



UNLIMITED DEFENSE SYSTEMS

CIVILIAN, POLICE AND MILITARY TACTICAL TRAINING

TACTICAL BATONG / STREET STICK

A two-day course on how to use the expandable baton - a very effective weapon if properly deployed. Apart from striking it can also be used for locks, chokes and fending off various types of armed attacks.



THE COURSE runs for two days with four hours of training each day. During this time we will cover:

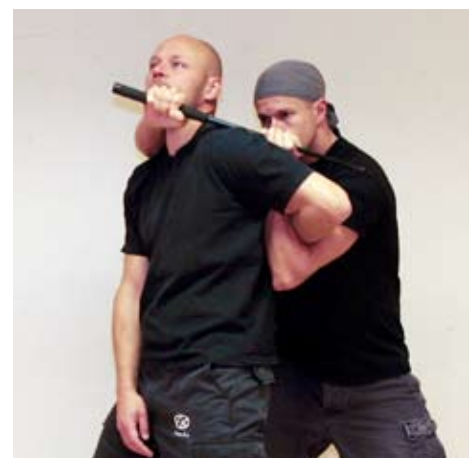
- Deploying the baton from visible and concealed positions
- Strikes, blocks and passes while standing, sitting and laying down
- Locks and takedowns from standing position, as well as locks and chokes on the ground
- Using the baton against unarmed attacks, impact weapons and edged/bladed weapons
- Attack angles and strike combinations
- Fast and repetitive training drills for muscle memory
- Practicing striking precision and power on mitts
- Scenario training

CONDITIONS: 20 years age limit. Clean criminal record. For groups of minimum six people.

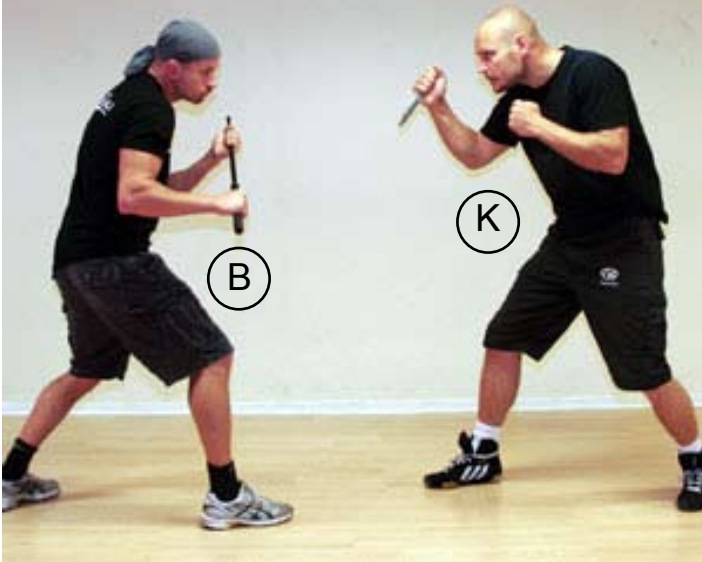
INSTRUCTOR Kenneth Jonasson has been training in the martial arts for over 25 years and has taught expandable baton, knife protection and unarmed combat to the Swedish police and self defense instructors, amongst others.

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PRICE: 1600 sek per person.



TECHNIQUES FROM THE UDS
COURSE IN TACTICAL BATON/
STREET STICK



1. B is confronted with an edged weapon and is assuming “bayonet” or “rifle” grip with the baton at a 45 degree angle. B must not only look out for the knife, but also stop K from closing the gap between them. At a closer range, the knife will have significant advantage over the baton.



2. The attack begins with a forehand stab. B prepares to counter with an aggressive block-strike, hoping to disarm or do damage at first contact. Notice that B keeps his chin down to minimise the damage in case K is only feigning the attack and punches with his left instead.



3. Note how B is covering the right side of his face and neck with his right upper arm - in case K strikes with his left.



4. K's attack is strong and committed, so the block turns into a pass. As a result, B ends up on K's back or “blind” side - even further away from K's left. B also puts pressure on K's arm so the knife is even further away from B's body.



5. Notice how the baton is like a wall between B and K. This means B is prepared if K would turn the knife and try to stab low at B's leg/groin area or attempt a high attack again.



6. The force of K's attack, combined with the force of the forward pressure in B's pass causes K's knife arm to swing towards his own body.



7. B uses the momentum to start his attack - a powerful uppercut with the baton against K's throat. (This type of baton stab is one of the basic strikes in the course).



8. The baton finds its target. However, B is still prepared for any low or high attacks from the knife.



9. K is hurt by the stab from the baton. B prepares to follow up with a powerful downward strike.



10. B's follow-up strike is aimed at the base of the skull.



11. B's strike hits its target and K is on his way down.