short tenures and scurry from one job to another leaving behind nothing but bad memories and disastrous "progressive" programs in their wake. The Fraternal Order of Police does not speak for the majority of its membership.

Street cops, more than most, understand the value of the individual freedoms contained in the Bill of Rights. And they don't believe in restricting the freedom of the law-abiding as a means to fight street crime.

SOF is to be commended for encouraging readers to join the NRA and for providing free advertising space. Also encourage readers in law enforcement to join Law Enforcement for the Preservation of the Second Amendment (LEPSA). Rank and file cops must organize to counter the lies of these professional shills who claim to represent us.

Membership information can be obtained by writing: Tom Aveni, LEPSA, P.O. Box 999, Waterford, NJ 08089; phone (609) 629-8724.

> Lt. Robert W. Parker LEPSA State Representative, Nebraska

GLAD YOU ASKED ... Can you please tell me an address where I can get info on joining the NRA. I'm in Panama so I can't use the phone number in the front of your July issue. Thank you! Rob Webster, APO Miami

You can write to the NRA at 1600 Rhode Island Ave N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 and ask them for a membership application. Membership is \$25 a year and well worth it.

DURING THE MOST DIFFICULT

TIMES ... in our struggle against the Sandino communists, we could always count on the physical and moral support of *Soldier of Fortune* magazine. This support lifted our spirits and kept us from thinking we were alone in our struggle. Only through your efforts were we able to know there are many Americans that realize the dangers and the threats posed by Managua.

Today, with the Berlin wall in pieces and the transformations in Eastern Europe, the situation appears to be easier and more controllable — only time will tell. In Nicaragua the problem has yet to be resolved. The Sandinistas are still holding a large quota of power. Nevertheless, all freedom-loving Nicaraguans and all those who are still striving for democracy must recognize that it is *Soldier of Fortune* magazine and Bob Brown personally who accompanies them into battle. This we will never forget. Happy 15th anniversary.

Enrique Bermudez, Commanding General Fuerza Democratica Nicaraguense — FDN

BILL OF RIGHT-ON ... Thank you for your support of the Second Amendment. I'm not sure whether you're interested in one more opinion, but here is my "two cents." The message that I hope to convey to you and all Americans comes from the civics class we all had to take in high school. It is simply this:

Our rights were given to all people by a higher power than Congress. Our founding fathers only wrote them down. These rights were endowed by our Creator. They are inalienable. I think the folks now in Washington were absent the day the rest of us learned that lesson.

The guys who wrote the Bill of Rights knew about oppression. So, when they started writing, their first priority was to secure the freedom to speak and to be heard. In order to protect that right they wrote themselves an "insurance policy." We know it as the Second Amendment. Our Forefathers knew that the right to speak meant nothing unless that right could be protected.

Continued on page 130



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ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER GUSTAVO J. FERNANDEZ

Aliases: Papito, Gustavo Fernandez, Gustavo R. Fernandez, Gustavo Fernandez- Ravelo, FBI No. 754066C Arthur Cobo



Finger Print Classification <u>16 09 12 PO 12</u> 22 13 12 12 13

DESCRIPTION

Date of Birth: Hair: Brown August 26, 1932 Place of Birth: Brown Havana, Cuba Eyes: Height: 5' 04" Complexion: Fair 185 pounds Nationality: Cuban Weight: Build: Medium Frame, Large Belly Other: Birthdates August 26, 1936 Vessel Captain **Occupation: Remarks:** Knowledgeable in the use of firearms Alien Reg.: A12421197 Scars and Marks: Tattoos / Glasses **Social Security** Number Used: 584-82-5540

Warrant Numbers: W544005722



UP TO \$50,000.00 FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE APPREHENSION

CAUTION

FERNANDEZ SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS AND SHOULD BE APPROACHED WITH CAUTION

A Federal warrant was issued on June 27, 1989 at Miami, Florida charging Fernandez with knowingly and willfully escaping from the custody of the Attorney General and his authorized representatives (Title 18 U.S. Code 751(a)).

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL U.S. CUSTOMS, OFFICE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OR TELEPHONE 1-800-BE ALERT. (1-800 232-5378)

Entered NCIC July 21, 1989



(SPACE DONATED BY SOLDIER OF FORTUNE MAGAZINE)

Georard O. Freedman

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The Springfield OMEGA was the first production pistol capable of effectively handling high performance 10mm ammunition. Optional .38 Super and .45 ACP are also available, and dual extractors make interchangeability of calibers a reality. The Springfield OMEGA. It's the "Perfect Ten".

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Springfield's patented design for an affordable, single shot tack driver is the perfect choice for hunting or metallic silhouette shooting. With interchangeable barrels in eight calibers and two different lengths, and a choice of either a complete S.A.S.S.™ pistol or a S.A.S.S.™ conversion unit for your own 1911-A1 frame, S.A.S.S.™ is the perfect choice—all in one shot.

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Safety and instruction manuals available from Springfield Armory. Always wear eye and ear protection when using any firearm. Use only factory recommended ammunition. Ask your Authorized Springfield Retailer for details on Springfield's generous across-the-

board warranty and service after the sale.



Last Plane Out!

Soldier of Fortune Magazine's 1990 Convention & Expo Sept. 12 -16 1990, Sahara Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada

Don't Miss the Action!

This is your last chance to sign on for this year's action-packed Convention celebrating Soldier of Fortune Magazine's 15th birthday. This is the big one that will make convention history! So pack a duffle and get out here! Have fun with people who really know how to rock 'n' roll. Action events include

• Operation Headhunter. Tough desert obstacle course.

· Pugil Stick Tourney. Three nights of jousts and cash prizes.

· Firepower Demo. Exotic heavy weapons, plus surprises.

• Friends. Meet your buddies, make new contacts.

· Seminars. Learn facts you won't hear on the news.

• Expo. See paramilitary weapons, police equipment, custom knives, and militaria at 160 booths. (No one under 13 admitted.)

• Famous 3-Gun International World Championship Match. Desert Sportsman's Rifle Club. Sept. 12-15. Over \$60,000 in prizes.

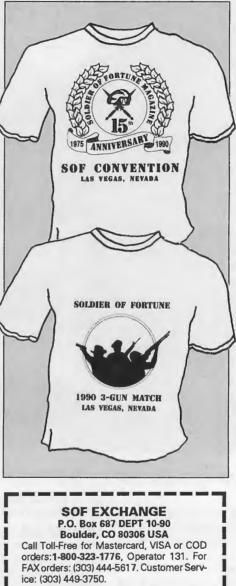
• Special Events are • Combat Medicine Workshop · Edged/Impact Weapons • Rappelling • Automatic Weapons Shoot • Live Ammo "Video Combat" Shoot • Defensive Driving.

Last Chance to Attend

Registration is \$150. Call Now at (303) 449 - 3750.

Or Register at the door.

To reserve your room, call the Sahara Hotel directly at 1-800-634-6666 and identify yourself as an SOF Conventioneer.



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Don't Miss the Memories!

When the last shell casing has hit the ground after the Convention, when the last war story has been told, the last event won, and the last laugh shared, this year's SOF Convention will undoubtedly be remembered as one of the best.

Get your own memento of the action. Get a limited edition t-shirt or tank top as a rememberance of this special Convention celebrating Soldier of Fortune Magazine's 15th birthday. These high-quality, durable shirts are white with a silver. maroon and black design on the chest. All conventioneers will be wearing these distinctive shirts, which are sure to become collector's items in the years to come.

If you can't attend the Convention in person this year, we still want you to be part of its espirit de corps. We're making these t-shirts and tanks available to you by mail. Just order from the form, or call our tollfree number. Order Yours Now!

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America's newest screaming eagle keeps soaring to new heights of popularity!

If you want to fly where eagles dare, choose the 223 caliber (5.56mm) rifle that American Rifleman called: "...close enough to the semi-automatic AR-15A2 H-BAR for it to be considered a near-clone..."

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EA-15E2 H-BAR

For match competitors who place a premium on accuracy.

by John Coleman

WE'VE seen momentous changes in this world of ours since SOF's birth 15 years ago, the greatest certainly being the collapse of the Soviet "empire" and the subsequent democratic rebirth of many of its occupied satellites. Prior to the crumbling of the Iron Curtain, however, a good chunk of our military writing - both fiction and non - focused on the East-West cold war. or projected face-to-face **U.S./USSR** confrontations ranging from limited punchups to all-out nuclear war.

Now what? Unless some hard-line fanatic punches the button, chances are G.I. Joe and Ivan will end up on military exchange programs rather than facing each other over rifle sights. So, too, will our military writers need to

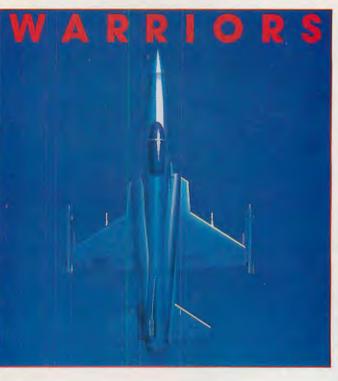
refocus their battle zones, and that change is underway already. After all, there are — unfortunately — more than enough conflicts or potential conflicts to provide grist for the military writer's mill.

Barrett Tillman, an experienced naval aviation writer (who has also written for SOF in the past), sets up a plausible situation with **Warriors** (Bantam Books), a fast-paced thriller that unfolds in the Middle East. The situation: Israel has invaded and occupied Jordan to provide a buffer zone between itself and its not-so-friendly Arab neighbors. Saudi Arabia, walking the fine line of neutrality but well aware it could get sucked into an almost certain major conflict, hastens to beef up its air armory.

Enter John Bennett, former U.S. Navy commander with three combat tours flying in Vietnam — and some radical ideas (at least to the Navy hierarchy) about *fighter* aircraft and the men it takes to fly them.

The Saudis latch onto Bennett and his ideas, and have him create a secret and separate Saudi air wing called "Tiger Force." Its purpose? To match and beat, if necessary, the finest combat fliers in the world: the Israelis.

Bennett recruits a cadre of top instructor pilots from around the world (Tillman's loathe to call them mercenar-



ies, but that's exactly what they are) to fire up the best young Saudi pilots and put his own ideas of what makes top fighter pilots to work.

Training is one thing, however; combat is the final proof. As tensions build so do air clashes. Inevitably, Tiger Force is drawn into pitched battles with Israeli air. I won't give the ending of **Warriors** away, but it's as starkly real — and frightening — as tomorrow's headlines. Tillman kept me up two nights running with **Warriors**, and from this early-to-bed editor that's about the highest accolade I can give any book.

In another all-too-plausible scenario, Korea becomes the battleground for Ed Ruggero's **38 North Yankee** (Pocket Books). No mercs here; the hardcore North Korean military decides it's time to "reunify" Korea and invades across the 38th Parallel (hence the title, the code-word for just such an occurrence).

In **38 North Yankee**, Ruggero hooks us up with an infantry company of the 25th Infantry Division (Light), stationed in Hawaii and one of the first units to deploy to Korea to help brunt the North Korean drive south. It's a fairly chaotic exercise; Ruggero, an active-duty U.S. Army officer, knows that as well as anyone and aptly conveys just about every SNAFU, large and small, that his light fighters would run up against in the real thing.

Where Ruggero really shines with **38 North Yankee**, however, is his portrayal of how young men transition from peacetime soldiers to shooting-war warriors (quickly, to say the least), and his realistic portrayal of how light infantry would be used and misused — if the balloon really went up.

The light infantry concept was designed to create a fighting unit that could rapidly deploy, and the tradeoff was to sacrifice heavy equipment and weapons for that mobility. And if the bad guys should happen to field a battleground full of tanks before our own heavies can deploy? Ruggero gives us a pretty good idea what might happen to an undergunned light infantry unit in just such a circumstance (and

along the way also conveys a few damning indictments about the weaponry, especially antitank, with which our light fighters are currently armed).

Like Warriors, 38 North Yankee also kept me up a few nights, and it's one of those books you wish didn't end. The good guys eventually win but at heavy cost, and if planners out there in the Pentagon kick around the serious questions this book raises, the cost might be a bit lower if Smith's fiction ever turns into fact.

Also new to our bookshelf are a series of first-class and highly recommended books ranging from World War II to Panama, all worth a bit of your disposable income.

First up comes World War II and three books whose contents will be self-evident by their titles: **Operation Drumbeat** — The Dramatic True Story of Germany's First U-Boat Attacks Along the American Coast in World War II (Harper & Row) by Michael Gannon, solid information on a little-known subject; **The Escape Factory** — The Story of MIS-X, the Super-Secret U.S. Agency Behind World War II's Greatest Escapes (St. Martin's Press) by Lloyd

Continued on page 128

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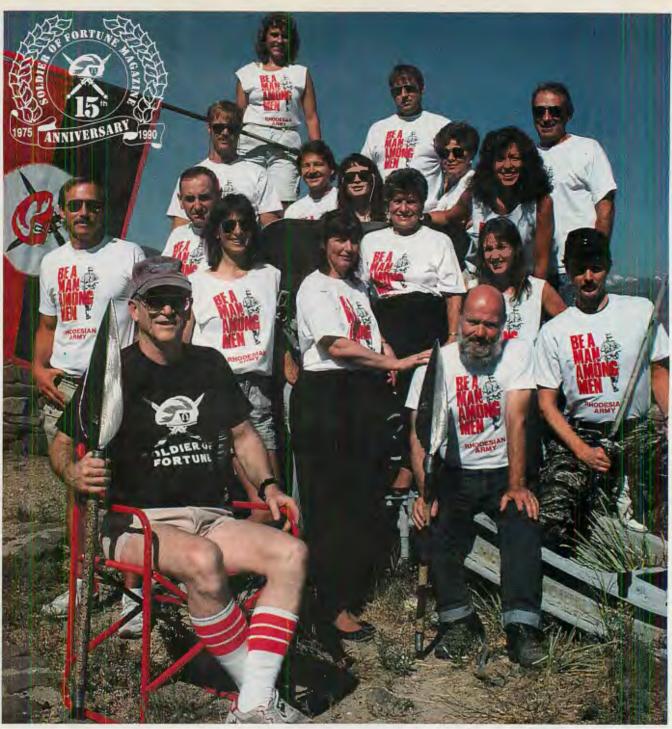


Photo: David Bjorkman

1990 SOF STAFF

Soldier of Fortune Magazine is a unique publication — and so is its staff. Independent and strong-willed (you have to be to survive around here), talented and professional just begin to describe the people who put SOF on the newsstand each month.

Working for SOF is a task that demands long hours, hard work, intelligence, flexibility and patience, and a welldeveloped sense of humor (all in the extreme measure). But it certainly offers its rewards, too: There's no other job that opens your eyes as widely to the world and what's happening in it than does a position with SOF.

Perhaps that's why the staff stays on instead of following more lucrative career paths in other fields — something each one of these people could easily do. That and the sense of excitement and adventure we feel coming into the office each day, never quite knowing what new ambush lies in wait as we step through the front door.

And there *is* always something different around here, whether it's a frantic last-minute change to a magazine about to hit print (the norm), a frantic rush to get the right staffer to the right combat zone at the right time (the norm), or a frantic rush to find articles and photographs lost in the black hole of Bob Brown's office (ditto).

But it's worth it. At the end of the day we feel we've contributed our bit toward keeping you informed and, we hope, entertained. We're glad you picked up this issue and celebrated our 15th Anniversary with us. Good to have you aboard! — John Coleman 🛠

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COMBAT CRAFT

by George T. Williams and Daniel C. Frenel

Raids

RAIDS are usually short, low technology, low support operations.

They secure information. harass the enemy or disrupt his supply and support installations. Raiders generally carry minimal personal supplies in deference to more ammunition and explosives. Although raids will have different objectives, they all consist of three phases: Planning and Approach, Assault, and Withdrawal/ Extraction. Planning



give away your presence, so select your route accordingly. Leave nothing behind - bury it or carry it. If the enemy stumbles on your fresh tracks or trash, they will start looking for you and tightening their security, both of which can endanger vour mission.

Raiders must exercise caution traveling on trails, crossing roads and in gathering water. Trails should be avoided because of mines, boobytraps and enemy patrols or ambushes.

Raider, backed up by another team member, prepares to take out sentry en route to target. Photo: courtesy authors

and Approach: Plans must consider that raids are minimum exposure, maximum impact missions against critical targets. Targets are usually the soft, vulnerable points of enemy infrastructure - airfields, ordnance facilities, POL dumps, ammunition dumps, electrical facilities and barracks. Raids may also be conducted to attack or capture specific enemy command personnel. Raids are easier when the objective is far enough to the rear to be operating on a business-as-usual basis. Remote from the fighting, enemy patrols may be infrequent and casual. When sentries are bored and inattentive and overall security is not as tight as it should be, the raiding team should take every advantage.

Although plans can be modified during the mission, for example to take advantage of unexpected targets of opportunity, the size of the raiding party and the weapons they carry should reflect the requirements of the raid. While a mortar might be handy to allow a stand-off attack, large mortars are heavy and the limited number of rounds the team can carry might make it impractical. A small patrol mortar, or RPGs and LAWs if the objective is a point target, are more appropriate. Individual weapons, except sniper rifles, will generally be for the raiding party's personal protection. Explosive charges appropriate to the mission should be selected and prepared in advance. Anti-personnel mines such as claymores should be carried in case a hasty ambush is necessary to slow any pursuing enemy troops, and for overnight position security.

Each team member must be thoroughly briefed on every aspect of the mission. Each should know the objective, his job and the target assignments of each team member, proposed route to the target, Rallying Points (RP), routes of withdrawal and location of the Extraction Point, if any.

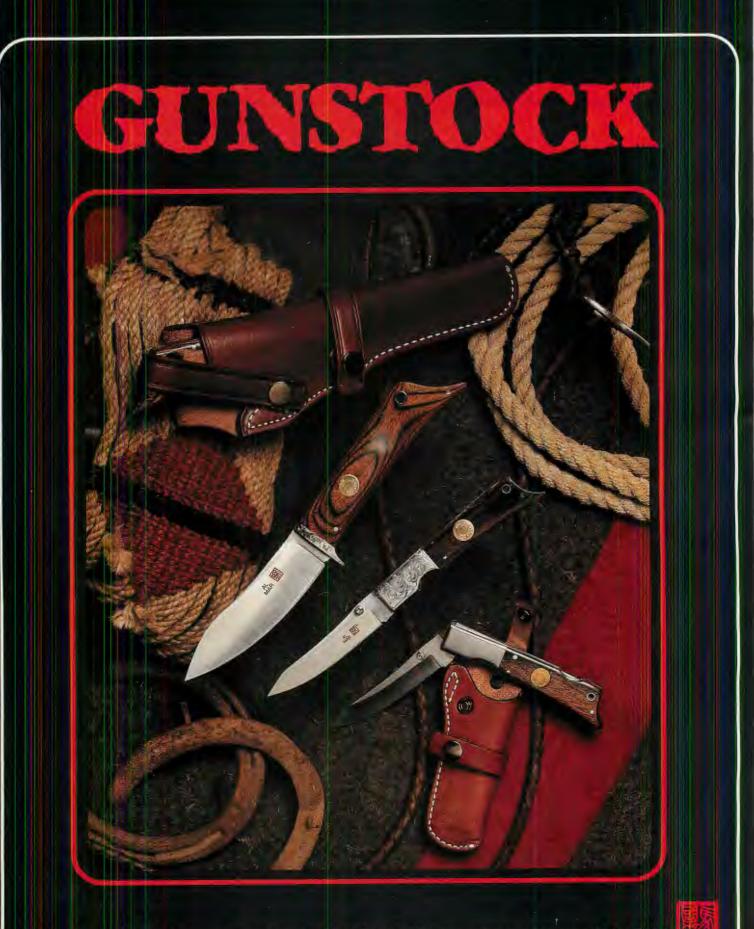
Once in the AO, team OpSec is critical. The team must avoid all contact with the enemy and locals. Raids are successful only when the enemy is unaware. Hand signals, writing or low whispers should be used to communicate. Absolute noise discipline is necessary. No fires, no smoking. Odors from soap, aftershave, or mint-flavored chewing tobacco can give you away. Body odor can become a problem, but GI soap will suffice. Boot prints may Crossing roads is hazardous; security elements should be put out to warn of traffic or patrols, and the road crossed quickly. If water is not plentiful in the area, water sources may be guarded by the enemy and extreme caution should be observed near them.

At the objective, final target observations are made and existing plans reviewed and adjusted as necessary. Enemy security is studied for weak points, and one- or two-man patrols may be sent for a detailed recon of the target to find vulnerabilities such as blind spots, perimeter weakness or sentry routines.

The Assault: Depending on the size of the party, team members are divided into three elements: The largest is the raiding party that does the actual assault; second is a security element to provide flank security and hold avenues of withdrawal; finally, a reserve element to provide diversions, support fire or reinforce the assault element.

The assault phase should do as much damage as possible in the shortest time. The options are for a Standoff Attack, a Raid-In-and-Out or a Raid

Continued on page 107



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r a 45-year retirement from active duty, the U.S. Air Force has recommissioned the A-2 and selected Cooper as the official Government contract manufacturer. Now, you can own the very same jacket issued to U.S. Air Force pilots.

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SOF'S

World

at

by

War

SOF Staff

Summer '75

• SOF's first issue. RKB keeps subscription checks in a shoebox until he's sure the magazine will sell — it does

• We run our first Vietnam article that allows vets to tell their own story. At least one has run in nearly every issue since

Spring '76

• Parachute Medical Rescue Service (PMRS) founded; they jump into Honduras to assist hurricane victims

Fall '76

• SOF Correspondent George Bacon dies in Angola — the first of too many: Mike Echanis and Peter Bertie in Nicaragua, Almerigo Grilz in Mozambique, and Lance Motley in Burma Spring '77 • First of many treks to embattled Rhodesia • PMRS deploys to Guatemala to assist earthquake victims • SOF jumps in South Africa

Jan. '79 • First of many treks to South West Africa

Mar. '79 • SOF jumps with Confederate Air Force

May '79 • Soviet defense journal officially recognizes — and attacks — SOF and RKB, the first of many such jabs for years to come. We're obviously doing something

right

July '79 • First of many treks to Lebanon

Sept. '79 • First trek to Uganda

Oct. '79 • SOF offers \$10,000 in gold for the return of Idi Amin (in one piece) to Uganda

 PMRS deploys to Dominican Republic to assist hurricane victims

Nov. '79

• SOF's firsthand reports of Somoza's fall and the Sandinista takeover of Nicaragua

Dec. '79 • Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

e're adventure junkies, and we'll be the first to admit it. Even more, we're *curious* adventure junkies. It's not enough to wander in and out of combat zones; we've got to stick our noses in the front lines (and sometimes beyond) to take our photos and write our copy. And, when *that's* not enough to satisfy the itch, we sometimes pick up a rifle and join in. We call it participatory journalism.

That's been the name of the game at *Soldier of Fortune* Magazine — going and doing — and it's made us unique in the publishing industry. Where others were satisfied with government press releases, our staff and correspondents were slogging through the jungles, or across deserts, or over mountains under the worst conditions for weeks at a time to bring back major stories about forgotten peoples fighting for their freedom.

But our commitment to "go and do " didn't end there. When the cause was right we supplied money, equipment, medical and other supplies, training and expertise. Money came out of our pocket, services were volunteered, and tons of equipment and supplies were donated by our readers. It all made a big difference to the mujahideen in Afghanistan, the contras in Nicaragua, troopers in El Salvador, and thousands of refugees forced to flee their homelands in search of freedom. Even more, we made their causes ours and kept their stories alive in the pages of this magazine long after they were forgotten by everyone else.

Admittedly, however, a lot of what we've gone and done has been for the pure hell of it. We are after all "The Journal of Professional Adventurers," and you don't find much adventure sitting behind a desk, watching life pass by outside the window.

We haven't been able to cover it all on this and the next four pages — it's just a quick glimpse into 15 years of *Soldier of Fortune* Magazine. For us, the adventure's just beginning...and we hope it is for you, too. \Re

Jan. '80

 SOF organizes Afghan Freedom Fighters Fund to assist in providing medical and non-lethal military aid to the mujahideen

March '80

• SOF offers Khomeini target. Too bad it wasn't the real thing

April '80

• First of many treks to Afghanistan, Angola's UNITA, and El Salvador. SOF would provide the most comprehensive coverage of Afghanistan's and Angola's fight for freedom of any world media; we'd send numerous military and medical training teams, along with thousands of dollars of medical and nonlethal military supplies, to El Salvador

July '80 • SOF attacked in United Nations for "mercenant" a

Nations for "mercenary" activities. We appreciated the media coverage

• First Soldier of Fortune

Convention

• First of many training and assistance teams to Afghan freedom fighters

• First trek to Morocco

Jan. '81 • First of many treks to Cambodia

Mar. '81 • SOF begins intensive Southeast Asia POW/MIA investigative efforts

Aug. '81 • First trek to Northern Ireland

Sept. '81

• First on-site coverage of the Nicaraguan contras. Many training and medical assistance teams would follow, along with tons of medical and non-lethal military gear

Nov. '81

First of many treks to Thailand
SOF testifies before the

Senate Foreign Relations Committee on communist use of toxic agents around the world; we offer a \$100,000 reward for the first pilot spraying same to defect

Jan. '82

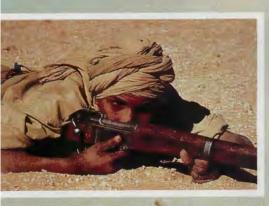
• SOF establishes Liberty City base camp inside communist Laos to track down U.S. POW/MIA



SOF's RKB making friends in southern Africa



Good and bad — SOF's T&E'd hundreds of weapons over the past 15 years



Morocco. SOFs traveled the length and breadth of Africa.

If they were elite we covered them, including these French Foreign Legionaires in Djibouti, East Africa. SOF Convention Director Bill Brooks knew the place⁵ well — he served there with the Legion.



oind to track

INSET: SOF's words to live by --

Aug. '82

 SOF concludes 18-month on-site investigation of U.S. POW/MIA in Southeast Asia. After investing countless man hours and \$250,000, we're unable to turn up irretutable evidence just a series of tantalizing and frustrating leads

 SOF organizes Relugee Relief International, Inc. (RRII) to provide humanitarian aid to those fleeing communist countries

Sept. '82 • First of many treks to the Philippines

Oct. '82 • SOF jumps C-130 and balloon in Thailand

Nov. '82

Vietnam memorial "Wall" is dedicated in Washington. SOF lobbies hard for something better
RKB fulfills a life-long dream and mortars a Soviet fort in Afghanistan



ABOVE: South West Africa BELOW: Afghanistan, and another tech scoop



Jan. '83

 SOF organizes El Salvador/Nicaragua Defense
 Fund to provide medical and non-lethal military supplies to the contras and Salvadoran military

Feb. '83 • SOF goes to war with El Salvadoran military

June '83

 SOFs POW/MIA special issue, While others were trying to forget, we remembered

July '83

 First trek to Liberia
 SOF jumps in Guatemala and El Salvador. Our coverage of both countries would continue to expand

Aug. '83 • First trek to Costa Rica Sept. '83 • SOF's first (but not last) firefight in El Salvador

Oct. '83 • First trek to Korea.

Feb. '84 • SOF hits the beaches of Grenada during Urgent Fury and uncovers secret

documents overlooked by U.S. Intelligence. We begin a series of articles on the troops who fought

Apr. '84 • First of many treks to cover the Karen freedom fighters in Burma

Aug. '84 • First of many treks to Suriname • RRII combines with Air Commando Association to provide medical training and supplies to El Salvador Oct. '84 • SOF jumps in Israel

Nov. '84 • First trek to Belize • SOF's and many others' efforts pay off with the dedication of Frederick Hart'sbronze sculpture of the three grunts at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington

Jan. '85

· First trek to Zimbabwe

Feb. '85

SOF revisits Vietnam (as tourists this time)
We reprint the CIAs "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare" manual

Correspondent Almengo Grilz traveled for us to Ethiopia, covering the Oromo guerrillas. Gritz was later killed in Mozambique





Northern Ireland

Mar. '85

 SOF offers \$100,000 reward for the first Nicaraquan pilot to defect with a Hind D helicopter

May '85 First trek to Jordan

June '85 • SOF training team goes Inside Nicaragua with the contras

Aug. '85

 SOF's 10th Anniversary Special. No one thought we'd make it this far; many hoped we wouldn't

Sept. '85

· SOF's reward offer for the Hind D is bumped up to \$1,000,000 with the as-sistance of LTC Oliver North. No one defected, but subsequent reports indi-cated we kept that part of the Sandinista air force grounded for six months

Feb. '86

· First coverage of RE-NAMO, Mozambique's freedom fighters

Apr. '86 • We're doing such a good job in Central America that left-wingers march on our Boulder office. We ignore 'em, which really pisses them off

May '86

· First SOF reports on the People's Republic of China (PRC)

June '86

 SOF offers Khadaffi target. Too bad it's not the real thing SOF jumps in Taiwan;

· First of many treks to Colombia

July '86

 SOF exposes suspect POW/MIA identification operations at Central ID Lab in Hawaii

Aug. '86

 SOF's special Libya issue the American attack. Too bad we missed. We begin our first of many articles and specials on the war on terrorism

Jan. '87 • First trek with the Phil-ippine New People's Army communist guerillas.

Feb. '87 First of many treks to Sri Lanka and Ethiopia

Apr. '87 • We aren't mercenaries but we cover them: in-depth look at the abortive Ghana coup attempt by American mercs

May '87

• RKB and John Donovan make their major movie debut in "Hostage." It did not win any academy awards

June '87 First of many treks to Bolivia

Sept. '87

 SOF is invited by the PRC government to exclusively report on their small arms, and we print the first of an eight-part series

Oct. '87

· Pilot John Piowaty's exclusive first-hand account of the (Iran)/Contra airlift

Nov. '87

• We begin our "war on drugs" coverage with the California pot wars, the first of many articles to come • SOF offers a \$25,000 reward to the first Cuban or Nicaraguan security/intelligence operative who defects during the PanAm games. Cuban delegation lodges a formal protest...who cares

Tech Editor Peter Kokalis has run extensive weapons courses for troopers in El Salvador, his latest in June 1990



Special Projects Director Alex McColl (right) with Dr. John Padgett getting needed supplies to El





Dec. '87

· We reprint Ollie North's slides, something Congress wouldn't let you see

Jan. '88

 SOF's exclusive report on Soviet Spetsnaz working inside the United States SOF rescues missionaries held inside Mozambique

Feb. '88 SOF exposes Army's M9 bayonet fiasco

Sept. '88 SOF jumps in Peru; our coverage would continue

Jan. '89 SOF Editor Don McLean reveals FDR's secret plan (nearly implemented) to bomb Japan prior to 7 December 1941

Feb. '88 First trek to Chad

July '88 SOF jumps in Mexico

Aug. '89 · SOF jumps in the Dominican Republic

Oct. '89

 SOF reveals secret Delta/ SEAL plan to rescue American hostages held in Lebanon

Nov. '89 We win our four-year court battle over personal services ads SOF rescues an English journalist held in Mozambique

Jan. '90

 We're the first Western journalists to train with Soviet paratroopers

Feb. '90 SOF jumps in Venezuela

Apr. '90 · We trek to Panama along with the rest of the U.S. military — during Operation Just Cause, and begin a series of articles on the troops who fought

May '90 ● SOF unmasks El Salvador church merc Jennifer Jean Casolo Once again, SOF fights alongside Salvo paras against the guerrillas

June '90 Another inside look at mercenaries: in-depth article on Brit mercs and the drug lords in Colombia

July '90 • SOF buys Mikhail Gorbachev membership in Handgun Control, Inc. They

cash our check

Aug. '90 • SOF treks with the H'mong freedom fighters in Laos

Sept. '90' We continue our series on

the troops who fought in Panama, our first-person accounts of Vietnam, our war on drugs, and our indepth coverage of Thailand, Afghanistan and El Salvador

Nov. '90 - onward SOF continues to "go and do"



ABOVE: SOF's covered Jonas Savimbi's UNITA freedom fighters in Angola since 1980

BELOW: Art Director Craig Nunn broke loose from the office and wound up in a Rhodeslan firefight



RKB in Grenada. We sipped ashore and managed to uncover secret documents overlooked by U.S. Intelligence



PROFILE IN COURAGE SEAL Cop Cool,

Brave and Heroic Under Fire

by Morgan Tanner Photo by David Bjorkman

WHEN Ron Relf saved a woman and her baby while he was under direct fire, he credited both his SWAT and his SEAL training for his level-headed response.

"Every time we do a no-knock warrant, we're going into a combat zone," says Ron, a Denver, Colorado, SWAT team member and former SEAL. "Our uniform is different, our rules of engagement are different, but just like in the military, it's the nature of the work that you're going to confront armed suspects, and you have to make the right decision at the right time."

Just after midnight on 25 January 1990, Ron made a decision that saved three lives: those of a pregnant woman, her unborn baby and the two-year-old child in her arms. Ron was on the entry team that burst into a dark house on a no-knock search warrant. It was business as usual: a suspected cocaine dealer who was "armed, possibly dangerous, who wouldn't hesitate to shoot a police offer." Moving down a dimly lit hall, Ron noticed a door his teammates had passed.

"I figured it was a closet or stairwell," he says now.

Instead, it opened into a tiny, pitch-black bedroom where a man waited with his 9-shot .22 revolver. When Ron entered the room, a round whizzed by him, narrowly missing his head. At the same time, the dark form of a woman with a baby came running directly into the line of fire.

"My first thought was to protect the baby," he says. "You get innocents caught in a gunfight, what do you do? Get them out of the way so you can continue."

His assailant cracked off another round, and Ron felt it whiz by his cheek. But even under attack, he held his fire for fear of harming the baby.

"I realized then that I was silhouetted in the doorway," Ron says. "I knew I had to go for it. If I backed out, we'd have a barricade situation with hostages.

With his left hand, he pushed the woman and baby out of harm's way, dropping his flashlight in the process. Then, he lifted his 9mm SIG-Sauer P226 and shot where he had seen the dim light of a muzzle flash. In the muzzle flash of his own gun, he could make out the shape of a man kneeling on the bed firing at him. The man fired a third and possibly a fourth time before his gun dropped.

Ron quit shooting and retrieved his flashlight. In its yellow light, he could see the bleeding man's defeated look. He stepped forward and brushed the revolver out of his reach. Then, Ron's cover and other team members stepped in and took care of business: cuffing the man and moving the woman and baby to the living room. A search of the house revealed \$8,000, half an ounce of cocaine, and a shotgun and high-powered rifle under the bed.

"I was worried about the woman and baby," Ron said. "They were screaming, but I checked them over, and there was no blood. So I went outside and sat on the step."

Outside in the frigid night air, Ron thought about his days as a SEAL. From

1970 to 1979, he served on UDT 12 and then SEAL Team 1 based in Coronado, California. He was one of the first 14 men to work on the counterterrorism SEAL platoon "Contingency Team," which became Team 6. SEAL training was thorough and tough.

"Some nights, I felt like packing it in, but I always figured I'd wait till morning," he recalls.

By morning, he always figured he could make it one more day. Of the 114 who started training, Ron was one of 11 who finished. He received the Navy commendation medal when he helped rescue 16 hostages on 20-22 December 1977, during a bank robbery at Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines.

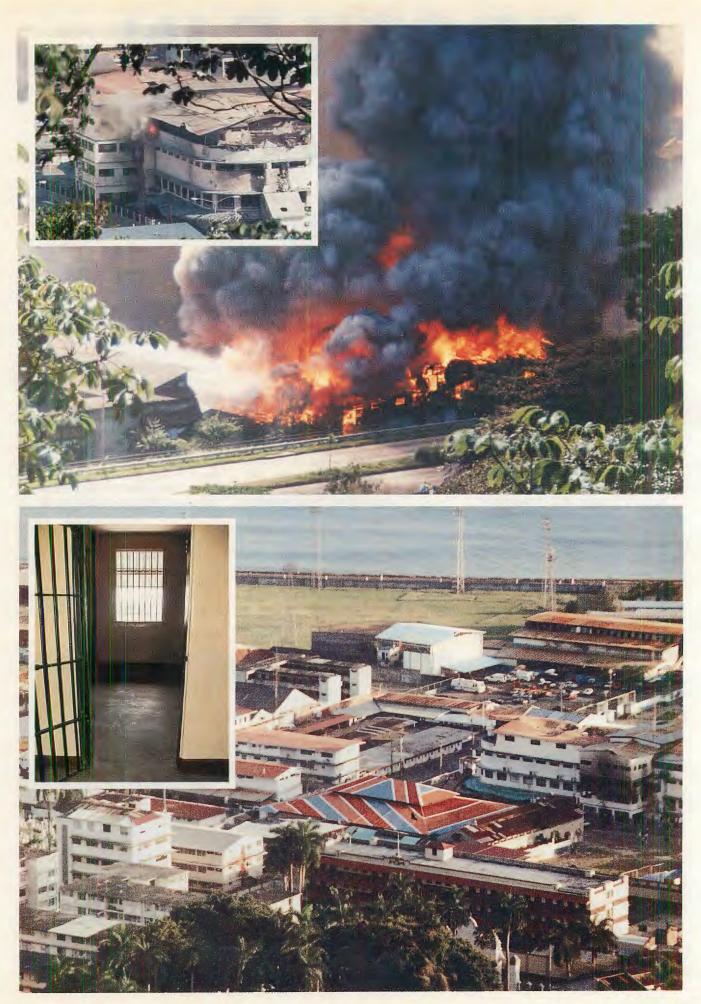
"What I liked was the closeness of the team and our ability to work together without egos," he says.

A SEAL hospital corpsman, Ron applied to medical school, planning to become a

Continued on page 126



"Whereas it is realized that the great bulk of police work is done routinely by good police officers, let it be known that the officer named herein displayed initiative and alertness decidedly in excess of the norm in this particular instance ... Technician Ron Relfs heroic act while under fire demonstrates true professionalism on his part and reflects credit to all members of the Denver Police Department."



JUST CAUSE JAILBREAK

American Pirate Radioman Risks Death Raiding Noriega's Airwaves ... Enter Delta Force

by Neil Livingstone

A S Kurt Muse approached his first Christmas in Panama's Modelo Prison, he was having trouble sleeping. During eight and a half months of captivity, he had adopted an arduous exercise regimen designed to occupy the empty hours and to tire himself out so he could sleep at night. He had shed more than 40 unneeded pounds on what he jokingly referred to as the "Noriega Diet and Exercise Plan." With the exception of nights when the torturers were at work and the screams of their victims gave him nightmares, Muse normally had little trouble drifting off once he lay down on his cot for the night.

But now, on 19 December 1989, things were different. He was filled with a sense of impending doom. Events, says Muse, had been "moving at warp speed" in recent days, and he wasn't certain if he would ever see another Christmas.

Muse's second floor cell was located just across the street from the Comandancia, Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega's headquarters. The previous Saturday night,

ABOVE LEFT: "Angel Gabriel," Muse said softly as he looked down on the PDF bustling around the Comandancia, "nuke 'em." He almost got his wish, but would he live to see the results of his efforts? Photo: Eric Fatzinger, courtesy Jack Finch

INSET: West end of Comandancia. Entire 4th floor was damaged by fire support from Spectre gunships, attack helicopters, Sheridans, 25mm guns on USMC LAVs, 4-6 Mech Inf. .50 cals and Ranger assault fire. Photo: J.J. Moore, courtesy Jack Finch

LEFT: Muse was definitely in the middle of the action. Note proximity of Modelo prison (rectangular building in foreground) to burned-out Comandancia in background. Photo: courtesy Jack Finch

INSET: Kurt Muse's home away from home at Modelo Prison. Photo: courtesy Kurt Muse shortly after 2100 hours, he'd heard gunfire coming from the direction of the Comandancia. Not long afterward, the Comandancia was blacked out, light armored vehicles were moved into position around the facility, and machine guns were placed in defensive positions. The situation settled down later in the evening and the following day Muse was still trying to figure out what had happened.



Kurt Muse in much more pleasant surroundings than his Modelo Prison cell. Photo: Neil Livingstone

On Monday morning, as usual, he was scheduled to meet with U.S. representatives, who visited the Modelo each workday to check on his health and well-being. But this Monday, 18 December, he was taken to the infirmary, where the meetings occurred, under unusually tight security. There were guards all around him. "I couldn't speak, whisper, wink, signal, anything, to anybody without them taking note of it," he remembers.

There was another American in the Modelo, a common criminal who had killed his wife. Since the man was suffering from tuberculosis, the American doctor who was part of the U.S. team had asked to examine him also. While the doctor concluded his examination, Muse was placed on a bench outside the infirmary to wait his turn.

While he was waiting, Muse could see a Panamanian major, who had taken part in one of the coup attempts against Noriega, motion to him from his cell. In sign language the major described the murder of Marine 1st Lieutenant Robert Paz at a PDF checkpoint near the Comandancia on Saturday night.

"Last Saturday" (reverse motion), "across the street" (pointed in the direction of the Comandancia), "shots" (pretended to shoot a rifle), "American" (pointed to Quarry Heights), "officer" (pointed at rank on shoulder), "killed" (slashing motion across the throat).

Muse was stunned by the news, and at the same time alarmed. "I knew that the U.S. would not permit Noriega and his bandit thugs to go around killing American servicemen," Muse says. "I felt that something was going to happen, that it was the final straw."

It was clear to Muse that Noriega's days were numbered, but the question was: would he be alive to see the dictator's downfall? After all, Noriega had threatened that Muse would be one of the first to die if the United States took any action against his regime. It was no idle threat. An executioner was positioned behind a desk at the end of the corridor leading to Muse's cell; at the first sign of trouble he was supposed to walk down the hall and kill Muse. For the past two days, Muse had watched the Panamanian Defense Force (PDF) working feverishly preparing the defenses around the Comandancia for what many believed was an imminent attack by the United States. "You could cut the tension in the prison with a butter knife that day [the 19th]," he remembers. When evening rolled around, instead of adhering to his exercise schedule at 0700, Muse sat gazing out the window and reflecting on a letter that he'd received from this aunt, a charismatic Episcopalian who advised him to pray to the Angel Gabriel for deliverance.

"Angel Gabriel," Muse said softly, under his breath, as he looked down on the PDF bustling around the Comandancia, "nuke 'em."

Later, the guard from the end of the hall wandered over to chat. After making a little small talk, Muse couldn't resist asking the question that was consuming him that evening. Even though he dreaded the answer, he had to know.

"If something happens," he inquired, "would you really shoot me?"

"Yes," responded the guard without hesitation.

Visions of the guard coming down the corridor, opening the cell door, and raking his cot with an assault rifle flooded Muse's head that evening as he struggled to fall asleep. He vowed that he wouldn't die without putting up a fight. His only weapon was the aluminum brace from beneath his cot. Not much of a weapon, but at least it was something. If trouble started, he would grab the brace, hide in his bathroom, and club the first man that came into his cell. It wasn't much of a plan but the very thought that he wasn't completely helpless had a calming effect on him, and sometime before midnight he drifted off to a fitful sleep.

Rotarians From Hell

The events that had resulted in Muse's incarceration by one of the world's most ruthless dictators could be traced back to his purchase of a Radio Shack police scanner in Miami several years earlier. Such scanners were illegal in Panama, but as opposition to Noriega grew, Muse eavesdropped on PDF communications as they tried to cope with the mounting disturbances in the streets.

Muse had been raised in Panama, but like most Americans citizens living in the country, he and his family had always avoided local politics. He graduated from the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) and, after serving in the U.S. Army, Muse returned to Panama with his childhood sweetheart, whom he had married while in school, to go into the family printing business. But as Noriega's gangster state became ever more corrupt and brutal, Muse finally decided that he could no longer remain a bystander.

With other members of his local Rotary Club, all of them Panamanian citizens, Muse formed a small group to systematically listen in on the PDF and break their codes. "I was like a fly on the wall," he says. "I overheard drug deals being transacted over the air in a relaxed and routine manner. I remember a conversation between two Noriega cronies about a major drug transfer that was to take place in the parking lot of a popular supermarket. In addition to the usual arrangements, and as a token of good will, the client wished to donate 15 M16s to El Comandante [Noriega]. A call was made to the head of the traffic police requesting that all police be recalled from the area. On cue, minutes later, a call went out on the police net ordering the officers to return to headquarters for a meeting."

In the beginning, says Muse, he and the



Modelo Prison and Comandancia in the middle of Santa Ana district of Panama City.

other Rotarians had little knowledge "of what UHF and VHF or anything was. We simply grabbed blocks of frequency and scanned them to find communications." Over time, they isolated most of the PDF and government communications channels and listened in. Since the PDF often spoke in a combination of alpha-numeric codes and military slang, they also were forced to become what Kurt calls "Rotarian cryptographers."

They also started eavesdropping on cellular phone conversations. Mostly they heard Noriega cronies talking to their mistresses, describing sex acts they enjoyed, and complaining about tension and back problems in conjunction with the riots and growing public opposition to the regime. One day, however, Muse even picked up a call Noriega made in the wake of an antigovernment riot. He asked a PDF captain if he was holding a certain prisoner. When the captain replied in the affirmative, Noriega ordered him to "sacarle la mierda," (beat the shit out of him) and then transport him to a prison colony on the island of Coiba so that his family couldn't find him.

As they accumulated more and more information on the PDF and Noriega's abuses of power, Muse loaded it into his unsecured Apple II GS home computer. As time passed, they even began communicating directly with the PDF with radios purchased in Miami. Sometimes they impersonated the PDF dispatchers and issued bogus orders, sending troops to the wrong location and generally sowing confusion within their ranks. Other times they would call up and ridicule the PDF and harass them.

On one occasion, Muse learned that a unit of Noriega's feared riot police, the Dobermans, was positioned in front of a Budget Rent-a-Car on the Via Espana. He called a friend in the La Cresta apartment

> complex, which overlooked the Via Espana from a hill, and asked him to describe the scene. The friend told him they were just standing around. Armed with that information, Muse contacted the Doberman lieutenant in charge of the unit on his radio and told him to look up the hill in the direction of three apartment buildings. "I'm up here and I'm looking at you right now," Muse lied. "I've got a 30-power scope aimed right between your lights." Muse running challenged the lieutenant -- "if he was brave" - to come up the hill and do something about the threat. A short time later he called his friend back and asked what the Dobermans were doing. The friend responded that they were all hiding beneath trucks and bushes.

On yet another occasion they were eavesdropping on a PDF colonel who had forgotten Noriega's private number at the Comandancia. "The number was given over the airwaves," remembers Muse, "and we intercepted it." One of the Rotarian conspirators called the number and pretended that he was Noriega's Brazilian sorcerer, Ivan Trilha, and was given the general's number at one of his hideaways. They called him there and kept on harassing him until the number was changed.

Radio Liberated

In their spare time, Muse and his confederates continued to search for new frequencies to monitor. One day Muse was scanning down in the 200kHz range and came upon a low-frequency, high fidelity music transmission that corresponded to regular radio programming elsewhere on the FM band. He couldn't figure it out. But with a little research they discovered that it was the repeater frequency linking a radio studio to its transmission tower. Suddenly, they were seized with an idea: if they could overpower this signal wouldn't the tower transmit their broadcast instead of its regular programming? A little more research confirmed that it was not only possible, but actually quite easy.

They found out that they would need a directional antenna, transmitter and microphone. The equipment cost around \$2,000 and they all chipped in. Muse and one of the other Rotarians traveled to Miami, picked up the equipment, and smuggled it back into Panama. For their maiden broadcast they targeted Noriega's own Radio Nacional and overrode the signal during one of the general's speeches to the nation. Noriega was furious but the Panamanian government, believing their own citizens incapable of such an act, blamed the United States. It was only later, as the broadcasts became more and more





Kurt Muse's mugshot next to one taken nine months later of his captor, Manuel Noriega. Photo: courtesy Neil Livingstone

frequent, that Noriega and his henchmen came to the conclusion that the perpetrators were probably Panamanians.

Over time, Muse and the other Rotarian conspirators were provided with better radio transmitters, and even a television transmitter, ostensibly by an opposition group. In reality, the CIA was the source of the new equipment, although Muse was never actually told its origin. Using the new equipment, which was set up with timers in vacant apartments, the Rotarians broadcast three times a day at 91.5 on the FM dial, generally during "drive time" when traffic congestion made it more difficult for Noriega's DF (Direction Finding) teams to move around.

Noriega was outraged by the broadcasts

Noriega in happier days: courtesy Jack Finch



M113 APCs of 2nd Plt., Delta Co., 4th Bn., 6th Mech. Inf., 5th Inf. Div. (Mech) inside main gate to the Comandancia. Photo: J.J. Moore, courtesy Jack Finch

and Cuban teams with sophisticated direction finding equipment were brought in to locate the source of the offensive transmissions. What followed was a harrowing and potentially lethal game of cat and mouse involving the Rotarians and the DFers. When the DFers got too close, the Rotarians would shut down the transmitter and move it to another site. On at least one occasion they had to smuggle their equipment out of a building right under the noses of the PDF. On several occasions the DFers nearly caught up with them, including one time when they stormed an apartment only 20 feet away from an apartment that actually contained a transmitter.

When Muse was finally apprehended in April 1989, it was because of a tip from the wife of a man that had made one of their early recordings. Noriega had offered thousands of dollars for information on his opponents.

Arrest and Detention

On the night of 5 April 1989 Muse returned to Panama from Miami. Everything seemed routine as he pushed his passport through the opening at the immigration window. The bored-looking immigration official stamped it and passed it to his right, to a member of Panama's G2 (military intelligence) and Kurt stepped down to the next window. The G2 man began thumbing through the book in front of him. Suddenly Kurt's heart stopped: in front of him, taped to the glass window in the booth was a sign, which he read in reverse. It said, "Kurt Muse. American citizen. Arrest him on sight."

He wanted to run. Or scream. But he

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FLASHPOINT LIBERIA

Yank Journalist Caught Up in African Revolution

by Thorn Green Photos by Daher/Sygma

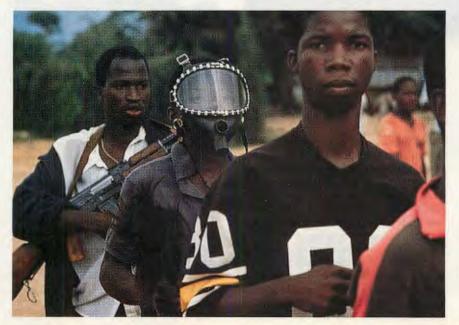
THE city crouches, looking over its shoulder, waiting. Above the intermittent rumble of army trucks and other military vehicles wafts the reoccurring drone of aircraft circling over, around, back over. The soldiers have a tattered, angry, exhausted look, and many hold dirty weapons for which they have no ammunition.

Ordinary people either move quickly along the streets on errands, looking at no one, or move not at all, their dark faces confused and fearful. All are waiting; even the sidewalks and buildings, many empty now, wait. The tropical air, burned white by the midday sun, seems to hold itself bunched and suffocating, the humidity heavy, sucking the moisture and strength out of every human being. Only the nearby Atlantic moves strongly, surely. But then, it carries, some distance offshore, a flotilla of U.S. Navy ships, with helicopters, amphibious landing craft, and over 2,000 Marines.

Another temporary truce has been called in the civil war that began in earnest the Saturday after Christmas, 1989. The civil war has been labeled an "attempted coup" by the government and "foreign mercenaries" have been blamed, along with assorted others. On that day Liberia's capital city, Monrovia, was filled with tanks, troop carriers, soldiers and gunfire. At the end of the day, President Doe announced that the coup had been put down, and that the Liberian army had also suppressed the fighting along the eastern border of Nimba County, which lies along the borders of Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) and Guinea. Doe claimed that "many people" were killed by mercenaries.

The "mercenaries" turned out to be enraged Liberians who had previously fled the country to keep from being killed by Doe's soldiers. They had come back, led by Charles Taylor, formerly a government official for a brief time in the Doe administration. Taylor was accused of embezzling (which may or may not be true) and fled to the United States. Under the treaty and extradition agreements between the two countries, the United States had to arrest him and send him back. As they were in the process of sending him back, however, he escaped, and began gathering the Liberians together wherever he could find them, most of them being in Côte d'Ivoire.

Since many of them had been out of Liberia since the bloody, unsuccessful coup that followed the fraudulent elections in October 1985, Doe was calling them "foreign" and "mercenaries."



One soldier was reported killed during the December coup attempt, and in January Doe put the clamps on Monrovia as hard as he could, requiring people to stop for vehicle searches, putting up roadblocks to check people at various downtown locations, and keeping the army on constant patrol around town. Several persons were found dead, some beheaded, but the murderers were never found. Some of the several hundred Liberians who work as guards for the U.S. Embassy disappeared, and it was unknown whether they were killed or ran off in fear. Soldiers used tear gas to break up groups that were said to have been "rioting" downtown, and ordinary citizens were often caught in the middle of it, terrorized by gunfire that would suddenly erupt, then cease. Trying to appease the people, Doe announced that all taxes were canceled. Although this was greeted with enthusiasm by the people, it would not be effective until ratified by the legislature.

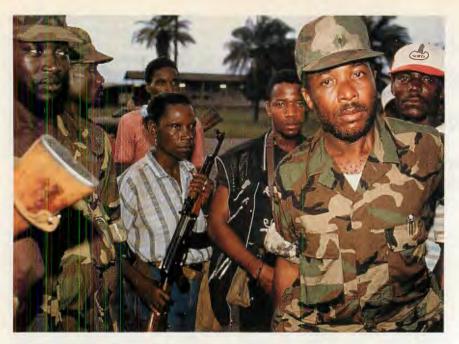
Quite a number of Peace Corps volunteers and other workers had to leave Nimba County and go to Monrovia to escape the fighting. In spite of Doe's claims to have "put down" the fighting there, it continued to escalate. Charles Taylor sent a message to Doe to be out of the country in 90 days. Doe ignored it, but was never seen anywhere without his bodyguard of Israelitrained Krahn guards, and he started having the streets blocked off in all directions when he left the capital or his nearby mansion.

Atrocities of various types continued through February, and it was often difficult to tell who was doing what, and why. One of the serious problems in Liberia comes from the fact that there are 16 tribes, and they often contend in varying degrees with each other, even under ordinary circumstances. There are four that seem to be playing a major part in this war, however — the Krahn tribe, to which Doe and a majority of government officials belong; the Mandingo tribe, which backs Doe; and the Mano and Gio tribes, which hate the other two.

It is essentially a situation where if, say, a Mano kills a Krahn, then all Krahn tribe members go after all Mano tribe members for revenge, and they do not worry about whether the tribe member they are killing even knew about the event that precipitated the attack. All tribe members are held responsible for whatever any individual within the tribe may do. This was going on long before the war, and will go on after it.

FAR LEFT: Rebel with U.S.-supplied M16A1 with M203, captured from regime army. Roughly half of Doe's army has deserted; many turned coat and joined the rebels.

LEFT: Although starting with a disciplined cadre, Taylor's rebel forces were soon swelled by volunteers joining in response to Doe's severe countermeasures. Rebel wearing NIOSH-style dust mask probably thinks it provides strong juju.



Rebel leader Charles Taylor with AK-armed rebel entourage.



Rebel soldier with grungy PPS M1943.

Many members of the Krahn tribe left the country because they fear revenge from the Mano and Gio tribes, simply for what Doe has done to the latter.

During the week of 12 March, the street was rife with rumors that a reporter from the Daily Observer was looking into a report that government troops had killed 200 children being taken out of Nimba County by truck. Early Saturday morning, 17 March, the Daily Observer was burned down. Incredibly, it put out an issue on Monday the 19th, carrying the story. In that report, the paper stated: Two eyewitnesses even spoke of seeing the four men in military uniforms and heavily armed, and they threatened to kill anyone who would attempt to stop them from accomplishing their aim ... The watchman said the man told him they came purposely to destroy the building because "the Daily Observer can leak out all the people's secrets, and so the paper will no longer be able to publish anymore."

On Tuesday the 13th, journalist Klon Hinneh, managing director of the Liberia Media and Marketing Services Inc., publisher of the *NEWS*, was detained and taken to prison on the orders of Chief Justice Emmanual Gbalazeh. The charge was "subordinating his (Gbalazeh's) opening statement at the opening of the March Term of the Supreme Court of Liberia to the remarks of Justice Minister Jenkins Scott." In other words, the story on Scott was placed before the story on Gbalazeh in the paper. The journalist was fined \$2,000 and ordered jailed until the fine was paid. The Press Union of Liberia issued a strong statement over the burning of the *Observer* and the detention of Hinneh. On 20 March, Hineh was released after paying \$500, and his newspaper ran the headline, "NEWS PAYS RANSOM."

There was a report from an unofficial source that the army found 29 troop boats along the St. Paul river near Monrovia on 23 March. The army, believing they might be the boats of rebels getting ready to make a strike inside Monrovia, beefed up their forces and were said to be considering a curfew.

Other sources report that a considerable number of Liberian guards for the U.S. Embassy were heard making threats (via their communications radios) to do harm to embassy employees. This was apparently because of Doe's statement earlier in the year that all taxes were canceled. As near as can be determined, the guards insisted that their superiors stop taking taxes out of their checks immediately, even though they were told that the legislature had not approved the plan at that time.

Doe recently ordered the taxes to be collected immediately, which would amount to most of their paychecks for a while. Since the guards were afraid to threaten the Liberian government, they turned on the U.S. Embassy. For several



Rebel soldiers patrol in captured army vehicle.



Taylor's NPLF rebel army claims they are receiving no outside arms — that they are using arms captured from Doe's army, who had purchased weapons from Romania last year. These rebels carry old-model AK-47s.

nights shouted threats could be heard over the radios. Eventually, one guard began calling himself "Terminator-5," and increased the graphic descriptions of the ways they intended to torture and kill embassy personnel, their families, and anyone connected with them. He then began saying they were going to burn down all the American buildings. Late on the night of 31 March, the major warehouse belonging to the embassy was set on fire. As it was burning to the ground, with all its contents, Terminator-5 shouted, "It has begun!" Many listeners were trying to figure out what had begun, aside from the fire. The two guards who were supposed to be guarding the warehouse were arrested.

The next day, about a hundred of the guards marched on the U.S. Embassy, but were eventually calmed by the ambassador and went back to work. The situation was also somewhat defused when the Liberian National Police sent armed men around to talk to the guards on all shifts, explaining that it was their own Liberian government which had caused the situation, not the U.S. Embassy.

Liberia has become a country full of people (though not so full as it was once) without names or faces. The only two people in it who will give their names and permit photos to be taken are President Doe and Charles Taylor. The reason: no matter what anyone says, it will offend someone, and that someone is a Liberian who can see to it that you are killed, and in terrible ways. Therefore, we have plenty of "sources," but none will talk unless assured of anonymity.

About the same time as the confrontation with the embassy guard was going on, sources reported that rebels were moving closer to Monrovia and that they had rocket launchers, having used them to level several small towns. Several highly placed government officials were killed, including one who was beheaded and left in the street.

The 29 March edition of the Daily Observer ran headlines saying "Two Missionaries Killed In Nimba ... two Catholic Priests Feared Missing." Part of the text read, "An American embassy official said Liberian military forces have informed the embassy that missionary Thomas K. Jackson, 73, an American national, and his wife, Jane M. Jackson, a British national in her early 50s, were killed in fighting near Bahn City last Saturday."

The two priests had, in fact, been held by someone, but were later released. Following these events, the American ambassador requested that all Americans leave Nimba immediately.

By the end of March, many people were leaving the country without being told, not just Liberians. Algeria closed down its embassy completely for "economic reasons" and said they would carry on diplomatic relations with Liberia from France. Other non-essential personnel from many nations were advised to leave and did so. Part of the reason, other than what was plainly obvious, was that Charles Taylor had become almost an early morning regular on the BBC radio. He claimed he would shortly be in Monrovia and most people believed him.

President Doe was casting about for anything he could think of that might help his side of the war. He went down to the

PRINCIPAL PLAYERS

Sergeant Samuel Doe assumed control of Liberia on 12 April 1980, following a coup against the government of Liberia's 19th president, William R. Tolbert, Jr. Doe promptly suspended the constitution and imposed martial law, but promised to restore civilian rule by 1985.

Elections were held in 1985, and they were the first in Liberia based on universal suffrage, but they were engulfed in a maelstrom of controversy. Doe used his authority inter alia to curtail debate, limit the number of opposition parties, to detain political opponents and independent journalists and hold them incommunicado. These tactics, and the Doe government's "irregular" method of counting votes, worked. It was announced that Doe had gamered 50.9% of the votes, and his party (National Democratic Party of Liberia NDPL) had gotten 80% of the legislative seats. The new government and new constitution were inaugurated 6 January 1986, with Doe as president. It is generally felt that the real winner of the election was Jackson Doe's Liberia Action Party (LAP).

The bitter aftermath of the elections saw Thomas Quiwonka, who had been the military chief of Doe's People's Redemption Council (PRC — the interim government after Doe's coup against Tolbert) retum from exile like an avenging angel to lead a coup attempt against Doe. The coup was foiled, and some 3,000 people, including Quiwonka, were killed.

Returned exile from the Tolbert regime, U.S.-educated Charles Taylor had also been in the PRC's interim government as head of the General Services Agency, but fied to the United States when Doe's government charged him with embezzling funds — a charge that may or may not be true. In jail in Massachusetts awaiting extradition to Liberia, Taylor escaped to Libya where he underwent some years of military training.

Meanwhile, things were going from bad

Waterside district and rounded up a couple truck loads of "rogues" (thieves), had their heads shaved, and put them in the army. As soon as they finished brief training and were issued weapons, however, 90 percent of them ran off with the weapons and were soon using them in their regular business — robbing the citizens.

Likewise, his new recruits were being sent out with little training, scared and incompetent. Many were killed immediately by rebels and their weapons used to increase the rebel arsenal. Others just joined the rebels and took their weapons with them.

The former Minister of Finance, Mr. David Farhat, held a reception for U.S. Ambassador James Bishop, whose term was nearly up. He left not long afterward, and his replacement Peter De Vos, an old Africa hand, had to use a special plane to get to his post, as the international airport at Roberts Field had been blown up by rebels. Ambassador Bishop developed a contingency plan for the evacuation of the embassy in case it was needed, however, to worse in Doe's Liberia. Corruption grew exponentially. A 17-man accounting team was sent from the United States in 1987 with a two-year commission to help straighten out Liberia's finances and see that as little as possible of the \$50 million a year in U.S. aid was skimmed by Doe. They came home a year later in disgust, citing "lack of cooperation from Liberian officials."

Last Christmas eve, Taylor and a handful of poorly armed rebels invaded Liberia from the Côte d'Ivoire, intent on overthrowing Doe. No one took him seriously but Doe, whose forces reacted so harshly that thousands of people in Nimba County joined the rebellion (now known as the National Patriotic Front (NPF)). Thousands have been killed, more than 150,000 have fled. Support for the NPF has been snowballing in Liberia in reaction to Doe's harsh actions, and has grown in foreign quarters when Taylor stated the years he spent training in Libya did not make him a tool of Libya and that Libya is providing no support. Although several of Doe's cadre claimed they were trained by Libyans and could speak some Arabic, Taylor claims, "We are American in terms of our philosophy on government and on economy."

Meanwhile, domestic and foreign support for Doe has been on the wane. His call for help from the United States to quell the "Libyan sponsored" uprising went unanswered. Desertions from Doe's army have cut his forces in half, leaving Doe and Taylor evenly matched. Truce talks were held, but neither of the principals attended. As we go to press, Doe is barricaded inside his mansion with his 500-man bodyguard, who vowed that they wouldn't let Doe leave without them. Doe states that he will remain until "a clear victor emerges."

Time will tell. In the meantime, stay off the streets of Monrovia. — Don McLean

before his departure.

Just 11 days after the reported "killing" of the missionaries, another American was killed, this time in downtown Monrovia. Martin Joseph Millay, 40, a civilian employee of Gibacol Air Services, was driving shortly after midnight when soldiers manning a checkpoint near "Our Lady of Lebanon" Catholic Church on the St. Patrick's High School campus, fired on him, striking him in the lower leg. The next morning he had surgery for removal of bullet fragments, and died of a coronary attack during the surgery. As far as is known, he had no previous history of heart disease. A government statement said that he was shot for driving through a roadblock near the executive mansion.

Doe's army recently went into the bush and slaughtered all the patients in a leper colony. They then executed 130 of their own soldiers for being members of the Gio and Mano tribes. Beheadings continue, and now include women, if they are Gio or Mano tribe members.

Numerous reports were received con-

cerning army troops being slaughtered in groups by rebel mortar fire. They were attempting to patrol roads looking for rebels, but remained in the trucks. The rebels hit them with mortar fire from concealment and all were killed. The rebels then took all the weapons they could find, further increasing their firepower. The number of troops killed in this manner is not known, but is said to be considerable.

During the week of 23 April, President Doe held a news conference, during which he stated that the press would be treated as rebels if they printed anything the government didn't approve of. The front page of the 27 April issue of the *Daily Observer* was completely blank, except for the name and date.

By the end of the first week in May, all Peace Corps volunteers had been evacuated, as well as most of the American embassy staff, leaving only about 70 people



Rebel with Romanian AKM and Soviet-style grenades. In spite of the heat and rapid decomposition, burial detail has a low priority in African wars.

at the embassy. Also, by then, the U.S. dollar was worth about three times as much as the Liberian dollar. Before the December coup, they had been about equal, (black market aside) but the U.S. dollar had begun easing upwards as the war escalated and more and more people with U.S. funds left.

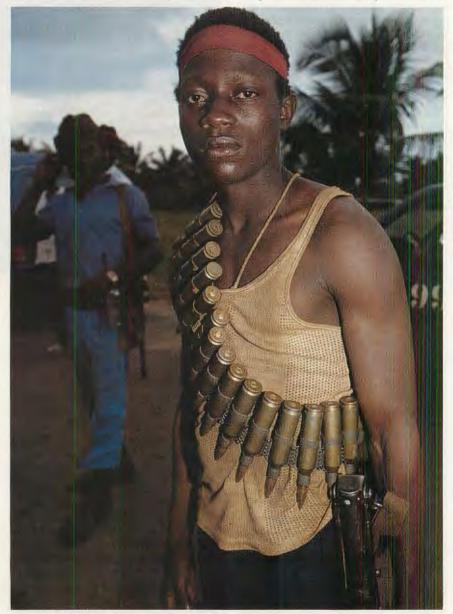
There is a saying in Africa: "When elephants fight, grass feels the pain." The common people in Liberia are like the grass, and their pain is impossible for a foreigner to know. Yet, some of it shows in ways that can't be missed by a passerby. One group, for instance, is the "Charlies" or street vendors who sell African art, some of it of museum quality in the United States. Hand-carved statues made of hardwoods, some of them very large, wooden masks in all sizes, some exquisitely ornate, brass vessels and figures — the list is, or used to be, endless. Now, the Charlies are selling anything for a pittance in U.S. dollars, just any amount to keep from abandoning their wares in the streets or in their huts. The rebels now appear to have control of the entire country, except for Monrovia, and the Charlies throw away hope for a few U.S. dollars, so they can leave the area before the bloodbath begins.

The U.S. government is making every effort to get all Americans out now, except for a skeletal staff of official personnel. The Spriggs-Payne airport in Monrovia is being used to bring in charter planes to take out anyone who wants to go. This airport is so small it can only take small "commutertype" airplanes, but it is the last chance to fly. As we go to press the phone service has been down for a week. Mail service is essentially nonexistent.

The mail here has always been poor, and has always been subject to theft by anyone who thinks it might contain money or valuables. So, other than sending letters or

packages with people who are leaving, the last option is the "Shooters," men who run in the night, in and out of the country. They are a sort of barefoot Pony Express of the jungle shadows, but you can't get a schedule. Fax machines died with the phone system. For some time now, the government has been shutting off the electricity for several hours a day on a non-scheduled basis. Not necessarily every day, but it is a common thing to suddenly have it go off, with no way to find out how long it will be before it is back on. Those with the need to have electricity for business or official reasons have to rely on generators for use during these shutdowns, and fuel is running low even at the U.S. Embassy. There has been no water for a week, as government workers quit to join the demonstrations against Doe.

Most of the stores have closed, and food and essentials are running low. It would be a lot worse, if so many hadn't left the area, but even so, it is soon going to be a desperate situation for everyone here. The



Rebel soldier carries HMG ammo and a PPS M1943 much older than he.

LIFE IN LIBERIA

Liberia is unique. Nestled in the westem corbel of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Côte d'Ivoire, bounded on the northeast by Guinea and on the southwest by the Atlantic ocean, Liberia was founded on lands purchased by the U.S. Congress from native chiefs, for the resettlement of freed U.S. slaves.

The first settlers came in 1822, the Commonwealth of Liberia was founded in 1838, and in 1847 Liberia became Africa's first independent republic. Her capital was named after President James Monroe. Her form of government, constitution and flag were adapted from the United States. When founded nearly 150 years ago, her leaders were men of intelligence, vision and principle. Politically, it has been largely downhill ever since.

Although, by sub-Saharan African standards, Liberia has intermittently enjoyed one of the more productive economies, her history has been one of political corruption and intermecine strife based on ethnic tribal differences. Particularly in more recent times, the current ruling class would openly discriminate against those in the general population not of the same tribe. Liberia comprises 16 distinct ethnicities, few of which get along with any of the others. General and individual conflicts based on tribal dissimilarity usually assume a Hatfields and McCoys dimension.

Liberia receives more per capita economic aid than any other sub-Saharan country. The last decade has seen \$500 million from the United States alone, and Liberia has hosted some 4,500 Peace Corps workers. Firestone Tire and Rubber maintains the world's largest rubber plantation just 30 miles east of Monrovia. as do B.F. Goodrich and Uniroyal. Her primary export is iron ore. This provides 60% of her foreign exchange, but the labor-intensive rubber industry is the largest employer. She is blessed with good resources, and an open port on the Atlantic for access to potential markets in Europe and the Americas. Her ties with the United States have always been close and significant. But so have her ties to the aboriginal past.

Voodoo plays an integral part in the beliefs of the Liberian common folk. A local tribal chief was arrested for turning into a baboon and attacking and killing people, despite his loud denials. A pig was recently incarcerated for being possessed by evil spirits. If natives dont want someone to go down a particular jungle trail, they will braid leaves or branches together as a warning a foreigner who ignored one of these was captured by tribesmen who burned his eyes out, because they believed he had seen something he was forbidden to see.

A visitor being escorted on tour by a native driver saw a comely young native woman, walking naked along the roadway, painted white. The visitor asked the driver the reason for this, and the driver became very agitated, saying he had seen no one, he had seen nothing. And he refused to talk to the visitor the rest of the tour. The foreigner was later told that the girl was undergoing a rite of passage into womanhood, which included a clitorectomy along with the white paint and other rituals. No one but the tribe she belonged to could "see" her. She was an "invisible woman."

Under traditional law in Liberia, an individual who has a conflict with someone may be ordered to appear at a Ju-Ju tribal truth ceremony called a "Sassywood Trial." This is most often the case when one person feels another has given him a "bad name" for no reason.

At such a trial, the witch doctor has all the participants either drink a poison or allow a red-hot sword to be placed on his/her leg. If a person is telling the truth, the poison will not harm him nor the sword burn him. Conversely, if he is lying he is made very sick or dies or is scarred for life. Some locals claim it works, but an outsider would be in big trouble if it didnt. The advice is to not do it. This practice is, in theory, now illegal under the "democratic" government, but the government sometimes orders it, and grants permits for it upon request.

Such facets of life in Liberia draw one toward the conclusion that the republican political structure, the 20th-century technology, the infrastructure of commerce, and the trappings of civilization are at times only a thin veneer overlying a stunted tribal society that today is largely the same as it has been for centuries, with modern ideas and institutions living only in mimicry.

The 12th of February is Armed Forces Day. There are no family picnics, cold beer and fireworks. In Monrovia the people on the streets give the armed soldiers money, out of "appreciation." Many of the soldier are drunk, and it is wise to follow the local custom — or hole up like the Americans and other foreigners do. This year when automatic weapons fire was heard one did not know if it was a soldier celebrating, shooting someone, or perhaps one of Taylors rebels on a hit-and-run mission.

While Doe waits, the country waits. And the tenuous infrastructure crumbles. People are slaughtered in Nimba county and elsewhere and thousands of others flee, while many others die of Malaria, dysentery, and the traditional infectious diseases that have always plagued Africa.

Both warning political factions wish to protect foreigners because of the money they get from them, up to and including World Bank loans. But the overniding fear of foreigners is that the situation will deteriorate into anarchy, in which uncontrolled and possibly even unallied individuals might just start berserkly shooting, looting and burning.

- Thom Green and Don McLean

foreigners who remain took care to stock up long ago, but there is a limit to all supplies, even if they are not destroyed or stolen by one or both parties in the conflict here.

And the terror in Monrovia continues. This morning three bodies were put on display at the JFK Memorial Hospital morgue. Their bodies were in one place, their heads in another. The hands had been tied behind the backs and remained so. Police said they put the heads on display so the dead could "be identified." As usual, there are no suspects, but it is believed to have been the work of the Liberian army. They had been horribly tortured, as marks on their bodies witness. A fourth man was said to have been found in a different place, his genitals cut off.

The vice president has been placed under house arrest after he suggested to Doe that he step down, while they were meeting with some legislators. Reports say that Doe then slapped him, he slapped Doe, and Doe then kicked him, after which they were pulled apart. His fate seems tenuous, at best.

The army hires a few bush pilots to fly ammunition to them, and yesterday one barely made it back to Monrovia, with a chunk shot out of his aircraft's tail.

The local airport is now closed, and some foreigners were evacuated to Freetown, Sierra Leone, by ground caravan, so they could catch planes to anywhere. That pretty well wraps it up for foreigners leaving. Some have chosen to stay, most of whom have lived in various parts of Africa for a long time and feel they are safe from the Liberians.

The ships standing off the coast are only for the evacuation of American embassy personnel and any other American officials remaining here, if it becomes necessary.

The "peace-talks" that led to the present cease-fire were not attended by Doe or Taylor, and both have said they will attend no talks, but will continue sending representatives. They have both agreed to allow food and medical supplies to be brought in and taken to where they are most needed, with the stipulation that they be allowed to inspect everything first.

The people do not believe the "truce" will last. The sense here in Monrovia, with the rebels surrounding it and closing in, is that of a cobra's prey, paralyzed in fear, waiting for the strike of that great poisonous killer, war, that runs through the heart and mind before it finishes the job.

Thousands of people marched on the capital, calling for Doe to step down and avoid the bloodbath, and the next day marched on the U.S. Embassy, calling for *somebody* to do something. Taylor gave Doe and his party a week to leave the mansion. A deal was worked out whereby Doe and his people would be given sanctuary in the United States. But Doe remained steadfast behind doors barred by the "Satue," his crack set of troops.

Continued on page 144

JUMPERS

"The Moment" of Living Dangerously

Text & Photos by Peter Douglas



I FELT sick as a pig. It seemed the odds of landing on dry land were, at best, slim. With weak knees I mounted the railing. I could hardly believe I was about to leap off a bridge. Deep down I was by now convinced that I wouldn't! I balanced on the edge of the precipice for a few seconds: a small eternity. I took a deep breath and, from nowhere, a feeling of great calm came over me and I knew I would jump. Suddenly I threw myself from the railing before I could change my mind.

Three potential landing sites awaited me: one next to a main road, where I could be hit by a car; two, next to railroad tracks, where I could be hit by a train; three, in the river, where I could drown! It was my first BASE jump and, being used to a minimum parachuting altitude of 2,500 feet, it looked very low.

I wasn't the first to take the plunge today. The first jumper hauled himself up onto the railings and without a second's pause threw himself from the bridge. The rest of us flinched involuntarily, then craned forward to watch the lead jumper fall away. His parachute streamed out from the backpack and snapped open with a roar of wind-whipped nylon as it caught the air and inflated.

Soon our horribly cheerful dispatcher again barked out "Next," and the next jumper, wishing to get this over as fast as possible, bounded up onto the railings and didn't so much as leap off as step off. He plummeted straight down and vanished underneath the bridge. His parachute swerved violently to the left before turning back toward the river bank. It seemed obvious that he wasn't going to make it to dry land. He let out a string of abusive oratory before plunging into the dark waters. The previous jumper had by now been safely hauled in and was crawling up the river bank. As soon as he was safe the words I was dreading were called: "Next!"

Off I went.

Arms thrust forward for balance, eyes fixed on the water below,

for a split second nothing seemed to happen and then the river raced up toward me in a blur of motion. In that same second the parachute opened and I grabbed the right-hand steering toggle and hauled it down past my kneecaps in a desperate bid to face the parachute toward the footpath. This reflex action was so sudden that the canopy turned violently and pointed straight toward the stone support-pillar of the bridge. Wide-eyed with alarm, I had just time to effect a dramatic turn to the left, flash past the stone support and clip the branches of a small tree, before pulling down on both steering toggles, which act as brakes. The canopy stalled and I impacted on terra firma with a resounding thump, much surprised as I could see the footpath still 30 feet below me.

I had landed on a 6-foot concrete ledge above the entrance to a railroad tunnel. The other two jumpers were by now loping away along the footpath, toward a car parked some 300 meters further on. My predicament was unsettling, the only way down seemed to be a slide down an ice-encrusted concrete column, which sloped down to the footpath. To delay was to invite apprehension by the "Base Patrol," to slide seemed to invite broken limbs. With more bravado than common sense I sat on the column and slithered down with alarming speed. At the base I was thrown onto the path in an undignified heap at the feet of the first man to jump. He was scooping up his parachute and advised me to pick myself up and run like blazes if I wanted to effect a good escape.

Needing no further encouragement I leapt to my feet and hastened after my departing comrades. The escape car was ready with its engine revving as we, with three sopping wet parachutes, dived in and covered ourselves in warm dry blankets. A clean getaway, an essential part of a successful BASE jump, had been effected.

BASE is an acronym for Building, Aerial (TV transmitter tower), Span (Bridge) & Earth (Cliff). Each represents a fixed object from which a BASE jumper must make a parachute descent in order to qualify as a full-fledged member of BASE. The structures must be of sufficient height to be non-survivable if made without the aid of a parachute.

In sport-parachuting altitude is sacrosanct — "Ignore not your altitude or the ground shall rise up and smite thee dead." BASE jumpers also desire the safety afforded by altitude but, due to limitations of fixed object jumping, seldom find it.

BASE began as a sport in the USA, home to some of the world's tallest structures, as well as natural, almost vertical, cliffs, thousands of feet tall.

Early BASE jumps were from structures tall enough for freefall. However, when the BASE bug hit Britain in 1982 there was a severe shortage of suitable structures. By contemporary estimates there were not sites of sufficient height. This led to a radical solution, static line descents with Ram Air parachutes, allowing objects to be

BUILDING

Balanced precariously on the narrow wall ... the whole of London seemed spread before my feet. Almost without realizing it, I threw myself from the wall ... I distinctly heard the roar of nylon as the parachute filled and inflated. Reaching for the steering toggles, I instantly put on full brakes in order not to overshoot into the canal, letting them up at the last moment to surge forward and flare the canopy for a stand-up landing ...

jumped that had previously been thought impossibly low, indeed non-survivable.

While technically no laws are transgressed in Britain in making BASE jumps (providing no damage is caused in gaining entry to the site), such jumps are seriously frowned upon by authority. Jumpers can expect hours of explanation and hassle if apprehended, and even temporary confiscation of parachutes. Added to this in 1982 was the negative attitude adopted by the governing body of sportparachuting in Britain, which threatened life bans on any sport parachutists BASE jumping.

These two factors, coupled with the unforgiving nature of the sport, ensured that high standards of planning and preparation were maintained by BASE jumpers in what became for all intents and purposes an "underground" sport conducted in great secrecy, with non-detection and clean getaways essential for a truly successful BASE jump.

Span

The first BASE jumps in England were from the easiest of all BASE objects, a bridge (Span). While the jump itself is easier from a bridge (having jumped you are immediately clear of dangerous obstructions) landings can be more of a problem. As bridges normally exist for the very purpose of crossing over such inconvenient obstacles as rivers and rocky gorges, a bridge of suitable altitude, with an acceptable landing site, can be hard to find.

The most jumped bridge in England crosses a fast-flowing river and is only 245 feet high. Its main drawbacks are a wide river below with a busy road on one bank and a railroad on the other.

I made a BASE jump there in the winter of 1982. Since the first BASE jumps were made off this bridge in 1982 it has remained the most popular BASE site in Britain.

Earth

A cliff (Earth) jump is required to qualify for BASE. Sadly those available in Britain are humble fare. More dangerous than bridges, due to the danger of contact with the cliff face (described by some as "jumping by Braille"), which collapses your parachute. They do however have the advantage of normally being sited in remote locations with little risk of detection.

The best cliffs are those that face out to sea, providing there is a suitable beach to land on. I was fortunate enough to be present during the first cliff jumps in England. Careful reconnaissance had been made to locate a suitable cliff. One of 500 feet was rejected, as the landing site was strewn with large boulders and thought too hazardous. A year later, other less safety conscious BASE jumpers attempted it, and suffered limb fractures on landing.

The cliff we chose offered a 280-foot vertical drop onto a flat pebble beach. It was also isolated and therefore free from casual or official observation. On a bright sunny day, with a moderate breeze blowing out to sea, and *not into the cliff*, our group of BASE







jumpers set off to "jump rock."

The cliff face began, not vertically but as a graduated curve, becoming increasingly vertical. The major question on everyone's minds was whether one could launch with sufficient vigor to clear the curvature of the cliff. We paced up and down looking for the perfect launch point. There was much debate. Rocks were thrown

AERIAL ...

There is nothing so lonesome as being right on the edge of a sheer drop just before a BASE jump ... With a sharp intake of breath I braced, and dived from the platform. The canopy opened fast and clean. I released the steering toggles and made a straight glide ... A wave of adrenaline washed over me as I turned to see my companion leaping clear of the tower ...

over the edge and ears strained to hear if they fell free of the cliff or ricocheted their way down. Those that cleared the cliff were applauded with optimistic comments, but others made distressingly loud contact with the cliff-face.

Possible launch points were narrowed down to one. More rocks were thrown. More consultation. Finally, running out of loose rocks, a general agreement was reached that, in theory, it was feasible. To test the theory someone would have to jump and hope not to meet the cliff on the way down. Much muttering, head-nodding, and general positive comments were expressed without actually addressing the crucial question of *who* was going to be first! One of us eventually declared that he would go for it and the rest heaved a collective sigh of relief, and, with disgraceful speed, helped him into his parachute harness in case he changed his mind.

With the decision to jump made, and the static line firmly secured, the jumper was carefully checked out. The launch point was on a short spur that jutted out from the rest of the cliff line. The jumper paced out the run up, to ensure he would have a clean launch. The rest of the group double-checked the static line and then backed off to positions that offered a clear view, and gave the jumper a few seconds of quiet contemplation as he psyched up for the jump.

He stood still, staring intently at the cliff edge a few feet in front and then up toward the horizon, fixing the launch point in his mind's eye. He practiced the arched launch position, remembering to throw his head well back to look above the horizon, there being a tendency for the body to follow the direction of the eye line at the point of launch.

When standing on the cliff top you had an exaggerated impression of height as the view out to sea offered nothing with which to gauge scale. After a minute the jumper took a deep breath and surged forward with total commitment. With three long strides he reached the cliff edge and hurled himself off, arms stretched forward reaching for the horizon, head tight back. A perfect BASE launch.

The onlookers tensed as the jumper arched out from the cliff, the static line braced taunt as the parachute snaked out of its pack and the jumper began to plunge toward the beach 280 feet below. A mesh of nylon parachute guide lines stretched straight above the falling jumper before the canopy snapped open just as the 100 pound break ties, which attached the canopy to the static line, broke. The Ram Air parachute deployed perfectly as the jumper reached up and hauled hard down on both steering toggles to speed deployment. A triumphant yell went up from those lining the cliff top.

He glided over the sea, made a sharp right turn back toward the beach and executed a perfect stand-up landing. The first BASE jump from a cliff in Britain was a success.

Buildings

Buildings are a bitch. Few are of acceptable height and entry to those that are is often restricted. Finding a suitable building in Britain involved visits to many potential sites that drew blanks. To remain within the law, there could be no question of forced entry. Finally a site was located in London, a building of 270 feet.

It was the second tallest apartment block in Britain, it also had a tight, but acceptable, grass landing site on one side. There was plenty of incentive for an accurate landing as overshooting would







SPAN ...

I threw myself from the railing before I could change my mind ... Arms thrust forward for balance, eyes fixed on the water below, for a split second nothing seemed to happen and then the river raced up towards me in a blur of motion. In that same second the parachute opened ...

mean dunking in a canal that ran along beyond the patch of grass. Wind-speed and direction would have to be just right for a jump to be possible.

A close reconnaissance was called for. The exit point would have to be off the tallest part of the roof, above the lift shaft. Buoyant with suppressed excitement, we casually sauntered across the lobby and into the lift. The lift stopped three flights of stairs short of the rooftop, entry being via a caretaker's door. With no one about we slipped through this door and cautiously walked up two flights before being stopped by a padlocked iron gate. Bitter disappointment all around was not helped by the fact that the door onto the roof was in sight, tantalizingly close at the top of the last flight of stairs.

Forced entry was out of the question. There was no alternative but to be patient. One jumper was to check the padlock after working hours each day. We struck lucky on the second day; the chain was wrapped around the padlock in place but it was not locked. At first it was assumed that the caretaker was working late. A return visit was made two hours later to check the padlock. It was still unlocked.

In the early hours of the following morning, after a sleepless night, our van pulled up outside. My finger tips tingled with nervous excitement as we approached the iron gate. It was still unlocked. The jump was on. A few quick steps and we were through the gate, up the stairs and onto the roof, riding high on a mixture of adrenaline and fear.

The rooftop was surrounded by 10-foot concrete walls. Once up on top we found it to be distressingly narrow, so that our toes and heels were free of the brickwork. There was also a lot of visual feedback from other buildings and cars parked below, not encountered on BASE jumps from other objects. This had the effect of reminding you, in a horribly clear way, just how low you were.

Balanced precariously on the narrow wall, with one hand holding onto a thin metal pole that jutted out from the corner, the whole of London seemed spread before my feet. Almost without realizing it, I threw myself from the wall, forcing every muscle into a spreadeagled position.

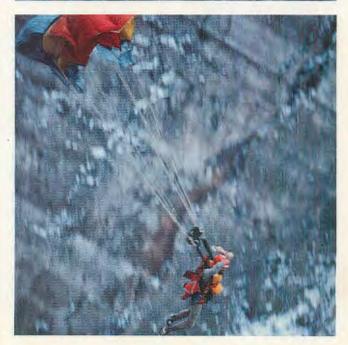
In the still air of early morning, I distinctly heard the roar of nylon as the parachute filled and inflated. Reaching for the steering toggles, I instantly put on full brakes in order not to overshoot into the canal, letting them up at the last moment to surge forward and flare the canopy for a stand-up landing. I turned just in time to see another launch from the corner of the building. Snap, canopy open. Stall, surge forward and flare for landing. As soon as he touched down I bolted for the parked van. The rear doors were thrown open by a support team member and I dived in; the next jumper was hot on my heels. When he arrived we slammed the doors and the van pulled away. Hot dive! Euphoria.

The buzz of a successful BASE dive off a building is, I think, the best of any of the four objects. Not least because they are the hardest sites to locate, dive and get away from, but also because they offer the most frightening visual experience, with all that ground feedback screaming loudly in your head.

This building was the most popular site. Later someone discovered that keys from the make of the padlock used to secure the iron gate fitted all others of the same type. The question of legality of entry was hotly disputed between BASE members but was never







EARTH ..

He stood still, staring intently at the cliff edge a few feet in front and then up towards the horizon, fixing the launch point in his mind's eye ... With three long strides he reached the cliff edge and hurled himself off, arms stretched forward reaching for the horizon, head tight back. A perfect BASE launch ... The onlookers tensed as the jumper arched out from the cliff, the static line braced taunt as the parachute snaked out of its pack and the jumper began to plunge toward the beach 280 feet below ...

put to the test and the site was abandoned after the death of another BASE jumper who broke a golden rule of BASE and failed to have a pre-jump equipment check, which may have revealed that his static line was only tucked into his pack and not tied to his canopy. There is absolutely no room for error in BASE jumping. Error is death.

The tallest building in Britain has been BASE jumped at least once. Due to the secretive nature of the sport, accurate records are almost impossible to establish. However the experience of the first man to BASE this building may have been enough to deter all others.

Security was tight and vigilant. After many months of repeated reconnaissance an open door was discovered up the rear fire escape. It led straight up to the roof. The opportunity was too good to miss.

He was soon on the roof and kitted up for a jump he was sure would be a once in a lifetime experience (in retrospect I'm sure he hopes this is the case). Standing on the edge of the 300-foot drop he pushed off into a clean BASE position and had a fast opening. Unfortunately, however, to his shock and dismay, he realized that the canopy had opened with a twist, which turned the parachute straight toward the building.

He impacted with the solid concrete wall and the canopy collapsed and fell away. Fifty feet down the canopy caught enough air to re-inflate and surged forward back into the building. It collapsed a second time and he fell again. Unbelievably it re-inflated a third time and much to his distress flew straight back into the building. This time he smashed into the building by a set of railings on a balcony. Desperately he grasped at these and secured a firm grip. The canopy collapsed and draped itself over him, rigging lines tangling like spaghetti around his flaying limbs. He screamed for help. None came.

Shrouded in the canopy, hanging 200 feet up, he knew the next fall would unquestionably be his last. He realized he could not hang on indefinitely and had to struggle free of the parachute sufficiently to attempt to climb over the balcony. This meant hanging on with one hand, not an enviable situation. With strength born of desperation he managed it without falling.

Now, untangled somewhat from the constraints of the parachute, but still dangling from the railings, he found himself staring into a living room at floor-level. Seated inside, with their backs to him, was a family watching television with the volume blaring. Several more screams for help went unnoticed. Things were bad and getting worse as his strength began to fail. A shaggy dog shuffled to the window and gazed quizzically at him, refusing to bark. Hardly believing that he would be able to haul himself up and still







encumbered by the parachute, he gave it a try (given the consequences of failure, he had plenty of incentive). To his own amazement he made it onto the balcony.

Still hoping for a clean "getaway," he jettisoned his parachute by the quick release capewells. The only way out of this mess was to pass straight through the private front-room of the Soap-watching family. As this raised a question of illegal entry and possible repercussions, he knew he had to move quickly. He stared past the shaggy dog and the insensible family and saw two possible doors to go for, only one of which lead to the outside corridor and freedom.

He chose a door, threw the glass balcony doors wide open, bolted past the dog, hauled the door of his choice wide open and stared into a kitchen. Spinning on his heels, past the family, glued to their chairs with astonishment, he lunged for the second door, burst into the corridor and ran for the stairwell never, ever, to return to the scene of his worst nightmare.

Aerial

TV towers (Aerial) offer greater altitude but similar difficulties of access as buildings. They are generally surrounded by high barbed-wire fences and frequently manned by security staff. The jump itself also has unique hazards. The towers are tethered for stability to heavy-duty wire hawsers running from each corner. If a parachute turns on opening there is a real danger of colliding with a wire hawser, collapsing the canopy and falling several hundred feet to your death.

The day of my first tower jump was spent in checking and rechecking the equipment. In the late afternoon we made a last daylight recce close to the tower, under the pretext of walking dogs. The weather held and in the early hours of the morning we crept up to the wire fence surrounding the compound. Support team members braced themselves against the fence to enable myself and one other jumper to climb up and have, from their shoulders, only a short section of fence to step over.

A light shone out of the building in which security personnel might be present. We were worried in case there were security dogs and wasted no time in crossing the compound to the base of the tower. With a 600-foot vertical climb up a ladder we took the precaution of wearing leather gloves, the ladder rungs being extremely cold at such an hour.

There are two ways of climbing a vertical ladder. Most people use their arms hand-over-hand to pull themselves up. On a long climb, the arms are soon exhausted, with a danger of muscles seizing up. A more effective technique for making such a climb is to use your legs to push your way up the ladder rather than arm muscles to drag yourself up. Either way it is a tiring climb and requires frequent halts. At first these were made at each staging platform, set every hundred feet. However, we began to tire and needed to rest more frequently while clinging to the ladder. This had also been foreseen and we wore a nylon harness with a strop and carabiner attached to clip ourselves to the ladder, allowing a slightly more relaxed rest.

Each staging platform was gained by squirming through a tight fitting hatchway. We therefore had to check each others' parachute packs to ensure that they were still securely closed and that the parachute had not been snagged or ripped. Had the packs burst open the breeze might have inflated them and dragged us into the central core of the metal framed tower.

The climb took approximately an hour and a half to complete, the reward for which was a one hour wait for dawn, soaked in sweat and exposed to a chilling breeze. After dawn the support team appeared in the field below and laid out luminescent air panels to indicate the ground wind direction. We threw a weighted length of crepe paper, called a "streamer," which drifted down the upper wind line. This is essential in order to gauge the correct flight path to follow under deployed parachutes.

This being the early days of low level BASE jumping we attached static lines for the jump. Later, with more experience, 600 feet would be considered easily freefallable using giant 52-inch pilot chutes specifically designed for BASE freefall.

Having secured the static line the next phase was stomachchurning as you had to climb over the metal safety bars, forced by the width of the parachute to lean out over the 600-foot drop with arms tucked behind clutching the bar. Looking directly out from the

B.A.S.E. in the U.S.A.

Large-scale BASE jumping got its start in the United States in 1980 when a group of parachutists jumped off El Capitan in Yosemite National Park. Shortly thereafter jumpers began forming groups, publishing articles and establishing a national organization. The U.S. BASE Association was founded in 1981.

Jean Boenish, whose husband founded the association, is currently executive director. What's odd about this organization is that they don't actively seek members. According to Boenish, "We try to take the most responsible approach to meeting the recreational needs of the individual and the environment. Most of our members want to pursue it (BASE jumping) in a very individualistic way and don't want a rigid organization. Also, most have a very solid background in jumping from aircraft. If not, we steer them away from BASE."

One standard they've adopted is a sequential numbering system for those who've jumped the four required obstacles. BASE jumping pioneer Phil Smith holds the coveted number 1, while Boenish holds number 3. At press time the latest qualifier received the number 281. The U.S. Parachuting Association, unlike their British counterparts, does not enforce any sanctions against jumpers who participate in BASE.

"The sport has grown steadily since 1980 and as the technology increases, membership should likewise increase," according to Andy Calistrat, editor of *BASE Gazette*, a publication for the BASE community. BASE jumping's public awareness peaked in the mid-80s as jumpers enjoyed the publicity and often made jumps in large metro areas in daylight, having alerted local media. This generally resulted in jumper arrests and subsequent fines and battles with the legal system. Today clandestine jumps are the rule and few jumpers purposely seek publicity.

That's not to say that BASE jumping is illegal per se. When jumpers get caught they're usually charged with whatever the police can think of to hang on them. Calistrat told me, "I've been charged with reckless endangerment, disturbing the peace, being a public nuisance and even invasion of privacy (landed in some lady's back yard). But the most common charges are criminal trespass and reckless endangerment."

There are several places in the world where BASE jumping has specifically been outlawed. The first was the Royal Gorge Bridge in Canon City, Colorado, later came a San Antonio, Texas, office tower called the Tower of the Americas. It's 500 feet high and offers easy rooftop access so its appeal to BASE jumpers is obvious. Jumping from either of these is a Class C misdemeanor. Auburn Bridge in northern California and Trollveggen cliff in central west Norway are also on the specifically prohibited list.

On the other end of the spectrum there's West Virginia's New River Gorge Bridge, near Fayetteville, which has BASE jumping as part of its annual Bridge Day festival. The festival is generally the third Saturday of October and has been growing each year with an average of 300 jumpers, from seven to 10 countries now participating. Fayetteville apparently enjoys the economic benefits it receives from the nearly 250,000 spectators who come to watch.

Calistrat and Boenish both estimate the total number of currently active BASE jumpers in the U.S. at 100-200 but venture to say that worldwide upwards of 4,000 have met at least one of the requirements.

Two main publications serve the BASE community: *The Fixed Object Journal*, Box 195, Oceanside, CA 92049-0195 (sample issue \$5, yearly sub \$20) and *BASE Gazette*, 3202 LaQuinta Drive, Missouri City, TX 77459 (Sample issue \$4, yearly sub \$12). The U.S. BASE Association also publishes a newsletter — The BASE Monitor — irregularly and should be contacted for further information on BASE jumping at 12619 S. Manor Dr., Hawthorne, CA 90250.

- Tom Slizewski

tower knowing you were about to jump was horrible, looking down was worse. For a clean deployment you had to fall stable. This meant a good positive push-off on launch with head well back

Continued on page 114

NO HONOR AMONG MERCS

Deceit, Treachery and Death in the Jungle of Suriname

by Peter Douglas Photos courtesy the author

For various (and obvious) reasons, names of the mercs in this story have been changed — with the exception of John Richards, who now probably doesn't give a damn one way or another.

THE night was hot and balmy, the tropical air heavy with the fetid smell of rotting vegetation. The quayside was deserted when a van drove up and a mixed bag of six mercenaries and two journalists climbed out, unloaded their backpacks and padded across to the quayside. There below, silently waiting for them in the shadows, were two men in a dugout canoe. Edward, a tracker for the Jungle Commandos, whom they were on their way to meet, quickly helped them load their packs. The second man was a Surinamese Bush Negro smuggler, sympathetic to the Jungle Commandos and the fee they were paying. He sat in silence, ready to ferry the group across the wide Marowijne (Maroni) River, which forms the international border between French Guiana and Suriname.

Everyone was keen to get going; there had been enough waiting around already. The quayside was in St. Laurent, French Guiana, and gendarmes patrolled frequently. With the dugout loaded, the boatman pushed off from the quay and started the small outboard. It sputtered into life, and in the still night, seemed to make enough noise to wake the dead. Relieved to be away, the men watched St. Laurent recede into the distance as the boatman steered out to midstream before heading upriver.

The lights of Albina, an army post on the Suriname side, sparkled from the dark band that marked the far shore. A gunboat with twin .50 Browning HMGs was stationed there. Reputed to be anchored at midstream each night, the bored crew was doubtless drinking warm beer to pass the long hours — but you could never be sure!

Putting along in the dugout was pleasantly cooling and blissfully mosquito-free. The boatman cut the outboard and drifted, listening for any sound of the gunboat. Hearing nothing, he turned the dugout toward the Suriname shoreline. A searchlight in St. Laurent was dancing across the water, its restless beam randomly stabbing



the darkness. The eyes of everyone in the dugout were riveted on the beam of light swinging out across the river. They knew if the beam chanced to touch on their dugout, their presence would be betrayed to the gunboat.

For the most part, the searchlight swept the distant shadows of the far shoreline. Suddenly, the beam swung around, probing toward their position. Edward, the tracker, hissed for everyone to lie down. The boatman cut the outboard again. The searchlight cut across the water, seeming to stop right on them. "Shit," muttered one of the men. This was not good news. Armed with slide-action Mossberg shotguns legally purchased across the counter in French Guiana, nobody felt ready to tackle the gunboat with its .50 cal. Brownings. A sick feeling of helplessness overtook them. Finally, the searchlight lifted and moved on, the night remaining perfectly quiet except for the gentle lap of water against their dugout. The men breathed again —they were probably too far out for the searchlight crew to spot such a low profile. Nonetheless, everyone was now very keen to reach terra firma.

The boatman started up the outboard and continued to edge toward the far bank. Almost there, he cut the outboard to drift again, listening for suspicious sounds before paddling the last few yards. Around midnight, with a soft bump, the dugout hit the shore. Everyone leapt out at once, glad to be back on solid ground. Information-gathering session. No quarter is asked — or given — by any of the opposing factions.

John Richards, the mercenary who recruited them in England, appeared more at ease than the others. He had been in Suriname before. Like two others on the trip, he was ex-French Foreign Legion (2nd REP). He casually lit a cigarette, illuminating the dark jungle with the flare of his match. This cavalier attitude, at such a potentially dangerous point, did not go unnoticed by Finny and Alan, who were beginning to entertain some serious doubts about Richards.

Both Finny and Alan had served in the British Royal Marine Commandos and then signed on with the British Parachute Regiment. They had Falklands and Northern Ireland experience between them, and prided themselves on being professional soldiers. The work in Suriname had come about when a friend, who knew that Richards was recruiting, put them in touch. They had accepted the contract in a spirit of adventure, but had niggling doubts about Richards' ability to command or lead a mercenary operation.

The contract was to work with Bush Negroes fighting a very low-key guerrilla war against the military dictatorship of Desi Bouterse, a one-time Suriname army NCO. The Bush Negroes are led by Ronny Brunswijk, a former bodyguard of Desi Bouterse. They operate as members of the Suriname National Liberation Army (SNLA). Also used is the more colorful title of "Jungle Commando," a name that endows them with an image of professional competence not necessarily matched by the facts.

Whilst recruiting in England, Richards told Finny and Alan that there would be no command structure within the mercenary group. Each man was to hold equal rank and be in charge of training a troop of Jungle Commandos in basic military skills. Realizing that to be effective a military force must have a chain of command, the two men were not impressed with Richards' dismissal of the idea as bull. Although accepting the work, Finny and Alan made a pact between themselves to watch out for one another.

The rest of the team was met at a brief stopover in Paris, before flying off to French Guiana. Like Richards, Liam was British and ex-Foreign Legion (2nd REP). Sven was Norwegian with the same credentials. Pat was a Brit who claimed, a bit too loudly, to be ex-SAS. Then there was Bill, another Brit, again ex-Foreign Legion (2nd REP), and the only one with whom Finny and Alan felt at ease. Even at the first meeting in Paris, a subtle split into two camps had begun. The Legion's ex-2nd REP camp was composed of Richards, Liam and Sven. Finny and Alan formed the ex-Marine faction into which Bill, with his calm, confident manner, easily slotted. This left Pat, with his claimed SAS credentials, sitting in the middle. Uncomfortable there, he quickly joined the more boisterous ex-Legion camp.

Sitting on the periphery of both camps were the two journalists whom Richards had allowed to accompany the group. Unaware of the split that had formed, they were anxious to be considered a part of the whole team, and bought generous rounds of drinks for everyone. The Legion camp courted them with loud and outrageous tales of past exploits, enjoying the attention.

Now, in the Suriname jungle, without the chain of command strongly recommended by Finny and Alan, the rift between the factions began to widen. Richards encouraged a casual attitude,



quickly taken up by those in his camp. This fostered a swaggering bravado, a contemptuous disregard for the opposition and, in time, an equal contempt for the Jungle Commandos, the very men they were there to train.

Finny, Alan and Bill drew themselves apart, determined to maintain a professional approach. They had lost confidence in their companions and decided that they would "stick together like glue and watch each others' backs."

The dugout was dragged into a small inlet until the water was too shallow to drag it any farther. Here the men shouldered their heavy backpacks and followed Edward as he led them through the jungle. Under the trees, the night was pitch black and alive with flying insects, most of which seemed to bite or sting. Mozzie repellent seemed to attract them. Dripping sweat stung the mens' eyes. Underbrush snagged and snared their feet, causing them to stumble. Thorns and mysterious spiked plant life, invisible in the dark, slashed any exposed portion of skin. The backpacks, which had seemed of reasonable weight in the air-conditioned comfort of a St. Laurent hotel room, now felt as if they were full of rocks. Everyone regretted having packed some treasured luxury or another.

Of more concern was the noise being made by Richards and his faction. Just trekking with them was enough to see they were like boy scouts. They thought this was just a game. Even whilst buying their shotguns, they were running around pretending to shoot at each other. Before leaving French Guiana, they had already started to disagree among themselves about routes, targets, tasks; they began to argue about anything and everything. Finny and Alan were growing increasingly worried about this.

The lack of normal unit discipline was

Brit merc on bank of the Marowijne (Maroni) River. As a past SOF correspondent noted, "Suriname is interesting. You've got guerrillas who're into voodoo led by British mercenaries fighting with shotguns, crossbows and dynamite against a...dictator in this incredible malarial jungle teeming with anacondas and piranhas." He only left out the dinner plate-sized spiders and 8-inchlong scorpions.

INSET: Jungle Commando "Mad Man" (left), so called because his name, Madan, sounded like it — and because he actually was. Mad Man had served in the French Foreign Legion, rejoined and deserted, and along the way escaped from a mental asylum in French Guiana.

causing problems. Words were exchanged. There were hissed requests that the Richards faction shut up and knuckle down. Richards' cohorts would respond by staging a pantomime of exaggerated vigilance for a few minutes, then collapse into fits of giggles. This did not bode well for the future.

A couple of hours later, the group harbored up for the night. It hadn't been a long trek, but it was late and everyone was ready for sleep. A rota was worked out for sentry stags. Supper was a quick, uncooked snack. Jungle noises were drowned out by loud debates among Richards' faction about what to do next. Richards seemed to thrive on the anarchy. After much argument it was decided that in the morning, Richards would lead his faction on a recce patrol of the army base at Albina. Edward assured them that the army never came out on night patrols, or for that matter, only rarely on daylight patrols!

Finny, Alan and Bill bivied in the same area, physically demonstrating their solidarity. The rest were scattered about randomly. Pat, despite his claimed SAS past, sat on his backpack examining his feet and complaining about blisters. The two journalists, too tired to talk, were already asleep.

Everyone was up with the dawn. At 0500 hours, Richards, Liam and Sven set off on their recce. Pat remained behind with the Marine faction to nurse his blisters. That afternoon, after Richards' return, the Marine faction went to recce the same position. It was carried out more for curiosity than for any military plan. That the army in Albina was extremely slack in its security precautions was confirmed. When sentries with an LMG manning an observation bunker came off-duty, they walked off to call their relief, leaving the LMG un-

SOF IN SURINAME

Suriname first came onto SOF's screen after Desi Bouterse's military coup in 1980. Coups are always of great interest to SOF's Editor/ Publisher Robert K. Brown, especially, as in this case, when democratic governments are ousted by gun-toting thugs. Our initial reaction was "Where the hell is Suriname?" followed by "Let's get a team down there!" Busy with events in Africa and Asia and then Central America, however, it was several years before we actually went. Uncle Bob's interest in Suriname was whetted once again late in 1986 when news of a rebellion against Bouterse's now-communist government filtered out of the jungle. Anticommunists, especially those with rifles, occupy a high priority in SOF's world, so a serious effort was made to get some of our "actioniournalists" down there on the scene.

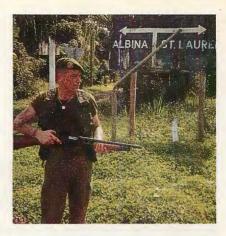
In March 1987, a three-man team, led by our intrepid publisher himself, deployed to South America. Our missions were to contact the guerrillas, document their situation, join them on some combat operations, then bring the news out to our anxiously waiting readership. Execution of the plan was not quite so clear. We traveled to Cayenne, French Guiana, where we sampled a variety of hotel accommodations while trying to reach our rebel liaison officer. One of the hotels came complete with hot and cold running rats, and another had hot topless ladies scattered around the swimming pool. No prize for guessing our preference.

Several days later, we received a message saying we should move to a small town closer to the action and contact a Mr. "X." So in a rickety taxi, off we set. Many hours and many francs later, our destination came into view. Used as the setting for part of Steve McQueen's movie version of *"Papillon"* (concerning the notorious prison of Devil's Island), St. Laurent du Maroni is a sun-beaten village on

Merc leader John Richards, AKA John Andrews, inside Suriname. Different sources have stated that Richards approached Suriname government officials overseas, offering to kill Brunswijk for a price. He then took a mercenary contract to work with the Jungle Commandos. End result? Richards attacked Brunswijk but was gunned down first.

guarded in the bunker!

Having satisfied their curiosity, the group prepared to push on toward the Jungle Commando base at Moengo. Moengo had been captured by the Jungle Commandos a few months previously. It was a bloodless victory, won by stealth.



the bank of an Amazon-like river called the Marowijne in Dutch, Maroni by the French. We were soon to see more Maroni than any of us wanted.

After we checked into our plush, six-dollar-a-day room - RKB noted that there was no extra charge for the cockroaches - we skulked around town looking for our contact. Amazingly, we found him. He said we had to go upriver to meet the commander of the guerrilla "army," known locally as the "Jungle Commando." Because of stringent security measures, he said, our departure had to be before dawn to avoid enemy agents and river patrol boats, so we turned in early to get up early. The hot, moist, pre-dawn air on the river bank muffled our sounds as we surreptitiously slipped into a waiting dugout at 0400.



Gary (left), Ronny Brunswijk's chief bodyguard, killed in March 1990 Paramaribo shoot-out when Brunswijk was taken prisoner by Bouterse.

Congratulating ourselves on our successful clandestine approach, we looked around for Mr. "X." He wasn't there. He still wasn't there at 0530 when the sun came up. At 1000, long after we had disembarked and found some shade to sit in, he came sauntering down to the dock, obviously having partied all night long. Tough work being a guerrilla spy in St. Laurent! After pushing our way through the throng of various and assorted beggars, ragamuffins, government spies and other onlookers who had gathered around us in the hours since dawn, we silently resumed our seats in the dugout and set off to find the answers to life in the jungle.

Except for a few incidents, the 10-hour trip upriver was uneventful, even boring. After all, who can get excited when an enemy gunboat appears, or when nearly capsizing in piranha-infested rapids, or when a snake drops out of an overhanging branch and makes for the nearest dugout? Certainly not SOF staffers. As long as our cameras stayed dry, we were happy. And a scorching sun must have helped the cameras, if not our film. In due course, we made it to the hall of the jungle king, a chap named Ronny Brunswijk.

Ronny had been one of Bouterse's bodyguards until 1986, when for reasons perhaps unknown even to himself, he decided to leave the army and form one of his own. Perhaps his instant promotion from private to commander-in-chief had something to do with it, or perhaps he was facing a court martial. A Brit merc working with him at the time described him as "a 25 year old with the brain of a six year old." Whatever the circumstances, he was boss, and had even convinced some twit of a journalist to nickname him "the Robin Hood of Suriname."

Limited space precludes a full description of our investigation (otherwise detailed in SOF's June and August '87 issues), but when we gratefully departed rebel HQ many days later, we decided that, despite multiple, glaring deficiencies, Brunswijk's Jungle Commando had sufficient merit as an opposition to Suriname's murderous military dictatorship to warrant support. A follow-up visit was made to Holland to confirm

Continued on next page



SOF IN SURINAME

the legitimacy of the rebel political leadership, and another SOF team was sent back to the jungle some months later to check on a few specific requirements.

Meanwhile, RKB tried to find someone interested in providing them medical or other humanitarian aid. The meeting in Holland with a former prime minister of Suriname, Henk Chin-a-sen, was a good one, and the report from our team in the jungle was also very favorable. Unfortunately, though, no one else in the world was in the least interested, and we had to turn our attention back to other matters.

For two more years, the situation developed without much notice from us or anyone else. Due to continued rebel pressure and deteriorating economic conditions, Bouterse had to allow elections — of a sort — but he held onto his position as commander of the armed forces, and de facto control of the country, while tolerating some activity by elected officials. He ignores them when it suits him to.

In late 1989 SOF sent then-Assistant Managing Editor John Coleman down for a look, his primary mission to verify an interesting rumor that had come our way. According to what we considered a valid source, Ronny had received at least one, if not more, substantial shipments of new weapons ranging from M16s and M60 machine guns to LAWs and mortars. If true, we figured it would substantially alter the balance of power and perhaps even shoot Ronny into power.

Coleman spent an interesting week dealing with a variety of spooks, gunrunners, guerrillas (and all their would-be counterparts), French military, and the normal flotsam and jetsam who inhabit places like St. Laurent. Along with being asked (quite politely) to depart the country by certain official security types, he came away with the answer that the supposed vast shipment of arms was a figment of someone's overactive imagination. As has beJungle Commando Stanley and Brit merc Finny armed with FN FALs, standard personal weapon for the insurgent force.

One Saturday, the entire army garrison attended a local football match. The Jungle Commandos simply surrounded the stadium and captured the unarmed soldiers as they left after the match.

As the mercenaries prepared to move out, the two journalists unexpectedly announced that they were going to turn back. Reaction was divided. Richards and his faction were disappointed, having imagined they were to be the subject of some glowing press report. Finny, Alan and Bill were quietly pleased, feeling that it had been a mistake to allow them to come along in the first place. Pat, loudly suffering from his blisters, announced that he too was throwing in the towel. By this stage, it had been established that he had never served in the SAS after all, but was only anxious to secure peer acceptance.

With these three gone, the six remaining men set off for Moengo, 30 miles away. To

come the standard on our trips, however, he was hit up for cash — and lots of it.

"This time around they wanted a quarter-mil — down from the half-mil of a couple years ago — and said that would be enough to equip Ronny's forces with enough firepower to put them in the capital within two weeks," Coleman said. "My initial thought was that a quarter-million dollars would go a long way toward making someone's retirement a comfortable one.

"I dodged the issue of money and asked what sort of weapons they



Jungle Commando Dougie, killed in Paramaribo shoot-out as one of Ronny Brunswijk's bodyguards.

actually wanted. When they realized that I wasn't going to pull out a checkbook then and there, they came back with a shopping list that was quite reasonable for the force they were fielding: RPGs, 2-inch mortars, more GPMGs and LMGs, that sort of thing.

"I was told that they preferred to have the weapons rather than the cash, but, since it would be easier for *them* to obtain the weapons legally, they'd just as soon have the money after all.

"SOF may be generous with its money when it comes to good causes, but we're not *that* generous..."

After the elections, guerrilla activity, never very intense, declined fur-

ther while Brunswijk and his men waited to see what changes would be made. Talks were held, treaties were signed, but not much changed on either side. Brunswijk was then invited to a meeting with Bouterse, under a temporary truce, on 26 March 1990. He went to the meeting accompanied by two bodyguards, but should have taken 20. Leaving his protection at the foot of a stairway leading to Bouterse's office, he was in the midst of discussions with Bouterse when several volleys of automatic fire from downstairs disrupted the proceedings. Minutes later, several blood-splattered soldiers entered the meeting room and told Bouterse that his orders had been carried out and that the bodyquards were dead. Brunswijk was then arrested.

Undoubtedly that would have been the end of our guerrilla leader had some unknown individual not quickly devised a plan to spring him. On 27 March, the Jungle Commandos seized a major hydroelectric plant and turned off the power to a large part of Suriname. The power would stay off, Bouterse was informed, until their chief was set free. Hard hit were bauxite mines, at least one major city, and an aluminum plant with molten metal suddenly -and potentially disastrously, from an economic point of view - hardening in electric crucibles. It was a slight miscalculation on Bouterse's part. His glee at capturing a longtime adversary must have turned quite bitter when he was forced to release Brunswijk on 28 March.

As we go to press, Suriname is still in turmoil, but with peace possible at any time. The biggest impediment to peace remains Desi Bouterse's refusal to acknowledge any authority but his own. We think he should take a long vacation. Devil's Island is not far away, and Desi would fit right in amongst the local ghosts.

- Robert MacKenzie

avoid the oppressive heat of the day, they opted to march at night. Whilst it proved to be a hard, grueling slog, they managed the full distance in one long night. The leader of the Jungle Commandos, Ronny Brunswijk, welcomed them, and life soon settled into a routine.

Whilst the Jungle Commando base itself was a mile out of Moengo, the mercenaries were billeted in town, in the old YWCA building. Moengo also boasted a bar, the "Tasty Bite." After sampling its dubious culinary delights, the Brits duly christened the place the "Nasty Bite."

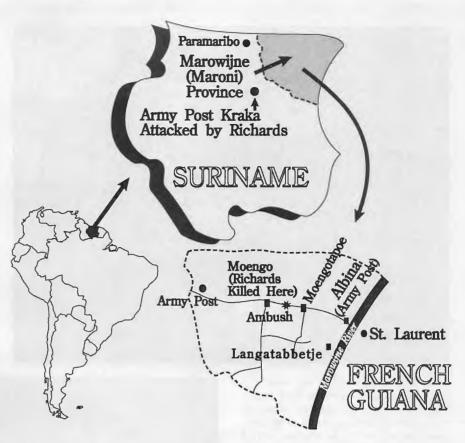
Even with Moengo totally under the control of the Jungle Commando, the local police carried out normal duties. That they were able to operate within Jungle Commando-controlled territory is an interesting insight into the quirky nature of the war in Suriname. The police endeavor to maintain a position of neutrality. As unlikely as it may sound, the system seems to work.

Without the structure of a military unit, it was difficult to set up a proper training program. Finny, Alan and Bill attempted to initiate regular training sessions. This included lectures, as well as practice on all basic military skills. Range shooting was limited as ammunition was not abundantly available. Whilst the three did what they could to motivate the Jungle Commandos to take advantage of the expertise they had to offer, the dwindling cooperation between the two mercenary factions hampered progress.

Richards' faction eased into a routine centered around the shade of the bar in the Nasty Bite, downing cold bottles of Parbo beer, with abstract talk of future operations. This was interrupted only by occasional attempts at rudimentary training sessions, usually when Ronny Brunswijk was in Moengo. As time went on, however, Richards and his compatriots seemed to develop an increasing contempt for the Jungle Commandos. Their training efforts dwindled.

Richards' faction gained an addition with

Brit mercs fuse home-made grenades inside Suriname. Efforts such as this helped allay some of Ronny Brunswijk's suspicions about part of his foreign merc force.



the arrival of Joseph, yet another ex-Foreign Legion Brit from 2nd REP. Joseph was already well known to Liam and Sven, and fitted in comfortably with that group.

Initially, the Jungle Commandos responded enthusiastically to the training being conducted by the Marine faction of the mercenaries, despite the demanding nature of physical fitness sessions under the hot sun. By the end of 10 days, however, they had tired of the vigorous activity being imposed by their (still keen) instructors. Attendance tailed off. Ronny Brunswijk was unwilling to enforce any real discipline to make his men attend. Instead, he adopted a more philosophical attitude: the men could attend if they wanted to, and not attend if they didn't want to. Without Ronny Brunswijk's full support for the training program, however, the "didn't want to's" began to outnumber the "want to's."



As the popularity of the training sessions dwindled, the Marine faction kept busy by overhauling the Jungle Commandos' weapons. There was a large variety to choose from, including Beretta PM 12 9mm SMGs, UZIs, shotguns of various and dubious types, AK-47s, FN MAG 58 GPMGs, and the staple weapon of the Jungle Commandos, the 7.62mm FN FAL. The weapons all had one thing in common: they were in desperate need of cleaning. That each FN FAL had a cleaning kit in the pistol grip was a revelation to the Jungle Commandos; how to use them, an even greater mystery.

At this time there was a ceasefire between Ronny Brunswijk and the army. For this reason when, after three weeks, Richards decided to set off on a fighting patrol, it was targeted not at the army, but the Tacujana Indians, with whom the Bush Negro Jungle Commandos are also at war.

The Tacujana Indians are the indigenous people of Suriname, the Bush Negroes being descendants of escaped slaves of European settlers. The Suriname government of Desi Bouterse exploits ethnic hatred between the Tacujana and the Bush Negroes by arming the Tacujana with modern weapons and encouraging them — though they need little encouragement — to fight the Jungle Commandos. Richards intended to locate and kill a local Tacujana Indian leader, Commander Thomas.

Before setting off, Richards requested that Finny and Alan hand over the FN FALs which they had cleaned and zeroed for their personal use, together with their supply of grenades. As there were plenty of other weapons to choose from, they refused to



tacked Kraka.

In due course, a message arrived for Finny, Alan and Bill to see Ronny Brunswijk. When they arrived at the appointed meeting, Ronny was surrounded by an unusually large escort that was strangely quiet — almost sullen. They were all heavily armed. Something was up. Something unpleasant.

It was confirmed that Richards, in direct violation of Ronny Brunswijk's orders, had attacked the army base at Kraka (killing seven soldiers and wounding 14). He had endangered the ceasefire. While this alone was cause for concern, it soon became evident that it was only the tip of the iceberg. Events had obviously taken a very nasty turn. The remaining group of mercenaries were ignorant of what was at the root of all this, but the atmosphere was defi-

LEFT: Mercs during their first day inside Suriname. Problems had already arisen between the ex-Foreign Legion and ex-Brit Army factions; later, all were close to death because of John Richards' treachery.

hand them over. Richards was extremely angry and a public argument raged briefly about ownership of the weapons. At the end of the day, possession proved to be ninetenths of the law. As the Marines seemed willing to use the weapons in order to keep them, Richards backed down. Neither faction realized at the time that this argument would later indirectly save the lives of the Marine faction, as well as seal Richards' fate.

The split between the two factions was now complete. Bad feelings festered like an open jungle sore. Several of the Jungle Commandos, with whom Finny, Alan and Bill got along, said they had heard Richards and Sven plotting to kill them! The lingua franca for the Bush Negroes is "Taki-Taki" (literally "Talk-Talk"), but many speak Dutch (Suriname being an ex-Dutch colony) and English, for which the Marine faction was now very thankful.

Nothing came of this rumored death threat, but it could not be taken lightly, and the Marine faction kept a close watch on Richards. Eventually, he and his men set out with some of the Jungle Commandos.

That Richards and the others had set out on a fighting patrol with nothing more than a couple of first-field dressings for a medical kit came as no surprise. Finny and Alan both said their packs were wellstocked with vital medical kits, and were pleased to discover that the only ex-Legion member to side with them, Bill, was an extremely competent paramedic.

After Richards' departure, the camp became more relaxed. Not only had there been friction between the divided mercenary factions, but also between Richards' group and some of the Jungle Commandos. The Jungle Commandos felt slighted by the off-hand manner of Richards and his followers, who had been playing the "Big White Boss" role to the hilt. Everyone was pleased to see their backs moving into the



Typical Suriname guerrilla/mercenary kit: Mossberg shotgun, UZI, sawn-off shotgun, and homemade grenades.

distance.

As Ronny Brunswijk assigned no tasks to the remaining mercenaries, they had to find ways to keep themselves busy. Having cleaned every weapon they could find, they began assembling homemade handgrenades and claymore mines, utilizing a supply of explosives, detonators, scraps of metal and ball bearings salvaged from an abandoned bauxite mine. The resulting handicraft looked more dangerous to the user than the target! Later events were to prove otherwise.

After Richards had been away for a few days, a rumor spread that an army base at Kraka had been attacked and overrun by his faction. As there was a ceasefire in effect, this made little sense. No one could think of a reason why Richards should have atnitely threatening. It was to be a long, tense afternoon.

Ronny questioned them in great detail about Richards and how he had recruited them. He also asked if they had ever heard of "John Andrews." Those from the remaining group told Ronny this was an alias that Richards often used. Their frank admission that they knew of this alias seemed to subtly alter the atmosphere in their favor.

After several more hours of questioning, the facts slowly began to emerge. Ronny claimed to have received information from Dutch intelligence that Richards had actively tried to secure a contract to kill him. According to Ronny's source, Richards had visited the Suriname Embassy both in Holland and French Guiana in connection with this contract. The three Brits realized that their fate hung by a very thin thread. They were obviously on trial here to establish their part in a plot to kill Ronny



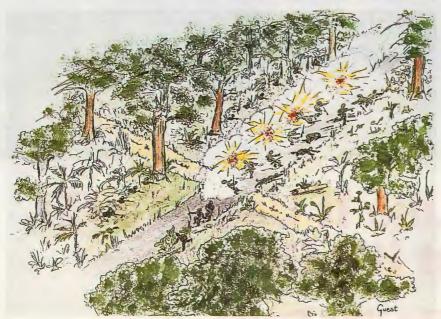
Brunswijk.

The bad blood between the two mercenary factions had been noted by Ronny, however, and this was now in their favor. The effort they had put into military training and overhauling the weapons, together with the small arsenal of homemade mines and grenades they had constructed, also reflected well on them. Adding to their defense was the public argument between themselves and Richards, shortly before his departure on the fighting patrol.

Eventually, Ronny Brunswijk expressed his belief that they were not involved in the assassination plot. After the mercenaries assured Ronny of their continued loyal support, they were allowed to leave. It was a sobering experience to realize that, while recruiting them with one hand, Richards had been selling them down the river with the other. ABOVE: Ronny Brunswijk's latest crop of merc advisers inside Suriname. Merc leader John Richards (bottom, center) failed to establish a chain of command or enforce much military discipline, which helped create a rift in the merc camp.

BELOW: Mercs set up in ambush position. It was well executed — and quite deadly.





In order to get close enough to kill Brunswijk, Richards had accepted a contract, financed by Dutch sympathizers in Holland, to supply mercenaries to the Jungle Commando. It afforded him a perfect cover, but one that placed no value on the lives of the men he had brought with him. As Ronny Brunswijk is idolized by the men of the Jungle Commando, it was hard to fathom how Richards had hoped to escape after the assassination.

Richards could not know that his plot had been discovered. Meanwhile, Finny, Alan and Bill kept up the training and mingled as much as possible with the Jungle Commandos, defusing the suspicion which had fallen on them and trying to maintain the



ABOVE: Finny lays explosives in preparation for ambush on Tacujana Indians —yet another faction fighting for indeterminate reasons in Suriname.

easy rapport which had served them so well before.

Finally, Richards, Liam, Sven and Joseph flew back in from Langatabbetje on a small Cessna belonging to the Jungle Commandos. Ronny Brunswijk was waiting for them with a reception committee. He greeted Richards, trying not to betray his hand whilst questioning him about the Kraka attack. Richards was defensive, and dismissed the possibility of the attack affecting the ceasefire. Angry words were exchanged, and Richards must have sensed something more behind the charged atmosphere. Without warning, he and his men suddenly turned on their heels and bolted for the cover of the nearby jungle. The Jungle Commandos were taken unawares and in a few short strides, Richards and his men had vanished into the deep shadows. It was too late for Ronny to issue orders; the treacherous mercenaries were gone.

Unwilling to risk the lives of his own

Continued on page 114

Rendering of successful ambush by Brit mercs against Tacujana Indian attack force. Two of the mercs commanded the kill group while the third controlled the cutoff group.

"It Ain't Like It Used To Be, But It'll Do ..."

The Wild Bunch



"On March 14 [1985], Mr. Singlaub reported to [Lt. Col.] North on his recent trip. He said that he had met with several FDN leaders and that he had agreed to recruit and send 'a few American trainers' to provide 'specific skills not available within this (sic) current resources.' Mr. Singlaub specified that 'these will be civilian (former military or CIA personnel) who will do training only and not participate in combat operations.'"

-Tower Commission Report President's Special Review Board, p. C-4.

With these words, yet another intriguing chapter in the famous Iran-Contra Affair was written — intriguing, but ambiguous. Perhaps appropriate in a dry government report, there is nothing more about these "few American trainers" and their experiences in the battle zone. Nothing about dark nights filled with automatic weapons fire, exploding "Katushka" rockets or invading Sandinistas on the horizon. For this, one need look no further than the pages of SOF. — R.K.B.

MAJOR General John K. Singlaub, a Staunch supporter of the war against the communist Sandinistas in Nicaragua, wanted a team of experts to train a Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) Special Operations Commando (COE) unit for deep penetration into Nicaragua. The COE was an elite unit of the Nicaraguan resistance, the contras. Singlaub contacted Robert K. Brown of Soldier of Fortune Magazine and requested he recruit appropriate personnel through his "old boy network" for the mission.

The team would consist of a team commander, a combination medic/intel specialist, a demo man, a weapons and commo man, and a special operations man, all of whom would have extensive combat experience in unconventional warfare in various hot spots around the world. My first meeting with four of the team members eventually recruited by RKB took place at Singlaub's mountain hideaway in Colorado. The General called us into his

SOF's "A-Team" recruited by Robert K. Brown to provide private sector training to the contras. RKB mounted; author is standing left rear. Photo: Topaz

by Harry Claflin

briefing room where we sat down around a table. None of us had really spoken to each other before, so introductions were in order.

The team RKB rounded up included Colonel "Devin Benson," who was to serve as team leader. Benson had recently retired from the U.S. Army, with credentials ranging from Special Forces in Vietnam to CO, Ranger School. He had also been assigned to the MilGp (U.S. Military Group) in El Salvador. "Phil Topaz," the medic, had served in Vietnam. I.W. Harper, the demo man, had 20 years CIA experience under his belt. I was to be the weapons and commo man with a background in Force Recon in Vietnam, with

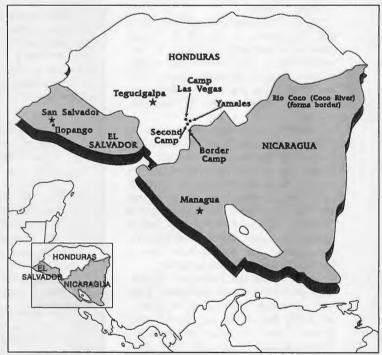
more recent experience in El Salvador as a military adviser. Jack Thompson, to be in charge of marksmanship and special operations, had been with the Marines in Vietnam and the SAS in Rhodesia. RKB would serve as liaison.

After some small talk, we got down to discussing the reason we were there. Singlaub's mission statement was clear and concise, to the effect of: "Gentlemen, you will leave here and travel to Tegucigalpa with your equipment and

link up with members of the FDN. You will then be taken to Camp Las Vegas on the Nicaraguan border. There, you will set up and conduct training for select units for deep penetration operations into Nicaragua.

"The length of training for the mission will be 90 days, starting from the time you get to Camp Las Vegas. Training sites have already been established, and the select units will be there waiting for you. Each of you are experts in your field, so you need not be told what to do. Thank you, and good luck."

The trip from Colorado to Tegucigalpa was uneventful. Luckily, our contacts were waiting for us when we arrived. Even with our hundreds of pounds of military gear, clearing customs was no problem. After loading us and our gear into waiting vehicles, our contacts took us to a safe house in town, where we met up with the local FDN officials. They were friendly enough, but a little confused regarding why we were there. Benson and RKB explained to them that we were the team sent down by Singlaub to set up their training program. Our hosts' faces went totally blank — they were going to have to make some



phone calls.

So we sat around for a couple of hours twiddling our thumbs while our friends made their calls. Finally they came back to say there would be transportation for us to Camp Las Vegas leaving tomorrow. Fine, we thought, but what about tonight? No problem — we would check into a local hotel. This seemingly easy task was accomplished only after another two hours wait for transportation to the hotel. So far, so

Having spent several weeks at the contra command and training complex, we certainly had questions regarding what the hell the CIA had been doing there and why. When the U.S. Congress pulled the rug from under the contras and terminated aid in October 1984, the CIA, with the exception of a few liaison personnel, simply packed up and went home. The CIA, who up until that time had been responsible for all logistics, left the contras without any idea how to procure weapons, ammo, boots, uniforms, field gear, or any of the necessary items to run a guerrilla. war. I mean, if you're in the middle of a jungle fighting a vicious war, your troops need a new pair of boots every three months, so where the hell do you get them? There are, no Army-Navy stores in Yamales. They didn't even instruct them on how to operate the sophisticated commo vans they had provided. Then there was the problem of resupplying units in the field. It took a

good! At least we had gotten there and made contact. Now all we had to do was get a good night's sleep and wait for the morning ... Right?

Wrong. Five days came and went before our ride showed up. Ah, life in Central America! Fortunately, everyone in our team had been in this business long enough to know the hurry-up-and-wait game. Still, being told "your ride will be here tomorrow" was beginning to get real old, real fast.

According to our map, the distance to Camp Las Vegas was about 110 miles. We guessed the time to get there would total about three to four hours, providing no serious problems cropped up. Wrong again! Thirteen hours later, we rolled into the camp. The "road" was something of a nightmare, beginning on pavement, which turned into gravel, which turned into dirt, which turned into nothing more than a bulldozed path through the mountains.

As we neared the border, we encountered our first Honduran checkpoint. They were not friendly. After a good 30 minutes, we finally bluffed our way through after Benson showed the officer in charge his retired military I.D. card. From this point, our "road" got even scarier, turning into 100 percent pure shit. From this area, however, we started to see the first contras on the road.

The road marks the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, and we could see Sandinista bunkers on the hillsides maybe 300 meters away. Not a good feeling. Our driver was saying that the Sandinistas fired at him on some days, and on others let him go. Members of our team started joking about what side of the jeep they were sitting

QUESTIONS FOR THE CIA

minimum of three to four weeks to walk to some operational areas. While supported by the CIA, the contras were almost entirely resupplied by air. Suddenly, the "air" was gone. I re-member one of our SOF teams with the contras in February '85 saying Colonel Enrique Bermudez, military leader of the FDN, bemoaned the fact he had no way to resupply his units inside. Couldn't the Agency have told them to get mules? (They did get mules by the time we got there in April.) Bermudez was also complaining about how he could no longer run battalion-size ops. Why didn't the Agency point out that he could conduct company- or even platoon-sized ops and still cause the Sandinistas a lot of heartburn?

A former high-ranking State Department official told me that early on, the basic error in strategy the Agency made was in emulating the CIA operation in Laos — using only aerial resupply. The CIA also made no effort to

develop a resistance infrastructure. When, on the odd occasion, the contras tried to develop an underground organization on their own, it was quickly wrapped up by the Sandinista secret police. Toward the end of our tour with the contras, I remember six civilians were brought into our camp from Managua to receive a crash course in demo and sabotage. Every rule of tradecraft was broken. It took them three weeks to walk to our camp, one week for training, and three weeks to walk back to Managua - with no cover stories! They had no war names; they were not placed in isolation. It was not just suspected, but known, that Sandinista intelligence had numerous operatives throughout, the contra organization. Needless to say their whole net was wrapped up within 30 days of their return home. Not exactly a glorious chapter in the Agency's history.

— Robert K. Brown

A PARTIE POR A SUPPORT OF

SOF AND THE SUPPORT OF FREEDOM IN CENTRAL AMERICA

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Boots, prs.:		363
Socks, prs.:		2,210
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on, knowing at the same time it would make no difference if the Sandinistas decided to open fire.

Having passed maybe a dozen FDN checkpoints by this time, our driver leaned over to say we were just about there — only

one more hour. Oh boy! How does that translate into real time? At the next checkpoint, we waited for 30 minutes while guys stood around trying to figure out what to do with us. Finally, the driver was told to take us to the nearest camp for the night.

By this time it was close to midnight, raining like a pig, totally dark, and we were driving down a dozer path filled with 20-foot-high buck brush with mud up to the doors and no idea in hell where we were going. After another 20 minutes, we pulled into a clearing filled with contras. The FDN military leader, Colonel Enrique Bermudez, welcomed us and we were soon billeted in a supply hut. He said he would see us in the morning. After the vicious 13-hour jeep ride, however, no matter what I tried, I could not get to sleep. But I wasn't alone - everyone in our team started telling stories about other shitty places they had been. At around 0300, we dozed off. Oh good! The roosters were starting up!

I looked at my watch. It was 0530 and the roosters were out in force. There must have been 50 of the bastards. By the time we left our beloved Camp Las Vegas, RKB had thought of more ways to get rid of the rooster population than most people could possibly dream of. In the end, he said he would just spit Skoal at them, knocking them dead (or senseless), this up to an impressive 10-foot distance. Meanwhile, we felt like hell. It was almost comical how stiff we were

As light came, so did some curious onlookers. We had changed into jungle fatigues and were looking forward to getting the show on the road. At 0700, the comandante came by to ask if we wanted anything to eat. Sure, why not? What we ate was to be the same thing we would eat for every last meal for the rest of the tour: beans and rice with black coffee. Yum!

It didn't take long for us to break out the Tabasco sauce and learn to watch out for little rocks in the beans. The coffee was potent - if this stuff didn't wake you up in the morning, you were dead. This place looked like a hobo camp with somewhere around 500 inhabitants. Safe to say there was no police call. Around 1000 hours our jeep pulled up and the driver said we were going to another camp. It turned out to be a copy of Camp Las Vegas - four wooden shacks and a couple hundred blue plastic shelters stuck in the brush.

As on our first day, the reaction was friendly but confused at the new camp. Again as on the first day, we had to explain

More than 500,000 rounds of 7.62x39mm ammo and 288 PG-7 rounds, all manufactured in the People's Republic of China, arrived in our camp in late April '85. They were purchased with private funds. Photo: Robert K. Brown



that we were the training team sent by Singlaub to train the COE. Blank stares. No one had been informed about any of this. As it turned out, the COE was across the border in Nicaragua and would not be back for another two or three weeks anyway. If we wanted to work with one of the other units, though, that would be fine. It took a minute for all of this to soak in. Shocked, we just looked at each other. Communications between the FDN in Mercenaries the States and Honduras left something to be desired.

On this less-than-happy note, Comandante Bermudez said we would be working with him and left. After settling into a tent and downing our mandatory beans and rice, we sat down and tried to figure out what the hell had gone wrong. We never did. And with the rain plowing down again, happy campers we were not.

On the way down here, we had stopped in New Orleans to talk to Mario Calero, FDN chief of logistics, who was in contact with Singlaub, and appeared to be very excited about our team coming down. He said everything would be ready for us here, and that Bermudez would have everything we needed for our training. Obviously, this was not the case.



Lesson learned: Always check around your quarters to see what surprises may await. We found 37 cases of grenades, 52 cases of 60mm mortar rounds, 56 cases of 57mm recoilless rounds 25 feet behind our tent concealed in the bush. We prompted the contras to move it - immediately! Photo: Robert K. Brown

So we got together with Bermudez and his Tigers, the name of the unit we would be training, and asked about what was required. He said his men needed training in everything - ambushes, small unit tactics, weapons maintenance, hand-tohand combat, demolitions - you name it. We found he had no ammo, no medical supplies, no explosives --- nothing but guns and bodies. After a very long pause, Benson thanked him and said we would start tomorrow. What a deal. It was obvious our ability to improvise would be sorely tested

Topaz said he would set up a medic station with the supplies we had brought, and devise a general first aid course. I would start a weapons maintenance check for all weapons. As night fell, I brought up

Newsweek used SOF photos; was unaware of SOF's contra mission.

Vorid of

merica's New

the point that none of us had weapons. Others said this little point had been on their minds as well. After some discussion, we decided to let it go until morning. I don't think we slept real well that night, either.

SEX EDUCATION AND AIDS What You Should Tell Your Kids

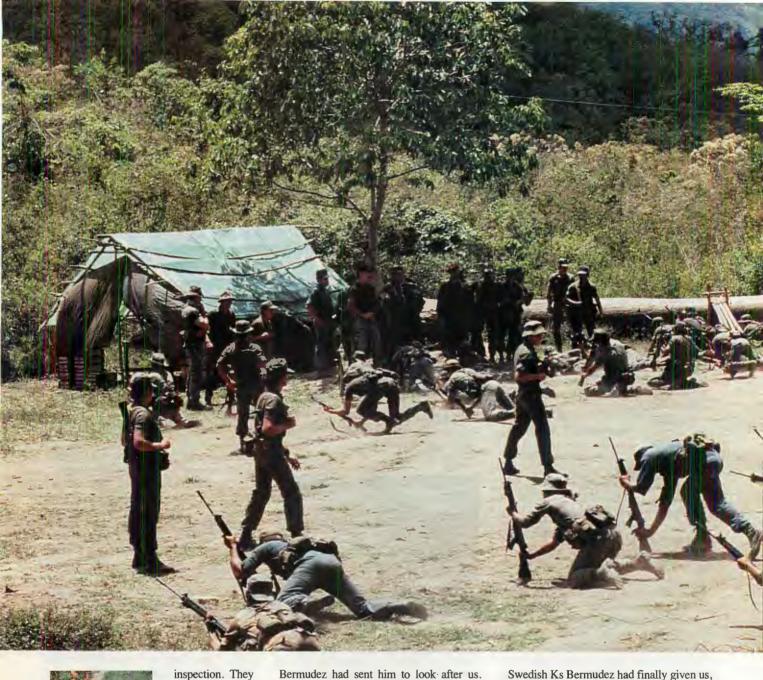
When the roosters hit full tilt, we knew it was time to get started. Within an hour, Topaz had a line of troops waiting at his medic station, and I was up to my neck in rusted-out MGs. These consisted mainly of M60s and RPDs, the M60s having frozen gas pistons. The overall condition of the guns was shit. It was plain the Tigers had not a clue about how to disassemble their weapons, let alone how to maintain them. We took care of that.

That evening RKB and Benson showed up, and we had the first of many debriefings. Topaz had seen around 100 troops that day, reporting most were malnourished with the usual tropical ailments. RKB and Benson had not been able to see Bermudez that afternoon, but had inspected a lot of the camp, which encompassed about five square miles.

The comandante came by that night and said he was very happy with our progress. We brought up the question of weapons for our team, and he said he would take care of it. No problema, senor! Another night with no protection.

RKB said he was going to take a piss and stepped out of the tent, only to come right back with our personal bodyguard, the youngest guard I've ever seen. The kid was not much taller than his AK-47, probably around 10 or 11 years old, and all business. When the roosters cranked up that morning, I got up to answer the call of nature, and there he was, still on duty and standing tall.

The next day, Bermudez had his Tiger company standing in formation at 0800 for





Contras cheered cook shack burning; broke up monotony. Phtot: Topaz

of all types, and M14s. Platoon leaders were taught how to clean the weapons so that they could teach their troops afterwards.

looked pretty

good, all things

considered. The

weapons were in

the same condi-

tion the MGs

had been -prob-

ably uncleaned

since they were

made. Ouite a

mix, too: FN

FALs, Spanish

CETMEs, AKs

Dinner that night came with a surprise. Like something from a bad wild west movie, some hombre named "Pecos Bill," sitting atop a mule and wearing a mixture of cowboy and combat gear, sunglasses and a big grin, came riding up. He said that Bermudez had sent him to look after us. Then he got down from his mule and moved in with us.

With Pecos Bill around there was never a dull moment. After putting up his hammock, he commenced to tell us his whole life story. About 30 years old, his family owned one of the largest ranches in Nicaragua. He had been a lieutenant in Somoza's National Guard, but fled to El Salvador after the revolution. He was then an officer in the El Salvadoran army before he went to the United States and became an officer in the Marine Corps. He resigned his commission to return to Nicaragua to fight with the contras, and was now on Bermudez' staff in charge of S-2 (intelligence). While we trusted him to keep an eye on us, most of his stories had more holes than a soup strainer. There was little doubt that one of Pecos Bill's duties here was to keep Bermudez informed on just what we were up to. No problem.

After a thorough cleaning of some

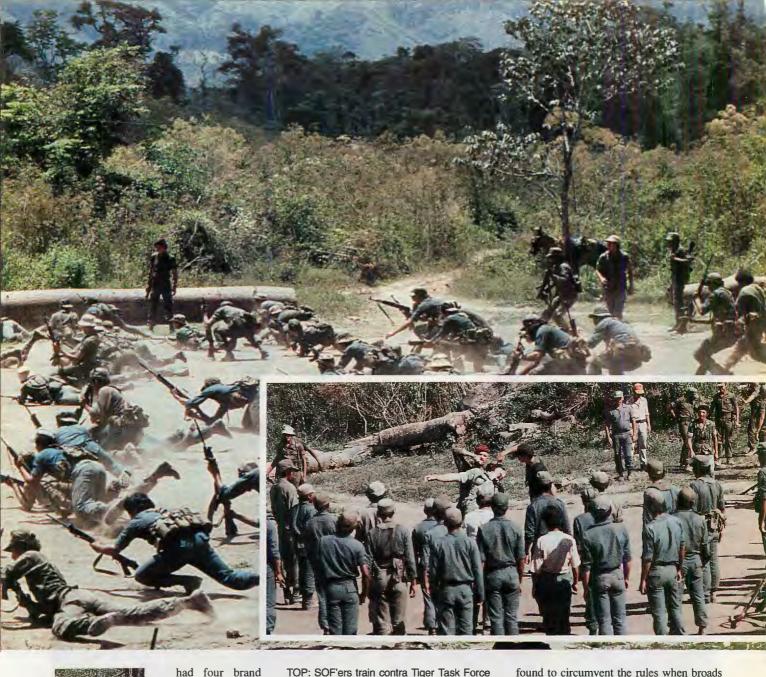
Swedish Ks Bermudez had finally given us, it looked as though they'd do the trick. All had pitted bores, but in a squirt gun, it doesn't make much difference —at least we finally had something.

The rest of the week was pretty smooth. We had all settled into our routines, putting in close to 12 hours a day, when Bermudez decided to drop in. There with some of his

staff, he said he wanted to drive us off to see one of the camps closer to the border. Someone from his staff saw our obsolescent Swedish Ks and suggested we be issued UZIs. Good idea, amigo! Sure enough, in 15 minutes we

Rocket casing from one of 430 rockets fired into contra camp. Photo: Robert K. Brown







Our "security" was little bigger than his AK. Photo: Topaz

alcohol in this area. But with our answer in the affirmative, he took us to Yamales, a small town about a mile from the Nicaraguan border. We pulled up to a general store, a place right out of "The Wild Bunch." Horses were tied to hitching rails, and armed cowboys looked ready to rob a bank.

Belgian

ammo

UZIs, complete

pouches. At the

new camp, Col.

wanted to know if

we would like

some cold beers.

This was a sur-

prise, as the Hon-

durans had sup-

posedly banned

Bermudez

new

with

After five or six cold cervezas were downed no one was feeling any pain, TOP: SOF'ers train contra Tiger Task Force troops in small unit tactics. Photo: Robert K. Brown INSET: Claflin demonstrates how to take out

a sentry on Benson. Photo: Robert K. Brown including Bermudez, who felt like telling a

story. "You know," he said, "the Sandinistas have spent a lot of time and money trying to find out what my battle plan is. They try to buy off my staff, infiltrate spies into my command, and still they cannot figure out my battle plan. You know why? Because I don't have one."

We all looked at each other. The man wasn't joking. But since he was the ''jefe," we decided not to push the matter. Anyhow, our job was to train the troops — nothing else. It started getting dark; time to head back to camp. When we returned, there was quite a party going on. A band was playing, with the boys dancing up a storm. The place was wild. As with troops in any time or place, ways will be found to circumvent the rules when broads and booze are prohibited.

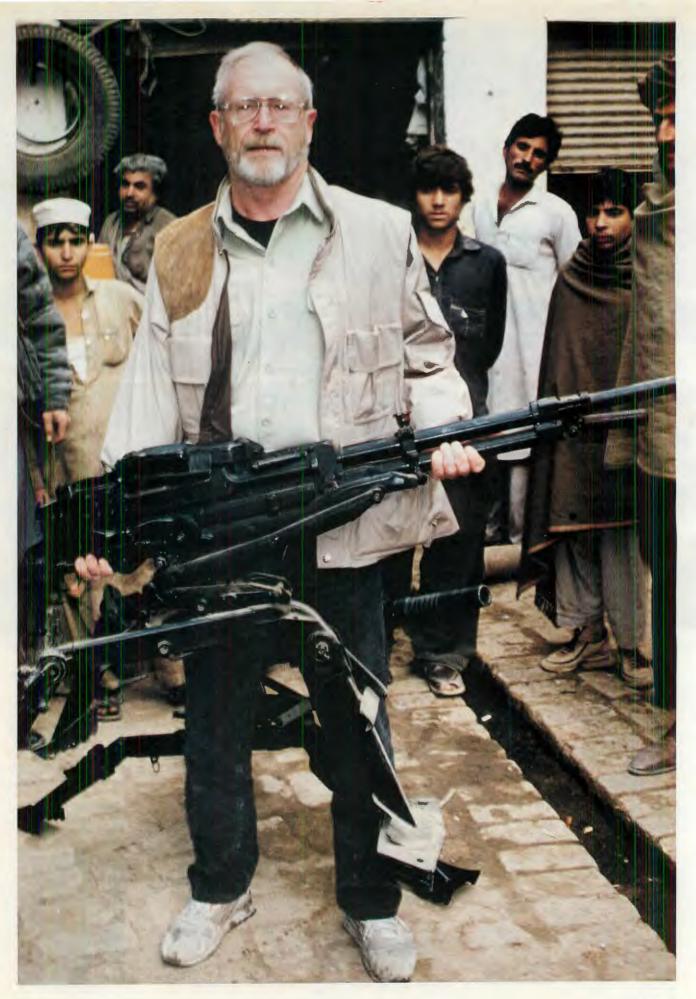
Pecos Bill came wandering in about midnight, nearly drunk on his ass. We told him we were sitting this one out, at which point he said, "Well, shit," stepped outside, and let rip a whole magazine from his M16. We all grabbed our weapons, ready to drill ol Pecos if he didn't start shaping

up. Luckily for him, he wandered off and didn't come back that night. For the next two hours, we listened to automatic weapons being fired around the camp (a helluva waste

Continued on page 106

"Pecos Bill" served as our liaison with Colonel Bermudez. Photo: Topaz





SOF TECH SCOOPS

Exclusive Weapons Coups from Around the Globe

No other publication can match SOF's unparalleled record of intelligence coups in the field of military small arms. We have outfoxed the KGB, scooped the CIA and beaten every defense journal to the punch on so many occasions that without acknowledgement they have all come to rely upon SOF as a major source of technical intelligence. If the CIA and KGB have nothing else in common, it is the fact that tech intel personnel from each agency read SOF each and every month. And if this sounds like we're blowing our own horn, then so be it.

My first caper on the dark side of these intrigues involved our search for the elusive Soviet AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher in September 1982. SOF had been tracking the *Plamya* (flame), as it is called by Soviet troops, for almost 18 months previously. Our team in Pakistan in 1980 had found the AKS-74 rifle and its 5.45x39mm cartridges, but not the AGS-17. As the months and trips to Afghanistan continued, the AGS-17 continued to elude us. In early 1981 we obtained the first 30mm round for the AGS-17. In February of 1982, SOF staffer Jim Coyne obtained a picture of the AGS-17.

Finally, in September of 1982 Coyne and I found ourselves in a jeep parked outside the shop of gun dealer Hakim Gaz in the village of Darra Adam Khel, weapons mecca of mid-Asia — 40 klicks from Peshawar and well within the forbidding Tribal Lands on the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Here, *pukhtunwali* (tribal law) prevails once you step off the road. At that time closed to foreigners for

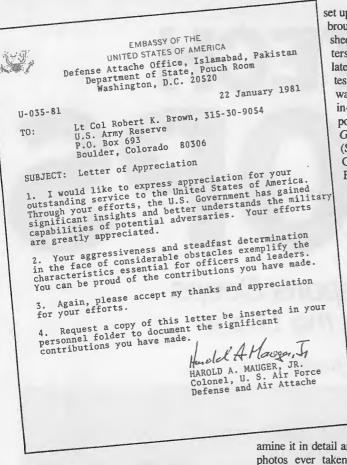
Only a minor scoop. First picture of tripod of Russian lightweight 12.7mm heavy machine gun taken in Darra in December 1988. Photo: Jack Thompson by Peter G. Kokalis



more than a year because of a large drug bust at the local heroin factory, Darra Adam Khel overpowered all the senses and my memories of this small village with its narrow, congested main street are still vivid.

The ear was attacked most brutally with incessant gunfire, as customers of the ubiquitous small gun shops stepped out into the street and test-fired weapons they were interested in, aiming directly into the burning sun above. The gunfire was interspersed with the almost constant honking of horns as vehicles of all descriptions swerved in and out on direct collision courses with sheep, people, cattle, vendor's stands and trucks painted in the most garish style imaginable. First photo published of French antitank Milan missile somewhere in Afghanistan. Brown carries Soviet Dragunov sniper rifle. He's on the left, by the way.

The sense of taste was overloaded and finally dulled by raw onions, harsh cigarettes, half-ripe tomatoes, Coca-Cola, heavily spiced lamb kebab and mint tea. The smell promoted turbulence in the gut — the odor of human and animal wastes, vegetables, fruits, spices, hashish, sweat, the gasoline engine's poison vapors, the primitive gunsmith's hearth and above all the acrid smell of gunpowder. This melange assailed the eye as well, reinforcing the frenzied messages being sent without interruption to my brain.



Letter of appreciation Brown received from U.S. Defense attache after delivering 5,000 rounds of AK-74 ammo (see page 79).

Twice before we had been wedged into the back of a mujahideen jeep and smuggled past the Pakistan army checkpoint. On each of these two previous trips we were told the AGS-17 was still not available, that we should return in a few days and *Inshallah* (God willing) it would be there. Due to our schedule, this was to be our last attempt.

I held little hope for success. Hakim Gaz's glassy-eyed vagueness and lack of enthusiasm kindled little expectation that we would ever lay eyes on an AGS-17, let alone fire one. Eventually we were invited inside the gun dealer's shop, where we sat for a half hour sipping Coca-Cola until a man appeared, silhouetted in the doorway, struggling to bring an AGS-17 inside.

Its presumed part-owner followed and we were immediately told that we could not fire the weapon until we returned with the cash to purchase it — \$45,000. The corpulent, red-faced, orange-haired owner left and Hakim Gaz, who had said nothing during this interval, asked me how many rounds I wished to fire through the AGS-17. I told him 40, a not inconsiderable number as they were \$20 per round.

That settled, we piled into the jeep and followed Gaz to a small rural village several miles deeper into the tribal area. It was nestled against low-lying hills and steep bedrock escarpments that would prove to be our targets. The AGS-17 was set up by a gunsmith Gaz had brought with him facing the sheer cliffs about 400 meters away. Forty rounds later we had completed the test and evaluation which was to become the first in-depth open source report on the Avtomaticeski Granatomojot Stankovi (See "Raiders of the Lost Grenade Launcher," February '83).

The trip of September 1982 was to result in three additional intelligence scoops for SOF. While examining material in a mujahideen arms depot in Peshawar, I encountered an RPG-18, essentially a Soviet copy of the U.S. M72 LAW, about which little was known at the time. Hidden behind a pile of rotting .303 British cartridges and WWII-vintage No. 36 Mills grenades, we were able to ex-

amine it in detail and publish the first clear photos ever taken of this light antitank weapon in our report (see "USSR's Great Leap Backward," February '83).

While SOF had uncovered the AKS-74 rifle and its caliber 5.45x39mm ammunition (around which much confusion and wild speculation had reigned) in Pakistan in 1980 (see sidebar), it was not until September 1982 that we were presented with an opportunity to perform the first detailed test and evaluation of this weapon ever conducted outside of Mother Russia.

Once again I found myself stuffed into the red jeep, this time on the road to a mujahideen training camp near the Afghanistan border. Three mujahideen who rode with us were armed with a curious mixture of weaponry: a Tokarev pistol (the clandestine PRC variant marked "M20"), a rare DWM-marked M1906 Commercial Luger (in caliber .30 Luger), an HK91 rifle (the U.S. import version) and the AKS-74 rifle I had come to examine and test-fire.

We were met at the camp's entrance by guards carrying Egyptian-made AKMs and a P14 bolt-action Enfield (caliber .303 British). A long row of open-sided tents extended the length of the camp's firing range. As I raced to the table that had been set up for me, clutching the AKS-74, I was introduced to Mohammed Kareem, the mujahideen camp commander and a former brigadier in the Afghan army. His magnificent beard and ferocious appearance were enough to qualify him for the cover of SOF. Although Mohammed Kareem proved to be an excellent and cooperative model for our photos, I clearly remember that he was never able to master the AKS-74's trigger

and could not fire anything shorter than a three-round burst. He and I alternated firing the AKS-74 until sundown. By that time we had expended close to 2,000 rounds — without a stoppage and with another SOF exclusive in hand, including a report on the until then unknown dark-brown ABS plastic AK-74 magazine (see "SOF Exclusive: Soviet AKS-74," May '83).

SOF's exclusive T&E of the RPK-74 was another product of this excursion to mid-Asia. Our test and evaluation of the RPK-74, once again conducted at Darra Adam Khel, involved no less than three test sites, the first two of which require some description. Traveling, as ever, in the red jeep, Jim Coyne and I stopped again at the Pakistan army checkpoint and this time picked up an old man I assumed to be a vagrant. A hundred meters past the checkpoint the jeep halted, the old man was handed a 100-rupee note and he departed. Momentarily, I assumed he was a beggar. But I had just been witness to baksheesh (bribery). The decrepit, disheveled-looking graybeard was a Pakistani political officer.

Once again, we parked outside the shop

SOF 1, CIA 0 — THE BEGINNING

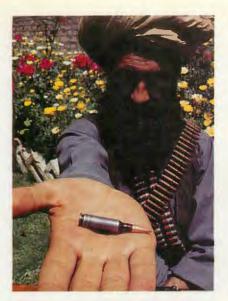
SOF's AKS-74 Project originated during a meeting in October 1979 between myself and an international arms dealer. In the course of the conversation the arms dealer stated he would pay \$10,000 for one of the new Soviet assault rifles, though there was more curiosity about the round itself. Rumor control theorized that the ammo could include a new flechette, an armor-piercing round, a hollowpoint and a tracer round. But where could SOF get rounds or the rifle?

A good question, as no Western Intelligence agency — including the CIA — had been able to procure an AKS-74 or the round, even though the weapon had been issued to elite Soviet units since 1975.

We speculated that Afghanistan might be the place, due to a growing number of Soviet advisers. But if we obtained one, how could we get it out of Pakistan? The arms dealer replied cryptically, "You get one and I'll send a man to Pakistan who will bring it out and into the U.S." He didn't elaborate. Trade secret, we presumed.

Late in October, Managing Editor Bob Poos, while goose hunting with Galen Geer, discussed the feasibility of sending Geer, who's always looking for a war to cover, to Afghanistan on a dual mission — assess the Afghan war and obtain Soviet equipment. Preferably before the CIA! When we read reports of Soviet airborne units operating in Afghanistan after the 27 December 1979 invasion, our hopes rose. Undoubtedly the Afghan rebels would zap some Soviet paratroopers — and capture AKS-74s and ammo. Off Geer went to Afghanistan.

- R.K. Brown



SOF's Galen Geer found and delivered to the U.S. first AK-74 rounds, scooping all Western Intelligence agencies. Photo: Galen Geer

of gun dealer Hakim Gaz. Once again he had the goods. The RPK-74 was wellworn. It had seen much fighting, but was more than serviceable.

Led by Gaz's brother, we tramped down the street, carrying the RPK-74 and several thousand rounds of ammunition to a vacant lot in the very center of town. I began blazing away at a bedrock outcropping about 200 meters downrange from the rock berm I had rested the bipod on. Apparently the continuous, sustained bursts of fire were too much for even Darra's jaded ears and soon every street urchin in the village was in audience. Between each burst the children scrambled over the berm and raced out in front of the muzzle to retrieve the ejected empty cases. Thirty minutes of this was too much and we decided to move.

We set up again in a meadow on the other side of the village, to the rear of the buildings. Firing into a hill, I suddenly noticed an Afghan hat rising over the crest, directly above the front sight. A face appeared. It was attached to the body of a villager who sauntered into my line of fire, pulling up his pants, as he had just finished relieving himself behind the hill. Somewhat disconcerted, I passed the weapon to Coyne. As he fired, cattle began to migrate across the meadow into the firing zone.

We packed up and relocated once more — this time well outside Darra in a dry wash, where I was able to complete my test and evaluation without further disturbance (see "SOF Tests USSR's RPK-74," September '83).

During this same time frame I was the lucky recipient of two interesting pieces of Soviet militaria via contacts in South Africa. The first was a type of Soviet soft body armor previously unknown (see "Bad News For Boris," January '83). Most amazing were the ballistic panels of this "flak jacket," which consisted of nothing more than plastic bags filled with partially ginned cotton wadding. Removed from a Soviet army adviser taken prisoner during the Protea raid in Angola, this vest might have stopped almost spent fragments from an HE shell, but little else. The most amusing aspect of this affair was the fact that I paid only \$75 for the vest, but was able to sell it, after we conducted our examination of it, to a U.S. intelligence agency for considerably more than I had invested.

Even more fascinating was the inert (explosive filler and fuze removed) specimen of a Soviet M75 hand grenade that was sent to me. Substantial quantities had turned up in Angola and it appeared to be an exact duplicate of the Austrian Type HdGt 73 made by ARGES (Armaturen-Gesellschaft GmbH), only with Cyrillic markings. Using 2,600 steel pellets set in a plastic matrix covered with a sprayed thermoplastic synthetic, waffle-pattern outer skin, it is an example of the current trend to combine offensive and defensive requirements into a single grenade (see "USSR's M75 Grenade," April '84).

After our article appeared, I was contacted by ARGES who offered to purchase the grenade for a large sum. Expressing



SOF'er Jim Coyne brought out the first Russian PMF-1 antipersonnel mine in 1981. Photo: Jim Coyne

outrage at this blatant pirating of their design, they emphasized their desire to examine the unauthorized copy in greater detail. Five years later I learned that their self-righteous indignation was no more than a smoke screen, when I was informed by South African technical intelligence personnel that, while both the PETN explosive filler and Bouchon-type igniter system were of Bulgarian origin, the body itself was, in fact, manufactured by ARGES through the subterfuge of merely changing the two molded identification markings on the surface of the outer skin (see "Guns of Ovamboland," February '89). Pre-dating such deceit by more than 300 years, La Rochefoucauld commented in 1665 that, "Hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue."

The Soviets fielded just about every piece of hardware in their arsenal during their years in Afghanistan and SOF staffers scooped it up as fast as Ivan laid it down. The so-called "butterfly mine," also sometimes know as the "green parrot" to the mujahideen, an air-delivered small plastic antipersonnel mine with a liquid explosive, was first exposed to SOF readers in the April 1981 issue. The PMF-1, sown principally by Mi-8 helicopters, with each aircraft usually carrying two 144-mine scattering units, was responsible for the maiming of many thousands of innocent civilians.

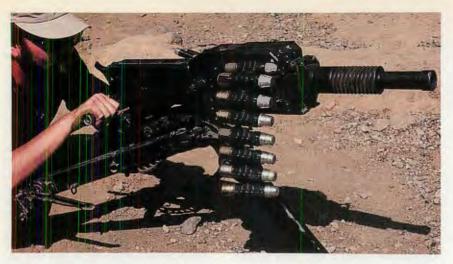
In October 1983, SOF Editor/Publisher Robert K. Brown was presented with Soviet body armor liberated by Afghan freedom fighters from a high-ranking Soviet officer who had no further need of it — or anything else for that matter. It featured a Kevlar-type (aramid) ballistic cloth combined with titanium plates. SOF conducted extensive tests on this vest and published its exclusive report in the May 1984 issue. The vest offered protection against little more than 9mm bullets fired from handguns and exhibited pathetic ergonomics.

As a consequence of his frequent trips to Afghanistan, Soviet military authority David C. Isby has provided SOF with numerous intelligence coups. One of his most interesting was an exclusive test report on the Soviet AKR (see "AKR," July '84). Dubbed the "Krinkov," it is a short-barreled version of the AKS-74 rifle. Only 19 inches in length with the buttstock folded, its most distinctive feature is a cylindrical muzzle device which incorporates a bell-shaped flash hider and an expansion chamber to reduce the increased port pressure caused by relocation of the gas block close to the chamber. Asking price in Darra was a mere \$16,000, so Isby traveled to the Khyber Pass where he located a test specimen for analysis without charge.

Other exclusive tech intel reports brought out of Afghanistan by Isby for SOF have included the OG-7 HEAT grenade for the RPG-7, RPO-50 flame rocket launcher,

Over the years, SOF's David Isby provided numerous intel reports including one on the AKM-mounted BG-15 40mm grenade launcher pictured below. Photo: David Isby





Jim Coyne, above, and Kokalis were first journalists to test fire Soviet AGS-17. Photo: Peter G. Kokalis

Vasilek 82mm self-propelled mortar and a new filter canister for the ShM gas mask (see "Inside Ivan's Armory," August '83); a sound suppressor for the AKM (see "SOF Silencer Scoop," August '84); MON-50 Soviet claymore-type mine, rocket-propelled RPG-16 HEAT grenade; flechette ammunition for the 30mm AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher (see "SOF Counts Coups in Afghanistan," October '84); and the AKM-mounted BG-15 40mm grenade launcher (see "Soviet BG-15," July '85).

In 1986 we were invited to the People's Republic of China to test and evaluate the entire spectrum of their military small arms arsenal. The tests were to be conducted at the Small Weapons Research Institute of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) north of Beijing — a weapons facility previously off limits to foreign devils. The most puzzling question was why SOF? Why not any number of prestigious international defense journals? Prior to our trip a wide array of both sinister and bizarre explanations were formulated by our staff and

BELOW: One of SOF's biggest coups was its exclusive invitation to visit the PLA Small Weapons Research Institute near Beijing to test their latest weapons. several foreign affairs experts we consulted.

Upon our arrival we discovered the answer to be far more mundane, albeit flattering. After reviewing every weaponsoriented publication from international military trade magazines to the popular gun press, the Chinese had determined that exposure in SOF would give their small arms inventory the largest and most credible dissemination among procurement officials and weapons authorities throughout the world. In addition, they wanted me to present a seminar to their engineering staff at the Small Weapons Research Institute.

As friendly as they were, we remained cautious and while in our rooms at the Beijing Hotel communicated via note pads or out on the street in front of the hotel amidst the traffic noise. This proved to be a wise precaution, as I eventually discovered what appeared to be a bug behind the duct grate high up on the wall of my room. Nevertheless, between elaborate two-hour lunches and highly ritualized banquets that included ink fish, sea slugs, ox tripe, chicken feet, fungus, jellyfish, fish bladders, shark fin soup, 1,000-year-old eggs and duck feet, all enhanced with ornately carved garnishes and washed down with unending toasts of Moutai (which to me tasted like Zippo lighter fluid), we test-fired and examined in great detail an amazing assortment of weapons.

All of this resulted in an eight-part series that included exclusive reports on the PRC Type 81 rifle and SAW (see "Guns Behind the Great Wall," September '87), the Type 77 caliber 12.7x108mm heavy machine



ABOVE: SOF has scored weapon scoops throughout the world. Kokalis was the first to fire and evaluate the Spanish CETME MG82. Photo: Peter G. Kokalis

BELOW: ComBloc ordnance out of El Salvador also added to SOF scoops. Below is first photo of 7.62x62.8mm low-signature assassination cartridge.





"HOW NOT TO MAKE \$1,500!"

After turning over the AK-74 rounds to representatives of a certain government agency (not the CIA), we discussed what kind of deals we could make for the future. They gave me a list of Russian equipment they wanted and a list of prices they would pay for each item. A container of nerve gas, for example, would bring \$250,000; a container of incapacitating gas, \$125,000; an AGS-17 grenade launcher, \$65,000, and so on.

Running around Pakistan with pockets full of money did not seem like a good idea, so I asked if they would pay me, in cash or gold, for each item as I turned it in. This way, I could pay for something from the list with money received from a previous sale, leaving me with little to carry around. Still, I anticipated the Afghans would demand sizable sums of money for any items purchased from them.

They agreed, then instructed me to check in with the Defense Attache's Office (DAO) in the American Embassy to let them know I had arrived. They instructed me to have no dealings with the State Department, as State had tried to take credit for obtaining the NBC filter that Galen Geer had brought out of Afghanistan. No problem, or so I thought at the time. Checking in at DAO, a young rincompoop lieutenant colonel began huffing, "I'll have to contact the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency) first." And to hell with you, too. "Whatever," I replied. It was time to head back to the local Holiday Inn.

Lieutenant Colonel Nincompoop showed up the next moming to officially tell me, in an officially staccato voice, that, "We will not pay you in cash, and any payment we do make will have to be in the United States. Also, you should not go into Afghanistan, as neither the American ambassador in Afghanistan nor in Pakistan will be able to help you."

I asked the good Lt. Col. Nincompoop what the security was like on the road between Peshawar (where the SOF team was based), and Islamabad, where I had flown in. "The road is secure. There are no checkpoints, no roadblocks, no problems." (I later found that English is the second language of Pakistan. Everybody, including Lt. Col. Nincompoop, says "no problem" and "I understand." The translation for these is invariably, "There is a problem, but I don't understand.")

I flew back to Peshawar where the seven-man SOF team was training Afghans and looking for goodies from the agency list. The agency had offered to pay a dollar a round for an additional 10,000 rounds of AK-74 ammo. But days turned into weeks, and we werent finding zip. A couple of days before it came time to say

gun (see "Guns Behind the Great Wall Part 2," October '87), and the 7.62x25mm subsonic cartridge (see "Guns Behind the Great Wall Part 3," November '87).

During interludes between our frenzied test schedule, Bob Brown jogged on the Great Wall and I presented my seminar. At one point in my presentation I criticized the practice of chrome-plating bayonet blades bye-bye, however, our luck began to change.

John Donovan, who had been teaching the muj how to fuse and place land mines, and Jim Pate, our ordnance expert, were able to buy 5,000 rounds of AK-74 ammo for 70 cents a round in Darra. They successfully smuggled the ammo past Pakistani army checkpoints into our hotel in Peshawar, then took off for the States.

Dr. John Peters and I returned after being temporarily "detained" for trying to get into an off-limits refugee camp to find the 5,000 rounds packed into knapsacks, lying on the bed.

Peters and I were scheduled to leave soon, so instead of driving the three-anda-half hours back to Islamabad, we decided to unload our goodies on the U.S. Consulate in Peshawar, even though we had been instructed otherwise. I mean, we were supposed to be on the same side, right?

I called the consulate, where we had earlier been given the standard dog and pony show briefing, and said we had some items to deliver. No problem. Now it was James Bond time. Taxis were switched, and we constantly checked for a tail.

Our anxiety roller-coastered as the driver "I understand" and "no problemed" us past every army post and police station in Peshawar on our way there. I had no idea how many years in a Pakistani slammer carrying 5,000 rounds would merit, and did not particularly wish to find out.

After finally getting the rounds to the consulate, we breathed a sigh of relief and returned to the hotel. Mission accomplished — or so we thought. At 0730 the next morning, the phone rang.

"Mr. Brown?"

"Yes."

"This is the consulate. I have been informed by my superiors in Islamabad that we cannot accept the goods you delivered. You will have to come and pick them up."

I was very tempted to tell him to take the 5,000 rounds and insert them into the body orifice of his choice, but if he did that, we'd be kissing off \$3,500. Ah, what the hell, I thought...let's taxi it to the U.S. Embassy.

So we hired some Abdul with an old Mercedes and headed out. The anxiety level started creeping up again as our driver 1) had to check his oil, 2) get something to eat, 3) get gas, and 4) find something to drink. On top of this, we had been informed that all taxi drivers were Pakistani police informants. So what do I do if our friend Abdul 5) "has to make a phone call?" Cold cock him or just go quietly to jail?

as an undesirable increase in position disclosure. One of the institute's engineers huffily replied that this was done to instill fear in the enemy. Waiting until the end of my presentation to respond, I offered a toast expressing my desire that all of our common enemies be equipped with shining bayonets. In light of the subsequent massacre in Tiananmen Square, I can only hope No phone call was made, however, and we were soon on the road to Islamabad. I relaxed back into the cracked leather seat, until...

"Driver, what's that up ahead there about 200 meters?" I queried.

"Ah, sahib, nothing to worry about, is only army roadblock checking for guns and drugs to Islamabad."

I came out of my seat like a shot. Guns and drugs to Islamabad my ass! It's Brown and Peters to the slammer, and Lt. Col. Nincompoop had said "No problems." I was going to strangle the little son-of-abitch when I got to the embassy. I was getting ideas...boiling oil, the rack, bamboo splinters, disembowelment...maybe even make him listen to SOF Technical Editor Kokalis evaluate the merits of the Thompson and the Sten for a whole day. Ouch!

Over the next three hours, there were five, maybe six more checkpoints like the first one. "Abdul, what is..." I would ask, only to hear, "Oh, no problem, is only being checkpoint for..." My anxiety level was now on white-hot rage. I wouldn't have the patience to torture poor Lt. Col. Nincompoop. I was going to fire 5,000 rounds of 5.45 up his ass in one big glorious burst.

The last roadblock came into view. "And THIS one, driver?" I asked, smoke wafting slowly from my ears. "Ah, to check driver's papers and license. I have neither. No problem." Ah, well, maybe we can con the authorities to send Abdul to jail with us, too. That would be some consolation, anyway.

Strangely, we made it through all the checkpoints. How? I don't know. Maybe Allah does. Maybe the guards just thought gringos in a Mercedes shouldn't be screwed with. At any rate, after getting lost on his way, Abdul finally pulled up at the embassy.

Fortunately, the good Lt. Col. Nincompoop was not there. So the delicately colored Persian rugs would not have to be cleaned of blood stains, and I would not end up in jail, after all.

Colonel Harold Mauger, Defense and Air Attache, greeted us, calmed me down, had the ammo counted, gave me a receipt and promised a letter of appreciation (see page 76). Doc Peters just looked on and smiled. He hadn't cracked a single expletive during the entire trip over. A cooler dude than he I know not. Maybe he had taken some weird Pakistani pills.

So the mission was accomplished. The ammo was delivered and SOF was \$1,500 richer. Was it worth it? Not in your wildest dreams, sahib!

- R.K. Brown

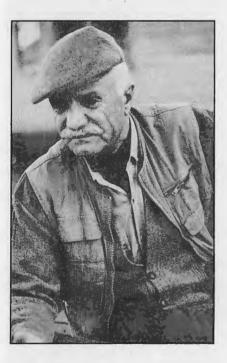
that the PRC continues to equip its troops with chrome-plated bayonets.

After our trip to mainland China, officials of Poly Technologies, Inc. proposed that SOF lead tour groups to the PRC to fire weapons ranging from the Kalashnikov to 14.5mm HMGs and RPG-7s at a range

Continued on page 131

FROM AFGHANISTAN, WITH LOVE

General Rahmatullah Safi Sends Thanks to SOF





National Islamic Front of Afghanistan Soldier of Fortune may not look like a unique magazine, but it is. Other magazines may have more readers, be more useful or more beneficial to their readers. What makes Soldier of Fortune unique is not paper and ink, but goals and values. While other magazines are interested in making money, I have seen first-hand Soldier of Fortune's investment in freedom.

The story began after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. There was a national uprising — everyone was fighting — but little organization. Lack of discipline, training, weapons and tactical understanding resulted in high losses.

I thought that the best way to reduce our losses (and increase the enemy's) was if the Soviets were planning for a 10-year war, we should be ready for a 15-year war. We had to improve the quality of our training — quality more than quantity. I, as a mujahideen commander, asked Pir Gailani, the leader of my party, to establish a training camp. Before this camp was established, we had thousands of mujahideen in camps, out of action but not receiving useful training. They were in camps because they could not stay in Afghanistan year-round, or because of weather, or because they needed resupply. I wanted to train them when they were out of Afghanistan.

The training was difficult. We lacked resources and equipment. Even subjects such as commando and guerrilla tactics, special demolitions, and close-quarter battle had to be treated as theoretical subjects, or could only be practiced with great difficulty.

The first sign of improvement came when mujahideen commander Wakil Ackbarzai, head of our refugee department, brought an American named Jim Graves, of *Soldier of Fortune*, to inspect the training camp and discuss our needs, not only for training and support but also for modern communications (at the time, we mainly used runners or mounted couriers) and minefield clearing equipment.

After this, I was invited by the Washington-based Committee For a Free Afghanistan to visit the United States. They, like the people from *Soldier of Fortune*, had three major tasks: first, to make the American public aware of the situation in Afghanistan — building public opinion; second, to find humanitarian aid for Afghans; third, to make the United States government pay attention to the Afghan cause. During that trip, I was asked to visit *Soldier of Fortune* in Boulder, Colorado. I talked about the war in Afghanistan. *Soldier of Fortune* then provided me with small numbers of mine detectors, radios, binoculars, and cash for training equipment. This was at a time when the idea of military aid for Afghans could only be whispered in Washington. These gifts from *Soldier of Fortune* were the first mine detectors to reach the Afghans.

The second time I came to the United States, the political situation was different. In the government there were basically three teams working for Afghanistan. In the White House, there was Dana Rohrabacher and his friends to push the President; Senator Gordon Humphrey pushed the political side and Congressman Charlie Wilson pushed the military side with his right-hand man Charlie Schnabel in the field.

But I still needed the help of my friends, such as *Soldier of Fortune* and the Committee For A Free Afghanistan. *Soldier of Fortune* has been continuously helping the success of our jihad. It is not only me, but many commanders, and many parties, that have been helped. *Soldier of Fortune's* people inside Afghanistan sent back reports that helped push the government to help.

Finally, there has been unimaginable and unbelievable success: the collapse of the Soviet empire. While its fruits are seen in eastern Europe, it began in Afghanistan. While their role was perhaps small, *Soldier of Fortune* played a part. I respect their fight against communism, their understanding of the difference between right and wrong, and that they never lose hope (unlike some others). *Soldier of Fortune* has always believed that, at the end of the day, right will win, wrong will lose, and it is worth it to sacrifice for freedom. If you believe in freedom and democracy you will, sooner or later, win. That is *Soldier of Fortune's* goal and belief.

Soldier of Fortune has showed itself to be unique, throughout the war in Afghanistan, by being willing to give money and resources to help the Afghans as well as paying money to send many fine writers and photographers to report on the situation. For that reason I — and my fellow mujahideen — will forever be grateful. \Re

IN MEMORIAM CRAIGNUNN 1947-1989

Farewell to a Brother in Arms

by Jim Graves

A stranger scanning the crowd of 200 to 300 mourners outside the funeral home would have had some difficulty figuring out what sort of person could have touched the lives of so many different people.

Side by side, a hard-bitten lot of journalists, old soldiers turned mercenaries, bikers, exotic dancers, policemen and professional football players drifted to and fro among the yuppies, runners, accountants, lawyers, dentists, doctors, artists and musicians — one and all fighting back tears.

They had gathered for Craig Nunn, Soldier of Fortune's art director since 1979, killed in a motorcycle accident in September 1989.

Depending on who they were and their association with him, people remembered Craig as a talented professional artist and the office prankster, a proud Special Forces veteran and parachutist, a jovial hard-drinking biker buddy who subscribed to a Christian biker magazine, a fanatical athlete, a lover of classical music, a railroad modeler, a cinema buff and an exuberant sports fan (Iowa Hawkeyes and Denver Broncos).

Nunn the Hun (he came from German stock around Amana, Iowa, and admired their uniforms) stories number in the thousands among SOF's oldtimers.

In his art director mode, Craig would plug in a headset, put some Mozart, Bach or Wagner's "Flight of the Valkyries" on his stereo, hang his "Do Not Enter On Pain Of Death" sign on his door closing out the world while

creating striking layouts from sometimes marginal material delivered to him more often than not at the last minute. As managing editor, I often held pages open until the last possible moment, knowing Craig would get us back on schedule. Under deadline pressure, Craig's intensity and concentration were forces not to be taken lightly.

Once deadlines were past, Craig sought out entertainment, physical exercise, fun and targets for mischief with the same

intensity.

Craig's interests were diverse, and he had a knack for bringing together people who under normal circumstances would probably not even nod to each other when passing on the street.

Prior to coming to work at SOF, I never spent much time around characters like Mouse, Big Pete and Little Pete, Byron the Biker and Stephen the Heathen. Thanks to Craig, I've pounded down enough beers with the bikers in bars and at parties to discover that, while their world's not mine,



they come in good and bad, just like all other people.

During his fitness crazes, Craig hounded friends and staff to get involved in exercise and sports.

He was SOF's instigator, prime designer, builder and strongest competitor in Boulder's Kinetic Conveyance race. Each Spring the human-powered vehicles are raced more than 4 miles over hills, through mud flats and across a lake in a contest known for outrageous costumes and general tomfoolery. His last vehicle, officially the Mekong Delta Yacht Club entry, complete with guns on the prow won raves for design but broke up in the water and sank.

I will never forget Craig's Wolfen Brigade. A serious cross-country skier, he fired up a group of impressionable staffers on winter sports, hiking and camping. Hours and hours were devoted by Craig and his gang to spelling out requirements for membership (x-miles cross country skiing, x-miles on snow shoes, etc), planning

exercises into Colorado's mountains, and in design of uniforms, patches and certificates.

SOF's annual New Year's weekend trip to Steamboat Springs doubled as the coming out operation for the Wolfen. The -20 degree temperature, lowered to -brrrrr by a stiff wind, had the rest us off the slopes and tucked inside the lodge. The Wolfen suited up (white smocks of Craig's design remarkably similar to some worn by German alpine troops in WWII), strapped on their snow shoes, plunged outside, marched around the house twice and were led back in by Craig for beer, chips and Elvis movies. He took endless and unmerciful kidding on that one, but we never got more than a sheepish grin for our efforts.

Craig was always ready to stand in the door and picked up Israeli, Guatemalan, Nationalist Chinese and Salvadoran wings to go with his Army airborne set. Early in the 1980s Craig organized a ground school and novice jump for a bunch of SOF's friends — princi-

pally the staff from our local watering hole, bikers and ROTC jocks from the University of Colorado — to give them a little taste of fear and adventure. With some difficulty, a DZ was arranged in the rolling farm country east of Boulder. Driving from the airport toward the DZ marked on my local map I saw a chute being blown rapidly off the DZ and right into a subdivision.

I pursued the chute until it dropped out of

Continued on page 110

DANGEROUS LIAISONS

Text & Photos by James Renner

66THE warning came late at night — we must leave immediately, we were told. According to the mujahideen's intelligence sources, the Soviets knew we were there — Soviet troops would be landed on the surrounding mountains in the morning."

It was summer 1986 and journalist Julian Gearing and a colleague had been in the Kheilab Valley, Takhar, for 10 days, interviewing Commander Massoud.

"We grabbed our cameras, bundled our gear into a waiting jeep, and set off in the dark. Sure enough, at six in the morning, the jets came in. We could see the helicopters circling. Although we were out of the main area of attack, a Soviet MiG came in and dropped two bombs. Bomb fragments landed within feet of where we dived for cover. We fled the area."

Today, four years later, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is just a memory. But, as the recent death of a French doctor graphically illustrates, the dangers for Westerners venturing into this strifetorn country remain all too real.

Afghanistan shot to the West's attention at Christmas 1979 when Soviet troops crossed the Amu Darya River in an attempt to secure a bright communist future for the country. Ten years later the results are staggering. Over a million Afghans are estimated to have been killed, untold numbers injured, and five million forced to become refugees — a third of the population. Yet, partly because of the difficulties involved, the full story has never been told. The Western media backed away from the conflict.

For the relatively small hard core of mostly freelance journalists, photographers and cameramen who did make the effort, taking risks was part of the game. With the heavy restrictions placed on covering the Soviet aspects of the war, most were forced to trek clandestinely for hundreds of miles over the mountains with the mujahideen to get a story. Faced with the threat of attack by the Soviet and Afghan armies, the complexities of the ethnic, tribal and political grouping of the guerrillas, and often operating in harsh terrain, reporting was a real test.

As Peter Schlueter, photographer for the *Arizona Republic*, learned the hard way, death can be a hair's breadth away. In 1985, while traveling with Charles Thornton, a journalist working for the paper, the men were caught in a Soviet ambush.

"We were riding along, traveling south, when off to the west came a volley of fire," recalled Schlueter. "I dove off while the truck was still moving, crawled about 15 yards on my belly and turned back to look at the truck. Nobody was there. I was all alone and could see a couple of people running. All of a sudden it started raining explosive devices around us. They landed around the truck, near to me, ahead of mc." Amidst the confusion, Schlueter managed to crawl out of the area and eventually flee to Pakistan. Thornton didn't make it.

There is no doubt Thornton had been killed. Yet the United States State Department refused to comment. Their excuse: as no body was found there was no evidence that the incident took place. Official sources indicated that even if the body had been received it was unlikely that a diplonatic protest to Moscow would have been made. The State Department, as a matter of policy, wished to discourage Americans from entering Afghanistan. They wanted to avoid responsibility for any American casualties.

Orders To Get Westerners

Westerners were clearly targets. During intensified Soviet bombing and ground offensives directed against Afghan villages in 1984, it was obvious that the Soviet forces were out to hammer the mujahideen and their civilian bases of support. But they also had orders to get Westerners.

If there was any doubt it was dispelled at a press conference in Pakistan in 1984. Vitaly Smirnov, then the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, made the Soviet view stridently clear: any journalist caught illegally in Afghanistan would be eliminated. Westerners were a legitimate target.

Moscow and Kabul's line was simple. Any Westerner caught in Afghanistan was a spy or a mercenary. Moscow desperately needed proof to back up their fiction that Afghanistan was fighting a war against "Western imperialist aggression." Westerners could be used in their propaganda war if captured alive — dead, they served the same purpose.

Two years after the death of Thornton, more Americans, this time a film crew, Lee Shapiro and Jim Lindelof, were reported killed in Paghman, northwest of Kabul, when traveling with a mujahideen group belonging to Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami. Reports indicated they had been caught in a Soviet ambush.

The American Consul in Peshawar, however, was not convinced that this was the true story. Told by Hezb that the film crew had been killed in a Soviet bombardment, the story was later changed to "an ambush." Despite his reservations, and those of others, the blame was laid at the door of the Soviet military.

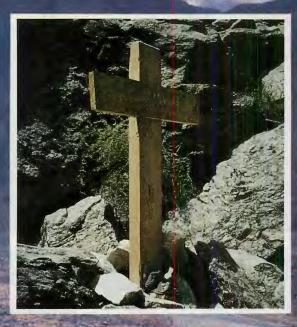
Only when the fuss had died down did something approaching the real story emerge. According to intelligence sources there was in fact no record of a Soviet attack at that time in the area. The evidence, however, indicated something, in a way, more worrying. The men could have been caught up in a firefight between Hezb-i-Islami and a rival party, Jamiat Islami. Today they are still missing, presumed dead.

But it wasn't until just before Christmas of 1987 that real concern was voiced that

After escaping from Soviet heliborne offensive, CBS TV crew walks down from top of Kantiwar Pass enroute to Pakistan.

INSET: Slipped or was he pushed? The grave of Polish-born Australian, Lech Zondek, in Nuristan. In 1984 he was reportedly training mujahideen in climbing when he fell from a cliff. Grave was later desecrated and cross torn down.

Caught Up in Afghanistan's Tragedy, Westerners Pay the Ultimate Price





CBS TV camera man, Peter Jouvenal, grinning — and under arrest — at a border post in Chitral, Pakistan, 1984. This was ninth time he had been arrested.

police, but as Pakistan has no jurisdiction over Afghanistan, they were later released.

Hezb-i-Islami was in for some flak. Causing problems for Westerners proved a counter-productive policy. The death of Skrzypkoviak focused attention on other incidents: the holding up of aid workers and journalists, the theft of aid money, the suspected murder by Hezb of a French aid worker, Thierry Niquet.

To combat the mass of publicity and resulting controversy over their role in the

BELOW: Western aid workers take shelter from Soviet bombing in a drilled tunnel, Kheilab Valley, Takhar Province, 1986.



British cameraman Andy Skrzypkowiak (left) with Commander Massoud in Panjshir Valley. All evidence points to Andy having been killed by men working for Hezb-i-Islami in October 1987.

the dangers for Westerners were not solely posed by the Soviet and Afghan regime forces. Andy Skrzypkoviak, a well-known and respected British cameraman who had traveled more than a dozen times with the mujahideen, disappeared on his way to the Panjshir Valley to film leading commander, Ahmad Shah Massoud. The story was unclear. First reports indicated he had been shot by a Hezb-i-Islami mujahideen group near the village of Kantiwar. Hezb leader Hekmatyar, was quick to deny this.

However, Skrzypkoviak's wife Chris Gregory, a photographer with experience in Afghanistan, was able to piece together the story with the help of Western intelligence sources. Hekmatyar had sent orders to some of his commanders to hold up and cause problems for Westerners traveling to areas controlled by his rivals, Jamiat Islami, and specifically those of Massoud. One month before Skrzypkoviak disappeared, Hekmatyar's men at Kantiwar were following orders when they held up journal-



ist Julian Gearing and his party at gunpoint. After stealing his films and tapes, they beat up his guides. Gearing and his party managed to escape in the night.

Skrzypkoviak wasn't so lucky. While the orders did not go as far as killing Westermers, the men Hekmatyar had employed to control the route through Kantiwar were "little more than criminals," as one journalist put it. Thought to be ex-Khad, Afghan secret police agents, and sworn enemies of Massoud, they exceeded their orders.

According to a confession made by one of the men when they were picked up by the Pakistan authorities after entering Pakistan, Skrzypkoviak was held up near Kantiwar Pass, after he had slipped through the village at night. He resisted, but was forced to return. By the time he had come down off the mountain he was extremely tired. He demanded that he be allowed to sleep. Once asleep, the men debated and a decision was made. They dropped a boulder on his head while he slept.

Skrzykoviak's body was buried away from the main track. A report indicates it was later moved. The body has yet to be recovered. The men thought responsible were held and questioned by the Pakistan



Tough work — Edward Girardet, on assignment for CBS TV News, starts ascent of Kantiwar Pass, Nuristan, 1984.

war, numerous denials followed, including an editorial in their magazine, *The Resistance*. In it they accused well-known journalists of being "enemies of Islam" who wanted to "discredit Hezb-i-Islami" and made it appear like a "terrorist" organization.

But as most journalists realized, rivalry has always been a fact of life in Afghanistan. The necessity of traveling with representatives of one particular party could mean problems if you bumped into a rival group.

"It is a shame that relatively small numbers of extremists can tarnish the image of the mujahideen," stated one Western observer. "Over the years, most mujahideen groups, though at times somewhat disorganized, have proved helpful and accommodating to journalists."

While many mujahideen groups have been good hosts, a few have not been keen to hold out a hand of friendship to Westerners. As British TV cameraman Ken Guest found out to his cost, Afghan Shi'ite Muslim groups with pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini nailed to their front door are not always pro-Western. Arrested at gunpoint and deserted by his mujahideen guides, he was locked up in a room to await his fate. Not keen on surprises, Guest escaped during the night, fleeing to the Pakistan border.

Similarly, in 1989 — with the mujahideen's offensive against the eastern city of Jalalabad stalled — a group of journalists were roughed up and detained by mujahideen seemingly unhappy about the critical coverage they had been receiving in the world media. After a nerve-wracking afternoon spent in the company of these trigger-happy men, they were eventually released.

Muslim Fundamentalists

Added to this, a new danger arose. This was the presence of Muslim fundamentalists from countries in the Middle East — and from the United States — who had come to fight an "Islamic Jihad," or Holy War. Mostly Arabs of the Wahabi sect, their hatred of anyone non-Muslim communists or Westerners — has been made plain on a number of occasions. Journalists have been threatened and beaten up. A Red Cross vehicle was shot at. One English speaking Palestinian encountered on the Pakistan border by a British cameraman made his feelings clear — "If we see you in Afghanistan we will kill you."

"It is really frightening to meet these people. They are the sort of fanatics who blow up planes or plant bombs in airports," said American cameraman Tom Woods, who was threatened by Wahabis.

The death in spring 1990 of the French doctor, Frederic Galland, working for *Medecins Sans Frontieres*, however, drives home the message that aid workers are as much at risk as journalists. Doctor Galland was shot down in cold blood by four gunmen in his hospital near Faizabad, in Badakhshan. Motive unknown. At around the same time, gunmen burst into the house of two French doctors in Ghazni Province, tied and blindfolded them, and then looted the premises.

Being under threat was nothing new. Aid workers have long been in the firing line. As early as 1981, French-run hospitals were reduced to rubble by Soviet forces. There was no doubt the operations were specifically targeted.

In 1983 Soviet forces swept in by helicopter and captured Dr. Philippe Augoyard, a French pediatrician who was on a mission for *Aide Medicale Internationale* in Logar Province near Kabul. Two other doctors evaded a week-long search of the area.

Dr. Augoyard's Trial

Augoyard's trial proved to be more than just hype. It was a classic example of fiction molded into communist propaganda. Augoyard — under threat of death — was forced to admit at a televised press conference in Kabul that his organization may have been working for the CIA and other Western intelligence organizations. The result: a jail sentence of eight years. Only after an exhaustive campaign by Paris-based medical organizations lasting months was he finally released.

As British doctor, Simon Mardel, pointed out, spending a lengthy period in Afghanistan had its risks — "Our team of two doctors and two nurses ended up traveling nearly a thousand miles, mostly on foot. At one stage we were chased for days by Soviet forces who were quite obviously informed of our whereabouts." They escaped.

But the dangers are not just inside war-torn Afghanistan. Close to the Afghan border lies the Pakistan city of Peshawar, a major crossroads in the history of Asia. This is the home for a large number of Western expatriates working in the refugee camps, running cross-border aid programs, or involved in development work in Pakistan. Over the years the number of expatriates has risen dramatically. Today the majority are Americans. And it would appear that they are now very much in the line of fire.

During the war bombs ripped apart buses, bus stations and markets in Peshawar as the conflict spilt over the border. The communists in Kabul spent a lot of money sowing death and destruction in Pakistan. Through their operatives in Khad, the secret police, many innocent civilians, Pakistani and Afghan, have been slaughtered. Afghans have been gunned down on the street, or on their doorstep. Many have just disappeared.

Now, in the present climate, death for Westerners could be around the corner. As the recent attempt to kidnap an American citizen on the streets of Peshawar indicates, the boundaries are changing. Afghans are not the only target of attack.

The dangers are increasing for Western aid agencies, who are, in effect, sitting ducks for communist agents, or for extremists of any political color. Those working to help Afghan women have become particularly vulnerable to attack. In spring 1990 a mob of Muslim fundamentalists attacked and burned down a center run by Shelter Now International where women could learn to read the Koran and sew. Elsewhere, Western aid workers have been shot at and harrassed. Fearing American casualties, the U.S. Consulate has issued warnings of the dangers and suggested tightening up on security. Most, if not all, American-run offices and houses now have Kalashnikovwielding guards on the gate. European agencies have been prompted to follow their lead. Yet, as any security service knows, there is little that can be done to protect personnel from a serious attack, especially while out on the streets of Peshawar. As one American aid worker pointed out, "Over the years we have received threats — now, I think, we have to take them much more seriously."

Under pressure, some aid agencies are backing away from the conflict. Experiencing problems in obtaining funds as Western governments lose interest, and with lowering staff morale, numerous aid workers have pulled out. Journalists, too, have begun to move on, mostly because there is less world interest in the story, but partly because of the heightened risks. "I don't like guns being put to my head," stated one cameraman, speaking from experience.

As one Western diplomat, based in Pakistan explained, "We had always been under the impression that the people causing problems were spies and infiltrators working for the Afghan regime or the Soviets. Now, unfortunately, the situation is not so clear cut. Muslim extremists are involved, as are left-wing circles in Pakistan."

Nobody is under any illusion that working in this part of the world is risk free. But the security situation is deteriorating. And as it does so, the list of victims grows longer. Since the war began, seven journalists and four aid workers have been killed — a toll which includes three Americans. Numerous journalists and aid workers have been captured and locked in jail in Kabul. A few have been held hostage by the mujahideen. Hospitals have been bombed. Aid workers and journalists have been shot at and harrassed. And one Canadian aid worker operating in Peshawar has vanished.

For the French medical organization, Medecins Sans Frontieres, it was the recent death of doctor Frederic Galland that was the final straw. They have decided to pack their bags and leave.

As one experienced Western observer pointed out, "If Medecins Sans Frontieres has pulled out of Afghanistan it's a bad sign. They have always been at the forefront of aid work in Afghanistan. I fear that this could just be the beginning. Who will be the next victim?"

James Renner is a British journalist who has specialized in the war in Afghanistan since 1981. He has made numerous extensive journeys with the mujahideen, has worked for American and British television networks and has had articles published in American and British publications. He is or has been personally acquainted with most of the journalists and aid workers mentioned in this article.

AO: FOREST OF ASSASSINS

SEAL Whiskey Platoon Launches into Delta for POW Rescue

> by Steven Edwards Photos Courtesy of the Author

TODAY the legends of U.S. Navy SEAL (SEa, Air, Land) commando operations in Southeast Asia are legion. Those who have heard some of the stories and remember General William Westmoreland's comment about SEALs being the "most effective fighting force in my command" would be surprised to learn that SEALs damn near had to fight their way into the fighting.

U.S. Navy SEAL teams were commissioned I January and 3 January 1962 with Teams One and Two assigned to the West and East Coasts, respectively. Within days, Team One had dispatched a platoon for training South Vietnamese SEALs (LDNN) for clandestine raids into North Vietnam,

but for four years that was the total SEAL commitment to Vietnam. By early 1966 both teams had new COs and both were chomping at the bit to get into the fight.

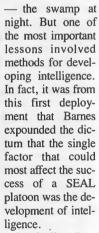
There were several problems. The SEALs had been commissioned to conduct small unit unconventional warfare in a maritime envi-

ronment. Nobody in the Navy, outside of the SEALs, knew what that meant; and if they did, they did not know how to apply it to Vietnam. The other problem is one that has always plagued elite unconventional units — prejudice. When officers of the regular Navy thought of the SEALs, they thought of prima donnas. Some of the criticism along these lines was not undeserved.

The SEALs descended from the Underwater Demolition Teams of World War II. The teams were conceived with very specific tasks in mind, such as clearing the Normandy beaches prior to the invasion. There was no intention for this to be a continuing commitment and capability after the war. In fact, it was not until the early 1970s that a career path was designed within the Naval Special Warfare specialty.

By early 1966 Lieutenant Jim Barnes, who was the second CO of SEAL Team One, had made a proposal to COM-USMACV (Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam) to use SEALs in the Rung Sat Special Zone (RSSZ). The RSSZ, also known as the Forest of Assassins, was critical to the continuing war effort from South Vietnam because the RSSZ could control the approaches to Saigon through the Long Tao River since Saigon is approximately 50 miles inland. The problem was that the Barnes would form the base for standard operating procedures for the platoons that followed.

It became clear that the standard SEAL deployment period of six months was perfect because of the intensity of operations. Each platoon should attempt to do 60 operations in a six-month deployment, although this was considered really humping it. The SOP for a SEAL platoon during operations was for half (a squad) of the platoon to go out for night ambush, prisoner snatches, etc., while the other squad stayed back and rested but was ready to act as reserves if needed. Barnes and his team learned many secrets on how to battle a wily foe like the VC on his home turf



Members of Whiskey Platoon sent out this card during their Christmas in Vietnam, even Nixon got one. Ironically, Barnes had specifi-

RSSZ was a difficult operating environment with dense mangrove swamps and was an area conceded to the VC.

Lieutenant Barnes and his team of three officers and 12 enlisted deployed to South Vietnam on 19 February 1966 and initially set their operation up at Vung Tau at the mouth of the Long Tao river. This would be the one and only time that the commander of one of the SEAL teams would deploy to South Vietnam with one of his platoons while leaving his XO in charge of daily operations at Coronado Naval Amphibious Base, California. From this deployment, the Lessons Learned file written by Lt. cally precluded the use of intelligence developed from South Vietnamese or indigenous people because of his fear of mission compromise. This was a very understandable fear but he changed his mind, stating in his Lessons Learned report, "It is essential that Vietnamese Intelligence sources be used whenever possible. Every effort should be made to develop rapport with counterparts in this field and win mutual confidence."

Barnes would eventually see his original

Whiskey Platoon member asks questions about AO.

proach proach proach proach River into North Vietnam, miles Peace

> Seal Team One Whiskey Platoon Christmas 1970



When the intelligence source was willing to lead the SEALs in, they knew that there was reason for a high level of confidence ... one-platoon detachment — Det Delta — grow to nine platoons covering the entire Mekong Delta including the RSSZ.

Fortunately for SEALs, others agreed with Barnes' vision of the importance of native intelligence. On 23 May 1967 MACV installed the CIA-inspired Civil Operations and Revolutionary Support Organization (CORD) with responsibility for pacification efforts in Vietnam. One program installed by Robert Komer, CORD's director, was the *Chieu Hoi* or open arms program. The Chieu Hoi program encouraged members of the Viet Cong Infrastructure (VCI) to rally or defect to the allied side. Many did and became invaluable sources of intelligence.

SEALs would visit provincial Chieu Hoi rallying centers to interview the ralliers (Hoi Chanh) as potential scouts for SEAL missions in the Delta. The Hoi Chanh was free to do what he wanted but life as a SEAL scout (called Kit Carson scout) was not bad. They got free room and board and were well paid by the platoon leader. SEAL platoon leaders learned early on that Vietnamese piasters, drawn from the Naval Operations Support Group at Binh Thuy and signed for by the Kit Carson Scout (KCS or Kit), could produce real results if used effectively. By the late '60s and early '70s most Kits working with SEALs were as accepted by the SEAL platoon as the rest of the SEALs. Kits ate, drank, slept and fought next to their SEAL platoon. This relationship became even more important as SEALs were increasingly asked to perform "Bright Light" missions.

Bright Light was the code name for operations mounted to rescue American prisoners of war. American leaders during the latter portion of the '60s expressed their concern for American POW by ordering that intelligence relating to them be exploited fully. This meant that an operational unit like a SEAL platoon had only to label a mission Bright Light to secure any assets (helicopters, boats, etc.) they needed. In practice, this could often result in a circus-like atmosphere since everyone wanted to be part of a successful Bright Light op. In at least one instance a major was flying an observation helicopter normally flown by a warrant officer.

It was into this atmosphere that Whiskey Platoon of SEAL Team One deployed to the Republic of Vietnam in November of 1970. Whiskey's Officer in Charge (OIC) was Lt. Richard Couch. An Annapolis graduate, Couch volunteered for SEAL duty after serving as First Lieutenant and ASW officer aboard the destroyer Mansfield (DD-728). All SEAL platoons when transferring back to CONUS would have the final task of training their SEAL replacements. It would be up to the OIC of the departing platoon how he wanted to do it, but it usually came down to two methods. The platoon would either fly home while leaving their OIC and a senior enlisted behind to do a week or so of training, or the whole platoon would stay





TOP: First of three sampans readies for departure for mission to free prisoners.

and integrate a few members each night in a series of operations. (Incidentally, when SEAL platoons went home, they all flew back to Coronado together in their own airplane with their weapons.) The AOIC of the departing platoon, Lieutenant Junior Grade Tom Richards, who would eventu-

ABOVE: SEALs at Coronado Naval Amphibious Base during training.

ally be commander of SEAL Team One, chose the latter method.

Whisky Platoon's Area of Operation (AO) was the Ca Mau Peninsula on the southern tip of Vietnam. The base of operations was Solid Anchor which at one time was based on barges in the same spot





Solid Anchor was the name for this base along the beach in the Mekong Delta.

on the Cua Lon River and was called Sea Float.

The AO was dominated by mangrove swamps, voracious bugs, 12-foot tides, and VC. At this point in the war the Ca Mau Peninsula was strictly "Victor Charlie" turf except for a few villages. Most of the base assets had been turned over to the Vietnamese navy with American advisers.

The remaining U.S. direct action forces on Solid Anchor were two SEAL platoons and a HAL-3 (Helicopter, Assault, Light) detachment, known as Seawolves, which were helicopter gunships flown by Navy pilots. The "Wolves" were fearless and many SEALs owe their lives to them. Needless to say, the relationship worked both ways. If word came in that a Seawolf had gone down, some comfort had to be derived from the certain knowledge that every available SEAL was busting his ass to get to the personnel. Rounding out the list of assets was a Boat Support Unit commanded by Lt. Bob Natter, a close friend and Annapolis classmate of Couch's, and six Kit Carson scouts.

It was one of the Kits along with First

Class Petty Officer Walt Gustaval, acting as platoon intelligence officer, who contacted a village chief and developed information from a fisherman about a POW camp he had seen up a certain canal.

The fisherman was from a village on the north shore of Square Bay, and he claimed the



Bay, and he Pointman 3rd Class PO Tim O'Farrell (left) and OIC Lt. Richard claimed the Couch (right with Stoner 63A) prior to mission departure. camp was on

the south shore of Square Bay. Square Bay is the notch in the map on the western side of the southernmost tip of Vietnam. The fisherman said he would lead the SEALs to the camp.

This was the kind of information that was music to SEAL ears. When the intelligence source was willing to lead the SEALs in, they knew that there was reason for a high level of confidence in the information —confidence that the camp was there, that there were prisoners, and that it wasn't an ambush.

Soon a plan was developed. The plan was that they would cross Square Bay after dark in the Medium SEAL Support Craft (MSSC) while towing sampans which were to be used for silently paddling up the canal itself for a dawn strike.

Natter used secure communications with the base to clear the team into the area and to secure Seawolf and chopper assistance. The boat crew prepared the MSSC, checking everything from the engines to the ammo bins.

The Medium SEAL Support Craft was

designed specifically for SEAL operations. It was a steel hull of catamaran configuration powered by twin muffled 427 Cobra gasoline engines. The typical Medium would carry two .50 caliber machine guns, two M60 machine guns, and often a General Electric minigun. The Medium could really make "the rubble rumble."

The rescue attempt would be made by six SEALs, three Kits, the fisherman guide, and Couch's Vietnamese interpreter. A second SEAL squad would stand by at Solid Anchor to rappel in by helo if help was needed.

At 2200 the team loaded the boat dressed in typical SEAL fashion: small canteen with drinking tube clipped to shirt lapel, grenades of all sorts (SEALs love grenades), pop-flares, ammunition, and blue jeans. Blue jeans made a lot less noise than

cammies, especially when wet. They carried a number of different weapons including

Chicom AK-47s and M16s, while heavy the weapons included the M60 machine gun, modified, shortened and fitted with a flex feed tray for those loudtalking firesuppressing 7.62x51mm rounds.

Couch carried that favorite

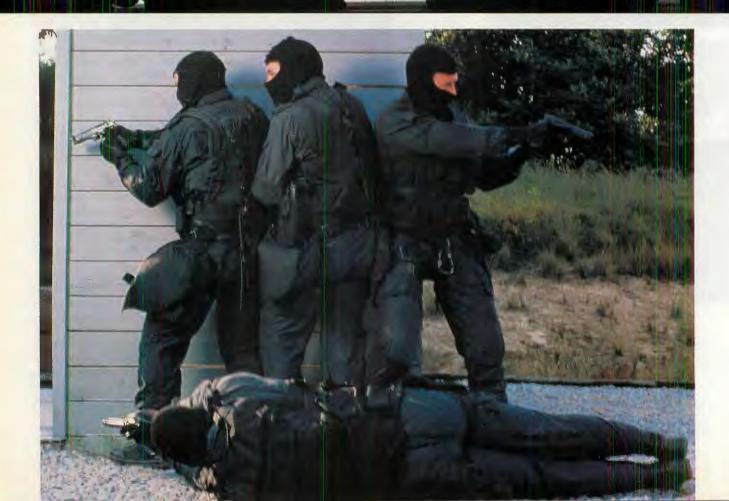
of all SEALs, the Stoner 63A, firing 5.56x45mm rounds at a rate of 1000 per minute. The raiding party rounded out their fashion ensemble with camo face paint.

Three hundred yards from the south side of the bay, the team transitioned to the sampans with the lead sampan holding the fisherman guide, Couch's best Kit and the platoon's point man. The second sampan held Couch and his interpreter along with the SEAL radioman and another Kit. The third sampan held three SEALs and the other Kit.

An incoming tide helped the sampans slip silently into the 15-foot canal, and they were making such good time that Couch was getting ready to order that they hold up to await dawn. Suddenly, there was subdued commotion in the lead sampan. After much heated whispering, Couch determined that they had gone up the wrong canal. To make matters worse, the team had lost radio contact with the MSSC. With dawn now approaching, the pressure was

Continued on page 127

ŚWAT OLYMPICS



Special Weapons and Tactics Top Guns

by Morgan Tanner Photos by David Bjorkman, National News Service

WHEN 26 private and law enforcement SWAT teams entered the National Championship of SWAT, they came to stomp the competition.

"We figure we'll do well," says Ralph Marshall, officer in charge of the DOE (Department of Energy) Hanford Patrol from Richland, Washington. "At least place within the top three."

"Our objective is to win," agrees Manuel Almagure, DOE team from Rocky Flats, Colorado. "But the benefits are also talking to other teams and cross training."

But whether the teams officially won or lost, they all profited from learning how stress undermines their physical and tactical fitness. Sponsored by the Institute for Public Service and Police Marksman Association, the competition attracted more than 150 participants from 14 states to its second annual SWAT meet held in June in Gainesville, Georgia.

"That's pronounced Joe-ja," jokes a member of the Indiana Law Enforcement team. "You wanna be in this competition, you gotta be able to say sh-i-t in three syllables."

The Longest Yard

Suiting up for the team vs. team event, the team members from Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corp. at Burlington, Kansas, pull on body armor, Kevlar collars, and face masks. The design on their black T-shirts is a sword-wielding paladin with a nuclear symbol and the word *tuebor*, Latin for "I will defend."

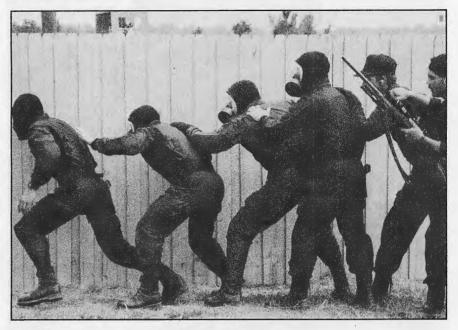
"A lot of what we do is like a police department," explained security director John Johnson. "If a policeman fails to do his job properly, you're looking at a few people at risk. If we fail, it might be an entire population area."

The five men load the .38 revolvers that are mandatory in this event with marking or "paint" cartridges — six in the cylinder, 18 in reserve. The only way they can get more ammo during the 30-minute contest is

ABOVE LEFT: Members of DOE

(Department of Energy) Hanford Patrol of Richland, Washington, wearing MCPU2 gas masks huddle before competition.

LEFT: Hanford Patrol armed with Beretta 92Fs show some of the tactics for entering a room that won them second place honors in the 1990 National SWAT Championship, the first year they entered.



DOE Hanford Patrol starts simultaneous weapons takedown event.

to scrounge it off their own or the other team's "dead." Ahead of them lies a football-sized field dotted with blue barrels, spindly pines, wooden and block walls, and two cars that will provide cover as they make their way to the other end. Their opponent: Rock Hill SWAT from Rock Hill, South Carolina. Their objective: stay alive long enough to rescue their man from Rock Hill's end of the field and bring him to a "safe" zone.

"Use fire and maneuvers to recover the hostage — dead or alive," instructs Bill Brundson, an IPS instructor and this event's official.

Wolf Creek reviews its strategy: one man will stay behind to guard the hostage they've taken from Rock Hill and bound hand and foot. Meanwhile, two two-man teams will flank the field. Bob Walter, the "hostage" they've given up to Rock Hill, has wire clippers in his pocket and a handcuff key in his mouth so he'll be mobile when his team comes to rescue him.

"Shoot, move, and communicate," Brundson advises. "And remember, you cannot summarily execute your hostage."

Wolf Creek and Rock Hill face off, then Wolf Creek maneuvers forward. According to the rules, a hit to the torso or head is a kill, while one to a limb is a wound that allows the "injured" man to shoot, but not move. The teams are using the newly released FX^{TM} marking rounds from Simunition. Officially, the range of the .38 ammo is about 40 feet, but the teams are making surgical shots at 75 feet. A hit produces a starburst of red on clothing, and on unprotected skin, a sharp smack and a welt.

"When they make a tactical error, they both know about it," says David Luxton, Simunition's president. "Men who think they're invincible move more deliberately once they've felt the sting. I guess you could call the cartridges a 'tactical incentive device."

On the field, the paint doesn't lie. The Wolf Creek men are splattered with red as Rock Hill engages them before they reach cover. Wolf Creek bites the dust — no disgrace considering that Colorado's DOE Rocky Flats team will fight its way through the course seven times before it's finally declared winner of the event.

"I'm going to have nightmares about those guys coming after me," says Wolf Creek's Greg Siebuhr, remembering Rock Hill's aggressiveness.

"This one's over," concludes his team member Barry Autrey, taking off his body armor and stuffing a wad of chew into his mouth."Let's get on to the next."

The scenario seems like a tactical

SWAT EXHIBITORS

More than 20 exhibitors demonstrated their equipment at the IPS/PMA National Championship of SWAT.

Simunition Technology of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, supplied its new FM™ marking cartridges. According to David Luxton, Simunition president, the .38, 9mm and 5.56mm cartridges replace paint guns, cotton balls, or laser systems for training.

"We wanted to make a marking cartridge that would work in the men's

personal sidearms,* he said. "It was a feat physics-wise."

The cartridges are fluorescent soap in a thin thermal plastic shell that will not freeze or melt. Consensus of the players was that the cartridge simulated real fire more closely than any other training gear. Rounds travel at 400 fps plus or minus 20%, and are SWAT-TX tactical distractor produces 185 decibels of sound at 5 feet. powered by a primer cap with less than

1/2-grain of powder. Officially, their range is listed at 40 feet, but during the team vs. team event, shooters were making good shots at 60 to 75 feet.

"Its sound is realistic, and it's more realistic than laser gear," said Ruben Hernendez, Hanford, Washington, a champion pistol shooter.

Simunition soon will offer an inexpensive training barrel that will fit into a

nightmare, but teamwork produces success, according to the IPS staff, which trains law enforcement, military, and private security with government contracts in high-risk management. Teamwork and basics such as keeping your limbs in close and moving only under cover of protective fire.

"The best tactics are those that work. Tactics are more an art than a science," explains Brundson. "I'd like to see more teamwork. Usually people don't work as a team until half their men are dead or wounded.3

On the sidelines, observers compare the scenario of the team vs. team on the field to real-life situations. In reality, they say, the white hats would outnumber the bad guys four to one to demoralize them. Law enforcement would use support equipment such as shields, smoke, fully automatic weapons, pyrotechnics, and thermal imaging to greatly enhance their tactical options. And under fire, they'd be more cautious, knowing that a hit would produce more than the sting of humiliation.

"They'd never be so bold in a real firefight," scoffs one observer.

But Brundson disagrees.

"I believe in my heart that once a commitment was made by the administrative authority, these men would standard weapon to fire the marking cartridges, but not accept live rounds.

'This will offer a safety factor never before possible," said Luxton.

The 9mm and 5.56mm cartridges will be available in late 1990. Cost for the .38 is \$250/1.000 and for the others. \$300/ 1,000.

According to Luxton, the marking cartridges have been used by special forces in North America and Europe, Police agencies have suggested a less powerful

round, which Simunition has vetoed.

"Our market doesn't want a wimpy round," Luxton concluded. "It's for people who want to train seriously."

Glock rep Jim Mc-Nally discovered a lot of interest in his 9mm Model 17 and 19 pistols and his 10mm Model 20.

SigArms rep Barry Peterson showed a new laser scope, which premiered just

10 days prior to this event. The tiny scope has 5mW of power, the maximum for over-the-counter sales. Just 3.5 inches long, it retails for \$395.

Jim Hamilton of Martin Electronics demonstrated his SWAT-T and SWAT-TX flash-bangs. The T model stays in one piece and cannot be accidentally fired with a handoun.

--- M.T.



"Hell, we don't have any buildings over three stories high," adds another.

By luck of the draw, the Hillsborough team from Tampa, Florida, champions of the 1989 SWAT competition, is one of the first teams to rappel. According to the rules, one man rappels down the elevator shaft of the six-story tower, clearing certain floors as he goes, while two two-man teams go down the window and balcony sides to clear the others. The Hillsborough deputy sheriffs load their .38 revolvers with marking cartridges and tie them to lanyards before they put on their belts, harnesses, and web gear. While the event calls for standard rappelling, Hillsborough prefers Australian, "to get our guns and eyeballs - not our butts and heels - to the threat first," says team leader Ray Lawton.

More than 100 competitors watch Hillsborough rappel, hoping to improve their own teams' performance by collecting information about the targets and conditions inside the tower. Then, in 104 seconds, it's all over.

"What's your time? the watchers demand.

"We're the fast gun that everyone wants to beat," sighs Lawton.

Hillsborough tells its time --- that number will be posted anyway. What it doesn't tell --- what it feels every team should have the privilege of discovering for itself - is the presence of a trick target: a bad guy wearing body armor. In the darkened interior of the tower, in their speed and under stress, they shoot the target twice in the chest, as is their drill, instead of



be as aggressive as they are here," he says. "For reason of ego, professional training, and identity. A person is what day to day he trains to be.

Six Miles High

Rappelling is a skill some SWAT teams say they rarely use on the job.

We practice rappelling five times a year whether we need it or not," says

Rappelling teams clear bottom after coming down central elevator shaft. Targets must be shot before feet hit the ground so some participants must swing around on the rope to score a hit.

in the head where it would do some good. But after a few more teams rappel, the word spreads and everyone knows about the trick





target. Hillsborough's Jimmy Moffitt shrugs.

"We view this as a training experience," he says. "The deciding factor in these events can be half a second. If you're not letter perfect, you fall behind."

Hillsborough's team is a part-time Emergency Response Team (ERT) that responds to drug busts and special situations. Geoff Fox, one of the team's snipers, is a junior high school resource officer. Moffitt works street crime. Lawton is in internal affairs.

"But when we put on our green uniforms and do a bust, people call us the 'green army' or 'Ninja mutant turtles,' " says Hillsborough's Mario Martinez.

Throughout the morning, each competing team learns the lessons of the six-story tower. The ropes are fast and burn their fingers. The stress addles their judgement. The balconies confound their footing. Dropped weapons and failure to engage a target add 30-second fault penalties to their time. Then, the event is over; the scores are tallied.

"You don't get no second chance. No alibis," Moffitt concludes. "You bring what you got and you run it till it breaks."

Behind Door Four

The simultaneous weapons takedown presents the most complicated and physically stressing scenario of the competition. The teams must run an obstacle course in gas masks, then execute four separate house-clearings, signaling after each for their sniper to fire.

"It should show our fitness," says Ralph Marshall, whose Hanford team is at the SWAT competition for the first time this year.

The Hanford men have the advantage of MCPU2 masks that give more visibility and air. Teams with old-style masks gulp for oxygen in the thick Joe-ja air like drowning fish. DOE teams that work for private corporations with big budgets can usually afford better equipment and training facilities than can police department teams. Shooting and physical fitness training are done on the job instead of after hours. At home Hanford men practice on a 700-meter obstacle course and have to run a seven-

Homestead, Florida, team members race through obstacle course wearing gas masks.

minute mile to qualify for the team. According to IPS staff, DOE teams tend to be younger, more physically fit, and well trained, while law enforcement teams have more experience using weapons in actual situations. DOE teams learn in an ivory rappelling tower, so to speak.

"I think people underestimate us," says Marshall. "We have a lot of ex-law enforcement and ex-military."

Suited up in their black jumpsuits, the Hanford men wipe sweat from their faces before they pull on their gas masks. They even use live ammo, and check their Beretta 92Fs. At the start signal, the men tumble over an 8-foot-high barrier. Then while the sniper trots off with his Remington 700 BDL to his position on a drill, and fire two shots to the chest and one to the head of the bad guys. They signal "all-clear," and the sniper shoots again before they move to the second, the third, and fourth room.

Earlier, the team formulated its strategy, in a "participatory, not authoritarian, style of leadership until the plan fits everyone's needs," according to Hanford's Ken LaPierre.

"It's basic soldiering," concludes LaPierre. "You assess the situation and your mission objective, decide how to execute it, plan contingencies, and then use communication and service and support. Once you have a plan, you quit hammering on it. You just leave people alone to visualize it."

But the rules for the takedown are designed to stress the players. The men have to switch their weapons to their left hand between rooms, a movement that feels unnatural. And always, the clock ticks on, pushing them to their limits. In one room, they shoot after signaling all-clear to the sniper. In another room, Bruce Bosman counts coup when he shoots a hidden, trick target that almost no other teams see. After the event, they debrief. In those few heady moments while the adrenaline is still pumping, they can't remember exactly who shot what.

"Your training just takes over," concludes Bosman, "which is why it had better be good."

Fire Under Cover

In the cover and concealment event, Hillsborough draws first. In this event three shooters must fire 19 shots from behind cover while a shotgun man follows, and their sniper shoots five times at intervals.



roof, the others jump hurdles and belly crawl the course in their masks. As the rules dictate, the whole team must gather at one point before the men move on to the house-clearing.

"A team is only as good as the weakest man," murmurs one observer.

At the house clearing, they're winded but ready to go. At their signal, the sniper shoots over their heads, and then the men charge the first door. They execute a cross-over and a button hook as is their "Hostage" bound by tape and handcuffs is watched by an opposing team member.

And always the clock ticks and other teams calculate how to beat their time. As the Hillsborough men pull on their knee and elbow pads, their banter is light to mask their tension. The early morning air is still cool, the sun is barely topping the trees at the IPS range.

"The sun is going to be right in my scope," complains Geoff Fox, the team's





LEFT: Simunition 9mm marking rounds (above) produce a starburst of red on clothing and real-life welts on the human body (center).

BELOW: Two "dead" team members (one with head shot) are out of competition.

sniper for this event.

Ray Lawton looks up in alarm.

"Ha," Fox gloats with a laugh. "I got him going now."

"Don't fool with him now," Mario Martinez cautions.

"You know what we call Mario?" Fox asks me. "The elf from hell."

"I probably know more about these guys than I do about my wife," Jimmy Moffitt interjects.

On the range, Lawton, Martinez, and John Kirk race from a wall to a window to a barrel, firing at the targets in the recesses of fake rooms. Moffitt follows with the shotgun. On the roof, Fox drills the small white metal target so accurately that it breaks in half and falls off its stand. But in the shadows, they fail to shoot one target that appears to be a hostage but that is, in fact, a bad guy.

"You were right not to shoot it," Fox consoles later. "When in doubt, don't."

But in a competition, good judgement doesn't always make for points.

Countersniper

Atop the rappelling tower, each team's countersniper takes his position in turn, trying to catch his breath from the six-story climb, done in two minutes. When the IPS official gives them the go-ahead to fire, they'll have to pick off three unfriendlies — sparing a hostage — as the targets move into the windows and door of a house 165 yards in the distance. Afterwards, their co-sniper will fire an M16, Ruger Mini 14 or AR-15 at another target.





LEFT: Shotgun man follows team members who fire from behind cover. This is member of Indiana Law Enforcement ERT of Muncie, Indiana, which took first place in this event.

ABOVE: Participants in cover and concealment event race through various stages and ultimately fire 19 shots from behind cover.



In this, the last event of the competition, the teams walk their snipers to the tower. Then, because sniping is a solitary discipline, the sniper executes his skill alone as the others stay below to watch the progress on video or count the number of shots fired. Some teams hear only one shot as the snipers disqualify themselves by firing before the official green light. Others hear six, seven, or eight shots as the snipers and co-snipers try to hit the targets. But when the snipers come down from the tower, their faces tell the story: the smiles or the tight-lipped frowns as they stalk off with their rifles.

"This event should be earlier in the competition," observes one competitor. "It puts too much pressure on one man."

Winners All

Throughout the events, the participants

Savannah River DOE clears obstacles in simultaneous weapons takedown event.

At exhibition area combatant fires Precision Arms suppressed rifle.

make suggestions for changing the IPS/ PMA competition: that teams should be prevented from viewing the targets and tactics of each event until it's their turn, that they should be disqualified the instant they shoot a hostage or miss a bad guy. But they agree that the competition is unique in that it creates events that marry tactical response to physical fitness.

"In some competitions, you can bully your way through," says one participant. "Not here."

In effect, the men compete less against the other teams than against their own weaknesses. They plan strategies, but the execution depends on their team's skill and composure. The pressure of the timed events tests their nerves and teamwork. If they learn something from the competition, they win, whether or not they score high.



AND THE WINNERS ARE ...

Teams competing in the second National Championship of SWAT were so evenly matched that only a 16-point spread separated the top six teams. Rock Hill SWAT from Rock Hill, South Carolina, won the competition with 52 points out of a possible 100.

"Winners and losers were decided by 1/100ths and 1/1000ths of a point," said IPS official Eddie Hulsey.

"Competition was tougher, events were harder," agreed Buddy Devinney of Rock Hill. "For example, last year the sniper targets were stationary. This year, they moved."

"The marking cartridges made the team vs. team much more competitive," added Harold Duke, also of Rock Hill.

Hulsey predicted that more teams will enter in 1991. This year, U.S. Army Rangers from Camp Frank D. Merrill helped officiate as the number of competing teams nearly doubled.

"Competition is stiff, and its going to get stiffer," Husley said.

Final Standings:

1. Rock Hill PD, South Carolina 52 points

2. DOE Hanford, Washington 50

3. Hillsborough County Sheriff Office, Florida 42

4. Gwinnett County PD, Georgia 40

5. DOE Las Vegas, Nevada 38

6. DOE Pantex, Texas 36

7. Indiana Law Enforcement, Indiana 30

8. Champaign PD, Illinois 24 Winners of Events:

Brigade Quartermaster Tactical Rappel: Rock Hill PD, South Carolina.

Sturm, Ruger Team Cover and Concealment: Indiana Law Enforcement, Indiana.

Pointblank Simultaneous Takedown: DOE Pantex, Texas.

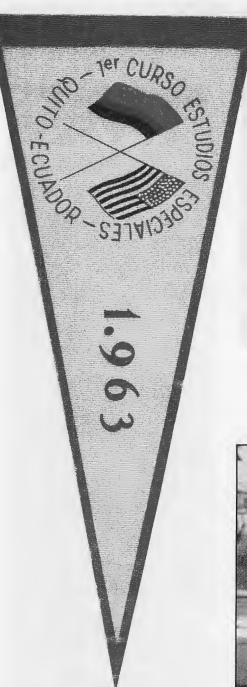
Simunition Team vs. Team: DOE Rocky Flats, Colorado.

Federal Countersniper: Hall Country Sheriff Office, Georgia.

And that's the point.

"You deal with stress all the time on the job," says Jimmy Moffitt. "But here, even though you're not going to get shot and die, in the stress of being timed, you see the deficiencies in your training and shooting."

As one competitor observes, "It's better mistakes happen here than in real life."



WHO DARES WINS

American Intel Officer Masterminds Coup in Ecuador

by C.R. McQuiston



THE handsome, 6-foot-2, popular Ecuadorian senator was elected president of his country on 8 November 1961. The population and the press were enamored of Carlos Julio Arosemena because he was always in some affair that lent flavor to gossip. He came to office with strong backing from the air force and when he assumed office he was recognized by the military high command. Over the next two years, however, this support eroded, turned to distrust, then to rancor due to his personal and political conduct.

Arosemena was a formidable boozer who loved to chase the ladies (especially if they were other men's wives), and one who could commit the most outrageous acts while under the influence — which was often. He fancied himself to be a singularly macho man and would, on the slightest whim, pull out a hidden revolver and start blazing away.

The two most bizarre pistolero escapades occurred on 31 March 1963 and later the following April. In the first incident, Arosemena and his cronies arrived at the *Cuatro y Media* restaurant and began harassing the gay waiters. El Presidente forced one of the waiters to put a lamp shade on his head for Arosemena to shoot off. Instead, the drunken sot hit the waiter in the head. He then arranged to have his personal secretary Galo Ledesma take the blame. In the second incident, during a drunken brawl at *Le Toucan*, a fashionable restaurant on the outskirts of Quito, the (L to R) Lieutenant Mishler and Sergeant Torres-Robles of the MTT with Captain Uscatagui in Quito, 1963. Photo: courtesy author

chief executive climbed atop one of the banquet tables, pulled his revolver, and forced some of the social lions to remain seated while he fired several shots over their heads as he freely urinated over them. If for no other reason, this fiasco surely placed his name on the top of the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Detachment's black list.

These flamboyant spectacles were characteristic of Arosemena's conduct at the height of his power in 1963. Oddly enough, his behavior and the fact that he was known to be a communist sympathizer, following a path that would lead Ecuador into the Marxist camp, seemed to go unnoticed for a long time — until 11 July 1963, when he suddenly found himself flying to exile in Panama.

The stable, right-wing elements of Ecuador were principally in the military, as is traditional in South America, but they had deferred corrective action for too long and thus lost their opportunity to stand up to Arosemena's growing power. Because they were unorganized they feared Arosemena - who was organized - and had been consolidating his power. The military leaders who had earlier supported him now clearly recognized his threat to their own, and the national, well-being. They chafed at the daily new affronts to Ecuadorian dignity, such as when Chilean President Allesandri made a state visit just before Christmas 1962 and the dead-drunk Arosemena vomited on him at the welcoming banquet. But, although they had lost all respect for their president, Ecuadorian military leaders had to remain silent for fear of disponibilidad, the death-by-limbo he could call down on anyone. In addition, it was clear from the open and alarming innuendoes in the Havana press and radio about possible Cuban intervention that Arosemena was a favorite of Castro. Further, as president, he was in control of the nation's economic development, and thus in a position to do irreparable harm if provoked.

Disenchantment Grows

There were no less than a dozen plots from November 1961 through July 1963 to depose Arosemena, but they lacked leadership and effective coordination. The strongest of these plots came from within the military forces, where there was enough camaraderie and just plain guts to potentially muster into some plan of action.

Although Arosemena maintained his liaison with Castro, the economic support of the United States was still continuing, but with much less enthusiasm than before. The United States was not enamored with the drunken behavior of Arosemena or his obvious flirtation with communism. Arosemena was constantly criticized for refusing to fire extreme leftists in the government. Ecuador's military leaders demanded that Arosemena break all relations with Cuba, and he outwardly agreed to do so, but in May 1962 he struck back by firing the anti-communist minister of defense, and the commanding officers of the air force and army.

Equally alarming were incidents in April 1962, when there were many arrests of Ecuadorian nationals returning to Ecuador from three-month courses in guerrilla training in Cuba, as these individuals were being schooled in Cuba to train revolutionary cadres all over Ecuador. In August 1962 the National Democratic



Front and the conservatives forced Arosemena to dismiss his leftist governor of Guayas Province as the initial move of a promised campaign to eliminate the extreme leftists in the government.

The long-awaited catalyst to change this unwholesome situation came in the person of a U.S. Army major newly assigned as an intelligence adviser to the Ecuadorian army. Major Edward Breslin was a redheaded, hot-tempered Irishman who found that it was difficult, if not impossible, to keep himself in check in the face of the almost comic business-as-usual posture maintained by not only the Army, but our intelligence community and the ostentatious U.S. State Department personnel as well.

The State Department, functioning through our embassy in Quito, was watching and waiting for something to happen. In the meantime, they were reinforcing doors and windows and "studying plans" to improve their security against the rock-throwing mobs that had appeared the past year. The past had shown them that they could not expect any help from the local police against the demonstrators, who before had literally held them prisoners within the embassy.

The State Department believed that the CIA was initiating actions against radical elements, but the truth is the CIA was occupying their time with binocular surveillances, and organizing reports from paid informants on the structures and capabilities of all the radical elements. They were such good paper organizers that

they even received "congratulations from headquarters," and had a "champagne victory celebration in the station," on 2 April 1963. Ironically, this information comes from the diary of turncoat Philip Agee, a former deep-cover agent of the CIA, and this particular entry occurred at the precise moment that the Curso de Estudias Especiales was in progress at the military academy in Quito. They had no idea that Ed Breslin was carrying out a positive covert action against Arosemena and the leftists in Ecuador. They listed Major Breslin as one of their valuable contacts, but did not have the foggiest idea at this point that his operations would topple the regime they sought to "understand."

Every American official who could see the ridiculousness of a situation where Arosemena was being allowed unopposed to lead Ecuador into corruption and communism was forced to hold his tongue because the State Department, the executive branch and many in the legislature were disposed to support the Arosemena regime and did not want to hear any opposition. An American officer could easily be relieved of duty and sent home in disgrace for voicing objections, so they just kept in mind that they would be reassigned in three years if they kept their mouth shut, and concentrated on having the host country love them.

Time for Action

Breslin, a tank commander under Patton, an adviser and instructor of the tank crews for the Bay of Pigs invasion, and a Special Agent (CIC) of Japan-Korea operations, guardedly watched his fuse burn shorter and shorter to the point of explosion until he could stand no more. He finally initiated a one-man campaign to counter the lethargic apathy that had settled on the scene around him. Certain of the eventual disaster to befall Ecuador under President Arosemena, Breslin worked up a plan to depose this despot by developing a meaningful intelligence capability that would utilize the existing resources of the host country.

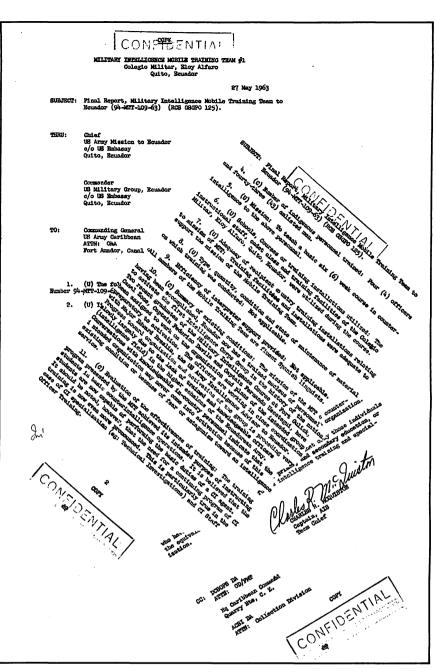
Exercising his considerable knowledge of how to channel DoD funds to implement his plan, Breslin began by requesting a Mobile Training Team (MTT) from the School of the Americas at Fort Gulick in the Panama Canal Zone.

The School of the Americas had recently become a major diplomatic tool when President John F. Kennedy brought this Army operation into the spotlight as a major U.S. effort to win the hearts and minds of all Latin countries with our government's love and genuine concern. Within the school was an outstanding Military Intelligence Committee teaching intelligence, counterintelligence and counterinsurgency operations to 23 Latin-American countries. Breslin was determined to establish a training program that would result in the creation of the first counterintelligence unit in the history of the Ecuadorian army - an effective tool in proper hands.

Lieutenant Colonel William DeSalvo was commanding officer of the MI Committee, and a telephone call to him arranged for an MTT to deploy to Ecuador and train the desired unit. Heading this team to Ecuador was yours truly, then-Captain, C.R. McQuiston. It was my ninth year in the Counterintelligence Corps of the U.S. Army, and an assignment as Associate Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Fort Gulick was my fifth major assignment in intelligence duties. The official language at Gulick was Spanish, and all instruction was presented in that language.

When we were ordered to go to Ecuador and teach the standard military intelligence course, we did not know that Breslin intended to overthrow the Arosemena regime. When I arrived on station and conferred with Breslin, he requested that several non-standard courses such as surreptitious methods of entry, special electronics warfare, counterterrorism and psychological warfare be added to the curriculum. I began to suspect that we were going to be doing a lot more than just enhancing Ecuador's ability to resist radical exploitation. After we had been on station for several weeks it became quite clear that we were on the front lines against Arosemena.

Breslin invited me to his house for dinner one night and after the meal he began to relate to me his overall rationale for the defeat of Arosemena. "I do not like drunks. I do not like woman chasers, and I



Confidential final report filed with MTT HQ barely hinted at Major Ed Breslin's plan to topple Arosemena's government. Documents courtesy author.

do not like communists. No one else seems capable of having the balls to do anything about it, so I am going to do the job." I asked him if he was afraid that the thing could backfire and he said "Not in the slightest!" At the time no one else in our government knew the full impact of these developing plans.

The other members of the MTT were Lieutenant Edward Mischler, and Sergeant First Class Edgardo Torres-Robles, all experienced CIC agents and instructors. These men collected the necessary lesson plans and training aids such as slides, audio tapes, movies and similar materials that were kept on standby at the MI Committee for just such a requirement. The necessary Basic Program of Instruction for training Basic Counterintelligence Agents included: Surveillance, Report Writing, Utilization of Sound Equipment, Surreptitious Entry, Investigative Photography, Principles of Communism, Principles of Democracy, Counterintelligence Operations, Counterinsurgency Operations, Physical Defense, Establishing Informant Nets, Vetting Informants.

The inventory was augmented, as required, for special instruction classes and the team was dispatched to Quito, Ecuador, to accomplish its objective.

Training an Action Cadre

Major Ed Breslin met the MTT and then spent the next two days familiarizing the team with their surroundings. They were given the entire third floor of the Academia Eloy Alfaro, the West Point of Ecuador, to accomplish their training. The team members were housed at the Hotel Savoy in Quito and all necessary transportation and supplies were laid on. This operation was named Curso De Estudios Especiales, and was held in the utmost secrecy.

The MTT graduated the class in Estudios Especiales on 27 May 1963 and returned to Panama on 29 May 1963. One month later, to the day, the new CIC Group in Ecuador took control of the country, banished Arosemena and his henchmen to Panama, and dismantled the communist organization. Some 200 known terrorists were killed in two days of lightning war, communism in Ecuador was repulsed and the country was declared free of such elements for our lifetime. Today, some 27 years later, Ecuador is free, democratic, and economically viable.

But you won't actually find an official report that tells the complete true story, because the whole damned operation would never have happened if it had depended on the bureaucrats of the Army, CIA, the State Department, and the embassy in Quito. If it had not been conceived by Major Breslin, who seized the initiative and proceeded with his neck stuck out a country mile, no one would have ever taken the time and effort to secure the liberty of Ecuador and protect the best interests of the United States.

Breslin covertly channeled the necessary funds, and guided the new CIC agents through their first stumbling steps in a new profession by funding the new detachments and supervising exercises conceived by the MTT to sharpen the skills of the new agents. Breslin conducted covert operations at the Ministry of Defense after midnight. Desks and lockers of key personnel were entered and photocopies of certain revealing key documents were made and added to newly created personnel files maintained by the CI detachments.

Surveillance exercises were a major focus of the training of the CI agents. Breslin doggedly pursued the terrorists' activities, either countering them before they could be accomplished, or making certain that the net of paid informants, which the new CI team had established within the news media, clearly identified each move through their regular reports, which were carefully screened and acted upon.

Implementing the Plan

Newly established informant nets established by the CI team revealed that the communist terrorist teams, trained in Cuba and infiltrated back into Ecuador, had two major objectives in the course of their efforts to overthrow the legal government of Ecuador. Arosemena appointed and supported many leftists in the government and was working hand-in-glove with them to achieve a terrorist takeover that would install him as a Castro-style dictator.

The subversives' first objective was to assemble the necessary supplies to fabricate black powder and TNT bombs to terrorize the population. These caused very little physical damage but were designed to kill as many officials as possible. The terrorist bombings began on 16 January 1962 when two Curnca churches were bombed on the



President Arosemena (right) shakes hands with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges at opening of Chicago Trade Fair in July, 1962. Between them is Mayor Richard Daley. Disheveled Arosemena looks as though he took champagne flight from Quito. Photo: AP/Wide World

eve of the national convention of URJE (Union Revolutionario De Joventude Ecuatoriano, a leading left-wing terrorist group). No injuries were sustained on that occasion, but scores of bombings continued right up to 29 May 1963 when the CI detachment graduated. On that date, the courts were addressing the case of Guillermo Layedra, who had blown his hands off while training URJE terrorists to make bombs. In overview, the deaths and injuries from all this bombing were minimal — their impact was largely psychological.

URJE's bomb factory was set up in Quayaquil, and personnel were sent to that site to prepare the necessary explosives for use when the command was given. Breslin kept himself informed of the times and places a particular project would be implemented, and he deployed the first CIC detachment to Quayquil under the command of Captain Federico Davila to surveil and discover, through undercover agents and informants, the precise plans of the terrorists. When this was accomplished, the Quayaquil CIC detachment formed their plans to raid the bomb factory and arrest all the personnel involved.

The second CIC detachment was deployed in Quito and targeted a terrorist operation that had been named by the terrorists as Operation Condor I. Several terrorists had escaped from prison by overpowering a guard, and when the guard was freed he told Captain Fernando Uscategui and his Quito personnel of the terrorist's plans he had overheard regarding the hijacking of a jet airliner loaded with passengers. The terrorists intended to seize the plane and force the pilots to take off and circle the capital where they would radio their demands for the release of all their comrades held in prison. If their demands were not met, they would threaten to crash the airplane into the capitol building, killing all on board.

Even with the major objectives of the CIC teams demanding most of their resources, they did not neglect the necessary business of planning for several positive actions after the terrorists' plans had been thwarted. They had prepared the necessary list of communists and their supporters who had to be apprehended, and they delineated team assignments in depth as the operations order ran its projected course. Both Uscategui and Davila utilized the resources of the National Police to lead the actual assaults, and to guarantee that the identity of CI agents would be protected. The National Police directed a series of armed attacks against the main bomb factory in Quayaquil and several raids on provincial terrorist headquarters. The army established a total blockade of the country to isolate the terrorists and preclude the mobility they would need to accomplish their intended operations.

Gratifying Success

The terrorists were caught *flagrante* delicto by the National Police at the bomb factory in Quayaquil, and when their comrades attempted to seize a jetliner at the Quito airport, they suddenly found themselves completely surrounded by CI agents who appeared out of the fueling pits on the tarmac and from the aircraft itself. Four terrorists were captured with arms, bombs, tear gas, radios and TNT. The Ecuadorian army CIC group did a magnificent job on its first assignment and

Continued on page 123

"WHAT'S A WOMAN DOING HERE?"

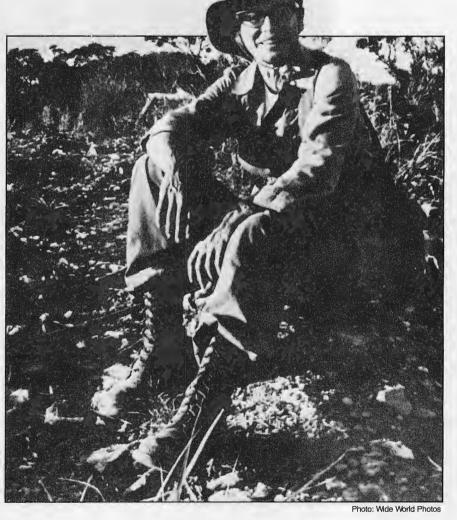
6 T is 20 minutes to eight in the evening on a beach somewhere in Vietnam. The stars look close enough to touch. The sound of the surf is pretty reassuring and the sand underneath my poncho liner is warm and soft."

This was Dickey Chapelle reporting from Southeast Asia in the fall of 1965. She was speaking into a tape recorder in hushed tones so as not to draw enemy fire. The Viet Cong "know exactly where we are," she contin-ued, however her deep voice betrayed little anxiety or emotion. It was, after all, just another day at the office for America's most famous female war correspondent.

At the time she made the recording, she was lying on a

beach, surrounded by 70 U.S. Marines, who were trying to steal a few hours of fitful sleep. Unlike the young troops around her, most of whom had little combat experience, she was a veteran of more than a dozen shooting wars. Her combat experience stretched all the way

back to another beach, two decades earlier, on Iwo Jima. She had been with the Marines then, too. It was their bloodiest single engagement dur-



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Only days later, on 4 November 1965. she was dead. She died on the floor of a medevac helicopter in a pool of blood after her carotid artery was pierced by a grenade fragment near the village of Chu Lai. She had been on patrol with her beloved Marines, when the man walking in front of her stepped on a mine. At the time of her death, she was wearing the globe and anchor Marine insignia given to her by General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., the Marine Commandant.

Her love affair with the Marine Corps began on Iwo Jima and never ended. According to Bernie Yoh, a counterinsurgency expert who learned his trade fighting the Japanese in China in the 1930s and met Dickey in

Vietnam in the early 1960s, "Her face and expression would change when she spoke of her Marines."

With her passing, America lost one of its most courageous war correspon-

dents; a pioneer in the movement for women's equality, to which she would become an important symbol. As debate

rages over women in combat and as plans go forward for the Vietnam Women's Memorial, it is well to

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remember Dickey Chapelle. Not only was she the only female war correspondent to die in Vietnam, but long before women were routinely accepted as foreign correspondents — and almost never as war correspondents — Dickey's byline was known throughout the world.

She often referred to herself as a "dame" or a "broad" and was said to be able to "slap a man with her eyes." She was, in the words of one contemporary, "the girl who chases fire engines around the world." By the time of her death, she had come under hostile fire from the Hungarians, Vietnamese, Japanese, Communist Chinese, French, Cubans, Laotians, Algerians, Lebanese, Pakistanis, and Indians.

She was the first female journalist accredited to the Sixth Fleet and the only woman, up to the time of her death, authorized to jump with U.S. airborne forces. She didn't jump for the first time until she was 41 years old, but in the years that followed made 16 jumps, including five with the Special Forces in Vietnam into forward battle areas. She preferred to jump at night so she couldn't see the ground. Despite her belief that parachute jumping was simply "a way of getting to the ground," she could wax eloquent about a moonlit night jump at Fort Benning.

"She Didn't Seem Like a Girl"

Throughout her career, she always insisted on being treated no differently than the men she covered. She ate the same C-rations, spread her poncho in the same mud, and could keep up with the best troops. She smoked too much and swore like a drill sergeant in a husky Lauren Bacall voice. The best compliment she ever received, Dickey liked to say, was that made by a U.S. Marine: "She didn't seem like a girl."

Once, when she was on patrol with South Vietnamese commandos, she nearly stepped on a poisonous snake in the trail. One of the men grabbed the snake before it could strike and cut the head off. The soldier wasn't going to show her the snake, but she protested, and to demonstrate that she wasn't intimidated by the incident she wore the snake around her neck until it began to stink.

Fellow reporter, and now syndicated columnist, Georgie Ann Geyer met Dickey in the Dominican Republic during the 1965 U.S. intervention. "I decided that the safest way to dress was in a floral dress so that I looked like the women living there," she recalls. "I go to meet Dickey, however, and she's in Marine dress from cap to fatigues, right down to her boots."

No one ever described Dickey as beautiful or even pretty, but many men found her irresistible. Her closest male friend, Pat Powell, a former *ABC* and *Time/Life* correspondent, said that the basis of her attractiveness "was her energy." However, her energy made some people uncomfortable, recalls her friend Bernie Yoh. "She came down to a village (in Vietnam)



Photo: courtesy Leathemeck Magazine

Throughout her career, she always insisted on being treated no differently than the men she covered.



Photo: courtesy Leatherneck Magazine

where I was operating. I had to leave for about 10 days and during this time she had no one to talk to in English. When I returned, I brought her cigarettes — she'd smoke anything — and some canned food and beer. When we had dinner, she was talking, smoking and eating, all at the same time. She was alive, all right. Too alive for some people. She came into a room and you knew she was there. She laughed a lot and didn't talk. She shouted."

She had many affairs, often with younger men. She described her sexual exploits to friends with both candor and a sense of locker room bravura. To Dickey, sex, like war, was an adventure.

The essence of adventure, she believed, "is the certainty of uncertainty." But if she was an adventurer, she was a modest woman who kept her own accomplishments in perspective. Nor did she ever lose touch with the daily struggles of ordinary

20 YEARS OF WAR

Iwo Jima, 1945

Chapelle first experienced combat in Iwo Jima, fighting her way through bureaucracy and males who didn't believe she could do the job.

Hungarian Revolution, 1956 Captured by Soviet troops, she was held for 52 days, 38 of them in solitary confinement.

French Algerian War, 1958 In 1958 she spent several months in the desert with Algerian rebels. Cuba. 1959

Dickey was arrested by the U.S. Coast Guard off Florida as she headed for Batista's Cuba aboard a Castro raider boat. She later traveled to Cuba in disguise and spent three weeks with Castro.

Other Trouble Spots

In 1959 she went to Lebanon with the Marines, then to Okinawa, then to Kashmir to cover the border dispute, then to the Dominican Republic for the revolution and then to Korea, where she parachuted with U.S. Special Forces on guerrilla-training exercises.

Vietnam, 1962

Now in her forties, Dickey jumped with Vietnamese airborne troops, and went into combat with U.S. Marines in Vietnam. On 4 November 1965 Dickey Chapelle died near Chu Lai, the victim of a land mine and her last war.

- S. Max

women. She maintained that a woman with five children faced far more uncertainty and adventure every day than she did.

"Under Fire"

Her career as a photojournalist and war correspondent didn't really begin until 1945, when she was sent to the Pacific Theater of Operations. She covered the bloody Marine assault on Iwo Jima, and it was the turning point in her life. She saw combat close up and for the first time added to one of her dispatches the words "Under Fire" after the location and dateline.

In the decades that followed, she covered most of the globe's major hot spots and conflicts. Despite the recognition that she received, she rarely worked as anything but a freelancer. Never a "team player," Dickey was always too independent to work on a sustained basis for large news organizations.

Her detractors accused her of becoming too emotionally involved in the stories she covered, of crossing the line between observer and participant. They point to the fact that she gave up her role as a reporter during the Hungarian Revolution and tried to smuggle penicillin to the Freedom

Continued on page 122

BUILDING A BETTER M16

Eagle Arms' EA15E2 Steps In Where Colt Fears to Tread

Text & Photos by Peter G. Kokalis

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BORN in a swirl of unending controversy, the latest spate of unjustified innuendoes against the M16 series have focused on its semiautomatic-only civilian versions. To Metzenbaum's maggots and their all-too-eager and incredibly ignorant anti-gun dupes in the media, semiautomatic-only versions of any modern military small arm are "assault rifles."

No matter that by definition an assault rifle must possess selective-fire capability. No matter that these semiautomatic-only firearms have been designed in accordance with BATF regulations to preclude their ready conversion to full-auto. No matter that the FBI's 1987 Uniform Crime Reports indicate that police slayings have actually dropped 22 percent from 1978, a time when military-style semiautos were not commonly available. No matter any amount of factual data or any degree of logic whatso-ever.

The only thing that does matter is that those who machinate unceasingly to destroy the Second Amendment have seized upon a new buzzword and category of firearms they feel are vulnerable as a result of their superficial similarity to military full-auto weaponry. As a consequence, we find that pistol grips, flash hiders, bayonet lugs and large-capacity magazines have suddenly become a veritable incarnation of evil and violence to the Brady Bunch and their salivating myrmidons.

Eagle Arms, Inc. (Dept. SOF, 131 East 22nd Avenue, Coal Valley, IL 61240, phone: 309-799-5619) has recently introduced a wellexecuted, semiautomatic-only (no selective-fire bolt carriers, hammers, triggers, selectors or disconnectors are used in the manufacture of the Eagle Arms rifles) clone of the M16A2. In so doing, their attitude (unlike that of the new Colt Firearms Company, Inc.) toward Sarah Brady and Handgun Control, Inc. is more than a little reminiscent of Rhett Butler's response to Scarlet O'Hara in Gone With the Wind — "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn." Both their attitude and products deserve our support and applause.

SOF was provided with both an EA-15E2 H-BAR (Heavy Barrel) Rifle and EA-15E2 Carbine for test and evaluation. Equipped with a 20-inch heavy barrel, overall length of the EA-15E2 H-BAR rifle is 39.5 inches. The weight, empty, is 8.56 pounds. With its 16-inch barrel and the buttstock collapsed, the EA-15E2 Carbine has an overall length of about 32 inches. Its weight, empty, is approximately 6 pounds.

EA-15E2 upper and lower receivers are forged and precision machined from hightensile-strength 7075 T6 aluminum alloy. Both are hardcoat anodized to MilSpec MIL-A-8625 Type II Class 2. This finish closely duplicates the Sandstrom 9 gray baked paint finish encountered on most Colt-manufactured M16s. All of the steel components have been phosphate-finished.

Although it has no selective-fire option, the EA-15E2 has most of the M16A2's

> features along with both some important and minor differences. Starting at the muzzle and working rearward, the EA-15E2 H-BAR shares the following features in common with the M16A2 — all of which are modifications and im-

When equipped with an optical sight — in this instance the Steiner 4x24mm NATO scope — and match-grade ammunition, such as the Black Hills 60-grain Soft Point, the EA15E2 H-BAR will consistently group under 1 MOA from the bench, provements of the M16A1:

The M16A1's famous bird-cage flash suppressor remains, sans the sixth port on the bottom which was deleted to slightly reduce muzzle climb during burst-fire and diminish position disclosure when firing prone in desert climates. There has been no change in the flash signature as a consequence of this alteration. The lock washer used to retain the M16A1's flash suppressor has been replaced by a set of peelwashers so that the unit can be rotated either to the right or left, for right- or left-handed shooters, respectively.

The front sight post is square. This change was requested by USMC marksmanship experts who believe it provides an improved sight picture.

Held by a tapered slip ring, the round A2-type handguards are more comfortable than the M16A1's triangular cross-section forearms, and much easier to remove and install.

The 800-meter rear sight was also requested by the Marines, who first saw it on the old M16 light machine gun. It is a flip-type peep with two apertures calibrated for M855 ammunition. Flipped forward, the large aperture (0.197 inches in diameter), marked "0-2," is brought into view for ranges out to 200 meters, low-light levels or moving targets. When firing within this range, the elevation knob would be set to "8/3" with the sight base at its lowest position — after the initial elevation zero has been adjusted by means of the front sight post. Flipped back, the peep sight brings the small aperture (0.070 inches in diameter) into view for ranges of 300 to 800 meters. A small index line matches up with the windage calibration lines on the back of the sight base. One

> audible click of the windage knob moves the point of impact 0.4 minutes right or left. With the

small aperture in use, the elevation knob should be set at the range required: "8/3" low for 300m, "4" for 400m, "5" for 500m, "7" for 700m and "8/3" high for 800m. Audible clicks between the main settings will raise or lower the elevation by approximately one minute of angle.

The upper receiver forging has incorporated a case deflector to the rear of the ejection port which throws empty cases clear of left-handed shooters. In semiautomatic fire, the ejection pattern has been altered 5 or 6 degrees forward by this deflection hump.

The ejection port dust cover's springloaded retaining catch has been strengthened and enlarged. The dust cover's latchpin is no longer retained by the slip-washer that so often disappeared at the wrong time.

Integral ribs surround the magazine release button on the right side of the lower receiver forging to prevent accidental release of the magazine.

Fabricated from foam-filled, highimpact plastic, the A2-type buttstock is %-inch longer than that of the M16A1 and

EAGLE ARMS EA-15E2 SPECIFICATIONS

	5.56x45mm NATO (.223 REM). Gas — direct impingement on the bolt carrier, no piston; rotary bolt with eight locking lugs; semiautomatic-only.
Feed mechanism:	
	Six grooves with a righthand twist of one turn in 9 inches, H-BAR — 20 inches; Carbine — 16 inches.
Overall length:	H-BAR — 39.5 inches; Carbine — approximately 32 inches with stock collapsed.
Weight, empty:	
Sights:	
Finish:	High tensile strength 7075 T6 aluminum alloy upper and lower receivers hardcoat anodized to MilSpec MIL-A8625 Type II Class 2; steel components phosphated.
Furniture:	
Price:	Suggested retail: H-BAR — \$850; Carbine — \$800; both complete with one 30-round magazine, sling, USMC TM 05538C-23&P/2 manual and one-year warranty.
Manufacturer:	Lagle Arms, Inc., Dept. SOF, 131 East 22nd Avenue, Coal Valley, IL 61240, phone: (309) 799-5619.
T&E Summary:	Well-executed and reliable; H-BAR version capable of % MOA with 60-grain projectiles; has all features of M16A2 series (sans selective-fire capability) with additional im- provements.



this has increased the length of pull to 13 1/3 inches. The buttplate's edges are no longer rounded and the entire surface, not just the butt-trap, is deeply checkered.

Unlike the Colt AR-15A2 which employs a screw/pin system, the EA-15E2's front hinge pin (connecting the upper and lower receivers) is a captive, push-pin pivot as found on M16 selective-fire weapons.

The M16's frightening and menacing bayonet lug — which while it serves no "sporting purpose," certainly serves no criminal purpose either — has been retained and will accept both the M7 and new M9 "multi-purpose" bayonets.

In addition to its lack of selective-fire capability, the EA-15E2 H-BAR differs in some other areas from the M16A2. The heavy barrel tapers in diameter from 0.73 inches at the muzzle up to 0.88 inches just in front of the chamber. This largely explains the weight increase of more than a pound over the M16A2. Eagle Arms barrels are turned from Wilson blanks and have 6-groove bores with a right-hand twist of one turn in 9 inches. This rate of twist duplicates that used on the Steyr AUG and represents the best compromise between the M16A1's 1:12-inch twist and the M16A2's much faster 1:7-inch twist (actually designed to stabilize the long M856 tracer projectile) as it will stabilize bullets ranging in weight from 55 to 62 grains.

While it retains the A2-type button-like shape with concentric rings, the EA-15E2's

forward assist has a diameter of only 0.62 inches while that of the M16A2 measures 0.75 inches in diameter. Another trivial difference is the absence of selector markings on the right side of the EA-15E2's lower receiver.

More important is the EA-15E2's pistol grip which is manufactured by Lone Star Ordnance (Dept. SOF, P.O. Box 121006, Arlington, TX 76012; phone, 800-482-3733) and has a useful trapdoor accessory compartment.

The EA-15E2 H-BAR is a match-grade rifle and its accuracy potential can only be determined from the bench using optical sights. On hand was a Steiner 4x24mm NATO scope which was attached to the rifle with an A.R.M.S. (Dept. SOF, 230 W. Center St., West Bridgewater, MA 02379) M16A1/A2 Universal Top Scope Base. This A.R.M.S.

EA-15E2 Carbine note 16-inch barrel, shortened handguards and retractable stock; 800meter rear sight is retained.

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base accepts both Weaver and NATO STANAG military scope fastenings. It features a special bolt and self-locking thumbscrew that assures retention of zero through repeated removal and a wide-angle "TV screen" iron sight see-through.

The rugged Steiner scope (distributed by Pioneer & Company, Inc., Dept. SOF, 216 Haddon Ave., Westmont, NJ 08108, phone: 800-257-7742) uses the traditional German military reticle pattern. This consists of a single thick, pointed post at the bottom of the field of view with horizontal side bars and stadia lines. Although an excellent combat format, especially in subdued light, it is less than ideal for punching paper.

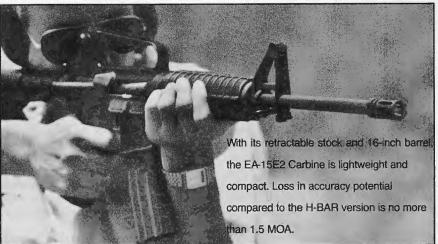
Black Hills Ammunition (Dept. SOF, 3401 South Highway 79, Rapid City, SD 57701, phone: 605-348-5150) provided 5.56x45mm NATO ammunition in four bullet weights for our test and evaluation of the EA-15E2 Carbine and H-BAR Rifle: 52-grain Jacketed Hollow Point (JHP), 55-grain Full Metal Jacket (FMJ) and Soft



Lone Star Ordnance pistol grip with its useful trapdoor accessory compartment is a standard feature on all the Eagle Arms EA-15E2 rifles.

Point (SP), and 60-grain SP. Muzzle velocity averaged approximately 3,000 fps with all four bullets. Range conditions were typical of the Lower Sonoran desert where the tests were conducted: intense heat with associated mirage and gusting winds.

There was an inverse correlation between the bullet weight and the group dispersion. As the projectile weight increased, the group dispersion decreased. At 100 yards, the light 52-grain HP bullet yielded groups averaging 2.0 inches. Both the 55-grain SP and FMJ bullets impacted on paper with groups averaging 1.75 inches. Most astounding was the 60-grain SP bullet which shot consistently under an



METHOD OF OPERATION

With a gas action taken from the Swedish Ljungman AG42 rifle and a trigger mechanism based on that of the M1 Garand, all rifles in the M16 series, including the EA-15E2, operate, briefly, as follows. After ignition of the primer, the projectile passes the barrel's gas port, permitting gas to flow back through a stainless steel tube and a so-called bolt-carrier "key" into the hollow interior of the bolt carrier. As the carrier moves rearward, a cam slot cut into the carrier turns the bolt's cam pin, which causes the bolt to rotate clockwise, freeing the eight locking lugs from their abutments in the barrel extension. The carrier's momentum draws the bolt rearward at a slightly reduced velocity.

After the extractor has withdrawn the empty case from the chamber, a spring-loaded bump-style ejector protruding from the left side of the bolt face rotates the case around the extractor claw and out the ejection port of the upper receiver body. The bolt carrier assembly continues rearward, compressing the recoil spring and cocking the hammer.

The buffer and recoil spring return the carrier, and a fresh round is stripped from the magazine. All forward bolt motion stops after the round is chambered. The carrier continues forward to contact the rear face of the barrel extension and its cam slot turns the cam pin which rotates the bolt and its lugs counter clockwise into the locked position.

While much criticized by those who sought, for whatever reasons, to find fault with the M16 from muzzle to buttplate, the truth is that this system of gas operation (also employed in the French MAS 44, 49 and 49/56 rifles — see "Vive Les Guns," January '90) works, and quite well, if properly maintained. — Peter G. Kokalis inch, with some groups going 0.75 MOA. That's sniper-grade accuracy on anyone's score card and truly spectacular for a gas-operated rifle. There isn't a single Kalashnikov out of the more than 50 million produced that will shoot even 2. MOA. AKs average between 4 to 8 MOA — and 6 MOA or under only if you're

lucky. Caliber 5.56x45mm NATO JHP and SP bullets lighter than 55 grains (such as Federal 40-grain Blitz round) should usually be avoided in barrels with 1:7-inch and 1:9-inch twists. Not only do they degrade the rifle's accuracy potential, but - if the rifling is sharp and the barrel heats up they may shed their jackets shortly after leaving the muzzle, with only the core remaining to travel down range. At distances much beyond 25 yards, the residual core may not strike the target. Law enforcement agencies are well-advised to test for this phenomenon before fielding ammunition with such light bullets.

Trigger pull-weight on the EA-15E2 Carbine and H-BAR rifle were single-stage and a crisp and consistent 5.25 and 5.5 pounds, respectively. More than 1,000 rounds were fired through these two firearms. As there is always a trade-off, the EA-15E2 Carbine's shorter, lighter barrel and retractable stock added about 1 to 1.5 inches to the group dispersion obtained with the EA-15E2 H-BAR. There were no stoppages of any kind throughout the course of our test and evaluation.

Suggested retail prices of the EA-15E2 Carbine and H-BAR Rifle are \$800 and \$850 respectively. This includes a 30round magazine, a sling, USMC TM 05538C-23&P/2 manual and a one year warranty. This is approximately \$200 less than the new Colt AR-15A2 "Sporter" and, in addition, you get a vicious-looking bayonet lug and a large capacity magazine.

Reliable and capable of superb accuracy when provided with match-grade ammunition of the proper bullet weight, the Eagle Arms rifles are excellent examples of an endangered species that has become the totally unjustified pariah of the anti-gun nuts.

SOF TRAINS CONTRAS

Continued from page 73

of limited ammo). Morning couldn't come soon enough.

The next two weeks went by quickly, and the Tigers were turning into a decent fighting unit. Bermudez mentioned that the COE would be back in about a week now, and wanted us to be ready to train them. That night was the last good sleep we would see for the next 72 hours.

The next morning began as usual, except that the cook shack burned down. By 0700, the roof was like a torch. Since there was otherwise little to do, this turned into quite a social event. The contras stood around chanting, "The cook shack is burning, the cook shack is burning..." No shit. When a unit arrived from the field, they also joined in the chant. Anything to break up the monotony!

Around 0900, we heard what sounded like an artillery round, or maybe a bomb going off several klicks away. As the morning progressed, so did the explosions, only now they were getting closer. By noon, we heard an impact no more than a couple of klicks away. This was something new. A general discussion broke out speculating on what the hell was going on.

We had just started on our beans and rice when the air tore apart with an explosion about 300 meters from our camp. There was no doubt in our minds now — we had all heard this one before: a 122mm "Katushka" rocket. The next thing we heard were nine more missiles screaming down on us. While a 122mm has a warhead of about 40 pounds of high explosives and makes a good boom, it doesn't have an effective fragment dispersal pattern. Good thing for us, as our tent was on high ground with nothing at all between us and the crashing missiles.

If it had been artillery, we would have been covered with iron by now. Still, what the hell were we going to do? There wasn't a bunker or slit trench anywhere in the camp. It must take about three minutes to load a battery of Katushka rockets, because that was how long we had before the next 10 rockets came pounding down. By the time these hit, we were down in a little ravine behind our tent --- all except RKB, that is. Where the hell was he? Well, RKB had a bad habit of sitting around in the tent in his shorts, and today was no exception. So as the rockets were crashing down on us, RKB was in the tent putting his pants and boots on - probably with a smile. Finally, he came out and slid down behind us.

The rocket barrages were coming in three-minute intervals now, but had shifted away from our position toward the center of camp. It had been 20 years since I was rocketed in Vietnam — I wasn't liking it any more now than I did then. The first thing we needed to do was collect our combat gear and check the camp for injured. After a quick look, we were relieved to find that none of our Tigers had been hurt.

The only problem was that everyone was running around like chickens with their heads cut off. Bermudez came over on a casualty check about this time, saying there had been several killed at Camp Las Vegas, and several injured at another. He said the Sandinistas had crossed the Rio Coco, near Yamales, and were headed this way. Great! Now what? As soon as we asked, it came: more Katushkas. For the next 30 minutes, we were pounded mercilessly. When things calmed down a little, we thought it would be a good idea to move a little further away from the bull's-eye.

If the Sandinistas' intentions were to overrun the camp, we thought it would be best to position ourselves on the perimeter. along the Rio Coco, there wasn't one. The Sandinistas had brought the rocket launchers in by helicopter, then put them in across the river, about five miles away.

Bermudez showed up the following day and said we would have to cancel our training for the week. We decided to go back to Tegucigalpa to see if we could locate a more secure training area. Giving back our UZIs was another part of the deal. Great! Topaz was allowed to stay behind, however, as Bermudez needed medical personnel.

[Note from RKB: Since we were going to pass through Honduran checkpoints we had to turn in our UZIs. Bermudez directed Mario del Amico, a Cuban-American who had arrived at our camp and supervised a squad of Honduran troops in unloading 500,000 rounds of PRC-manufactured

This guy was something else: coke bottle sunglasses, some type of black "Death from Above" T-shirt covering a belly that protruded over his belt, fat cigar and .45 auto in a fastdraw holster. A "Mr. Combat ..."

The comandante liked our idea, and sent a couple of men with us to point the way. Rockets began crashing down again. Heading north into a valley, we ran into 30 or 40 civilians, all scared shitless. Another hour up the trail, it started to dawn on us that our guides had no idea where the perimeter was, or even if there was one. At any rate, it would be dark soon, so we pulled back to a gully and set up a defensive position.

We found we had 120 rounds of 9mm each, and eight hand grenades. Our two contras said they were going back to camp — they didn't want to miss supper, and besides, it might rain. The thought of spending the night with a motley gang of gringos may also have been a factor.

If we did get into it with the Sandinistas, we would be in deep shit. The rocketing lasted all night and nobody slept very well. At 0600, RKB noticed that there weren't any roosters — I think he kind of missed them.

The camp was in the same shape as when we left, and the Tigers still hadn't lost any men. Asked why they hadn't dug trenches, Bermudez said the soldiers didn't like them because they were too much like graves. I thought I had heard every possible excuse to get out of digging trenches, but this one took the cake.

Topaz reported there had been a total of about 10 killed and 40 wounded in the rest of the camp. Amazed there were not more, we began wondering what had happened to the Sandinista ground attack. Later we found that except for a few skirmishes 7.62x39mm ammo to accompany us. This guy was something else: coke bottle, sunglasses, some type of black "Death from Above" T-shirt covering a belly that protruded over his belt, fat cigar and .45 auto in a fastdraw holster. A "Mr. Combat" — arrogant, pompous, and fat. Bermudez told him to provide security for us back to Tegucigalpa but he took off never to be seen again. I owe you a punch in the nose you fat fuck.]

At 0400 the next day, we finally pulled into Tegucigalpa. This ride made the previous one seem first class. The truck broke down twice and everything, including us, was covered with 2 inches of dust. It was hell. Then we were off to the Alameda motel. If RKB hadn't known the desk clerk from previous trips, we probably couldn't have gotten rooms. As it was, we were back in civilization, of a sort — it was the first time in weeks we had eaten off plates!

Meanwhile, RKB was making calls to the States trying to find out why no one down here knew we were coming. After hearing some details of what had transpired, Singlaub said he would get back to us.

I had mentioned to Benson earlier that there was a shortage of belt links for the M60s, and no sights for the 82mm mortars. We both knew where we could get these: from our contacts in El Salvador. We talked this over with RKB, who agreed the trip was a good idea. The next day, Benson and I were gone. An hour after leaving Honduras, we were in a cab on our way to Ilopango, home of the Salvadoran air force and Airborne Battalion. Waiting there in the officers mess was Jack Thompson, who had been with us at Singlaub's home, but couldn't accompany us at the time. A good soldier and a fine instructor, we were pleased to know he would be with us on the return trip to Honduras. Benson knew where to go for mortar sights, and Thompson had a contact for links, a Captain Castro.

Castro proved happy to help; two minutes after finding him we had two 20mm ammo cans full of new M60 links in the back of the vehicle. Thompson came by later, saying the FDN had a plane going to Honduras tomorrow. Not only could we hitch a ride back with them, we could also solve the problem of getting our new toys past any suspicious customs officials. The tired looking FDN Cessna had no room for our links as it turned out, but no problem, we were told they would be sent down on a later flight. They never made it.

Waiting back at the Alameda motel in Honduras was I.W. Harper, the former CIA demo expert. That night, RKB filled us in on what had been happening since we left. Some of the FDN had tried a power play. They said our team was to return to the United States immediately. RKB called Singlaub, who we assume called Ollie North. The result was that the mix-up got straightened out, asses got chewed, and the FDN suddenly became very cooperative. We even got some more UZIs.

RKB said everything was a "go" at Camp Las Vegas, and that the COE would be waiting for us when we got there. When we arrived, we were taken to Bermudez's headquarters. We would be staying in the guest tent for the night. The guest tent? Things had changed around here since our first trip.

The next morning, Bermudez called us in for a briefing on the FDN situation in the field, and asked us for suggestions. We talked for three or four hours about likely targets the COE might hit. One was the hydroelectric plant which supplied electricity to Managua, and another was the oil storage tank farm at Bluefields. With the training we were going to give the COE, both could be destroyed. Comandante Bermudez was very interested.

That night, with the whole team together for the first time, it looked as if we were finally going to get to do what we came down here for. Unfortunately, that was not to be the case.

We woke in the night to the sound of heavy shelling in the distance. We didn't know who, but someone was getting pounded. One of the hardest things in war is not knowing what's going on. Near 0900, someone came by to say the Sandinistas were hitting the FDN position near the Rio Coco and were sending troops across the river. The COE would be moving out again ... Great. The Sandinistas had crossed the river in force, and were supposed to be heading this way. Rocket attacks were expected for the night. Three contras came by and asked if we would go with them to a commo relay station on top of the mountain behind us. Why not? At least from there we would be able to see what was going on. Two hours later, we were at the station watching Yamales burn to the ground. By the time we left the next morning, 430 rockets had been fired.

Back at Camp Las Vegas, we were told the Honduran army would be moving in large numbers of troops while the FDN was to evacuate. This was a full scale attack into Honduras; thousands of Sandinista troops were crossing over. The FDN had perhaps 8,000 men fighting at Rio Coco. It was a little tough to know how much of this was true, and how much was rumor, but one thing was clear: there were no combat troops in our camp.

Everyone still around was packing up because it was time to get out of Dodge. The place they moved us to was about 10 miles to the north, an old FDN surgical hospital and maternity ward, complete with 50-odd pregnant women. It looked as though we were out of a job for the time being. A river of wounded began flowing

COMBAT CRAFT

Continued from page 35

Through. Each has its application.

A Standoff Attack allows fewer friendly casualties, and is implemented by mortars, rockets, RPGs and LAWs or patrol mortars. Area targets such as barracks, repair facilities, ready ramps for aircraft, POL and ammunition dumps are vulnerable to this type of attack.

Success of a Raid-In-and-Out depends on the attacking force being able to penetrate enemy security and hold the breach in order to withdraw through it the same way they came in. This requires a larger party, as security elements must be able to hold the withdrawal route against enemy counterattacks. A Raid-In-and-Out can be used against POL and ammo dumps, hydroelectric plants, airfields and repair facilities using RPGs and LAWs, explosives and small arms as appropriate.

A Raid Through is often used by a small force against a precise target. It is accomplished by penetrating the target's outer perimeter, destruction of the target and withdrawal by continuing straight through the enemy installation. Security elements should maintain sustained fire once the attack has begun in order to fix attention on the outer perimeter and away from the raiding party. At a given time, the security element breaks contact to secure a into the place, a grim reminder that there was one hell of a fight raging out there. While Topaz and I helped out with the wounded, the rest of the team waited it out in frustration.

It soon became clear that we weren't going to be able to complete our mission. Since Thompson and Harper had arrived late, they would be staying a while longer. For the rest of us, it was time to go.

The following day, we loaded up and headed back to Tegucigalpa. No one had much to say on the way back. After turning in our UZIs at the FDN headquarters that night, we got an update and headed back to the Alameda motel. We were on our way home the next day. Even out of Honduras now, our luck seemed to be following us around. The plane had mechanical problems, and we had to set down for repairs. RKB got hung up in customs for an hour in the States --- seems they wanted to talk about where he had been, being a soldier of fortune and all. It soon came time for us to go our separate ways. The mission was over. We said our goodbyes.

Were our efforts worthwhile? Depends on your point of view. If we helped save some contras and indirectly helped take out some Sandinistas, then yes, you're damned right it was worthwhile!

withdrawal route. A Raid Through is ideal for small airfields, command and control facilities, POL facilities, and electrical generation plants.

Withdrawal: Upon completion of the attack, all elements return to an Objective Rally Point (ORP), which can be the same as the Final Release Point (FRPthe nearest point the team is staged prior to the attack). The rally point must be known to all team members. Alternate rally points and the withdrawal route should also be known by all, and the route from the ORP to the Withdrawal Point should be different than that used to approach the objective. Security elements should have already set up explosive ambushes to slow the lead elements of any pursuing enemy.

Withdrawal can be across country (assuming a support base within the local population), by air or by sea. Team OpSec is still paramount. It does the team no good to be successful on target and then be ambushed prior to extraction.

Raids require swift penetration with a minimum of personnel. Each man is well armed and carries as much ordnance as possible. The action on target is swift, violent, and usually targets soft, critical elements of the enemy's infrastructure. The key elements to a successful raid are surprise, speed and initiative. Raids may not in themselves win wars, but they can deny the enemy the means to win.

JAILBREAK

Continued from page 47

knew any attempt to escape would be futile. He watched in quiet agony as the G2 man found his name in the book, then as he looked up at the sign, and finally, back down at the passport. A moment later he left the booth for a moment and returned with four plainclothes security men. They asked Kurt to come quietly with them, telling him that it was "routine."

It was anything but routine. That night, alerted by Muse's 16-year-old daughter, the other conspirators and their families 26 people in all - fled to the U.S.controlled Canal Zone and requested asylum. Kurt, meanwhile, was interrogated constantly for two-and-a-half days and not permitted to sleep. It soon became clear to him that they didn't know that he was behind the clandestine radio. It was only after they discovered leases at his home for the apartments in which the transmitters were located that he realized that the game was over. Confident that his friends had had time to escape, he confessed, "I'm Radio Libertad."

The interrogator was so shocked he almost fell out of his chair. He jumped up and hurried out of the room and soon the entire police (DENI) headquarters was in an uproar. A short time later, Lieutenant Colonel Nivaldo Madrinan, the head of DENI, came in to get a firsthand look at

Muse.

"Do you suffer from high blood pressure?" Madrinan wanted to know.

"No."

"How about insomnia?"

"No, sir," responded Muse.

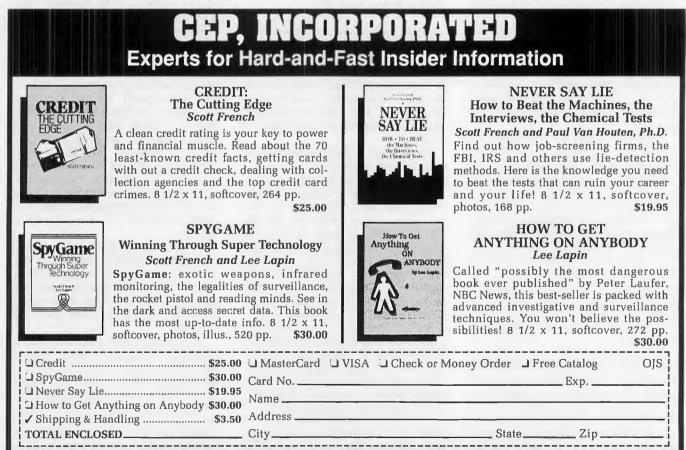
"Well," said Madrinan menacingly, you're soon going to have both. Mark my words."

He wasn't joking. In the days that followed, Muse was moved from prison to prison, finally landing in the Modelo several weeks later. Although never tortured, Muse saw and heard the prison guards at the Modelo torture political opponents of the regime. Among the first victims were antigovernment demonstrators arrested in the wake of the 7 May 1989 elections, which were annulled by Noriega. They were routinely lined up against one of the prison walls, four at a time, and beaten on the back, buttocks, and legs with rubber hoses. Two prisoners were hung by their handcuffs from a basketball hoop in the prison courtyard and beaten by three jailers with rubber hoses containing metal filaments. A large American flag was draped around one of the men, now a Panamanian senator, while one of his torturers screamed at him, "Now call your American friends. See what they can do for you now."

But worse was to come. After the abortive 3 October coup, many of the plotters were incarcerated in the Modelo Prison. The rebel officers were ordered to take off their T-shirts and cover their heads with them. Then they were beaten about the face with fists, hoses, and truncheons until the T-shirts were red with blood. Over the weeks that followed, rebel officers and men were systematically tortured every night, generally from midnight to three in the morning. "The interrogators would arrive making intimidating noises, their bootsteps echoing through the prison as they hit the bars with their truncheons," says Muse. "After that, the torture would begin. Let me tell you, the sound of a man being tortured is indescribable."

Muse's arrest and incarceration presented the United States with a number of problems. Although an American citizen, Muse had been acting independently and was not, as some reports later suggested, a CIA agent. The other six conspirators were all Panamanian citizens. The Noriega regime initially accused Muse of being an "employee of the U.S. State Department," but they soon realized that they had been had by a group of gifted amateurs, and this only made them more angry.

Since Muse's wife, Anne, worked as a teacher in the Canal Zone, he was technically a U.S. dependent, and therefore entitled to due process and certain protection under the 1979 Panama Canal Treaties. United States representatives met with him on almost a daily basis at the Modelo Prison, and began pressuring the Panamanian government to release him.



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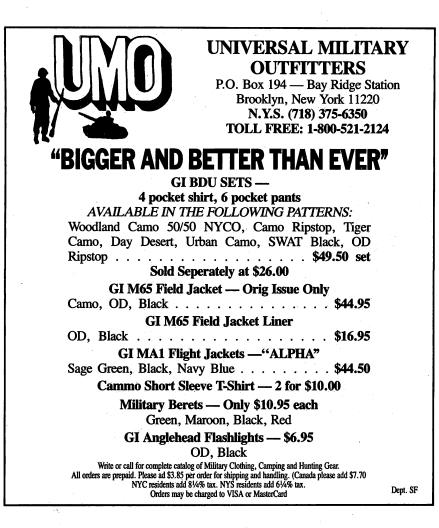
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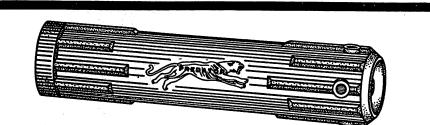
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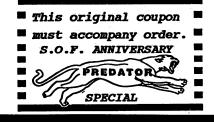
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API MARKETING, INC. 1600 MONROVIA AVE. NEWPORT BEACH, CA. 92663 (714) 722-9087 FAX 650-8906 Anne and her family relocated to Washington, and kept the pressure on various government agencies so that they would not forget the plight of her husband. Eventually, letters from Muse and his daughter Kimberly reached President Bush, who took a personal interest in the case.

Since Muse had played a key role in rallying the opposition to Noriega using, at least for part of the time, U.S.-supplied transmitters, it was deemed that the United States had a responsibility to secure his release, especially as the planning for the American invasion went into high gear. The elite U.S. Delta Force was assigned the task of getting him out once the shooting started.

"This Is It."

When Muse finally fell asleep on 19 December, he was wearing shorts and a T-shirt. His jeans, polo shirt and sneakers were laid out at the end of his cot so that he could pull them on quickly in the event something happened.

At 1245 hours he was jarred from his fitful sleep by a long, sustained burst of gunfire. Muse jumped from his bed, grabbed his clothes, snatched the brace from beneath his cot, and hit the deck. He crawled into his bathroom and pulled on his jeans and shoes. He peered down the hall through his cell door. The prison was deathly still, so still, says Muse, that "you could have heard a pin drop."

Moments later he heard someone running up the stairs and down the corridor. "Oh, shit," he thought to himself. "This is it."

To be continued next month.

Neil Livingstone is an author, lecturer and consultant on terrorism and security topics. He is an adjunct professor at a number of institutions, including Georgetown University. His most recent book is Inside the PLO (Morrow, 1990), which he co-authored with David Halevy.

CRAIG NUNN

Continued from page 81

sight in some houses. Craig, in a hurry to have a few words with the jumpmaster, came striding down the street shortly thereafter. He had landed in some suburbanite's backyard, breaking up a barbecue in progress. "What did they say?" I laughed. "Nothing," he responded, grinning from ear to ear. But then what do you say when a 6-2, 190-pounder wearing military utilities topped off by a Kamikaze headband drops into your roses? Remembering back, I think he enjoyed that as much as the excited gleam in the eyes of all the first-timers that day.

When it came to mischief, Craig was world class. Fired once from an advertising

PRIVACY AND SECURITY



This video clearly demonstrates in great detail how easily wiretapping and room

bugging can be done and what to do to protect your privacy. A leading expert in the field of countersurveillance and privacy protection walks you

step by step through the process of how eavesdropping is done. This video will give you the knowledge that normally would take years and several thousand dollars to learn from someone "in the business" if you could get them to Preveal their tricks. This is truly forbidden knowledge that isn't available anywhere else.
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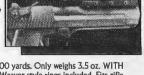
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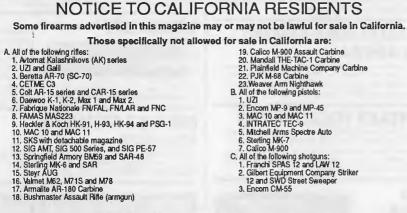
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agency for adding an unusually long protruberance to a horse in a riding clothing ad sketch, Craig found a more appreciative audience at SOF.

The drawings, fake messages, memos, objects d'art and bizarre were cleverly conceived and like painkillers were timereleased. A morning greeting on your computer terminal at 0800, something tucked on your appointment calender for mid-morning, something folded away in your paperwork on your return from lunch and one for the road hidden in your coat, briefcase or car. To this day we chuckle about the time our then-business manager whipped out a copy of SOF to show to someone sitting next to him on a plane only to discover that Craig had replaced all the interior pages with pages from a magazine so questionable you should be arrested for just owning it.

Craig was no respecter of persons; everyone was fair game to him. Looking down at a proof copy of Robert K. Brown's publisher's column he thought the mug shot lacked a fine mustache and thought bubble. It was for office consumption only so Craig was appalled when he learned it had inadvertently been copied and mailed with some other papers to an admiral in the Pentagon. After fessing up to me, we both had some nervous moments over the next few days waiting for the admiral's call to Brown. I can only assume the admiral thought it funny as well.

Unlike most practical jokers Craig could roll with the punch and laugh at himself when staff members struck back. His audacity, cleverness and perseverance helped make SOF's office a wonderful place to work. It's just not the same anymore without the periodic outraged scream of "CRAIG!" floating down the hall.

Craig was actually much more of a soldier than many at SOF even though as a Reservist he missed Vietnam. Because it was impossible for him to be out of the office for more than two weeks at a time his opportunities for action were limited at SOF also. But just before Rhodesia fell, Craig accompanied a combat patrol against terrorists that made contact. Seriously outnumbered, the terrs launched one rifle grenade at the patrol and bomb-shelled. Craig learned about the minus side to carrying a shotgun on that patrol as his shot fell short. But as all combat veterans know, his shooting back when shot at made Craig a member of the club.

To me and just about everyone he ever met Craig was one of the club.

I'll always treasure my honorary Wolfen patch, Mekong Yacht Club T-Shirt, Iowa Hawkeyes sweatshirt and other mementos given to me by Craig over the last decade, but more than anything I'll treasure the memories.

Rest in peace my friend. The best we can ask for in this world is to have our enemies celebrate and friends regret our passing. Yours do. 🕅

ANOTHER PEACETIME CASUALTY.

You don't have to be in the service to appreciate a good boot. But it helps.

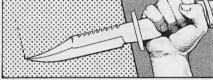
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leather tanned black inside and out (that way it doesn't show white at the seams), cut it

One firefighter seating), cut it said our Thinsulate" insulation was so good be couldn't tell bis boots were on fire. at the top (so you

can tuck your pants in), and added D-rings (for dress wear).

And now we're even taking orders from raw recruits. All over

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OUTLAW JUMPERS

Continued from page 59

looking at a point above the horizon. If you looked down as you launched you would tumble forward and might open facing the tower.

There is nothing so lonesome as being right on the edge of a sheer drop just before a BASE jump. My companion, due to jump immediately after me, had already attached his static line and was just waiting for me to clear the launch point. I looked around at him. Standing safely on the platform he seemed relaxed and offered words of comfort, "Well, go on, jump." Had I been able to release my grip on the safety bar without falling I think I would have throttled him!

Having placed myself in this position and run out of excuses it was time to jump. Once again a feeling of total calm came over me. This sensation was such a common experience among BASE jumpers it became known as "The Moment." It was the point at which mentally you had totally committed yourself and all that remained was to physically make the jump.

With a sharp intake of breath I braced, and dived from the platform. The canopy opened fast and clean. I released the steering toggles and made a straight glide towards the luminescent panels. The approach was fast in the still air lower down and I needed to flare the canopy to make a stand-up landing possible. Wow! A wave of adrenaline washed over me as I turned to see my companion leaping clear of the tower. Another good clean opening, straight glide, flare and stand-up landing close by.

Scooping up our parachutes we raced to link up and embrace each other out of sheer joy. The support team came bounding across with broad grins and urgent advice to head for the escape car. Two minutes later we were speeding away from the scene. Undetected, clean getaway. A few miles away we stopped, still within sight of the tower, and popped a bottle of champagne. I had qualified for BASE.

Peter Douglas is a former Royal Marine who also wrote this month's "No Honor Among Mercs" (see page 60). \aleph

NO HONOR

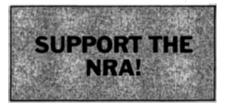
Continued from page 67

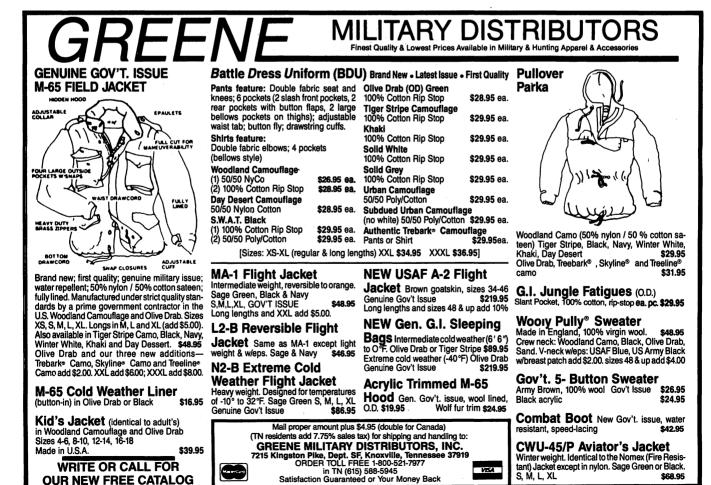
men to track Richards down, Brunswijk was content to let them escape through the jungle, back to French Guiana. Although angry that Richards had escaped, he was also relieved that the decision about what to do with him was now out of his hands.

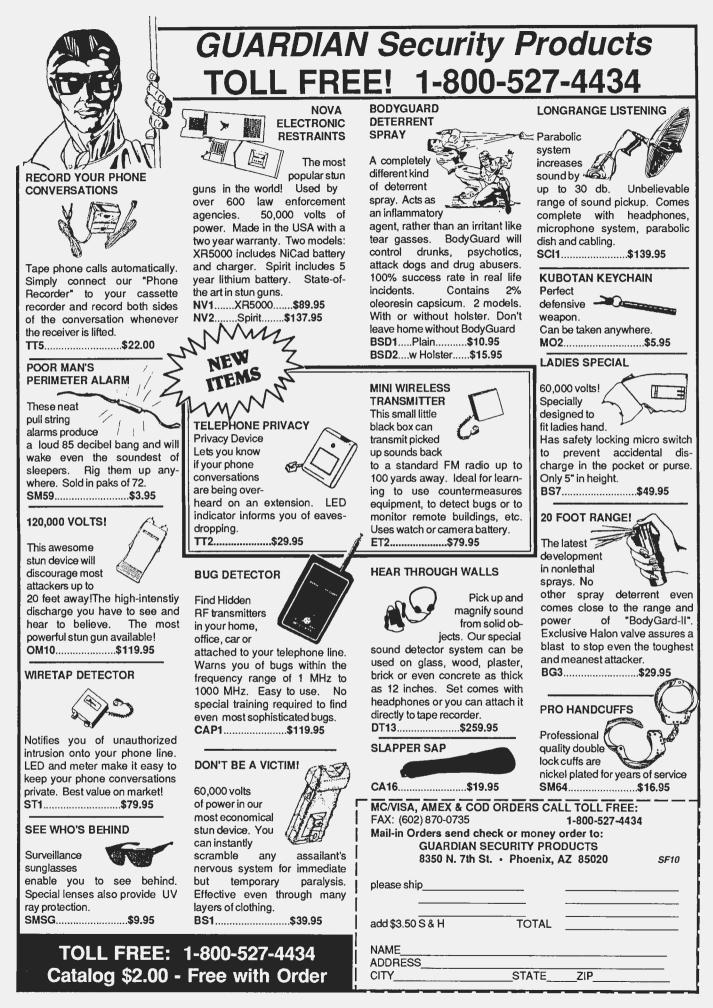
Two hours later, the remaining mercenaries were standing outside a brick airport building, talking to Brunswijk. Suddenly, Richards and his three cohorts burst out of the jungle on the other side of the airstrip and dashed straight at Brunswijk, firing as they charged. Wild shots cracked past, only inches from Brunswijk and the three mercenaries. Spouts of red dust exploded on the wall behind them.

Finny, Alan and Bill threw Brunswijk and themselves to the ground, bringing their FN FALs up on aim as they did so. Every Jungle Commando in the area opened fire on Richards and his men. Richards stopped short and staggered backwards, reeling from the impact of several hits. Then he fell, all the fight shot out of him. This sudden reversal of fortune panicked the other charging mercenaries, who instantly lost heart. Throwing their weapons away, they put their hands up, and begged the Jungle Commandos to stop shooting. Amazingly, they did!

The Jungle Commandos advanced on Richards — now bleeding in the dirt — and the surrendering mercenaries. Richards had been shot all over; he was more dead than alive, although still mumbling incoherently. One of the Jungle Commandos put his FN FAL barrel to Richards' head and







pulled the trigger. For Richards, the price of deceit and treachery was death. For his companions, standing with their arms stiffly above their heads and a look of stunned horror on their faces, the future looked bleak: The Jungle Commandos were demanding that they be shot.

Brunswijk ordered his men not to shoot — at least not yet. A serious dilemma now presented itself to Finny, Alan and Bill. Should they speak up for their former companions-in-arms, or allow proceedings to take their seemingly inevitable course? They felt little more than disgust for these men, after all.

Not only had they treacherously followed Richards in his attempt to kill Brunswijk (and indeed them), but details of the attack on Kraka had since emerged. Apparently, they had cold-bloodedly executed some young army conscripts after they had given up their arms and surrendered.

There seemed to be no redeeming factors in their defense and, with emotions running high among the Jungle Commandos right now, their future was looking bleaker by the second.

Brunswijk asked the remaining Brit mercenaries for their opinion on the situation. This was tricky. Finny, Alan and Bill could not afford to antagonize Brunswijk by appearing to be over-sympathetic to their former associates. At the same time, they felt morally obliged to do what they could to prevent their execution in cold

blood.

Choosing their words with care, they said that while they wholeheartedly condemned the men for their actions, they had to advise that their lives be spared. They suggested that in all probability they were not aware that Richards had been plotting to kill Brunswijk, that they had just blindly and stupidly followed his lead and trusted his judgement. Perhaps they just finally had to fight their way out without understanding, or questioning, why Richards was advocating such action. There was also the inevitable bad press that would follow in the wake of executions, with the propaganda value the Bouterse government would make of it.

Brunswijk listened carefully to the arguments they put to him. He realized that had it not been for their quick reactions in defending him, he would probably have been gunned down by Richards. His final decision was to expel his would-be assassins to French Guiana. This clemency dismayed many of the Jungle Commandos, but Brunswijk was obeyed.

Liam, Sven and Joseph had a haggard, beaten look to them when they were dragged off to a truck and bundled in. It was hard for them to believe that they were not being driven to their deaths. In fact, they were escorted to the Marownije River and dispatched back to French Guiana. A stern warning came with the send-off: if they ever attempted to return, they would be shot on sight. Their lives in Suriname were forfeit.

Richards' body was handed over to the police, who took it to Paramaribo, the capital. By this action, Brunswijk hoped to prove that the attack on the army base at Kraka was not conducted by his order, and that the man responsible had been dealt with. Film of Richards' dead body was subsequently televised in Suriname with condemnation of the fact that the Jungle Commando employed foreign mercenaries (conveniently overlooking the Surinamese government's use of Libyan soldiers). At any rate, the truce was saved.

No such ceasefire existed with the Tacujana Indians, however, and word came that they had sent "a large force" to attack Moengo. Finny, Alan and Bill were instructed to "plan something." They welcomed the opportunity to demonstrate their professional expertise, and at the same time, cement their relationship with Brunswijk. This was the task for which they had been preparing ever since their arrival.

After selecting nine Jungle Commandos to accompany them, they filled their backpacks with the claymores that had already been assembled. Tooling up with plenty of ammunition, and ensuring that each of them had his medical kit, they set off under cover of darkness to make contact with the approaching Tacujana Indian force.

In the early hours, several miles out of Moengo, they reached a crossroads which looked suitable for an ambush. Tactical awareness being fairly Iow among the





combat forces of Suriname, the Tacujanas could, with reasonable confidence, be expected to arrive by the most direct route available: straight down the middle of the road.

Dawn was already arriving as the men began to prepare the ambush. Bill was to man the 5.56mm Minimi LMG with three Jungle Commandos in a right flank cut-off group. Finny and Alan, with six more Jungle Commandos, formed the kill group. Finny was to be responsible for detonating the mines. Explosive charges were placed on the far side of the road which wouldn't do any harm unless someone were standing on one, in which case a leg or two might be blown off! They were meant to explode if anything went wrong. This would then frighten the ambushed party into running back for cover, toward the waiting claymores. Great care was needed to hide all traces of the explosive cord which, being meant for civilian (mining) use, was orange in color.

By 1000 hours, everything was ready. The plan was carefully explained to the Jungle Commandos once again. No one was to shoot until Finny detonated the mines. After this last briefing, the Jungle Commandos were placed in position whilst the mercenaries made one last check of the site before retreating into their own respective positions. There was nothing left to do but wait.

The sun climbed slowly higher, and with it, the temperature. Once directly above, with the heat at its most intense, the sun seemed to hover perfectly static for several hours. The silent ambush party lay sweltering in sweat. Hidden in the shadows were swarms of mosquitos, which paid savage attention to the pale skin of the mercenaries, but left the darker-skinned Jungle Commandos unmolested.

Ants scurried about on urgent missions. Cicadas kept up their incessant, shrill barrage of noise. Long, cramped hours passed. Then, at 1600 hours, before anything could be seen, the ambush party heard people approaching. Gripping their weapons tightly, they peered through the foliage. The noise of a chatty, apparently relaxed group of men grew louder. Then they walked into sight, right where expected, straight down the middle of the road. Two staggered along under the load of 7.62mm MAGs, swathed in rattling belts of shiny link ammunition. The rest carried FN FALs. They were oblivious to any danger.

Finny eyed them, carefully timing the point at which to detonate the claymores to maximize the damage. Bill held them in his sights as they sauntered past his cut-off position and entered the killing ground. Alan subconsciously brushed his thumb against the safety catch of his FN FAL, just to reassure himself it was off. It was. He fought the urge to look toward Finny to check if he was ready. All three mercenaries silently prayed that none of the Jungle Commandos would open fire prematurely.

Everyone in the ambush party knew

there was going to be an explosion. They were tensed and ready for it, but when it came, they were momentarily stunned by the ferocity of the blast. Everything vanished in a sheet of flame and a roar of noise. Alan instinctively brought his weapon up on aim with the barrel pointing where the road should have been, but all he could see was smoke and dust. He squeezed the trigger and the weapon jerked back into his shoulder. Deafened by the blast, it was the only way he knew it was working.

Finny had shouldered his FN FAL and was blasting away at the point where the enemy was supposed to be. On either side of them now, the Jungle Commandos were also firing. The smoke and dust cleared enough to reveal the road. It was covered with bodies. With something visible to shoot at, the Jungle Commandos really let it rip. Spouts of earth leapt up where rounds hit the road. At such close range, though, it was hard to miss the tangled remnants of the Tacujana patrol, most of whom were laying perfectly still.

Bill eased the Minimi LMG into his shoulder as the tail end of the enemy patrol passed his position. Although firmly braced for the blast, he was also shocked by its ferocity. Instinctively, he began firing short bursts at the point where the patrol had been before the explosion. Three shadowy figures, running back toward the cut-off group, could just be made out through the continuing fog of smoke and dust. Bill followed one in the sights of the Minimi





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LMG and squeezed off a short burst. The figure disappeared, hit or crawling away in the bushes. A second staggered and fell almost opposite the cut-off group. The third was lost to sight and made good his escape.

The firing lasted for less than 30 seconds, with not a single round coming from the ambushed patrol. As it died away to sporadic shots, Finny and Alan called for a cease fire in order to approach the road. Weapons at the ready, the ambush party bounded forward. A terrible sight met their gaze. The enemy patrol had literally been cut to pieces by the claymores; only a few mortally wounded men remained alive. These men were immediately dispatched. The conflict between the Bush Negroes and Tacujana Indians is ethnically based and neither side takes prisoners. Those still alive were appallingly injured and, given the lack of any possible medical aid to deal with such serious wounds, were perhaps better off being shot.

Of the three men who had survived long enough to make a run for it, two were nearby and quite dead, victims of the cut-off group. A lone survivor had escaped, perhaps also badly wounded. The ambush party was a little dazed by the deadly efficiency of its plan. A perfect ambush is a perfect murder, and there in the Suriname jungle, three professionals had demonstrated just how true the old military adage is.

There was nothing to do now but gather up the FN FALs and MAGs from the annihilated Tacujana patrol, and head back. A few hours later, the victors were back in Moengo, wildly celebrating in the Nasty Bite. There were no longer any doubts about the remaining mercenaries. They had demonstrated not only their reliability, but also that they were true professionals. There was to be little chance, however, for them to grow complacent!

A few days later, while visiting a jungle base located on an island in the Marowijne River, the peace of the afternoon was shattered by a volley of shots from two motorized dugout canoes that raced toward the island camp. Finny and Alan grabbed their FN FALs and bolted from their tent. Jungle Commandos were already engaging the approaching dugouts. Perhaps suddenly realizing that the camp was larger than they had anticipated, however, the dugouts swung around and began to race away. With their blood up, the mercenaries led the chase, leaping with some of the Jungle Commandos into their own motorized dugouts. Despite the unsteady shooting platform, both men in the first enemy vessel were hit. Their boat careened out of control and rammed into the bank, the occupants slumped dead on the floor. The second vessel managed to use its greater speed to evade the pursuit.

Whilst the war in Suriname is definitely a low-intensity conflict, one still cannot afford to be unprepared to counter sudden attacks such as this one.

By now, Finny, Alan and Bill, having



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To order: Police Bookshelf, Dept. SF, PO Box 122, Concord, NH 03301 or call toll free 800-624-9049. ONLY \$9.95 plus \$2.00 for shipping and handling. completed the allotted period of their contract, decided that it was time to go home. As it was nearly Christmas, however, they held out little hope of being able to book flights from French Guiana on short notice. Ronny Brunswijk and his Jungle Commandos came out to give the three a warm send-off.

After arriving in St. Laurent, the men prepared for the tedium of a long delay in a tacky Third-World hotel room. The gendarmery in French Guiana had other ideas, however. Acting on a tip, they arrested the mercenaries the moment they got into town. Now anticipating a long, confined wait of an entirely different kind, the three Brits were beginning to lose hope. Needless to say, when told they were being deported on the first flight out of French Guiana, they could hardly conceal their gratification. They'd be home for Christmas after all.

Peter Douglas, who served in Britain's Royal Marines before taking up the mantle of combat photojournalist, is a long-time foreign correspondent for SOF, and has filed numerous stories for us from the war zones of Afghanistan, Cambodia and Lebanon. In his spare time he jumps off of high places, and relates those experiences beginning on page 54 of this issue.

DICKEY CHAPELLE

Continued from page 101

Fighters. Captured, she spent 52 days in prison, 38 of which were in solitary confinement. Her foolhardiness, she later realized, jeopardized every reporter covering the Hungarian Revolution, since she had compromised the neutrality that protects journalists.

In the years that followed, she buckled down and became a serious journalist, ultimately winning the 1962 Polk Award from the Overseas Press Club for "best reporting, any medium, requiring exceptional courage and enterprise abroad." But it was the U.S. Marine Corps' Combat Correspondents Association award that she was proudest of.

Dickey was always more interested in stories of individual courage and struggle than the often sordid politics of the conflicts that she covered. While she wrote graphically of the war in Vietnam, say her detractors, she was far too uncritical. If she was sometimes less than objective about the military, especially the Marines, says her former editor, Del Lipp, "It wasn't that she'd slant her stories, but that she was so involved with them." His wife, Shirley, echoes his assessment: "She must have been lonely. That's probably why she was so in love with the Marines."

While in Vietnam, Bernie Yoh introduced Dickey to the legendary counterinsurgency specialist, Major General Edward Lansdale. "He and Dickey became great

friends," recalls Yoh. "He admired her raw courage." When Lansdale learned of Dickey's death, he asked Bernie Yoh to go to Tan Son Nhut airbase to identify her body. He did so but, at the last minute, could not bring himself to unzip the body bag. He decided to remember her the way she had been, as "a valiant spirit, totally straight and honest. A gung ho American with a lust for life.'

Dickey Chapelle was an adventurer. She believed that courage was "the control of fear," not the absence of fear. Her friend Pat Powell called her "a heroic warrior." She was that, too. But most of all, she was a woman who made few compromises. In the final analysis she chose the way she lived and, according to Bernie Yoh, if she could have chosen the way she died, it would "have been as it actually happened: in action, on her feet, with her Marines."

Neil C. Livingstone is an adjunct professor at Georgetown University and an authority on terrorism and national defense issues. Barbara Newman is a writer and former producer for ABC's 20/20. Her most recent book, The Covenant, will soon be made into a motion picture. X

WHO DARES WINS

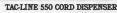
Continued from page 99

took their country out of dire peril while most residents and guests were just waking up in anticipation of a lazy Sunday morning.

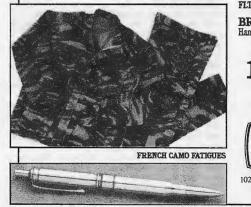
Now that the revolution was a fait accompli, the senior army officers - who had given their tacit permission up to the point that they could maintain deniability if the venture should fail - were now ready to come out into the sunlight and admit that they had engineered the whole project. They quickly formed a military junta that moved to take over all the functions of government and return the country to "normal." After having cleaned house, the junta ultimately turned the reins of government back over to the democratic process.

During the coup for which he had so painstaking prepared, Maj. Breslin remained at the headquarters of the Quito CI detachment, coordinating and advising Capt. Uscatagui. The communists and their terrorist minions had very nearly taken control when the "coup" quickly dismantled their organization by means of elimination, deportation, and/or prison. The leftist cadre members in the armed forces were, perhaps, the quickest to be identified and dealt with, because they had been thoroughly identified by the CIC group from the inception of their training. As a matter of fact, such individuals were written into the practical exercises that were employed at Eloy Alfaro. July da Cordova Reyes, a Cuban woman who was training URJE members in Guayquil was









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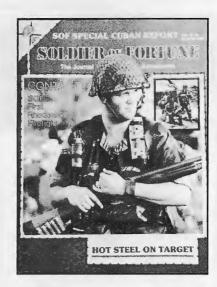
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apprehended on 24 April 1963. Many other members of the PCE (Communist Party of Ecuador), who were concentrating on subverting military personnel, were also apprehended in this time frame.

As an interesting sidelight, the morning of 27 June 1963 Veronica Denise Breslin, Major Ed Breslin's 18-year-old daughter who was not privy to the bold plans of her father, had been enjoying a drive through the countryside. As she returned to Quito, she was puzzled by the fact that all she could hear on the car radio was the national anthem of Ecuador, played over and over again. When she reached the first roadblock it suddenly became apparent that something of great significance was in progress. She could not know that Carlos Julio Arosemena was about to come under siege at the presidential palace.

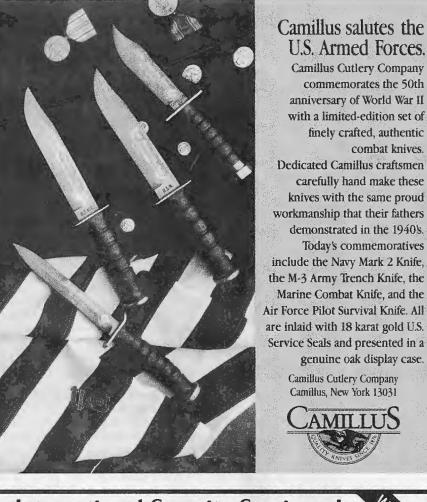
Arosemena held out until 11 July, holed up in the presidential palace and drinking heavily. When tanks and troops surrounded the palace Arosemena was still not disposed to surrender, but there never was a firefight. El Presidente fired several rounds from his handgun, but his fire was not returned - the last thing anybody wanted to do was make a martyr out of the SOB. Once Arosemena was disarmed and taken into custody in the presidential living quarters, he was given an injection of a strong tranquilizer. He was then transported, with his aide de camp Capt. Morales and his secretary Horacio Borja, to the airport for a one-way flight to exile in Panama.

As events unfolded it was impossible for U.S. officials not to be aware of Breslin's role in the coup. No one agency or department took any specific action against Breslin, but he was quickly transferred to Fort Amador in the Canal Zone. He was assigned a lackey's job - nothing to do with the deposed Arosemena who was in exile nearby. I saw him and the family on several occasions and he was very bitter about the assignment he had been given. He was later transferred to Fort Belvoir in an equally "blah" job in 1964, and then he put in for retirement. It was hardly a proper ending for a man who had achieved the impossible in intelligence operations.

Ed Breslin retired from the U.S. Army as a major, and died in 1985. He now rests on a grassy hillside in Arlington National Cemetery that looks right down on the Pentagon. One might say he is back on guard post number one, just as he was at the beginning of his career.

In 1983, 20 years after this incident, Veronica Breslin and C.R. McQuiston were married.

Charles McQuiston enlisted at the age of 17 and served with the 14th USAAF in the CB1 theater. After WW II he served with occupational forces in Japan and subsequently attended Ohio State University, returning to active duty as an artillery officer. After a combat tour in Korea he transferred to the CIC for tours in Europe, Central and South America, and





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Vietnam. After retirement as a lieutenant colonel, McQuiston pioneered the concept of voice stress analysis, and for some 30 years has been the leading authority in that field. He is presently president and chairman of the board of Verimetrics Systems, Inc., which develops and markets VSA instrumentation and trains voice stress examiners.

PROFILE IN COURAGE

Continued from page 43

Navy doctor, but med school interviewers said he was too old for the program at 27. He joined the Denver Police Department in 1982 and Metro/SWAT in 1986. Of the nearly 800 busts Denver's Task Force has executed since 1987, Ron has worked point on some 70 percent of those done by SWAT on the night shift. In 1989, he responded when a woman barricaded herself in a motel room. When she shot at the police negotiator, Ron shot at her but missed. Then he leaped through an open window and disarmed her.

"You can't function daily as a policeman thinking like you did as a soldier," he says. "But SEAL training gives you a real advantage because you learn to perceive danger — to see things before they come at you."

When Ron's supervisor arrived at the scene, Ron traded his SIG-Sauer for a replacement and made a statement to the District Attorney. Then he went home to bed.

"I thought, 'Well, the taxpayers got their money's worth tonight. I earned my pay,' " he told me.

The Denver Police Department believed he deserved more: Ron received its Medal of Honor — and is the Colorado Police Protective Association's Police Officer of the Year.

"Because of his superb training, prior experience and professionalism, he was able to act quickly to neutralize the suspect while preventing injury to others," wrote Denver D.A. Norman S. Early, Jr. and Assistant D.A. Chuck Lepley after their investigation of the incident. "This sound judgment, courage and quick action allowed Relf, while under direct fire, to push the woman and young child to safety and return fire."

Ron shrugs and quotes the acronym "FIDO" — Forget It, Drive On. He says he was just doing his job, that any of his team members could have done it.

"It's the Blue Knight syndrome," he says. "For eight hours, you protect the world.

"Besides," he adds, "every night you have a call out and you go home afterward, you've won some kind of award."

Morgan Tanner is a frequent contributor to SOF and penned "SWAT Olympics" in this issue.

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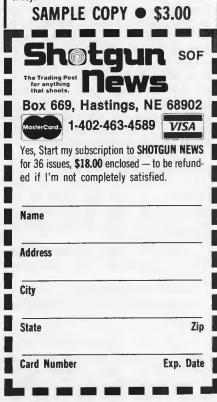
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FOREST OF ASSASSINS

Continued from page 89

building on Couch to abort. This mission was dangerous enough if all went well.

Walt Gustaval, who was now on his third Vietnam deployment, was of the opinion that they were close and that this one "felt like a good one."

The decision was made to go through with the mission. The team now had to work hard against the current but finally found the mouth of the right canal 100 meters from the first. Still no radio contact with the Medium.

The canal twisted and turned with some 90-degree bends; with first light 30 minutes away, the team was approaching the objective when the silence was broken by a cough in the dark. It was the cough of someone asleep - probably a sentry. Couch signalled the lead sampan to move in, and they slid ahead into the night. Third Class Petty Officer Tim O'Farrell efficiently handled the task before him and within five minutes a small red dot of light signalled that the sentry was secured.

Couch's sampan joined the lead sampan and he climbed into the rickety structure that was the guard post. His penlight revealed a scared and confused VC --- he wasn't giving any information.

Couch tried everything from increasing threats of violence to offers of money --- no dice. Finally, in frustration, Couch took his K-bar knife and placed it at his throat. No dice. Just then one of the Kits asked if he could try. Relieved, Couch stepped aside. The Kit leaned down and spoke to the VC in Vietnamese, "You know who I am and what I will do if you don't talk." Suddenly the VC couldn't tell the SEALs enough about the camp.

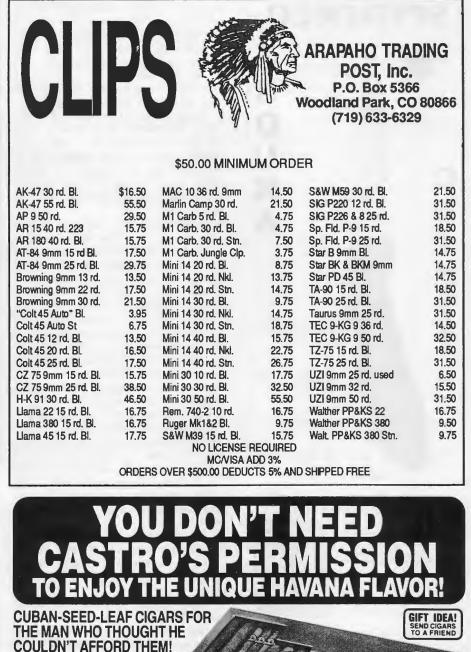
The camp was 100 meters further up the canal and did have POW (all ARVN). There was a small security force with only a few light automatic weapons. The SEALs regagged the VC, tossed him in the third sampan and headed on up the canal.

Couch was still worried about no radio. No radio meant no boat support and no Seawolves, so he decided to ready a pop flare. The boat could find them from the flare. The plan called for the flare to go up after first contact with the team advancing in a skirmish line.

Quickly the camp appeared. The sampans were grounded silently, and the team prepared to advance. Couch stood cautiously to survey the situation and dropped the pop flare. It made the sound of an empty beer can dropped on a patio deck on a quiet night. He picked it up quickly and fired it into the air.

Tracers started flying everywhere with the VC's colored green and the SEAL tracers red. The Kits were charging into the camp firing while the SEALs madly looked for the prisoner cages.

The camp was quickly overrun and second squad, headed by Lt. John Sandos



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(currently Group 2 commander), set up perimeter security. Meanwhile, Natter had spotted the flare and placed the Seawolves over Couch's position while Natter made his way up the canal in the Medium.

The radio had now come up and a slick was called in with the other SEAL squad to help out if the VC rallied and returned.

Couch and one of his men fired up that most indispensable SEAL Mekong Delta weapon — the chain saw — and started cutting trees for a helo landing zone to extract the two VC prisoners, 19 ARVN POW, and an old woman and her daughter who had been pressed into cooking duty by the VC.

It took an hour and a half for the helos to pull everyone except the SEALs and Kits out of there. The helos couldn't touch down but would hover about 5-6 feet off the ground with the crews helping people in.

The SEALs would extract via the Medium back down the 2,000 meters of the canal to Square Bay. However, both Couch and Natter were worried about the possibility of a VC ambush set up along the canal, so they had the Seawolves blasting both banks with their .50 calibers.

In the din of the Seawolf fire, Couch and Natter saw what appeared to be muzzle flashes from both banks. They both jumped to the Medium's forward machine guns and started blasting away. So intent were they that they failed to notice the rest of the SEALs laughing their asses off in the back of the boat. The Seawolves were firing APIT (Armor Piercing Incendiary Tracers) that exploded on impact — thus the muzzle flashes.

The SEALs made it back to Solid Anchor that night, and Whiskey Platoon would find it difficult to match the success and excitement of their first combat operation.

Steve Edwards specializes in writing about naval unconventional warfare. This is his second article for SOF having previously penned "The Last Detail," June '90. Look for Richard Couch's book SEAL One by Avon Books early in 1991. \Re

IN REVIEW

Continued from page 30

R. Shoemaker, a former MIS-X operative who breaks a 45-year silence and tells all; and **The Forgotten Soldier** — The Classic WWII Autobiography (Brassy's (U.S.), Inc.) by Guy Sajer, the finest account ever written about life on the Eastern Front as seen through a German soldier's eyes.

For the serious student of war comes the three-volume **The Lessons of Modern War** (Westview Press, (303) 444-3541) by Anthony H. Cordesman and Abraham R. Wagner, an exceptionally detailed and incisive look at the





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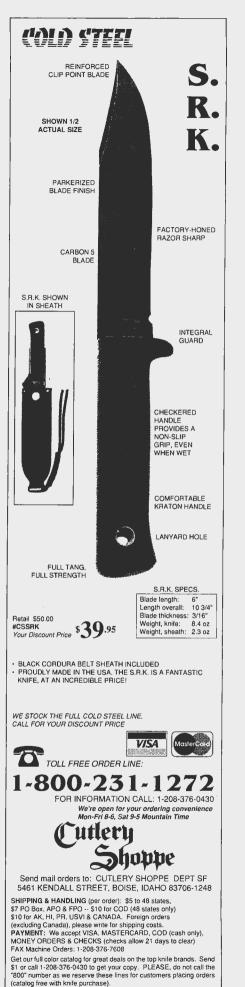
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Arab-Israeli conflicts (Volume I), the Iran-Iraq war (II), and the Afghan and Falklands conflicts (III).

A different type of war, but just as deadly, is chillingly recounted in **Drug Lord** - The Life and Death of a Mexican Kingpin (Pharos Books) by Terrence E. Poppa, an investigative reporter who tracks the rise of Pablo Acosta (who yearly smuggled some 60 tons of cocaine into the United States) until his abrupt — and terminal — fall at the hands of Mexican police and federales.

America's longest running (so far) foreign engagement produced enough books to fill a catalogue, and that's the format Ben McDonald's The Vietnam Book List has taken. With some 2,600 entries, McDonald's compiled the A-to-Z of books on Vietnam, and The Vietnam Book List is offered in two ways. The standard loose-leaf bound version can be purchased for \$19.95, or for \$34.95 you can buy the deluxe version which offers a biannual update for two years and a 20-percent discount on the annotated edition, to be published in early 1991. Contact the publisher directly: Bibliographies Unlimited, Dept. SOF, P.O. Box 873, Conifer, CO 80433.

Finally, we'd recommend **Invasion** — The American Destruction of the Noriega Regime in Panama by David S. Behar, Godfrey Harris and SOF contributor Ross W. Simpson, a photo-heavy documentary of our latest (and most contemporarily successful) political/ military muscle-flexing endeavor, available for \$29.95 plus \$3.50 p&h from The Americas Group, Dept. SOF, 9200 Sunset Blvd., Suite 404, Los Angeles, CA 90069.

Just because Reagan's "Evil Empire" has self-destructed doesn't mean your need to stay informed about military affairs has gone the same route. There are enough bad guys out there to keep us all busy for a long time to come!

FLAK

Continued from page 24

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SOF TECH SCOOPS

Continued from page 79

constructed for this purpose and to visit infantry and armor units. With the advent of the tragic events in Tiananmen Square, SOF abruptly terminated these negotiations. Should the PRC's attitude with regard to human rights and freedom ever take an unexpected turn for the better, we might reconsider such a joint venture. If so, we'll let you know.

SOF's latest tech intel coup came out of El Salvador, a somewhat surprising location as ComBloc nations usually provide their Third World stooges only with wellproven, and often well-worn, technology. I had been tracking a supposedly new and puzzling small arms cartridge since the summer of 1989 when my intelligence sources inside El Salvador had indicated that they had observed a strange cartridge about which U.S. intelligence agencies apparently knew nothing.

From first indications, it appeared that nothing more than a new (possibly saboted) sub-caliber, high-velocity penetrator round was being described. It was not until January 1990 that I received two specimens from "Ed Bishop," an American who had fought alongside the Airborne Battalion during the FMLN offensive in November 1989. At that time it became immediately obvious that we were dealing with some type of subsonic ammunition for a handgun designed for clandestine operations.

As the internal piston was made of aluminum, our initial attempts to X-ray the cartridge, and preserve the specimen intact, yielded little useful information. From the exterior, it also appeared that the primer system might be electrical rather than of the percussion type.

There was no alternative but to perform destructive analysis on at least one of the specimens. To a cartridge collector this would be equivalent to cross-sectioning the Venus of Melos with a diamond saw. But, alas, for investigative science to progress, some of the laboratory rats must die.

With no small amount of trepidation we hacksawed the cartridge latitudinally in half approximately where the X-ray had indicated the base of the bullet was located. We were off somewhat and the tip of the piston got removed as well. However, we could now peer inside the case and it became obvious we had a previously unknown example of captive-piston technology.



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Even more gingerly, we next sawed the circumference of the case near its base to extract the piston. In so doing, we suddenly observed to our horror that among the steel filings falling to the ground were propellant granules. We were losing the powder charge. Our frantic efforts to sweep the filings and powder granules into a dustpan and separate them with a magnet were to no avail. I was able to determine the charge weight only when the second specimen was cross-sectioned for photography and each granule was removed rather tortuously from a small hole punched into a side of the case reduced in thickness by CNC machinery. The actual cross-sectioning of the second specimen was performed with a carbide-slitting saw after first carefully inerting the primer with WD-40 and acetone

After the base of the case of our first test specimen was separated from the piston and main body, probing with a fiber optics scope determined that there was no insulator and that the primer system was of the percussion type. Before cutting the base in half longitudinally to examine the primer system, we detonated the primer by placing the base in a vise, surrounding it with towels, and tapping the transfer pin by means of a hammer and a punch held in place with pliers. Once in half, the rather complex primer system lay exposed and the Soviet mortar igniter shell primer could be identified.

Analysis of this type is always laborious, but in this instance resulted in one of the most important tech intel coups of the last decade (see "Mystery Bullet," May '90 and "ComBloc Connection," July '90).

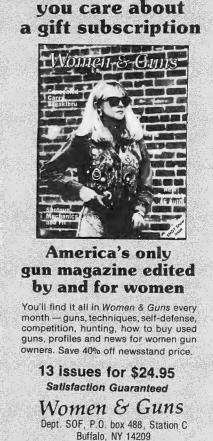
After 15 years of leading the pack in exposing Ivan's newest technology, what do we do for an encore? Stick around and you'll find out. As for Bob Brown and me, we have to catch a TACA Airlines flight to San Salvador. I still haven't fired the assassination Derringer chambered for the 7.62x62, 6mm low-signature cartridge and we've just heard some interesting rumor about mysterious new ComBloc equipment in the hands of the FMLN.

We'll keep you posted.

HOW SOF SCOOPED THE CIA

Mission accomplished. Or so it seemed. We had located AK-74 ammunition deep inside Afghanistan in May 1980 and the Afghans were willing to give us a few dozen rounds to take back to the states. All I had to do was get out of Afghanistan, return to Peshawar and find some way to smuggle the ammo into the states. There was also another item to consider. During my Afghan trek with Peter Jouvenal we had managed to obtain an NBC filter from a Soviet BMP-2. That too, had to reach the states. (In 1980 Peter used the nom de guerre "Peter James.")

For several more days we made our way toward the border by Russian truck, camel



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Events unfolded rapidly after Peter and I passed the compound gate with the filter on my shoulder. The counsul took us into his residence. Once inside he closed the shutters, turned on the air conditioner and stereo so the Soviets couldn't hear us, then asked us what we had. I propped one foot on the filter and told him. He agreed to arrange for the filter's shipment to the United States and gave us \$100 in Pakistani rupees for dinner. We left him one AK-74 round and some other trinkets to keep him happy and insure the filter would reach the United States.

That night I sent a telegram to SOF advising Brown we had the ammo, the filter and some other items we weren't sure about. Plans were made to meet Bob Poos, then SOF editor, in Seoul, Korea, to transfer some of the rounds. Now the real trick was getting the ammo into Korea.

I took my portable typewriter apart and hid rounds in the metal works of the typewriter. I lined the sides of the suitcase with rounds and stuffed others into my camera and the toes of my boots.

From Karachi I took a Japan Airlines flight to Bangkok, picked up my baggage, checked through customs, then hired a taxi to drive me around the airport to make sure I wasn't being followed, returned to the airport. My next flight was to Seoul. The efficient South Koreans quickly found the bait AK ammo in my boots and confiscated it. They missed all the other rounds. I cleared customs, caught a cab into Seoul, checked into the hotel and waited for Poos.

That night Poos and I divided the remaining AK-74 rounds between us. The next day I caught a flight out of Korea.

In repacking my bags, before leaving Seoul, I again packed a few rounds as bait for U.S. Customs and hid the rest. Before leaving Seoul, however, the South Koreans returned the confiscated ammo to me in a sealed bag by giving the ammo to the senior flight attendant with instructions to return the ammo to me in Hawaii.

In Hawaii I stuck the half-dozen rounds the Koreans returned in my carry-on baggage. I never found out if they would clear. As soon as I hit customs a flag came up on my name and I was taken to a small room where I was patted down and my bags searched. Once again the bait worked.

As the bags were searched the customs agents shook their heads in wonder over the damage done to my typewriter by the airlines, then handed me a receipt for the AK rounds they found and confiscated. I picked up my bags, checked for the next flight to the mainland and relaxed. Most of the ammo and the cylinder would make it back with me. The filter of course was in the hands of the State Department.

When I reached the SOF office the next day I was able to drop the AK-74 ammo and other goodies on Brown's desk. He began making phone calls to the East Coast and that night Brown and I were on a plane east.

Our flight landed in Washington and we transferred to another flight to an East Coast city where we were met by government

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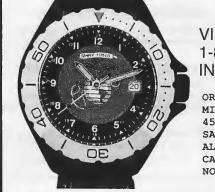
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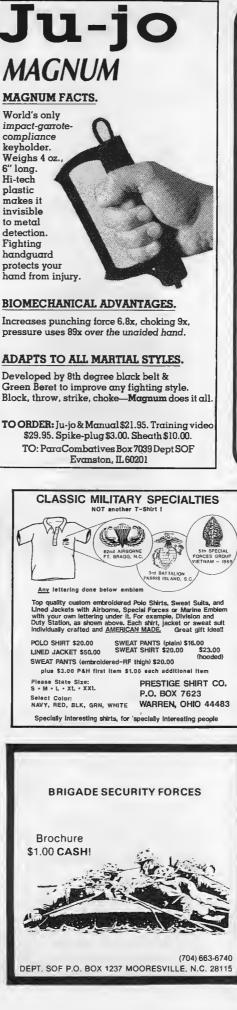


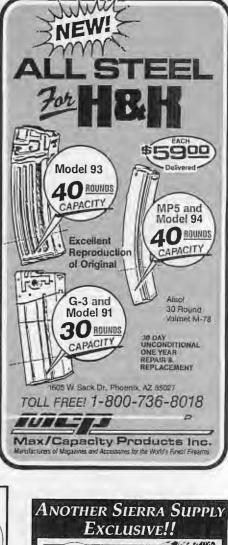
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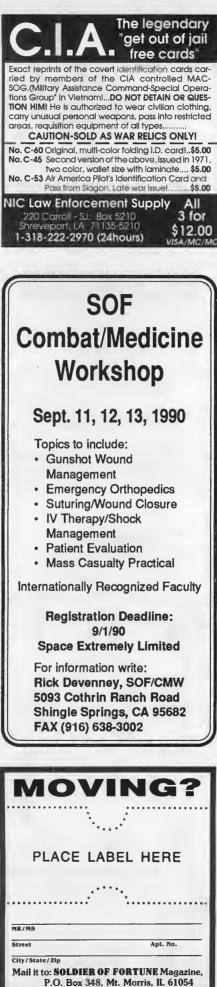
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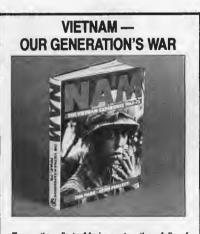
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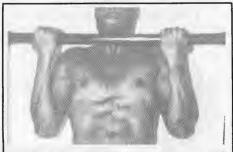
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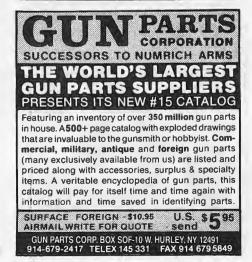
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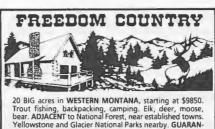
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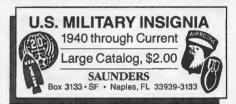
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types who put us up in a local motel. The next day the debriefing began and for two days we sat through long periods of questions about the Afghan war, the Russians, their equipment and what we brought back. It struck us funny that the agents didn't care about the laws that might have been broken getting the samples into the United States. They were concerned about the filter, however, and began making overseas calls to locate it.

Following the debriefing Brown and I returned to Washington and turned a few rounds over to the National Rifle Association for testing and briefed Rep. William Dickinson (R-Ala.), a member of the House Armed Services Committee, about the trip, filter and ammo.

On following trips to Washington, Brown and I learned that the U.S. Counsel in Peshawar was claiming he had obtained the filter for the U.S. government. Also, in the congressman's office, several ranking military officers squirmed in their seats while the congressman forced them to admit that SOF had scored a major intelligence coup with the ammunition and filter. Attempts by some disgruntled member of the U.S. military community to dismiss the filter's value were rejected and the proof was a \$15,000 check for the filter Brown and I received from a government-owned dummy corporation. — Galen Geer ♥

FLASHPOINT LIBERIA

Continued from page 53

Monrovia waits.

Thorn Green has written for newspapers from the Rockies to the West Coast since the early 1950s.

AMERICAN MERC — TAYLOR'S STRATEGIST — KILLED

Charles Taylor was not the first Liberian to become disenchanted with Samuel K. Doe's "revolution" and subsequent usurping of the Liberian government. During an overthrow attempt in November 1984 one William Henry Woodhouse, an American and former Marine, was wounded in a Monrovia shootout with police. Also wounded in the shootout and arrested with Woodhouse was a dual Liberian/American national and U.S. Army veteran Elmer Glee Johnson. In April 1985 Woodhouse, paralyzed from wounds sustained in the shootout, and Johnson who reportedly lost an eye in the firefight, were sentenced to prison by the Doe government.

The prosecution had alleged that in October 1984 Johnson had hired Woodhouse for the prodigious sum of \$200,000 to help a group of Liberian soldiers overthrow Doe and install a Marxist regime led by Johnson. Johnson served 12 months in prison before being released in a general amnesty brought about by pressure from the United States, but this was not the last time Samuel K. Doe would have to worry about Elmer Johnson.

Born in Liberia as the grandson of a former Liberian vice president, Johnson came to the United States with his family when he was nine years old. He was raised in the Boston area and graduated in 1977 from Boston University with a degree in political science. He received a master's degree in public administration from Suffolk University in 1986.

In between, Johnson returned to Liberia, was married, but fled after Doe's 1980 coup. While living in the Boston area, Johnson enlisted for a hitch in the U.S. Army --- which included the invasion of Grenada - reportedly getting out with the rank of sergeant. Out of the Army, Johnson returned to Liberia in 1984 to become involved with the overthrow attempt that got him shot up and jailed. Returning to the United States after the general amnesty, Johnson earned his degree at Suffolk while working as a speech writer for Massachusetts Senator John Kerry, and was active in the campaign to re-elect him. Family sources stated that Johnson had been a friend of Charles Taylor for some 18 years, remained in close contact with him, and had returned to Liberia early in 1990. Former teachers, associates and family members all describe Johnson as a serious, thoughtful man who was very much dedicated to the cause of ridding Liberia of Samuel Doe.

When Charles Taylor first invaded Liberia with a very small band last Christmas Eve, all appearances were that they had little organization, little strategy, and what support they had came from Libya — not something that would endear the group to the U.S. government. As events sort themselves out, however, it appears possible that although Taylor and his men have received training and some aid from Khadaffi, it may well have been only the pro-forma aid Khadaffi would give to *any* group that was interested in overthrowing *any* existing government.

As Taylor's rebels advanced across Liberia, it became apparent they indeed had a great deal of support, and that most of it came from the Liberian people. It also became obvious that they had a sound military strategy — and that their military strategist was Elmer Glee Johnson, who was chief military adviser to Taylor.

On 4 June 1990 Johnson was killed in an ambush by counterattacking government troops between Roberts Field and the Firestone plantation, a few miles from the port city of Buchanan. Taylor's troops had taken Buchanan on 19 May, with little resistance from the 2,000 fleeing government troops. Several days later, however, some 500 government troops counterattacked, and Johnson, who was leading a convoy of 30 rebels in captured government vehicles, was killed. Shot in the head execution-style, Johnson's remains were found by rebel troops and identified by personal papers, including his Massachusetts driver's license.

Rebel troops told reporters that Johnson had been the cohesive force that held them together, instilling discipline in the field, and attempting to stop looting. Samuel Dokie, second in command to Charles Taylor, stated, "Our victories prove that we are winning. Elmer's death is a propaganda victory for Doe, but it happened while his soldiers were running away from Buchanan after we had taken the city. Elmer's death is a great loss. But it is not the end and we will continue the struggle. We already have other military commanders in the field who are taking over from Elmer. The Battle is just beainnina."

— Don McLean 🎗

WORLD SITREP

Continued from page 8

three days to unseal his lips ... Catalan separatist blew off both legs while planting bomb outside courthouse ... SRI LANKA: government troops blasted and burned Tamil Tiger bunkers east of Colombo, while Tamil rebels rocketed and mortared government troops in fighting that has cost over a thousand lives since early June ... SUDAN: coup failed, officers involved in attempt rounded up ... TONGA: four Kiwis deported amid rumors of assassination squad arriving to do in King Taufauhau Tupou IV and launch coup ... TURKEY: masked gunmen from Union of Turkish Islamic Commandos shot news editor Cetin Emec ... UGANDA: Sports and Culture minister charged with plotting overthrow, terrorist acts ... USSR: troops sent to quell 2,000 rioting inmates at Dnepropertrovsk ... Sov officials seeking international aid in evacuating 2 million Byelorussians at cost of \$70 billion from areas contaminated by Chernobyl fallout; party line first was "no sweat" - now it's "no survivors" ... 59 military officers killed by folks on the street in 1989, only two in 1988 ... anarchy lives: Confederation of Anarcho-Syndicalists (KAS) party holding demonstrations and public meetings ... Moscow News broke story of hundreds of Sovs killed to test exotic weapons, poisons under Uncle Joe et al 🕅

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