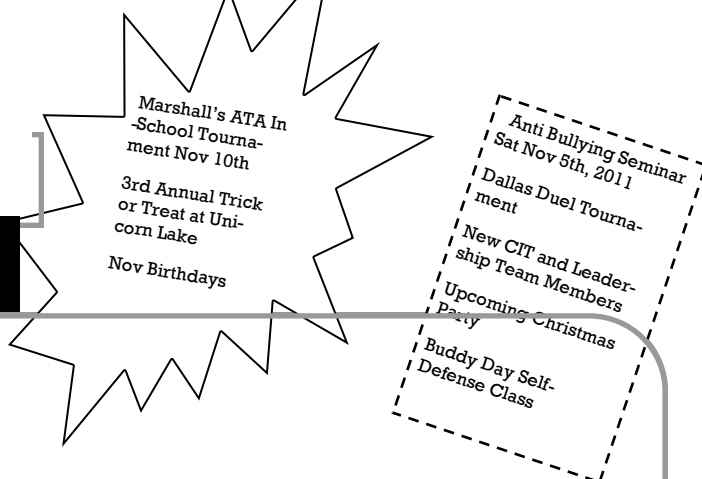


MARSHALL'S ATA BLACK BELT TIMES

MARSHALL'S ATA MARTIAL ARTS
2900 WIND RIVER, LANE SUITE #138
DENTON, TX. 76210
WWW.MARSHALLSATA.COM



Marshall's ATA In-School Tournament

Marshall's ATA Will be Conducting an In-School Tournament

Marshall's ATA will be conducting an In-School Tournament on Thur & Nov 10th starting at 4:15 pm for the Tiny Tigers and 5:15pm for the Juniors and Adults. We will have Traditional Forms, Weapons & Sparring competition as well as Creative Forms, Weapons and our first ever Combat Bahng Mahng Ee competition. At Marshall's ATA, we believe that every kids' a winner when they challenge themselves to do their very best at competition. There will be medals and trophies at the end of this friendly In-School competition. We hope you will be a part of this very special school event.

The 3rd Annual Trick or Treat at Unicorn Lake

Thank you all for participating in the Unicorn Lake Business Assoc's 3rd Annual Trick or Treat on Oct 31st 2011. There were two bounce houses, Costumes, Balloons, Face Painting,

Arts & Crafts, Coupons and Lots and Lots of Candy.

Marshall's go to Montana

The Marshalls will be traveling to Bozeman, Montana on Saturday Nov 19. Our Staff Instructors and Leadership Team members will be handling classes and supporting the school in our absence. Marshall's ATA will be open with our regular Saturday schedule of classes.

Marshall's ATA Leadership Classes

The Marshall's ATA Leadership classes will be held this month on Wed Nov 9th & 16th from 7:30 to 8:30pm. The theme for Nov is 'Setting Direct Goals for Class & 'Self-Control. Leadership Team will please complete these sections in your manuals this month and be ready to answer questions on our theme for the month such as "What three things are needed to keep Self-Control? and What does the saying 'Common Sense before Self-Defense mean? We will also be making a change to the Leadership classes on Saturday

mornings. The scheduled Leadership classes will be conducted from 8:30am to 9:30am in order to facilitate coverage of our required physical material and allow for Q & A and dissemination of school information.

Bullying Prevention Class on Saturday Nov 5th

Dr. Middlemiss will conduct the class 1:00 - 3:00p

Daylight Savings Times

Will come to an end on Sunday Nov 6th, 2011 at 2:00am. Please set your clocks **back** one hour before you go to bed.

Marshall's ATA will be closed for the Thanksgiving holiday from Wed Nov 23rd to Mon Nov 26th. Have a wonderful holiday.

Marshall's ATA Annual Christmas Party

The Annual Marshall's ATA Christmas Party will be hosted this year at the Pour House at Unicorn Lake on Sat Dec 10th, 2011 at 6:00 to 10:00pm.

Special points of interest:

- Marshall's ATA In-School Tournament Thu Nov 10th
- Nov Birthdays
- Nov Leadership Classes Wed Nov 9th & Nov 16th from 7:30 - 8:30pm
- Dr. Middlemiss' Bullying Prevention Class on Sat-Nov 5th at 1:00 - 3:00pm
- Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu, Karate & Taekwondo Books & DVD's Available
- Daylight Savings Time Ends. Nov 6th, 2011 @ 2:00am
- Marshall's ATA Annual Christmas Party from 6:00 to 10:00pm

Tournaments:

Humble, TX Master Kevin Henderson	02/24 & 02/25
Dallas Duel Eric Pechacek	11/11 & 11/12

Marshall's ATA Annual Fall Festival & Costume Party

Marshall's ATA hosted our Annual Fall Festival and Costume Party on Monday Oct 31st, 2011 at the school & all Unicorn Lake Businesses. The Unicorn Lake Business Association hosted a Trick or Treat for the kids as well from 4:00pm to

7:00pm. There were Costumes, Balloons, Body Art, Arts & Crafts, Coupons, Discounts, a Kids ID Station and Lots of candy. Our Annual Fall Festival & Costume Party was hosted at the school from 7:00pm to

8:00pm. We all had a monstrously good time. There were theatrical, humorous and Super hero costumes. Thank you for not wearing scary costumes. Thank you Dr. Whitright, Mrs. Safar and Mrs. Arcuri for your invaluable assistance.

Confidence

"The biggest challenge in life is to be yourself in a world that is trying to make you like everyone else." - Unknown

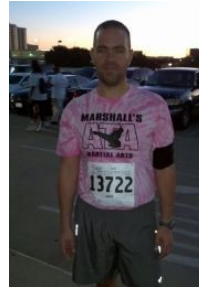
"In order to be someone, you must first be yourself." - Unknown

Meet Mrs. Sandra (Sandy) Arcuri



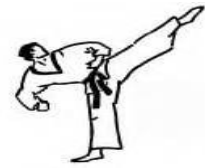
Mrs. Sandra (Sandy) Arcuri is our newest member of the Marshall's ATA Certified Instructor (CIT) Program. She and her husband Joseph (who is currently over in Afghanistan) relocated to Texas from San Diego, Ca nearly two years ago. Mrs. Arcuri has a rich and varied background. She is the mother of four (two of which are twins) and three grandchildren. She is a fast learner and has a great rapport with our students and families. Mrs. Arcuri has a

wealth of experience. She has been a store manager, an Instructor in an Information Technology dept at a College, an office manager at a Newspaper, an apartment manager. She is also an IDC Staff scuba instructor-where she conducted training for Open Water, Advanced, Specialty and professional level scuba diving students in classroom instruction, pool work and ocean dives. She has literally swam with sharks. She holds an MBA, Master of Management. An MBA, Master of Technology Management, A Bachelor degree Information Technology Major, Business Administration Minor. Her other Certifications include: Emergency First Responder (EFR). CPR/First Aid, Oxygen administering and Automatic External Defibrillator (AED)



Mr. Michael Kaiser represented Marshall's ATA in the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure at North Park. This was the annual race to raise awareness and funds for Breast Cancer research and treatment. Breast Cancer affects the entire family and community. It is a disease that also afflicts men as well. All of us have beloved women in our families, mothers, sisters, aunts, wives and daughters and we want to do our part in combating Breast Cancer.

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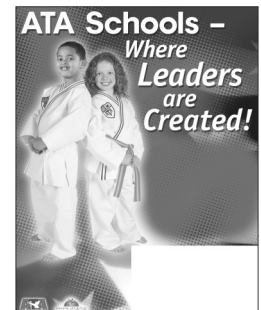


Protocol for Testing

Students must be on a program in order to be eligible to test. Students must wear their traditional white uniform. Any student who is at the testing but not participating is still expected to be wearing their complete uniform. Leadership students are expected to assist in whatever capacity necessary.

Congratulations to Mrs. Sandra (We call her Sandy) Arcuri on her acceptance to the Marshall's ATA (CIT) Certified Instructor Training Program. Congratulations to **Vanessa Bristow** on her acceptance to the Marshall's ATA **Leadership Program**. Congratulations to **Maria Contreras** on her acceptance to the **Master Club Leadership Program**.

The Marshalls will be flying to Bozeman Montana on Thursday Nov 17th to see our son play in a Championship football game. We will have a regular class schedule conducted by our Staff Instructors and Leadership Team members. We will be back in class on Monday Nov 21st after the trip.



2011 - The Year of Miracles, Signs & Wonders

Marshall's ATA will host our In-School Tournament Thu Nov 10th starting at 4:15pm with the Tiny Tigers & 5:15pm with Juniors/Adults

Marshall's Leadership Classes Wed Nov 9th & 16th. Theme is 'Self-Control & Setting Direct Goals for Class'

We will host a Bullying Prevention/Common Sense Before Self-Defense Class on Mon & Tues Nov 21st & 22nd

Marshall's ATA Taekwondo, Karate & Brazilian JIU-JITSU Books /DVD's

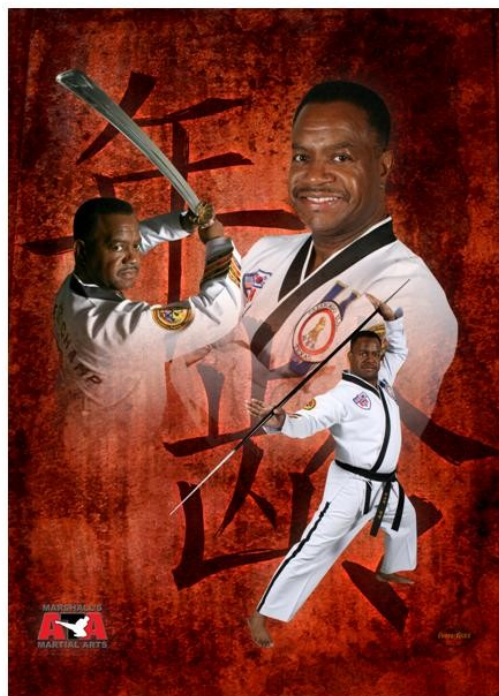
Some of you may have noticed the many new books and DVD's in our glass display cases near the front desk. The books have titles relating to Karate and Taekwondo. The DVD series is mainly focused on Modern and Extreme Brazilian JIU-JITSU. All this is with an eye toward providing Marshall's ATA Black Belt students a higher level of education (if you will) in the Martial Arts. We will of course remain members of the Taekwondo community and will always be loyal to Songahm Taekwondo. We will however, also learn of other perspectives in Martial Arts such as Jiu-jitsu, Savate, Ninjutsu, Judo, Hapkido, Jeet kune do, Sambo, Muay Thai, Kung Fu, Kenpo & military combatives, etc.

Karate Masters,	\$29.95
American Freestyle Karate	\$11.95
Encyclopedia of Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu	\$29.95
Combat Jiu-Jitsu	\$16.95
Super Karate	\$10.95
Taekwondo Sparring Strategies	\$18.95
Fighting Karate: Gosoku Ryu	\$16.95
The Complete Taekwon Do Hyung	\$13.95
Karate Dynamics	\$16.95
Official History of Karate	\$29.95

Mr. Robert W. Marshall, Sr.

4th Degree Black Belt, Certified Instructor

Certified Fitness Trainer, Cooper Institute



Self-Reliance for Self-Defense

All our lives, especially during our younger years, we hear that the police are there to protect us. From the very first kindergarten-class visit of "Officer Friendly" to the very last time we saw a police car - most of which have "To Protect and Serve" emblazoned on their doors - we're encouraged to give ourselves over to police protection. But it hasn't always been that way. Before the mid-1800s, American and British citizens - even in large cities - were expected to protect themselves and each other. Indeed, they were legally required to pursue and attempt to apprehend criminals. The notion of a police force in those days was abhorrent in England and America, where liberals viewed it as a form of the dreaded "standing army." England's first police force, in London, was not instituted until 1827. The first such forces in America followed in New York, Boston, and

Philadelphia during the period between 1835 and 1845. They were established only to augment citizen self-protection. It was never intended that they act affirmatively, prior to or during criminal activity or violence against individual citizens. Their duty was to protect society as a whole by deterrence; i.e., by systematically patrolling, detecting and apprehending criminals after the occurrence of crimes. There was no thought of police displacing the citizens' right of self-protection. Nor could they, even if it were intended.

Professor Don B. Kates, Jr., eminent civil rights lawyer and criminologist, states:

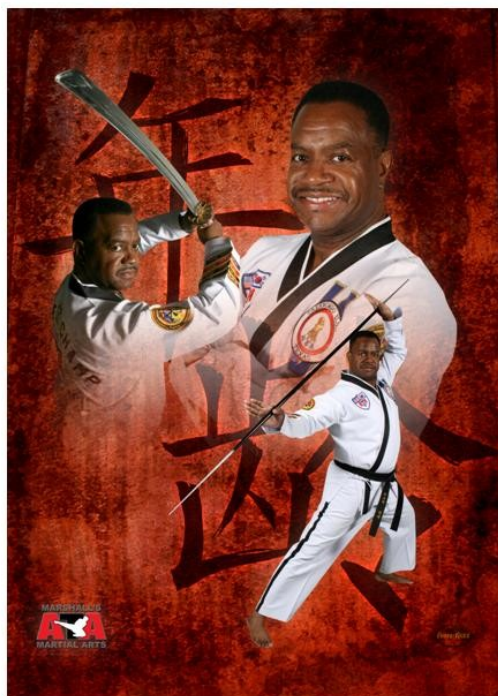
Even if all 500,000 American police officers were assigned to patrol, they could not protect 300 million citizens from upwards of 10 million criminals who enjoy the luxury of deciding when and where to strike. But we have nothing like 500,000 patrol officers; to determine how many police are actually available for any one shift, we must divide the 500,000 by four (three shifts per day, plus officers who have days off, are on sick leave, etc.). The resulting number must be cut in half to account for officers assigned to investigations, juvenile, records, laboratory, traffic, etc., rather than patrol. Such facts are underscored by the practical reality of today's society.

Police and Sheriff's departments are feeling the financial exigencies of our times, and that translates directly to a reduction of services, e.g., even less protection. For example, 20 years ago in 1991, the San Francisco Police Department "dropped" 157 calls to its 911 facility, and about 1,000 calls to its general telephone number. An SFPD dispatcher said that 150 dropped 911 calls, and 1,000 dropped general number calls, are about average on any given day. It is, therefore, a fact of law and of practical necessity that individuals are responsible for their own personal safety, and that of their loved ones. Police protection must be recognized for what it is: only an auxiliary general deterrent. Because the police have no general duty to protect individuals, judicial remedies are not available for their failure to protect. In other words, if someone is injured because they expected but did not receive police protection, they cannot recover damages by suing (except in very special cases). Despite a long history of such failed attempts, however, many people persist in believing the police are obligated to protect them, attempt to recover when no protection was forthcoming, and are emotionally demoralized when the recovery fails. Legal annals

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Self-Reliance for Self-Defense

abound with such cases. *Warren v. District of Columbia* is one of the leading cases of this type. Two women were upstairs in a townhouse when they heard their roommate, a third woman, being attacked downstairs by intruders. They phoned the police several times and were assured that officers were on the way. After about 30 minutes, when their roommate's screams had stopped, they assumed the police had finally arrived. When the two women went downstairs they saw that in fact the police never came, but the intruders were still there. As the Warren court graphically states in the opinion: "For the next fourteen hours the women were held captive, robbed and beaten. The three women sued the District of Columbia for failing to protect them, but D.C.'s highest court exonerated the District and its police, saying that it is a "fundamental principle

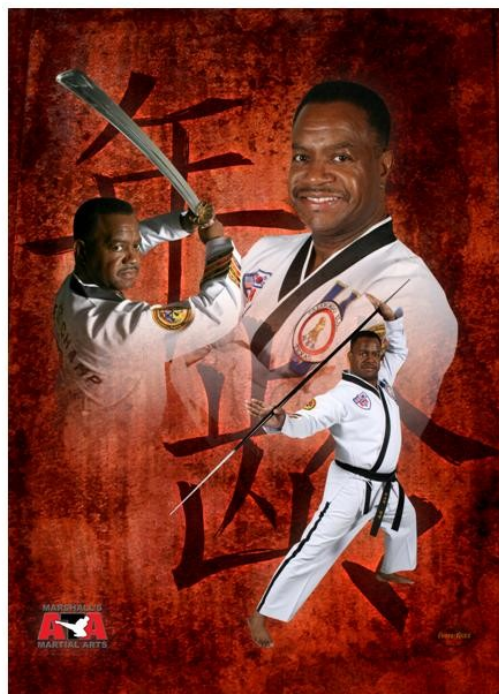
of American law that a government and its agents are under no general duty to provide public services, such as police protection, to any individual citizen." There are many similar cases with results to the same effect. In the Warren case the injured parties sued the District of Columbia under its own laws for failing to protect them. Most often such cases are brought in state (or, in the case of Warren, D.C.) courts for violation of state statutes, because federal law pertaining to these matters is even more onerous. But when someone does sue under federal law, it is nearly always for violation of 42 U.S.C. 1983 (often inaccurately referred to as "the civil rights act"). Section 1983 claims are brought against government officials for allegedly violating the injured parties' federal statutory or Constitutional rights. The seminal case establishing the general rule that police have no duty under federal law to protect citizens is *DeShaney v. Winnebago County Department of Social Services*. Frequently these cases are based on an alleged "special relationship" between the injured party and the police. In *DeShaney* the injured party was a boy who was beaten and permanently injured by his father. He claimed a special relationship existed because local knew he was being abused, indeed they had "specifically proclaimed by word and deed [their] intention to protect him against that

danger," but failed to remove him from his father's custody. The Court in *DeShaney* held that no duty arose because of a "special relationship," concluding that Constitutional duties of care and protection only exist as to certain individuals, such as incarcerated prisoners, involuntarily committed mental patients and others restrained against their will and therefore unable to protect themselves. "The affirmative duty to protect arises not from the State's knowledge of the individual's predicament or from its expressions of intent to help him, but from the limitation which it has imposed on his freedom to act on his own behalf." Many states, however, have specifically precluded such claims, barring lawsuits against State or local officials for failure to protect, by enacting statutes such as California's Government Code, Sections 821, 845, and 846 which state, in part: "Neither a public entity or a public employee [may be sued] for failure to provide adequate police protection or service, failure to prevent the commission of crimes and failure to apprehend criminals." It is painfully clear that the police cannot be relied upon to protect us and we've seen that they have no duty to do so.

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Self-Reliance for Self-Defense

And we've also seen that even if they did have a duty to protect us, practically- speaking they could not fulfill it with sufficient certainty that we would want to bet our lives on it. Now it's time to take off the gloves, so to speak, and get down to reality. So the police aren't duty-bound to protect us, and they can't be expected to protect us even if they wanted to. One of the leading cases on this point dates way back into the 1950s. A certain Ms. Riss was being harassed by a former boyfriend, in a familiar pattern of increasingly violent threats. She went to the police for help many times, but was always rebuffed. Desperate because she could not get police protection, she applied for a gun permit, but was refused that as well. On the eve of her engagement party she and her mother went to the police one last time pleading for protection against what they were certain was a seri-

ous and dangerous threat. And one last time the police refused. As she was leaving the party, her former boyfriend threw acid in her face, blinding and permanently disfiguring her. Her case against the City of New York for failing to protect her was, not surprisingly, unsuccessful. The lone dissenting justice of New York's high court wrote in his opinion: "What makes the City's position [denying any obligation to protect the woman] particularly difficult to understand is that, in conformity to the dictates of the law [she] did not carry any weapon for self-defense. Thus, by a rather bitter irony she was required to rely for protection on the City of New York which now denies all responsibility to her." It is also true that each of us is the only person upon whom we can absolutely rely to avoid victimization. If the woman in the last anecdote had taken responsibility for her own fate, she might never have undergone her ordeal. But she had sufficient resolve to fend for herself. Realizing the police couldn't or wouldn't help her, she contacted a lawyer. But for her determination to be a victim no more, and to take responsibility for her own destiny, she might have joined the countless others victimized first by criminals, then by the very system they expected to protect them.

Remember, even if the police were obligated to protect us

(which they aren't), or even if they tried to protect us (which they often don't, a fact brought home to millions nationwide as they watched in horror during the riots in Los Angeles), most often there wouldn't be time enough for them to do it. It's about time that we came to grips with that, and resolved never to abdicate responsibility for our personal safety, and that of our loved ones, to anyone else.

See, for example, *Riss v. City of New York*, 22 N.Y.2d 579, 293 NYS2d 897, 240 N.E.2d 860 (N.Y. Ct. of Ap. 1958); *Keane v. City of Chicago*, 98 Ill. App.2d 460, 240 N.E.2d 321 (1968); *Morgan v. District of Columbia*, 468 A.2d 1306 (D.C. Ct. of Ap. 1983); *Calogrides v. City of Mobile*, 475 So.2d 560 (S.Ct. Ala. 1985); *Morris v. Musser*, 478 A.2d 937 (1984); *Davidson v. City of Westminster*, 32 C.3d 197, 185 Cal.Rptr. 252, 649 P.2d 894 (S.Ct. Cal. 1982); *Chapman v. City of Philadelphia*, 434 A.2d 753 (Sup.Ct. Penn. 1981); *Weutrich v. Delia*, 155 N.J. Super 324, 326, 382 A.2d 929, 930 (1978); *Sapp v. City of Tallahassee*, 348 So.2d 363 (Fla.Ct. of Ap. 1977); *Simpson's Food Fair v. Evansville*, 272 N.E. 2d 871 (Ind.Ct. of Ap.); *Silver v. City of Minneapolis*,

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