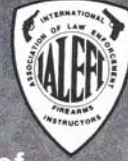


THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR

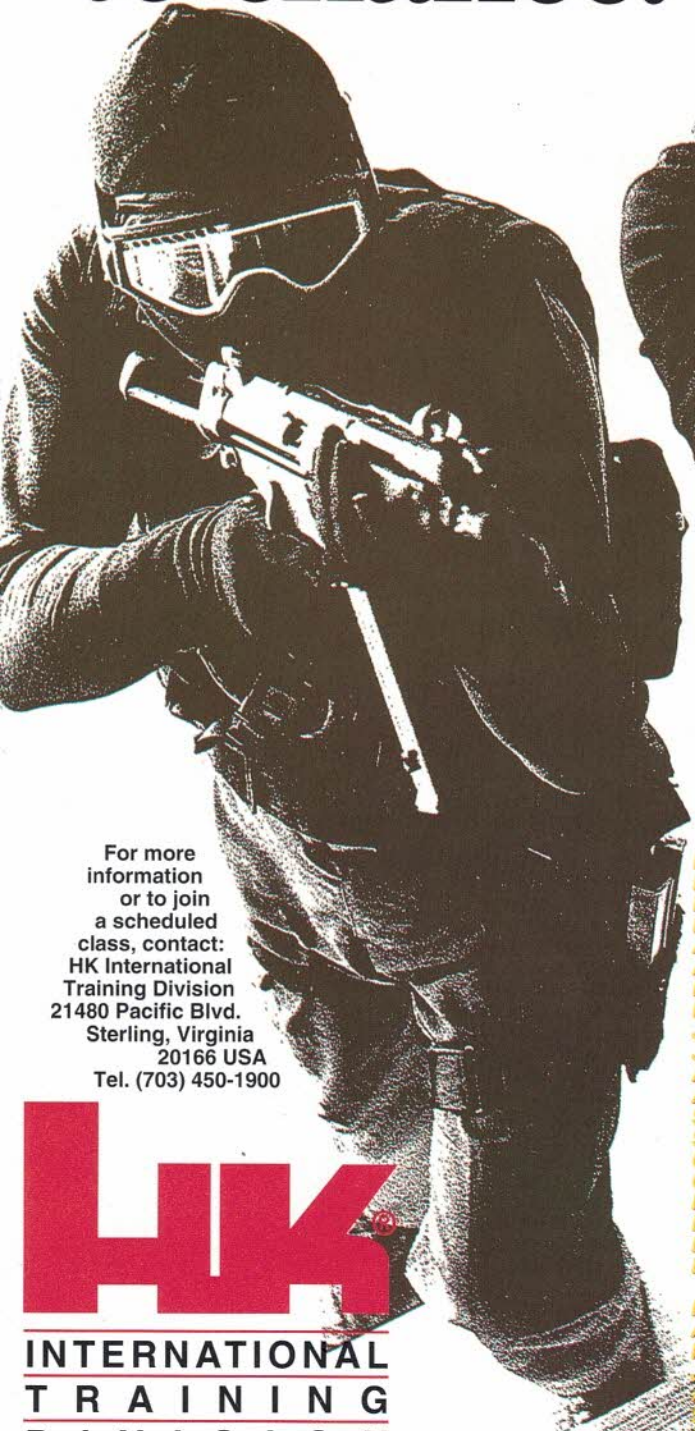


The Official Publication of The International Association of
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FALL 1992

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February 7-11	MP5 Instructor	Los Angeles, CA
March 1-5	MP5 Instructor	Seattle, WA
March 7-11	Precision Marksman	Seattle, WA
April 19-23	MP5 & 9mm Rifle	HK Sterling, VA
April 26-30	Tactical Pistol	HK Sterling, VA
May 3-7	MP5 & 9mm Rifle	DEF-TEC Academy, OH
May 17-21	Tactical Submachine Gun	Chattanooga, TN
July 14-16	Transitional Pistol	HK Sterling, VA
July 19-23	Pistol Instructor	HK Sterling, VA
August 9-13	Precision Marksman	HK Sterling, VA
August 29-Sept 3	Tactical Team	HK Sterling, VA
Sept. 8-10	Tactical Team Development	HK Sterling, VA
Sept. 13-17	Tactical Submachine Gun	HK Sterling, VA
October 11-15	MP5 & 9mm Rifle	HK Sterling, VA
October 18-22	MP5 Instructor	HK Sterling, VA
November 17-19	Tactical Shotgun	HK Sterling, VA
December 1-3	MP5 Instructor's Update	HK Sterling, VA
December 5-7	Tactical Weapons Control	HK Sterling, VA
December 8-10	ACM Tactical Instructor	HK Sterling, VA
February 15-19	Armorer's Class 1	HK Sterling, VA
April 12-16	Armorer's Class 2	HK Sterling, VA
May 3-7	Armorer's Class 3	HK Sterling, VA
June 14-18	Armorer's Class 4	HK Sterling, VA
August 2-6	Armorer's Class 5	HK Sterling, VA
September 5-10	Armorer's Class 6	HK Sterling, VA
October 4-8	Armorer's Class 7	HK Sterling, VA
November 8-12	Armorer's Class 8	HK Sterling, VA

THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR

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The International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors is a non-profit membership organization with aims and purposes to provide educational services, encourage the development of relevant training programs and criteria for Instructor certification, and to conduct an Annual Training Conference. IALEFI active membership is open to those professionally engaged in the training of law enforcement, security, criminal justice, and investigative personnel.

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THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR

FALL, 1992

VOLUME 7

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CREDITS

Cover - IALEFI's first President and Founding Father, Charles "Charlie" Smith, was IALEFI's honored guest at the 1992 Tampa ATC Banquet where he was presented a plaque by IALEFI's current President Michael Beckley. Photo Credit: Chris Pollack, IALEFI Board of Directors

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The President's Message

by
Michael Beckley

First, I would like to thank the membership for their support in re-electing me to the Board of Directors. Second, I would like to thank the Board of Directors for re-electing me for a second term.

The '92 A.T.C. in Tampa was a great success. Approximately 190 members were present for an outstanding conference. Over ten countries were represented. Mike Williams did an outstanding job this year of getting the Corporate Sponsors together to give the membership a first-hand look at the latest in law enforcement equipment.

Bob Jackson and the entire Hillsborough County Sheriff's office went out of their way to provide the attendees, and the presenters, with a smooth and very informative A.T.C. I would also like to mention that the Board of Directors worked very hard to make the '92 A.T.C. the best ever and I would like to thank all of them for their efforts.

My goals as President for '93 are as follows: First, to encourage the membership to host a Regional Training Conference in their area. I would like to have one in some part of the country each month! Second, to reach 3,000 members by the end of '93. Third, to encourage more participation from the International members in hopes that at least one of them will host the first Regional Training Conference in another country this coming year. All that is necessary is to contact Bruce Howard, Chairman of the Regional Training Committee, and he will provide you with all the necessary details. It's easier than you think to put on a Regional, and it's a great

satisfaction to see members who have not attended an A.T.C. exposed to the best firearms training available.

In closing, I again remind you not to lose sight of the tremendous

responsibility you have in providing law enforcement with the most progressive, innovative and realistic training possible. Good Luck,

Michael P. Beckley, President

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I.A.L.E.F.I. Annual Training Conference

by
Chris Pollack

In the last five years, the International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors has more than doubled in size from a thousand to 2,200. The increase is a reflection of the obvious need for an organization like this, but the growth is proof that IALEFI is meeting that need, and meeting it better every year.

This magazine, *The Firearms Instructor*, is one way IALEFI responds to the needs of police firearms instructors. The Annual Training Conference is another. In September, almost 200 instructors from the United States and 15 foreign countries met in Tampa, Florida, for the best training conference yet. Foreign participants were from the Ivory Coast, Botswana, Canada, Hong Kong, England, Australia and France. Johnny Ramoud from Belgium, who has been a faithful attendee for years, became the second international member to instruct at an ATC (Mike Hargreaves of Canada being the first). Ramoud's "Scientific Methodology is Law Enforcement Firearms Training" was well received.

IALEFI prides itself on the scope of its active range programs (getting out and make the gun go bang), and they have been a major draw for students to the ATC. Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office and Sgt. Bob Jackson made available some of the finest range facilities we have ever used.

However, some subtle but important changes were made this year in response to surveys of participants at past ATC's. A small but significant number of participants asked for classroom sessions on instructional techniques. The complaint was to the effect, "I already know how to shoot. Teach me to be a better instructor."

As a result, pertinent classroom sessions were offered, including Libby Callahan's "Instructor Techniques" and Arnie Stallman's "Working with the Problem Shooter." The problem shooter class was actually a repeat of the popular class taught by Rick Chargois and Stallman last year in Mesa, Arizona. Chargois was forced to miss the conference because of a trial in Federal Court, so Kirby Moore assisted. From the sampling of student critiques which I reviewed, both these classes were extremely well received.

Andy Cassavant's group lecture "Tactical Planning Principles" was the sole offering on Monday afternoon and all students attended. "Group lecture" is a misnomer in this instance because Cassavant, who is a dynamic and stimulating instructor, involved the participants by dividing them into teams and having them solve a tactical problem through applications of the principles taught earlier. The individual presentations of solutions accompanied by "What-if?" questions from Cassavant and other students made it a real learning experience.

Cassavant also taught a range session on "Cover Utilization". This class covered some of the specific skills that officers would apply in police situations.

The body armor controversy stirred up over the National Institute of Justice's standards at last year's A.T.C. has not died. Dupont's Ed Bachner was back with a "Body Armor Seminar" that was another group session attended by all participants at the conference.

IALEFI President Mike Beckley has named me chairman of the new Body Armor Committee. Our goal is to keep the membership informed on this issue. To that end, I urge

you to get the October, 1992 issue of *Law and Order* magazine. An article by Dr. Martin Fackler summarizes the investigation and report on the issue done by the Office of Technological Assessment (OTA), which evaluates and clarifies scientific issues for the U.S. Congress. Dr. Fackler was a member of the OTA Advisory Panel on this issue.

There is not sufficient space here to discuss all of the information presented. Although I believe we would do the membership a service by reprinting the entire article, a fair summary is to tell you that the OTA states, "It is clear that the standard should be revised. . .".

Fackler states, "Despite a lack of expertise in medicine or physiology, the NIJ made judgements and decisions concerning the effects of projectiles on the human body. It disregarded well-founded criticism and, when confronted by overwhelming evidence of its errors, it assailed those who presented the evidence and used taxpayer resources to harass its critics."

Better body armor can be developed, and further testing on the issue should be done. The question is, who should do it? With the NIJ's track record on this issue, not to mention the Relative Incapacitation Index, it is clear to me that they should be kept out of law enforcement standards.

For several years, IALEFI has been trying to compile a glossary of terms which, although frequently used in firearms training, have no standard usage. Even such common terms as speed load, tactical reload and double tap have completely different meanings depending upon to whom you are talking. Some of these differences are regional, some are interpretations, and others are affected.

While IALEFI does not aspire to be the arbiter of such differences (variant definitions will be noted), a compilation of usage would be a valuable professional aid. IALEFI member Preston Covey, a professor at Carnegie Mellon University, has undertaken a project that sputtered and floundered before it came under his care. The finished product is envisioned as a glossary and handbook for the field. It was eagerly endorsed by the Board and the membership.

There was an increase in the number of rifle programs at this ATC, and two of them specifically dealt with carbines for the uniformed patrol officers who are almost always the first responders to any incident. In most urban agencies, officers who qualify with handguns at a maximum distance of 25 yards are not equipped to deal with assailants at across-the-street distances. In one incident, a suspect armed with a .22 caliber rifle killed one policeman, wounded another, and held the entire police department at bay for several hours before killing himself. SWAT may be equipped to deal with such an incident, but they will take one or two hours to respond.

Palm Bay, Florida, experienced a similar situation which received national media attention in 1987 when a suspect, armed with a semi-automatic rifle, killed two officers and four civilians. The longest shot the suspect made, 70 yards, was not particularly difficult for a rifleman, but it is well beyond the capabilities of almost all pistol shots. One officer had a chance to take a shot at the suspect at 76 yards with a shotgun. He reportedly felt, with ample justification, that all he would do with 00 buckshot, at that distance, was attract rifle fire from the suspect.

Palm Bay's rifle program was developed by Sgt. Don Smith, himself a presenter at the ATC. Frank McBee, Palm Bay Police Department Senior Firearms Instructor, led a discussion and range session on the development and changes in their program.

Larry Jones, a SWAT trainer who had recently been assigned to the airport security detail, offered a presentation on the Orlando Airport Containment Team. Jones was in the right place when the airport administration became concerned about the threat of domestic terrorism. Any SWAT unit takes at least an hour to respond to call-out, and patrol officers have the initial responsibility to contain the problem and gather intelligence. Of course, this is just as true of patrol officers everywhere; the difference is that Orlando Airport did something about the problem by equipping and training a Containment Team. Airport officers have single-fire Heckler and Koch MP5 9mm carbines in the patrol car. Full-auto MP5's and other weapons and equipment are available to team members when they deploy. In addition to MP5 training, members of the containment team are taught tactics and intelligence gathering. The objective is not to form a mini-SWAT team, but to train first responders to better cope with a situation until SWAT arrives. Training was voluntary, and Jones was surprised at the enthusiastic response he got from a detail that has many senior officers. His training program could serve as a model for first responders anywhere.

and Peter Tarley, who teach independently and under contract with Glock, taught "Development of Dynamic Range Exercises for Police Officers".

Bank Miller, George Harris and William Burroughs of Sigarms Academy presented "Training for Lethal Force Encounters". They originally wanted an eight-hour block of instruction, but the logistics of this conference precluded it this year, but it may be possible at future ATC's. The class began with a basic skills test/demonstration by the students, a good idea for instructors to incorporate into their classes. It reinforces the basics, and reduces instructor's liability by ensuring that everyone is minimally competent to be in the class.

Clint Smith taught "Advanced Countersniper". His precision rifle training is the foundation of many police SWAT teams' rifle programs. After 10 years of teaching on the road, Smith will open a 2,400-acre permanent training facility near San Antonio, Texas, in July. Called Thunder Ranch, it will feature 100-yard, 200-yard and 1,000-yard rifle ranges, pistol ranges, sub-machine gun range, fun house, urban rifle village facade, and other tactical exercise ranges. The permanent facility will enable him to add two new classes to his extensive cur-

... although firearms training is a small part of police work, it is the part that will save your life and the lives of the citizens you protect.

In addition to the large number of full-time police officers teaching, the big names in the field of private instruction attend the ATC year after year. Where else can a firearms instructor share expertise with 200 like-minded professionals? Smith and Wesson Academy, Heckler and Koch Training Division, Beretta and Sigarms are sponsor members who also send training staff to teach at the conference.

Louis Awerbuck of Yavapai Firearms Academy offered "Defensive Shotgun". Manny Kapelsohn

riculum: "Home/Vehicle Defense" and "Hunting Rifle". The facility is located next to the Y-O Ranch, the largest private game preserve in the United States. Smith wants to host a future IALEFI Annual Training Conference at Thunder Ranch.

In a change from conferences, the sponsor's displays, lunch and the Stephen House Memorial Match were the only things scheduled for Wednesday afternoon at the range. There were more sponsors (32) and better displays than ever before. Both the sponsors and Sponsor

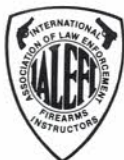
Committee Chairman, Mike Williams, deserve our thanks.

At an impromptu evening session, Board Member Mike Williams, a Commander of Chatanooga, Tennessee, Police Department SWAT, showed news video and described two recent hostage incidents that they handled. His debriefing on actual incidents was some of the best training available.

I do not intend to slight any of this year's presentors, but IALEFI board members spend much of the ATC in meetings conducting the organization's business. We miss a lot of classes. Based on the response of attendees, we owe a great deal of appreciation to all the instructors who came, often at personal expense, to share their knowledge. The \$350 stipend paid presentors by IALEFI, at most, might cover travel costs for many instructors. Their participation is a signal of their dedication to firearms training.

Orlando Police Department Lt. Jim Weaver, keynote speaker at Thursday night's banquet, was entertaining, incisive, and left no doubt that he feels that, although firearms training is a small part of police work, it is the part that will save your life and the lives of the citizens you protect. Noting that "community oriented policing" is the latest of many buzzwords in police circles and the subject of many books, he said, "Not one sentence of one paragraph of one chapter of any of those books say anything at all about the fact that someday, while you are community policing and culturally identifying, you will have to pull your gun and use it."

The hurricane that devastated large portions of Florida missed Tampa. Area tourist attractions, including Disney World, drew many families to the conference. Next year's conference in Reno, Nevada, promises to be every bit as big a draw. See you there.



Point Shooting or Sights, Isoceles or Weaver

by
Bob Walsh

Continued from The Firearms Instructor Summer, 1992 Issue, Page 42.

I have been trained in both systems, in the Modern Technique by Colonel Cooper himself, and in the F.A.C.T.S. variation of the Shanghai School by one of its developers, Lt. Millingar. Both will work given the proper students and situations, but there are some advantages of one over the other.

The biggest thing that the F.A.C.T.S. method has going for it is that, like its progenitors, it trains with instinct rather than against it. For most people, it is reflexive to thrust the weapon out in front of you with both hands at about chest level. For most people, it is natural to crouch when shooting, or when someone might be shooting at you. The Modern Technique emphasizes standing up (more or less) in the Weaver Stance, aligning sights (quickly), and then firing. It is a more deliberate process (for lack of a better adjective) where the Shanghai School is more reflexive.

As asked before, which is BEST? I firmly believe that in an absolute sense the Modern Technique is best, if by BEST you measure only skill or ability as the sole criteria. The problem is, it requires students who are strongly motivated, willing to practice, and who have the time, place, and ammunition to practice with. The unpleasant reality is that most of this is lacking in many of our recruits and personnel. Most are interested in developing just enough firearms skill to maintain their employment. Some are intimidated by firearms, and many have no interest in learning more about them. They are only minimally motivated. We spend less than a week training at the academy with a total of four weapons, the last time I checked, the

C.H.P. trained 76 hours total with only two weapons, revolver and shotgun. They have since added a carbine to their repertoire and have gone over the autopistol, so I expect their training has changed accordingly. Training against instinct will, by its nature, take more time and more effort than will training with instinct. It will also require a more highly skilled or strongly motivated student to benefit from this training. I saw this myself at our academy some time ago, when we made half-hearted attempts to teach the Weaver stance to recruits. I saw line after line of recruits, standing with their lower bodies bladed toward the targets in a proper Weaver footing, but with their upper bodies contorted so that their chests were facing square into the targets, and shooting in an approximation of an Isoceles stance with the weak elbow turned down. It was a mess, but we let it slide, as long as they passed the qualification standard, because we didn't have time to do otherwise.

That, then, is my answer. I believe firmly that, when dealing with a group of averagely skilled, averagely motivated rookies with very minimal available training time, that the F.A.C.T.S. method of shooting, utilizing the Isoceles stance, the convulsive grip, and point shooting at both near and moderate ranges, will produce the largest number of officers capable of realistically dealing with an armed force situation in the minimal amount of training time which is allocated. It is certainly not perfect, but it is a huge step forward from what we were attempting to teach so poorly before.

“Put A Spark In Your Training”

by
O. Frank Repass

It was November, 1973, about 2204 hours, in Gator Breath, Florida, when Officer Jones decided to check out the bus station on his beat. Upon entering the main lobby, the 6'3" patrolman spotted a subject arguing with the ticket agent. The veteran officer was confident that he could handle any situation and this one was nothing new. When most people saw him, their attitude changed instantly due to his height and muscular 245 lb. build. But this time was different. A 5'6", 150 lb. ex-con, recently paroled, had just robbed and killed a home owner. He was trying to get out of town, but the ticket agent didn't have a bus soon enough.

As the Trailways Bus employee yelled to the officer for help, the ex-con pulled, from his waistband, one of two concealed weapons (a 22 caliber, High Standard, auto) which he had stolen from his last victim. As he spun toward the officer, he began firing wildly. The weapon spat fire five times before jamming. Two rounds missed their target but three hollow points found their mark. One round struck Ofc. Jones' right forearm and two hit him in the thigh.

Ofc. Jones was stunned, and immediately he focused on the intense pain and the blood flowing from the three holes in his body. His mind flashes with hundreds of thoughts at super speed, but his primary concern is that he can't believe he has been shot. As he falls to the ground, he looks up and sees the shocked look on the ticket agent's face. He also sees the ex-con throwing down his jammed gun and reaching for his second weapon. The ex-con continues firing as he moves towards the officer, his aim improving with each step. The nightmare continues as the officer is frozen in time and is unable to take any aggressive action because he has no preplanned response.

The fact is, the only officer survival training he has received is what he has seen on television or at the movies. His dominate response is, when you get shot, the fight is over! This has been programmed into his subconscious from all the years of watching Hollywood.

This story is fiction. There is no Gator Breath, Florida, but the sad truth is, there have been plenty of Ofc. Jones' and the prisons keep pumping out ex-cons. We have all heard and read about these horror stories. Thank God that in the 80's professional training has attempted to turn this mindset around.

For the last decade, the majority of instructors have taught positive survival mindset, but the world is changing and so are the new police recruits coming out of the academies. As Jim Weaver from my department put it, "Before, we had bulldogs taking a bite out of crime, but now we are seeing poodles hitting the streets." As trainers, this provides new challenges for instructors to correct officers' mindsets to survive a deadly force encounter.

An instructional tool I have been using for the last couple of years is the Stun Gun. The idea was shared with me about four years ago by Sgt. Don Smith of Palm Bay, Florida. The Stun Gun offers a safe way to raise officers' stress level and trains them to neutralize an adversary even after they've been shocked. The shock simulates trauma such as a gunshot wound. The officer is instructed to disregard the injury and continue focusing on the threat, reacting immediately by pulling his firearm and neutralizing he target instead of grabbing the wounds and pulling out of the confrontation. This negates the "Bang!", your dead" information we have seen on television all our lives. As Andy Cassavant teaches, we have to develop a combat mindset - get

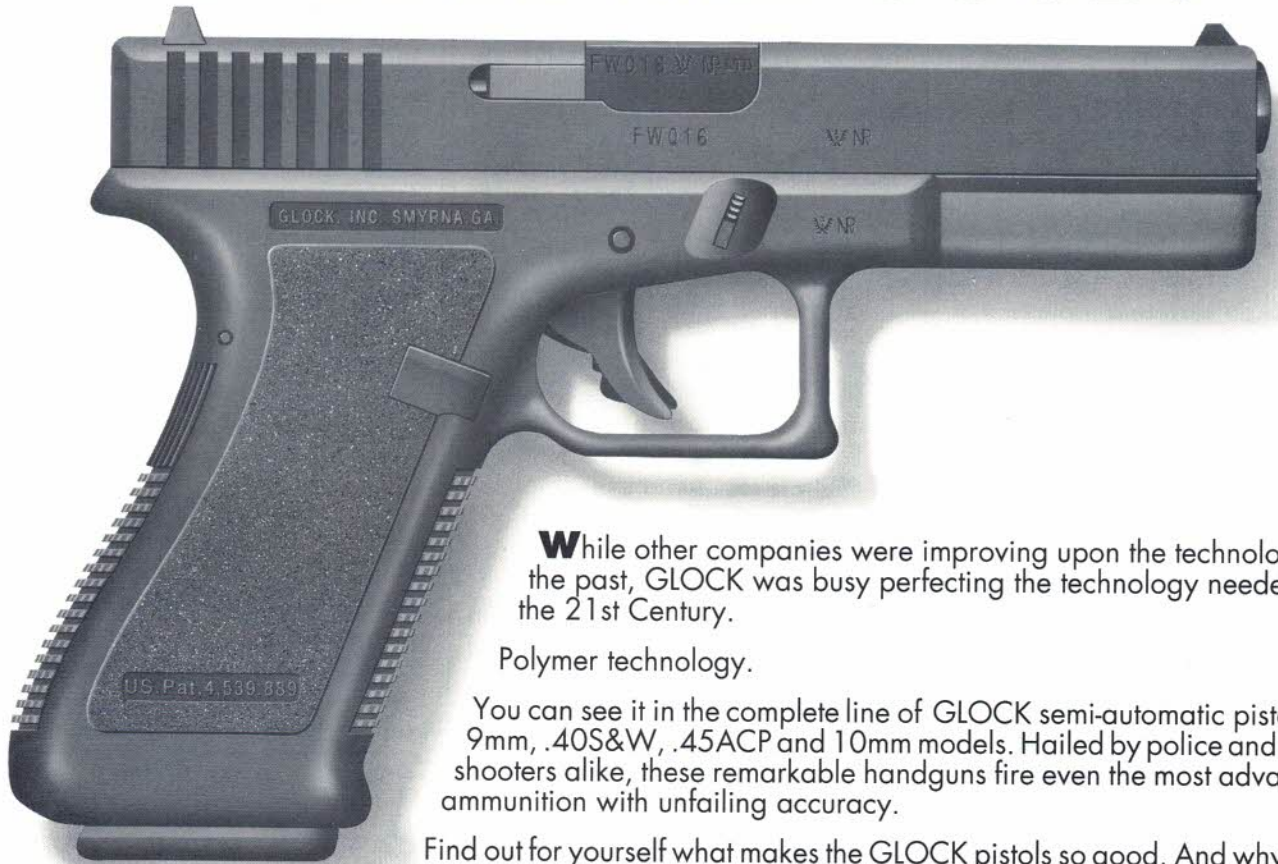
angry - ruthless. Any resistance must be overcome immediately and totally. This training also helps the officer to set his mental trigger.

I first used the Stun Gun on tactical teams. This past year, I used it on about 70% of our entire department. In all, I have used it on 700 + tactical and street officers and have personally been hit with the Stun Gun more than 50 times. Amazingly, it has never knocked anyone out or taken anyone to their knees.

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2. The national average of an individual being shot and dying is about 20%. This means that 80% of people shot (including officers) will survive. Just because you are shot doesn't mean that you are out of the confrontation. The officer will be instructed that their sole purpose in an armed confrontation is **winning and surviving**. The Officer should get mad that someone is trying to kill him/her and overcome any momentary disadvantage to win the gun fight!
3. It is very important that the officer visualize the scenario so they program a winning and surviving attitude.
4. The officer will have the **option** to participate in this exercise.
5. No horseplay will be tolerated by the students or instructors during this exercise!
6. To simulate that the officer has just been struck by a bullet or blunt object, the instructor will place a hand on their shoulder to let them know they are ready and place the Stun Gun on the back of the student's leg. Then after 2-3 seconds,

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the Stun Gun will be turned on for about 1 second. At this time, the student will draw their weapon and fire six rounds. The student will then come to a ready gun position, assess, and reholster.

7. The instructors will demonstrate this exercise first on each other. This exercise will be done only once and participation will be optional.

In closing, the Stun Gun has been an excellent teaching tool for me. I have not abused it and ask that any other instructors who try this, use the Stun Gun in a professional

manner. If you choose to use it, you will have a *stunning class* and will put a *spark of life* into your students during a deadly force confrontation.

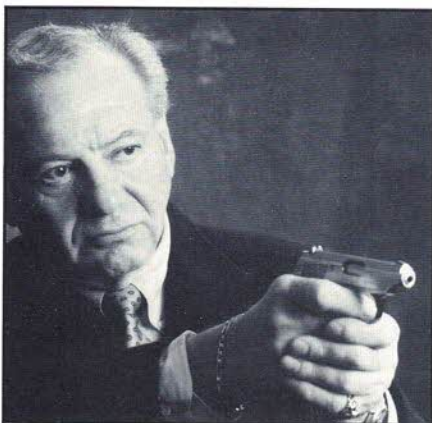
About the Author:

O. Frank Repass is an eighteen year law enforcement veteran with the Orlando Police Department. He serves as instructor in the areas of firearms, defense tactics, impact weapons and chemical agents. He serves as First Vice President for I.A.L.E.F.I., and has been with the S.W.A.T. Round Up from its inception, serving on all of its committees.

Level II Training - Two Man Entries

by

*Aron S. Lipman, President
Personal Protection Systems, Ltd.*



By definition, Level II training would be defined as **offensive training rather than defensive training**. An example would be a tactical team assaulting or clearing a crack house.

As instructors in Level II training, it is essential that safety be paramount, **however not to the point where training becomes fallacious**. It is therefore essential that when working with two man teams, each member is **extremely muzzle conscious**; not crossing himself or partner during a dynamic entry, and also that **he never has his finger on the trigger until the decision has been made to fire**.

For those instructors involved in this type of training the following rules should apply:

Rule #1

Each member of the two man team, prior to doing entries, should have exercises to bring him to the top level of his proficiency with the firearms involved.

Rule #2

Each member of the team should first do single entries with his instructor and his co-partner, carefully observing that he is handling the weapon safely.

Rule #3

Once starting two man entry exercises, they should first be done utilizing blank weapons. The following company: Collector Armoury, 800 Slaters Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22313, 1-800-336-4572, offers 8mm Blank 92 Army pistols which are identical to, and operate the same as, a Beretta 92 or its Taurus equivalent. With the exception of putting holes in the target, everything is identical to a live weapon.

In addition, immediate action drills can be practiced by putting expended blanks along with live blanks in the magazine.

The Uzi submachine gun & MP5 submachine guns can be utilized with blank attachments and Dynamite Nobel blanks.

Rule #4

It is essential when utilizing blanks to have down range video done, whereby the participants can be critiqued as to muzzle awareness and finger outside the trigger guard until ready to fire. **When utilizing blanks, an electronic timer can be used the same as with live ammunition.**

Rule #5

Once the instructor is satisfied that both members of the team are working safely with the blank weapons, it is then time to go live. As they do their entries, which should be done in various lighting scenarios and varied; it is essential to video them. **All people on the range should be wearing body armor.**

Rule #6

Techniques should be emphasized first and not the time necessary to clear the room or rooms. As the team becomes more proficient working together, faster times can be emphasized.

Rule #7

All exercises should be done as the students become more proficient wearing full tactical gear, as they would ordinarily wear in a real world scenario.

In summation, safety is paramount, providing it does not defeat the purpose of the training.

Keep in mind the following listed items which we stress in all training at our facility:

1. Under stress, you will react as you have been conditioned (The subconscious mind takes over under stress).
2. KISS - Keep it simple simpleton (The fewer steps, the more proficient you will be).
3. If you are not confident you can accomplish the task, you will not try (It is essential you have both members of the team confident that they will work well together).

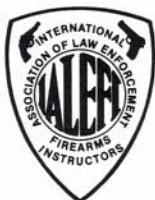
About the Author:

Aron S. Lipman founded Personal Protection Systems Ltd., in 1980. Personal Protection Systems

Ltd. is a specialized Distributor, Manufacturer, and Firearms Consultant in Law Enforcement, Civilian Personal Defense and Competition, in addition to which, firearms training videos are produced by them.

He has been actively involved in Law Enforcement and civilian handgun, shotgun and submachine gun training for the last eight (8) years. In 1988, he established his own facility with a state of the art, indoor range for training.

He has been a student and co-instructor with many of the master instructors throughout the country. In addition to his own programs at his facility, he is an NRA certified Firearms Instructor.



Justifiable Homicide Rate Examined

by
Peter M. Tarley

We do not train American police officers to "Shoot to Kill". However, some assailants will die.

The first time that the term "JHR", Justifiable Homicide Rate caught my attention was in the book: *A BALANCE OF FORCES* (IACP 1982). This book cites the FBI as the source of the term "Justifiable Homicide" defining it as: "the killing of felons by law enforcement officers in the line of duty". Numerous books and articles state that if the reduction of the JHR is a desirable goal, this concept needs to be carefully examined, considered and understood. Perhaps our terms and concepts require refinement if they are to have truly functional value to the law enforcement community and the society which it serves.

First, it must be understood that in actual police involved

shooting incidents, police hit their intended targets with only 10% - 30% of shots fired, depending upon whose statistics are cited. Of the vast majority of shots fired by police, in actual combat situations, **approximately 80%, miss their intended targets completely.** The actual combat hit percentage of about 20%, is generated by police officers who have been trained to aim for the "center of mass" or some refinement of this concept, such as upper center of mass or center of available mass.

Generally, police officers are trained to aim at center of mass, the area where the probability of a hit, on the intended target, is greatest, and there is a reasonable chance of producing significant vital organ damage. These methods are employed because they are the

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techniques most likely to rapidly stop a perpetrator's life-threatening behavior in high stress situations when lesser means are not appropriate or available.

Ironically, one of the primary causes of a low JHR is the fact that police officers completely miss the felon with approximately 80% of shots fired.

whenever possible. Officers are trained to rapidly assess potentially deadly force situations or situations which could easily escalate to this level. When properly trained, officers can frequently employ techniques to control these situations and reduce the probability of escalation to a level requiring the use of deadly force.

The misses fired by police do nothing to help save the officer's life.

The misses fired by police do nothing to help save the officer's life and, in fact, pose significant risk to innocent civilians and other law enforcement personnel within the range of the officer's firearm. A simple truth is that every shot fired will do one of two things: **It will strike the intended target, or an unintended target.**

Police instructors train officers to avoid the use of deadly force

However, the reality is that some situations will, without question, require the use of deadly force by police. If firearms instructors succeed in training officers to hit their intended target a higher percentage of the time, the hit potential will obviously increase. This will, in all likelihood, increase the percentage of fatal shootings relative to the total number of police shooting incidents. Therefore, in situations

which require the officer to discharge a firearm, the JHR can be expected to increase.

The net results of proper training can be expected to produce three primary effects:

1. Reduce to a minimum the number of police involved shootings.
2. Decrease the loss of officer and bystander lives.
3. Increase the percentage of fatal shootings by police when shooting can not be avoided.

About the Author:

Peter M. Tarley is the Director of the Police Training Division of P.T.D. Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 151, Tallman, NY 10982. He holds a BSBA degree from the University of Denver and has been actively involved in the evolution of police and military firearms training for over 20 years.

Mr. Tarley is on the Board of Directors of I.A.L.E.F.I. and is a regular presenter at ATCs.

Firearms Training and The Older Officer

by
James Kirchoff

While conducting firearms training not too long ago, one of our "Veteran" officers was having a great deal of difficulty qualifying with his past proficiency. We went over all the basics; grip, stance, sight alignment, breathing, and trigger control, all without success. I jokingly remarked, "When was the last time you had your eyes checked?" He pulled off his glasses, held them out, and stated, "Two weeks ago". I looked at them, and, seeing the bifocal line, asked "Which lens do you look through?" He looked at me and stated, "Gee, I don't know. Which one should I look through?" The blank look on my face must have said it all, because I had no idea.

While being relatively new to firearms instruction, I am not without resources. I have cultivated a vast array of experienced instruc-

tors from surrounding departments who I turn to in times like this. I contacted my friend, Walter Powell, and explained my problem to him. He didn't disappoint me.

He explained that shooting with bifocal lenses does present a problem, but the main shooting techniques still apply. You must focus on the front sight which will require you

not necessarily conducive to focusing on your front sight, which is an arm's length away. You can go to your local store that sells inexpensive reading glasses and experiment with which power lens works best at an arm's length distance.

Armed with my new-found knowledge, I returned to the range and began working with my "bifocal

"When was the last time you had your eyes checked?"

to use the lower or reading lens. The problem exists in that you see multiple targets. From experience and practice at the range, you must learn which is the actual intended target. Most often this will be the center target or the one that is darkest in color. Walter also explained that most lens prescriptions are for focal lengths of about 18 inches, which is

shooters". To my surprise, when I began to explain the different things they needed to do and to look for, they immediately knew what I was talking about. What was of even more importance, their shooting improved.

To be a successful instructor doesn't always mean knowing all the answers, more often it means know-

ing where to look for them. Thanks Walter!

About the Author:

James Kirchoff is a Police Sergeant with 12 years experience, 7 of them as an Assistant SWAT Commander and Firearms Instructor. He is also an instructor in the use of impact weapons.

He is a member of International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors (IALEFI), American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers (ASLET), and the National Tactical Officers Association (NTOA). He is a graduate of Michigan State University with a degree in Criminal Justice.

Can You Help?

Dear Fellow Members,

I am writing to see if I can enlist the help of **The Firearms Instructor** and my fellow IALEFI members. We are currently in the process of expanding our range facility to accommodate special response tactics training. We are looking into building a live fire tire house or similar training facility but have been unable to obtain much information about constructing one.

If anyone has any information or experience in the construction and / or operation of a tire house or similar facility, we would greatly appreciate hearing from them.

I can be reached at the Wharton Police Department, City Hall, 101 W. Burleson, TX 77488.

Thank you.
Sgt. J.C. Grissom
Range Coordinator

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Developing Firearms Proficiency In Diminished Light ©

by
W.A. Burroughs

The ever-changing working environment for the law enforcement officer places extreme demands on the training the officer receives. Optimum performance is expected, but not necessarily realized, when field situations differ from training conditions. At some point in our careers, we have all become scared when finding ourselves in a situation we could not readily control. Most frequently, this occurs in diminished light.

Whenever an individual is placed in an environment that he doesn't understand, can't control, or is outside of his comfortable zone of operation, an emotional response rather than a logical response, is more likely to occur. For the law enforcement officer, these situations require that the officer continually improvise from his training foundation to effectively deal with a wide array of threatening and non-threatening scenarios. Often, this improvisation is beyond the scope of the officer's training.

Of the 25,000+ law enforcement agencies in North America, most are critically concerned with training that reduces agency liability in the application of force, and the techniques that must be taught to safeguard the innocent while protecting the officer. Progressive agencies are compelled to provide job related training specific to the operational responsibilities of officers in their employ. Other agencies are forced into providing this type of training environment by the court system as a result of adverse court action. Still others refuse to identify the training need, and merely equip the officer with the physical tools of the trade, but do not support those tools with practical, reproducible skills.

One of the most important tactical skills to develop is visual acuity during periods of diminished

light. Without our visual sense fully available to us, our level of apprehension will increase based upon what we know, and, more importantly, what we don't know about the incident being investigated. To be put in a situation where you must depend more on your other senses and less on your sight to make identifications and judgements is, to say the least, frightening; particularly for those who have little or no experience in that type of environment.

We can, and should, make a strong case for agency-wide training in reduced light. As this type of lighting is not restricted simply to the hours of darkness, the training should be applicable to all personnel, modified only by their assignment. This type of comprehensive training reduces agency liability, better prepares the officer to deal with the condition, and, if properly administered by the training staff, provides a basis for operational interaction among responding officers in actual field situations because of the commonality of the training.

At some point in our careers, we have all become scared.

Our first consideration in applying this type of training is, "How much is it going to cost?" Of considerable importance are items such as manpower allocation, required number of training hours, and required equipment. All of these are administrative responsibilities, but are directly affected by the training staff through research and development.

Let's focus our attention briefly on equipment; not the specialty equipment often used by response teams such as lasers or weapon mounted lighting systems, but rather, equipment that is applicable for all officers and which serves to

support the primary weapon, the handgun.

Thousands upon thousands of handguns are in use all across the country by the law enforcement community. Most of these "stock" weapons have traditional sighting systems affixed. The sights may be fixed, adjustable, ramp, partridge, or post, and may show many combinations of bars and dots, as well as being plain or colored. Much thought has gone into the engineering of what visual image is presented to the user. What if there isn't enough light to see these marvels of technology? Weapons equipped in this manner will require training in two specific areas - proper use of a hand held flashlight, and effective use of ambient light.

As new weapons replace old, particularly in agencies switching from revolvers to pistols, consideration is being given to self-luminating sights. These sights contain tubes of a radioactive substance, Tritium, which appear as small green dots to the user of the weapon. Under extreme conditions, these sights pro-

vide the officer with the ability to align the sights on the weapon with the (identified) target. Caution must be exercised here, however. Because of the luminescence of the sights, the officer will always be able to bring them into alignment. Since they do not throw off any illuminating light, threat identification becomes impossible during extreme conditions, unless some other light source is available.

The final equipment consideration is that of the flashlight. I must emphasize that, for the law enforcement officer not trained in the use of the flashlight as a restraining device or an impact weapon, the tool

is merely a source of illumination to locate and identify. A flashlight that has been selected to satisfy the tactical needs of an officer, when supported by training, takes the officer's diminished light operational skills and puts them on par with daylight competency.

Some basic guidelines for selecting a flashlight for law enforcement use are as follows. First, the light should be a size (length, width and weight) to be effectively managed by the officer, based upon hand size. Most officers will find a 3-4 C-cell light most accommodating. Secondly, the lens of the light should adjust from an intense spot to a soft flood, to allow enhanced indoor and outdoor use. Consideration should also be given to the candlepower of the light. An intensity of 15,000 candlepower works well indoors, while a higher level would be required outdoors where distances are greater. Finally, the flashlight must be durable enough to withstand the abuse it is likely to receive. It should be shock resistant, waterproof, and have a self-sealed, pressure sensitive switching system.

Training with the flashlight includes carrying, securing, search and identification, and firing techniques. Much of this is governed by the officer's stance that is used to approach, interview and engage.

For the officer who trains with an Isosceles or Natural shooting stance, the flashlight is held in the support hand with the lens exiting the hand at the thumb. The thumb should rest on the pressure switch and is activated only in short flashes as a strobe during searching processes. For carrying purposes, the light is cradled inside the forearm and against the body with the lens pointed forward. Searching will allow movement of the light at any angle for the officer - front, rear or side. When required, the light may be secured in a plastic carrying ring or under the armpit of the strong arm.

If the light is to be used in conjunction with the handgun for adversary disorientation and potential firing purposes, two methods are

available for the Isosceles oriented officer.

Method #1 allows the handgun and flashlight to operate independently of one another, yet as a unit. The strong hand completely controls the handgun, while the support hand does the same for the light. The hands come together laterally at the thumbs, as the weapon and light are thrust forward and locked out. While recoil will likely separate the hands during firing, the technique will provide the officer with an immediate means to take the light from a searching or carrying mode to a firing mode. The method is extremely quick and does not require that the lens of the light run parallel with the bore of the weapon.

methods and related firing techniques are also different.

One of the major benefits of using the Weaver stance as a firing platform is the stability provided through an isometric tension of the arms. For pistol shooters, the knuckles of the strong hand contact the wrist of the support arm. The same push/pull tension established without the light can now be maintained. For the revolver shooter, the backs of the hands come together, pressing laterally across the body to establish the stabilizing tension. Both positions greatly enhance recoil control and place the lens of the light in a direct path with the bore of the weapon.

Flashlight techniques are mastered not by shooting large

Follow this rule - Light on, challenge, fire (if necessary), light off, move.

Method #2 for the Isosceles shooter may provide more unit integrity. This technique requires the same hand position described above to operate the light. Unit operation is enhanced, however, by controlling the light with the thumb and an encircling index finger, allowing the strong hand and gun to be gripped in a supporting fashion with the remaining three fingers of the support hand. The major benefit is a more effective control of recoil. For officers with smaller hands or an ill-fitting flashlight/weapon combination, this technique may be difficult or impossible to perform.

The Weaver class shooter has an entirely different orientation in flashlight use. First, the light is held in the support hand with the lens exiting at the bottom of the hand. This allows rotation of the light to access the switch with the index or middle finger. The officer is not restricted in his searching techniques or securing methods, as they are similar to those described previously. The carrying technique differs by placing the body of the light on the support shoulder with the lens facing forward. Suspect disorientation

numbers of rounds on a "qualification" course, but rather by repetitive practice designed to make the officer more proficient with search and identification skills. Officers should be regularly placed in scenario problems where movement and identification of objects in the area are assessed. Having been trained to use the light as a strobe, competency is established when identifications are made with the fewest possible flashes. The officer must demonstrate that with every flash of the light some lateral movement takes place, to prevent the identification of the exact location of the officer. More actual practice is spent in this block of training than with any other. Realistically, the officer performs this task throughout his career. Conversely, most officers never fire their weapons in field related situations.

When fire techniques are undertaken, the officer must first present the muzzle of his weapon forward and into the target area and then bring the light into play. This can be done simultaneously, but from a safety standpoint, you want the weapon pointed downrange first.

Firing takes place by first applying pressure to the switch to activate the light and issuing a challenge (if appropriate). The light remains on while firing takes place. The light is turned off upon cessation of firing if it is apparent the target was missed. The officer must immediately change locations. Follow this rule - *Light on, challenge, fire (if necessary), light off, move.* If you are sure of your impact on the target, find an object of cover and illuminate the downed target until assistance arrives.

When the flashlight is not used, more stress is placed on the officer in subject identification and actual firing. In darkened situations your direct vision suffers in acuity so you must practice searching with your peripheral vision. Depth perception is a real problem beyond 30 feet and threat identification almost impossible beyond 25 feet. Reduced light firing under ambient conditions should only take place when the light available makes it possible for the officer to positively identify the threat. Training concepts that allow shooting for practice without an identification process should be avoided.

The major benefit of learning to search and engage with ambient light is a reduced risk to the officer associated with flashing a light repeatedly. Once the officer has become skilled in searching through continued practice and evaluation, firing techniques can be taught at distances where contact with an adversary is likely to occur. Again, movement after firing should take place.

The ability of the officer to fire accurately in diminished light conditions is predicated upon prior training - subject identification and the ability to assume a firing stance. Through conditioned daylight practice, the officer has the ability to "reference" the weapon to an identified threat. Self-luminating sights provide sight acquisition. For those with traditional sights, even though a clear sight picture may not be seen, the first shot fired produced a muzzle flash that burns the image

of the sights on the retina, allowing the subconscious mind to make any weapon realignment necessary to continue. With practice, this technique becomes deadly accurate. It must be remembered, however, that the technique is only applicable *after* threat identification.

The confines of this article won't allow an in depth presentation of these techniques to answer all of your questions. For that, you must receive training. Without that training, you may find yourself in a disastrous situation similar to what follows that a friend of mine must live with for the rest of his life.

Responding to a city wide broadcast for help in the pursuit and apprehension of an escapee, two uniformed officers (best friends) exited their patrol car in a residential area in the darkened hours of night. One of the officers took the shotgun and they both began to search from yard to yard. Somehow, the pair became separated. During the search, a shot was fired. Seeing the muzzle flash, the officer armed with the shotgun returned fire. The officer moved forward to investigate and found that he had shot his partner in the face. As the officer lay dying in someone else's back yard, other officers found the suspect - shot, in another back yard, near where the shotgun officer had been when he fired.

You never forget.

About the Author:

Bill Burroughs has 10 years of experience in Municipal Law Enforcement, has a B.S. in Criminal Justice and is an M.B.A. candidate. He has spent 8 years as a professional Law Enforcement Trainer. He has been a member of I.A.L.E.F.I. since January, 1982 and is presently the Assistant Director of Training for SIGARMS Academy in Exeter, NH (603) 772-2302.

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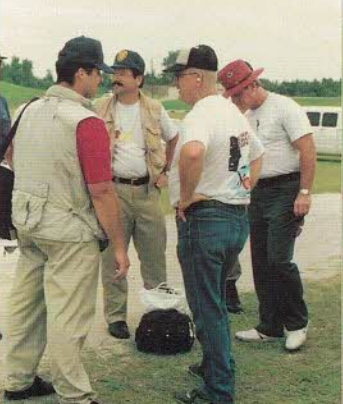
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Liability - Various, Vicarious, And Vicious

by

Captain W.J. MacDonald
OIC Special Investigations

A number of IALEFI members and prospective members have made inquiries on various aspects of a particular subject - off duty weapons carry by officers.

Should the carrying of a weapon while off duty be required, or should it be optional? Should off duty carry be restricted to a certain group of officers, for example - those assigned to plainclothes duty? Should the carry be limited to the officer's particular jurisdiction, or should it extend beyond the jurisdiction to anywhere in the particular State? Should the particular weapon(s) carried be specified by the department? What, if any, qualification should be required for the off duty carrying of a particular weapon?

Generally speaking, the purpose of an officer carrying a weapon off duty would be the same as for carrying on duty - to defend himself or others, when justified, and to stop a fleeing felon. Municipal administrators might think that by requiring off duty carry, they would be getting more for the public money - all officers really on duty around the clock.

unarmed status might well be called for. Furthermore, in some states it would be a violation of law for an officer to lock his handgun in his car and leave it unattended.

If our "compulsory carry" officer is further required or expected to play the same role whether on or off duty, this again deserves a "reality check". To defend himself or another from death or serious bodily harm is one thing. To initiate police action which endangers himself or family members who are with him is quite another matter. The lack of equipment - whether it be for communication, subject control or personal protection; the problem of adequate identification of himself as an officer, or the officer's particular condition at the time - might induce our off duty centurion that his best bet would be to "drop a dime" and be a trained observer.

Some administrators, on the other hand, take the "politically correct", "cultural elite" view that the less an officer has to do with firearms, the better. (I was more than a bit surprised to learn that in one of our Eastern States a bill was filed which would forbid off duty carry.

"Perhaps we'll meet when you're off duty sometime."

This probably takes an unreasonably restrictive and impractical view of the off duty officer, particularly if he were expected to interject himself into situations in the same manner as if he were on duty. The participation in certain activities would strongly suggest to a prudent officer that he had best leave his favorite off duty handgun at home. Whether it be a function well represented by Jim Beam and Jack Daniels, a pool party, or the attendance at a family crisis "sit down" when tempers are apt to flare - an

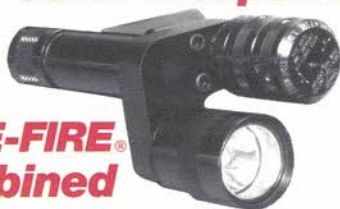
Fortunately there were enough legislators who were playing with a full set of brains to defeat the measure.) A more subtle method is, by policy, to limit off duty carry to one's own jurisdiction - although the law would permit statewide carry; or to restrict the type of weapon to that carried on duty with its long barrel and "mega grip". Such policies often are put in place for the stated reason of liability, but really are intended to discourage officers from off duty carry.

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"felons flee" and just consider the aspect of self defense. The animosity some members of the public have to all, or to particular, law enforcement officers does not go on and off like a light switch depending on whether the officer is on duty or not. With so many brains being curdled by drugs, officers cannot assess threats to their safety based upon what is or is not reasonable. (I recall the case of a Texas officer a few years ago who was stomped to death over a \$4 parking ticket.) Most of us, over the years, have heard the statement more than once, "perhaps we'll meet when you're off duty sometime." Given the potential serious threat to an officer's safety from those with whom he has had line of duty dealings or from the disturbed unknown who hate him merely because he wears a badge - it is strongly suggested that any administrators who unreasonably interfere with an officer's legitimate right to protect himself and his loved ones - are extending their necks on the liability chopping block.

So far as a department authorizing certain weapons and/or calibres to be carried off duty is concerned, a prudent policy maker would be well advised to consult the department firearms instructor(s) for recommendations. Density of population, average types of structures, and violent crime statistics are just some of the local variables to be considered. Depending on the types of weapons authorized, an instructor could then consider whether the standard qualification course would be appropriate, or whether it should be modified in a credible fashion to accommodate handguns substantially different from those carried on duty. It is suggested that the authorization not extend to low calibre weaponry commonly referred to as "mouse guns", in order to avoid liability being imposed on a theory that inadequate equipment was negligently recommended.

Most departments have policies and procedures regarding their officers carrying off duty weapons,

which is as it should be. They, like all regulations, however, should be evaluated in the light of "street practicality". Extremes on either end of the scale should be avoided. On the one hand, an officer should not have to choose between carrying a weapon when his best judgement tells him otherwise - or risk departmental violation by being unarmed. While on the other hand if he chooses to be armed, he should not have his safety jeopardized by regulations which unreasonably interfere with his carrying of an off duty weapon. Either extreme is not in the best interests of the officers involved.

Proper regulations, coupled with in-service training in Firearms and Officer Survival, should strike a balance between affording flexibility in an officer's private life while still maintaining due regard for the legitimate interests of the officer's department.

Unknown, Unmarked and (Apparently) Unarmed

The Plain-Clothes Cop

by

Dave Rose and Rocky Warren

When you work in civilian clothes, as a detective, it's a great luxury. After so many years of living in that god-awful, hot, sweaty, galling, uniform, vest and heavy gear, you can begin to dress like a real person again. The smile on my face says it all.

It's tempting to relax too much; a sin of which all of us have been guilty, and we've been lucky enough to make it this far.

When we take off the uniform, we shed some of the heavy gear. Baton? Leave that in the car. Flashlight? I'm not taking that heavy monster, and I've got nowhere to carry it. Ballistic Vest? C'MON MAN!

When we're off duty, we aren't carrying the weight of all these work-related items. If we're conscientious, we carry our off-duty

weapons. We have to remember, however, we can't always put down the habit of intervention, or the reactions we acquire on the job.

This has been pointed out before, but I want to add emphasis, "I'VE JUST BEEN LUCKY . . . SO FAR." I don't want to trust my life to luck. So every once in a while, I take myself to task and train back to my standards, which are higher than those of the department, or state P.O.S.T. Standards.

I don't do this for any "higher motive". I do it out of the most selfish of reasons: My delicate skin. I am against violence done to me, members of my family, or innocent civilians. That covers a lot of territory, and carries the best reasons to train.

It's my life, and my family's pain

if something happens to me, right? A depressing article so far, with things no one likes to think about. However, all of us prepare for work situations to a greater or lesser degree. How prepared are we, and how great is the jeopardy?

JUSTIFICATION FOR DETECTIVE AND OFF-DUTY TRAINING:

In the FBI Summary of "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted" for 1990, one fact is plain: Detectives and off-duty cops are in almost as great a jeopardy as a patrol officer. In 1990:

1. Sixty-five officers were killed.
2. Thirty-seven of those officers were patrol officers.
3. Twenty-eight of the officers were on detective duty or were ac-

ting in official capacity, off-duty when killed.

Of the total of all sixty-five officers:

1. Twenty-nine had over ten years service.

2. Seventeen had five to ten years of service.

This seems really clear cut. Forty-two plus percent plain-clothes officers. Also, the longer we are "in-harness", the more chances we have to confront problems. Seventy-plus percent of victim officers had five years or more on the job. Off-duty and plain-clothes officers also have extra sources of problems.

Being "off-duty" can be hazardous, because our "mind-set" may be turned down or shut off. If attacked or placed in a bad situation, it will take a well-trained officer less time to respond, providing his mind-set isn't turned off.

A highly-trained officer will have had more practice at responding to the unexpected. But, there's another source of potential problem

for the plain-clothes or off-duty officer.

Thankfully, it doesn't happen often, but we may be shot by uniformed officers by mistake or sheer bad luck when they respond. We may be already on the scene, in a bad situation, with weapons displayed, adrenalin jacked up, and possibly someone down. We are not readily identifiable as law enforcement.

REDUCE THE RISKS:

With some departments, when you reach detectives, it's time to work, and not so much time to train. Do we train and document as thoroughly with our detective and off-duty gear as uniformed officers? Each officer, detective or not, needs to train in plain-clothes use and weapons work. If not, the department needs to be made aware, this won't get it, and they can be held liable.

An old case which addresses this field is:

LINDA PEER

vs.

CITY OF NEWARK

176A 2d 249 (1960)

No instruction of officer in off-duty firearm safety.

No re-training. Had not fired weapon in more than 16 months.

I realize this is an extreme case.

Another case is:

GARRISON

vs.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY (CALIF.)

The officer was carrying his off-duty weapon in an unsafe manner. The lack of training was held to be the department's failure.

To go a little further with case law;

HAYS

vs.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY,
KENTUCKY**

668 F. 2d 869 (1982)

Unstructured training may not fulfill responsibilities to train. The nature, scope and quality of training must be documented, and its



relevance to job performance identified.

Given the FBI statistics that over 42% of the officers killed were in plain-clothes or off-duty situations, it's pretty clear that we need to have off-duty and plain-clothes training as a part of our courses.

To add to the dangers, as detectives or off-duty, we have support problems. If your department does not issue portable radios to detectives, your ability to call for, or notify, backup of your presence on the crime scene, may be non-existent. When off-duty, we don't carry radios.

THIS WILL PROLONG THE CRITICAL INCIDENT

During this extra time, could we need an impact weapon? More ammunition than the "basic load"? Could we conceivably need restraints?

This equipment is like an insurance policy. We have it, and hope that we never have to use it. If we get into a critical incident; it gets prolonged and we need the equipment,

the *least* that could happen is we get embarrassed!

I see officers who carry "minimum load" all the time. Six rounds in a revolver, or a magazine in an auto-loader, AND THAT'S ALL. The rest is in the _____. (Insert: Jacket, glovebox, desk, purse, briefcase, car, etc.) We need to carry our gear, or a modification thereof in plain clothes. The chances of a prolonged encounter are higher, because we can't always scream for back-up.

A VARIETY OF POLICE TOOLS FOR PLAIN-CLOTHES USE:

A ballistic-vest should be on for duty, or at the very least, whenever you anticipate an arrest or confrontation. For an impact weapon, a Yawara, Kubaton, or ASP collapsible baton fits the bill without huge, un-concealable bulk. Along with an ammo pouch and flex-cuffs, this equipment has minimum bulk and provides the necessary tools. It also gives access to all levels of force, if

needed. All this, without looking like a walking arsenal.

Two magazines on the weak-hand side keep me from feeling like I'm walking lop-sided. They balance the weapons weight. A Kubaton goes on the belt or in a pocket, giving me an impact or pain compliance tool. I also slip two plastic flex-cuffs under my belt-loops and around the back of the belt, with the flat ends tucked into the holster belt loop.

I carry the same equipment on and off-duty. Whatever holster you choose, make sure it's comfortable, and your belt is the widest possible to aid with comfort and prevent shifting of the gear.

HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT:

During the summer, I carry a Fast Action Gear Bag. This handy little pack is at home in polite company. Folk in other geographic locations may find they stand out in a crowd. This gun bag is a handy gadget though. Whenever I change

"My Targets Aren't Right For rything, But I'm Working On It."



OK. So PortaTargets™ can't handle 105 mm. But most people train with slightly smaller calibers. And that's where my targets comes in.

They're constructed of high-quality steel that's entirely MIG welded (critical areas are even triple pass welded).

They meet or exceed safety standards set by the U.S. Department of Energy. And they're all backed by my two-year guarantee.

While most steel targets can't stand up to high-powered rifles, mine hold up after thousands of rounds. And you don't need a box of tools to put them together either. All my portable reactive targets assemble in minutes without even a screwdriver.

You'll find the same simplicity in my indoor and outdoor ranges, too. No

computers or complicated mechanisms that need constant service. Just simple designs built to last (Just ask NASA Security or the H&K International Training Division).

So after installation, they stay up and running. And like everything else I make, they're fully guaranteed.

To learn more, just write PortaTarget, Inc., P.O. Box 418, Grant, Florida 32949. Or call me, Paul Scholem, President, at (407) 725-9911, fax (407) 984-9486.

Whether you're looking for moving, turning, and pop-up targets, or a completely customized range facility, you won't find anything you can punish quite like a PortaTarget.

Unless of course, you plan to pull up to the firing line on treads.

PORTA  TARGET

over to it, during the summer, I train with it quite a bit before using it, and all the visible gear goes into it. It has an added side benefit, in that it is easy and comfortable to wear on long drives in the car. The Fast Action Gear Bag is also somewhat easier to use from a seated position because it doesn't bury in the seat cushions, or end up behind you, ruining your lower back from a kidney-style carry. The drawback is that it takes two hands, two motions of one hand (open and then draw), or an exchange of hands to use it from the seated position in a car.

I know that if I don't train with the Fast Action Gear Bag prior to changing over to it, I'd have a problem. Under training response and stress, I'd start for a hip-draw and waste precious seconds, at my expense.

The bottom line here is, let technology take care of itself in regard to weaponry. When on plain-clothes duty, carry the gear you need to do the job, with all levels of force accessible. When off-duty, carry enough to protect yourself and loved ones. In any case, carry enough to meet the situation, the right way, with all options open. Then, train the most valuable tool you have . . . yourself. This leaves more options open for you, and we need to take every advantage we can get; today more than ever.

About the Authors:

Dave Rose is a seventeen-year Law Enforcement veteran. Presently a Sergeant with a Northern California Sheriff's Dept., Dave is also an instructor on staff of several training academies in California. Dave is also a SWAT Instructor Trainer in SWAT Tactics, Dynamic Entry, Sub-Gun, Defensive Tactics and Impact Weapons. Dave is the owner of Rose Consultants.

Rocky Warren is a sixteen-year Law Enforcement veteran. Presently a detective with a Northern California Sheriff's Dept., Rocky is also a Counter-Sniper/Observer Instructor, Survival Shooting Instructor, and ASP Tactical Baton Instructor. Rocky is the owner of Warren Consulting.

Becoming Public Relations Aggressive

*by
Kevin Stenger*

I am sure that all of us are familiar with the criticism that is directed at law enforcement when an officer is forced to shoot someone in the line of duty. The media and influential members of the community frequently spend a great deal of time second guessing the officer's actions. The typical department will then spend a great deal of time trying to explain and justify the incident. This usually does not help since civilians have no frame of reference which would allow them to understand the explanation.

be kept separate from any citizen police academy. The individuals you seek to influence seldom volunteer to attend these citizen academies which can last several weeks. Identify those members of your community who make or influence opinion and give them the experience of having to make a life or death decision. It would be hard for them to refuse to participate when you bring the simulation to where they work or meet. This will not convert everyone to our side, since some people are interested only in politics

Being on the defensive is not the place to be.

Explanations and justification which come after the facts are defensive in nature. Being on the defensive is not the place to be. As firearms instructors, we should try to help our departments to take an offensive stance in their public relations involving shootings. Taking the offensive in officer-involved shootings would be easiest for those departments which have access to some type of firearms training simulator. A portable simulator can be used to present a program where community leaders and the media can experience a "shoot or don't shoot" situation.

The individual in charge of the program would identify influential community members and the media. Presentations would begin with an explanation of the training that officers receive in the firearms portion at their academy. The groups would then be given a briefing on what they are allowed to do as the officer in the simulation, both legally and tactically. After the briefing, the people would be allowed to experience the simulation. After they get shot, or shoot the wrong person a few times, they may begin to see officer involved shootings in a new light.

It is important that this project

or simply do not like law enforcement personnel. I believe, however, that most people will get something out of the experience that will broaden their perceptions.

About the Author:

Kevin Stenger received his Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Central Florida, has six years experience with the Orange County Sheriff's Department in Orlando, Florida with the current rank of Corporal. He is the firearms instructor for the Orange County Sheriff's Office and the Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute, and is a member of I.A.L.E.F.I.

IALEFT Looking For Cover Photos

If you have a photograph that you think depicts the goals and objectives of the Association and would like to submit it for consideration for a cover of the "Firearms Instructor", please send the photograph to the Association office. The vertical, color photo can be a print or slide. Please include a brief explanation of the photo, and indicate if you want the photo returned regardless if used or not.

By-Laws Committee Report

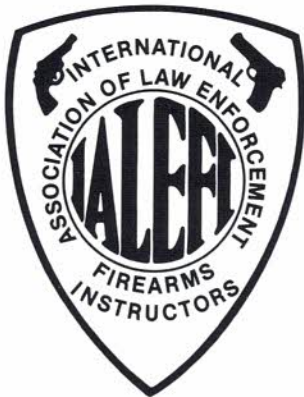
By-Laws Chairman's Report

Six By-Law amendments were ratified by the membership at this year's Annual Meeting. This brings the total to 11 amendments approved since 1988. The By-Laws Committee is constantly researching the current By-Laws in an attempt to better the Association. A new By-Law booklet will be printed shortly and distributed to all members. The current amendments are contained in this issue of the magazine. If there is an amendment to the current By-Laws that you feel would be a benefit to the Association, please call or write a member of this Committee.

The By-Laws Committee wishes all members and family a happy and safe holiday season.

THE BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

Anthony M. Januzelli, Chairman
Fred Lawson, TN
Gene Scott, AZ



NOTICE

The following By-Law amendments were approved by the membership at the Annual Meeting held on 21 September, 1992 in Tampa, Florida:

ARTICLE 3, Section 1:

Delete: Approved for membership by the Board of Directors.

To Read: Approved and certified for membership by the Membership Committee.

Motion/Pegg TO APPROVE
Second/Seaman
Vote /Passed

ARTICLE 4, Section 1A:

No member, while serving on the Board of Directors, shall be entitled to receive a Honorarium for instructing at the ATC.

Motion/Pegg TO APPROVE
Second/Tarley
Vote /Passed

ARTICLE 5, Section 1:

Delete: Term to begin at the Annual Banquet.

To Read: Term to begin at the re-organization meeting held after the approval of elections by the general membership.

Motion/Tarley TO APPROVE
Second/Lepore
Vote /Passed

ARTICLE 8, Section 7:

Delete entire section.

Motion/Tarley TO APPROVE
Second/Hargreaves, Sr.
Vote /Passed

NOTICE

ARTICLE 8, Section 8:

A Nomination and Election Committee of no less than 3 members shall conduct all elections and advertise for, and receive, all resumes for members seeking election to the Board. The Committee will certify that all persons seeking election are active members in good standing.

The Committee will set a deadline for submitting resumes and will then prepare a sample ballot. The sample ballot and resumes will then be submitted to the Executive Director for printing and distribution to the membership.

All ballots will be sent to the membership no later than 60 days prior to the Annual Meeting. They may be sent either through the magazine or First Class mail.

All ballots will be clearly marked with a deadline for their return. The return date shall not be less than 14 days prior to the start of the ATC.

All ballots will be mailed to the Chairman of Elections in the envelope provided by the Association.

To Accept
Motion/Hargreaves, Jr.
Second/Tarley
Vote /Passed

ARTICLE 8, Section 2A:

The Board of Directors shall hire an independent accounting firm to audit the Association books at the end of each fiscal year or at any other time deemed necessary.

Motion/Seaman TO APPROVE
Second/Norton
Vote /Passed

Submitted by
The By-Law Committee
Anthony M. Januzelli, Chairman
Fred Lawson
W. Gene Scott

Instructions to Contributing Authors

The Firearms Instructor welcomes relevant articles from Association Members.

When preparing articles, the following rules should be observed:

1. Manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced on 8½x11 paper.
2. A black and white photograph of the author, along with a biographical sketch, should also be included.

3. Any photographs submitted to supplement the article should include captions. Black and white photographs are preferred.

Photographs will be returned on request.

4. The author should retain a copy of the manuscript.

Robert Bossey, Executive Director
390 Union Avenue/Union Square
Laconia, New Hampshire 03246

List of Committees

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN
Membership	Bruce Howard
TAC Handbook	Frank Repass
Finance	Buddy Lepore
Glossary	John Meyer
Training	John Meyer
Instructor Criteria	Richard Chargois
ATC Site Selection	Bob Bossey
ATC Program	Bob Hunt
Nomination	Buddy Lepore
International	John Meyer
By-Laws	Anthony Januzelli
Legal	Walt MacDonald
Spouse Program	Mike Hargreaves
Publication	Bob Hunt
Emblem	Anthony Januzelli
Sponsor	Mike Williams
ATC Match	Frank Repass
Corrections	Dennis Pegg
Instructor Certification	Manny Kapelsohn
Body Armor	Chris Pollack
Regional Training Conference	Bruce Howard
Insurance	Bob Bossey
Audio Visual	Peter Tarley

Corrections Committee Report

by
Lt. Dennis Pegg

Well, the A.T.C. for 1992, in Tampa, is behind us. What a success! A great balance of academic and practical training. A good show of support from the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department and, likewise, the sponsor turnout. Bravo to all!! I was glad to see a "sprinkling" of correctional sponsors at the afternoon displays, also.

On Wednesday, I took a tour of the Hillsborough County Correctional Facility, through the courtesy of Sheriff Heinrich and more directly, Major Saunders. They were most patient with questions, procedures, etc. This is **one** of the benefits of I.A.L.E.F.I..

Before "ramblin'" on, I'd like to thank all the I.A.L.E.F.I. members from California, Illinois, New Jersey, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Florida that wrote to offer encouragement and some assistance for our Correctional Com-

mittee. I've just recently completed all the various correspondence to those individuals and hope that the enthusiasm continues.

At this point, we are looking for articles in the Firearms Instructor Magazine on correctional topics, and looking to get volunteers for the Reno 1993 A.T.C. to submit topics for a correctional presentation or two. You can contact me direct, or also, Lt. Gary Klugiewicz of the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department who so graciously accepted my invitation to assist with this project during this past A.T.C. The areas for possible presentations we are looking at so far, are: Chemical Agency, Weapons Control, I.P.C., Close Confrontations, Emergency Response Team Concepts, Shotgun, Carbine, Rifle Usage, Prisoner Transportations, etc. If we overlooked an area, or you've got other ideas for presentations, just let us know.

By this time, the word is starting to spread that I.A.L.E.F.I. will be holding the 1993 A.T.C. in Reno, Nevada from September 27th until October 1st. Start planning now to attend. We are looking for a good

correctional turnout and, as previously stated, hope to have some correctional presentations. I believe corrections has a lot to offer I.A.L.E.F.I., however, we must "stand up and be counted". Don't forget, we need to "tap into corrections today".

Spouse Programme Committee Report

by
Mike Hargreaves, Chairman

Hands up if you are going to the A.T.C. in Reno, Nevada!

Hands up those of you who have a better chance of going if your spouse is as keen to go as you are!

Well, I happen to believe that Firearms Instructors are a superior breed of people; better looking than most (who would argue with that), who do better with their spouse along than they do alone.

The Reno, Nevada ATC is going to be fantastic! - Good ranges; a first class programme; a top class hotel with 7 (seven!) restaurants, and lots of swimming pools. An ideal setting for that second honeymoon . . . what do you mean you never got the first one?

Mrs. Diane Mundy has volunteered to be an integral part of the spouse programme, and our joint aim is to make this Reno, Nevada spouse programme perfect.

Now, to make a success of any endeavor where many people participate, we need your input - tell us what you expect, how you would like to spend your time - to enable us to make plans. We welcome your ideas, and perhaps together, we can make the 1993 ATC spouse programme the very best yet!!

Please reply to Mike Hargreaves, (SAS CANADA), 31 Gilder Drive, Suite #1707, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada. M1K 4P7. Fax (416) 265-2242.

*Our job as Firearms Instructors:
- teach from the heart; do the best that you can do . . . your students rely on your skills and dedication to arrive home safe after every tour!*

Merchandise Sales Committee Report

by

Anthony M. Januzelli

EMBLEM PRODUCTS

One of the highlights of this year's ATC was the introduction of several new items of merchandise with the IALEFI logo. The response to these new items was overwhelming. The items introduced into the line of merchandise were Pro-Shooters Bags, Vests, Sweatshirts and a custom-made IALEFI Belt Buckle. Those items will now become regular merchandise offered for sale by the Association (see display ad). These items are an excellent way for you to promote IALEFI, wear and display them proudly. Other items are currently be-

ing researched to add to the line. One item you will see in 1993 is a collector series pin, shaped as the State that hosts the ATC.

The merchandise sales office extends wishes for a very happy and safe holiday to all.

Sponsor Committee Report

by

Mike Williams, Chairman

As chairman of the newly formed Sponsor Committee, I am pleased to report to you that the sponsor participation at this year's ATC was at an all-time high. Some 32 vendors, representing a wide variety of law enforcement products displayed their wares at the Hillsboro County Ranges. Equipment ranging from firearms, ammunition, body armor,

targets, and everything in between, was available for the membership's perusal. My thanks goes out to the sponsors' reps. who spent a lot of money and time traveling to Florida to support us. I received a lot of constructive criticism from both IALEFI members and the vendors themselves as to ways to improve the sponsors' displays at next year's conference.

With increasing travel costs and shrinking budgets, manufacturers are having to pick and choose carefully, which organizations they can support. Only the most professional, progressive organizations will continue to be honored with their advertising dollars. They support us, we, as members, must support them in return. Whether it is through our departments or individual purchases, please try to patronize all of the companies on the list in this article. Believe me, without them, we would not be the organization we are today.

Sponsors at the 1992 Tampa Conference

Action Target, Inc.
Advanced Training Systems, Inc.
Beretta USA Corp.
Blount, Inc.
Colt's Manufacturing, Inc.
Delta Industries
Don Hume Leathergoods, Inc.
Eastern Police Supply
Federal Cartridge Co.
Firearms Training Systems, Inc.
Galco International
Gould & Goodrich Leather Co.
JRL Engineering
Macho Products
Nationwide Sports Distributors, Inc.
Olin Winchester Corp.
Por-Ta Targets, Inc.
PDQ Precision, Inc.
Remington Arms Co., Inc.
Point Blank Body Armor
Royal Arms International
Safariland Ltd., Inc.
Scattergun Technologies, Inc.
Second Chance Body Armour, Inc.
Simunition Technologies, Inc.
Smith & Wesson
Sturm Ruger & Co., Inc.
Tasertron
Las Sana / Argus Ltd.

I.A.L.E.F.I. MERCHANDISE SALES

Blue Coffee Mugs	\$6.00 ea. (sets of 2 - \$11.50)
T-Shirts, M., Lg., X-Lg.	\$10.00
XX-Lg.	\$12.00
Tactical F / A Manual	\$15.00
Vinyl 3-Ring Binder w/Notepad	\$8.00
Sweat Shirts - Lg., X-Lg.	\$12.00
XX-Lg., XXX-Lg.	\$14.00
Blue Baseball Cap	\$4.00
Lapel Pin	\$6.00
Pro-Shooter's Bag - Large (New Item)	\$89.00
Small	\$69.00
I.A.L.E.F.I. Belt Buckle (New Item)	
Two-Tone Deluxe	\$45.00
Solid Brass	\$29.00
Sport Vest, M., Lg., X-Lg., XX-Lg. (New Item)	\$35.00

All merchandise should be ordered through the Sales Division:

IALEFI Merchandise Sales

c/o Anthony M. Januzelli

88 Oaklyn Ave.

Norristown, PA 19403

FAX or Phone 215-539-5806

You may place your order by mail or phone. All orders shipped within 48 hours.

Shipping Charges:

\$ 0.00 - \$15.00 . . .	\$2.95	\$30.01 - \$45.00 . . .	\$4.65
\$15.01 - \$30.00 . . .	\$3.95	\$45.01 - 65.00 . . .	\$6.25

International Orders Charged Per Cost of Shipping

1992 A.T.C. Stephen House Memorial Match

by
O. Frank Repass, Match Director

The Seventh Annual Stephen House Memorial Match was won by Mark Rominger of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. His outstanding time of 25.13 seconds won him a stainless steel Ruger 40 caliber handgun (his choice) and the Stephen House Memorial Traveling Trophy.

The winner of "B" Class was John Foy of Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy. He took home a Colt 2000, 9mm pistol. Marling Engle of University of Akron, Police Department was the winner of "C" Class and took home a Smith & Wesson 3954. Ed Morgan of Pinellas County S.O. in Florida was the 50% shooter and won a Point Blank, Body Bunker worth \$1,500.

A total of 71 competitors shot in the two matches and shot three weapon systems. A very interesting footnote and a black eye to all pistol shooters was this Match was won by a revolver. That's right! That funny machine that goes around and around, and not back and forth. Mark proved that this weapon can still win pistol matches and can still win gun fights. Congratulations Mark Rominger.

The Match Committee thanks all companies and individuals who made this Match possible. Companies that contributed were Ruger, Colt, Smith & Wesson, Winchester Western, Safariland and Point Blank.

Thanks again to all who attended and assisted in the Match. We hope to see you shooting next year in Reno. The following is the Match results:

SCORE	NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
"A" CLASS		
25.13	Rominger, Mark	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
25.37	Trautmann, Paul	
27.32	Robbins, Michael	Washoe County Sheriff's Office
27.51	Smith, Don	Palm Bay Police Department
27.87	Hargreaves, Mike, Sr.	S.A.S. Canada
28.20	Barousse, Bill	Kennedy Space Center Attn. BOC-044
28.98	Staples, Charles	Overland Park Police Department
30.40	Moss, James	Department of Defense
30.87	Kerr, Scott	The University of Akron Police Department
31.36	Sclanders, Lee	Small Arms Training Academy
31.73	Benn, Richard	Pasco County Sheriff's Office
31.83	Buhner, Walter	New York State Park Police
31.95	Cook, D. Noel	Small Arms Services
32.18	Alwes, Don	Transylvania Univ. Dept. of Public Safety
32.40	Davis, David	Sunnyvale Dept. of Public Safety
34.09	Chan Wai Che, Andy	Royal Hong Kong Police
34.17	Lasker, P. Drew	Drug Enforcement Administration
34.77	Tait, Clyde	St. George Police Dept.
34.90	Frederick, Keith	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
35.44	Ross, William	Orlando Police Department
36.26	Jaeger, John	Mesa Police Department
36.95	Johnson, Paul	Douglas County Sheriff's Department
37.36	Jacobson, Jeffrey	Odessa Police Department
37.44	Bartles, Gregory	Maryland Natural Resources Police

SCORE	NAME	DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
"B" CLASS		
37.89	Foy, John	Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy
38.97	Rummage, Spencer	Cape Fear Community College
39.72	Weems, Garnith	Decatur Police Department
40.02	Repass, Frank	Orlando Police Department
40.59	Scott, Larry	Ohio Police Officer Training Academy
41.96	Hagerty, Paul	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
41.98	Thompson, Scott	Enfield Police Department
42.00	Swann, Joseph	Cullman Police Department
43.25	Bartley, Danny	Troy Police Department
43.87	Weber, James	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office
44.31	Morgan, Edward	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office
44.63	Carr, Ken	Florida Department of Transportation
44.67	Stenger, Kevin	Orange County Sheriff's Office
45.10	Erlandson, Dale	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

1992 ATC Stephen House Memorial Match Results

45.59 Riggs, Russell
 45.72 Doreen, James
 45.77 Conahan, John
 45.90 Purucker, Brent
 46.16 Shaughnessy, Charles
 46.34 Coppins, Daniel
 48.06 Jex, John
 49.33 Miller, Bob
 49.46 Johnson, Robert
 50.44 Hargreaves, Mike, Jr.

St. George Police Department
 Bureau of ATF, FLETC
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Smith & Wesson Academy
 St. Ann Police Department
 Conrail Police Department
 Huntington Woods Dept. of Public Safety
 Midland Police Department
 North Carolina Justice Academy
 Police Equipment & Training USA, Inc.

SCORE NAME DEPARTMENT / AGENCY

"C" CLASS

51.31	Engle, Marling	The University of Akron Police Department
52.99	Levicoff, Warren	Levicoff Detective Agency
53.37	Carpenter, Steve	North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation
54.45	Januzelli, Anthony	Norristown Police Department
54.48	Hartford, Harold	U.S. Customs
56.75	Rice, Loy	Rockford Police Department
58.93	Lee Yeung Chi, Albert	Royal Hong Kong Police
59.66	Gualillo, Victor	Atlantic Beach Police Department
60.13	Beckley, Michael	Nassau County Police Department
61.10	Arborio, Rick	Willimantic Police Department
61.46	Sumrall, Barbara	Atlantic Beach Police Department
62.45	LaMonde, Andre	Pasco County Sheriff's Office
62.61	Norton, Roger	The University of Akron Police Department
62.78	Sweeney, Thomas	Glencoe Department of Public Safety
66.62	Gehin, Michel	Securite Protection Services
67.03	Sumner, Mary	Florida Dept. Natural Resources/Park Service
68.77	Ramsey, Joe	Anderson Police Department
72.68	Ranize, Richard	Lake County Sheriff's Office
73.16	Goodridge, Jerry	Security Services Caribbean Limited
81.37	Draper, Robert	Conrail Police Department
82.91	Denton, Ronald	U.S. Customs Service - N.F.P.S.
129.26	Volling, Michael	Glencoe Department of Public Safety
162.29	Metzger, Richard	Muhlenberg Twp. Police Department

AVERAGE SCORE: 48.49

International Committee Report

by

John T. Meyer, Jr., Chairman

We are in the process of arranging a 2-day Regional Training Conference in Heidelberg, Germany to coincide with an I.A.L.E.F.I. International Trip. Jim Moss is the member of the Committee who will be coordinating the Conference portion. Tentative dates are March 20-21, 1993.

The International Trip will consist of tours of firearms manufacturers' facilities in the European countries. Tentative dates for the International Trip are March 11-23, 1993.

If interested in attending either the conference or the trip, please contact me, John Meyer, ASAP

(W:703-450-1900, H: 703-791-2334).

We had a very informative Committee meeting at the Conference in Tampa. I thank all the members who attended. Some issues that we are now addressing include:

- Expediting the delivery of correspondence (magazines, directory, etc) to members
- Use of Visa/Mastercard for purchases
- Conducting Regional Training Conferences

• Assistance with advertising
 THANKS to Johnny Ramound and Dennis Martin, Committee members who presented excellent courses during the ATC.

IALEFI Training Criteria Committee Reference Guide For Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors

by

Preston K. Covey, Editor

The idea for a reference work for law enforcement firearms instructors originated with Van Keller, John Meyer, Bank Miller, and Mike Williams. The original notion was for IALEFI's Training Criteria Committee to assemble a glossary to help standardize, or at least document, the nomenclature in use by professional firearms instructors. This effort is complementary to two other projects by IALEFI's Training Criteria Committee to help profes-

sionalize law enforcement firearms training: the *Tactical Handbook* and *Firearms Training Standards for Law Enforcement Personnel*, both of which are now undergoing revision for their second editions.

Following the 1991 Annual Training Conference, John Meyer and the Training Criteria Committee collected several firearms glossaries. The initial plan was to collate and expand the contents of these existing glossaries into a more compendious IALEFI glossary. Preston Covey proposed a plan for organizing the contents under topical headings, instead of in a single alphabetical listing, but with an index for easy reference. During discussions with the Board of Directors and the Training Criteria Committee at the 1992 Annual Training Conference, it became clear that we were inventing a hybrid reference work that will combine certain features of glossaries, desktop en-

cyclopedias, and handbooks. Its working title is *The Standards and Practices Reference Guide for Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors*.

We plan to have the first printing of the first edition of the *Reference Guide* ready for distribution at the September 1993 Annual Training Conference. There are three basic tasks that will proceed concurrently. Task One will be to incorporate relevant entries which we have permission to use from existing firearms glossaries and other authoritative sources. Task Two is to invite members or other authoritative sources to submit material; (1) terms which you think should be included (without definition), (2) full entries (terms provided with definitions and citations to other sources to "read more about it"), or (3) source material (such as definitions from other publications provided with full citations). Task Three will be to edit these contributions ap-

propriately. For example, variant definitions or doctrines can be included, with their respective sources acknowledged (as in the *Oxford English Dictionary*). Contributions used verbatim will be cited within an entry and listed in the Source Key. Where contributed material requires significant editing, contributors may be acknowledged in the List of Contributor. Decisions about the inclusion, editing, and crediting of entries will be reviewed by editorial consultants, members of the Training Criteria Committee, and the Board of Directors. At various points in draft, the contents of the *Reference Guide* will be reviewed by the Board of Directors, the Training Criteria Committee, and other editorial consultants.

Submitted entries or source material must include citations of authorship and source (the contributor's name and affiliation, if he or she is the sole author, or full citation of other sources used). Citations for articles or books must include author/editor, title, and publication venue: periodicals cited must include the periodical's title and issue (month/year, issue/year, or issue/volume/year); books cited must include author/editor, title, publisher, city and year of publication. Sources or entries with incomplete citations or references cannot be used. **The deadline for submitted material is February 1, 1993.** All submitted material will become the property of IALEFI and cannot be returned. If you wish acknowledgement of receipt, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard. Submissions should be sent to:

Preston K. Covey, Editor
IALEFI Reference Guide
Center for the Advancement of
Applied Ethics
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

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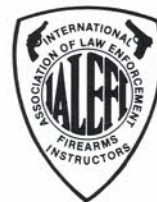


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Mine Is Bigger Than Yours: Sigmund Freud and High Capacity Magazines

by
Lt. Michael F. Boyle

As consumers, we have long been infatuated by products which are bigger, more powerful, or which go faster than the competition. With that in mind, it is hardly surprising that we often use the same performance yardstick in selecting the defensive handgun for either individual or agency use. While selection of one of the high-tech wonders can present any number of tactical advantages, the bigger is better mentality can often compromise user efficiency.

Consider, if you would, the mass transition from traditional revolver to the autopistol. The troops in the trenches call out for a system that can deliver more "firepower" to meet the perceived escalation in weaponry of the criminal element. Administration response often takes the form of a switch to a 9mm high-capacity pistol. Sometimes this works out for the better, but just as often as not, it doesn't. Magazine capacity alone, at the expense of other more critical factors, is usually a poor trade-off.

Recently, I had the occasion to discuss the matter of the big switch with an instructor of a local agency. His department had just inked the contract to outfit their agency with the latest in autopistol technology. This particular system is very popular both here and abroad and remains a personal favorite. I should be green with envy, right?

I'm always interested in hearing what criteria other organizations use in the selection of new sidearms. As we all know, some agencies have conducted very extensive testing in order to determine which pistol best suits their operational needs. On the other extreme, we often see the selection process fall victim to the whim of the administration or a few staff instructors. This, unfortunately, was one of the latter.

According to the other agency's instructor, their testing program consisted of passing around a demo sample of the new pistol at an informal range session. No effort was made to include anyone other than instructor staff in on the decision-making process. When I asked if any female officers had the opportunity to fire the new pistol, I received a rather puzzled look. Obviously not! I sincerely hope this works out for them over the long haul.

THE REAL ADVANTAGE

All popular service pistols enjoy at least a 50% capacity advantage over the six-shot revolver. Some, of course, carry much more. The even better news is that the autopistol is much quicker to reload and one need not run it dry in order

proper equipment and a comprehensive training program in its use are critical.

THEY DO CALL THEM "HANDGUNS"

To maximize user efficiency, the handgun should fit the hand. Obvious as it seems, some manufacturers have missed the boat entirely on this one, although things have gotten considerably better of late. When revolvers ruled, salvation was only a screwdriver away, and the user who was dissatisfied with the factory handle could retrofit his piece with a set of aftermarket grips. This is not quite as simple with the autopistol. Although we can switch panels, there is little we can do to change the size or configuration of the grip itself. Very often the high capacity autopistol sports a grip which is too

Is capacity alone the big advantage of the auto? Hardly!

to top it off again. I don't suppose this is much of a revelation.

The less informed among us often refer to this as "firepower". In the true military context, this probably isn't an accurate definition, but suffice to say the autopistol does offer superior continuity of fire over the traditional revolver. That is, it holds more bullets and is less troublesome to load under stress. It can be documented that this alone has saved officers' lives.

Is capacity alone the big advantage of the auto? Hardly! The big advantage is the ability to deliver accurate fire in high stress situations. The shorter, lighter trigger stroke of the auto has proven easier to manage than the 10-14 lb. pull of the revolver. In order to realize this advantage, however, selection of the

much for anything but a good size male hand. Clearly, two conflicting trends must be factored into our equation. Smaller statured males and females are commonplace in the law enforcement ranks. On the other hand, high capacity pistols continue to grow in popularity. Big handles and small hands don't add up. Is something wrong with this picture?

It should be readily apparent that the larger the agency, the less likely it is that one type of pistol will suit every individual or operational need. Despite this fact, many agencies only issue or authorize use of a single model of pistol. The excuse typically offered is uniformity. In some organizations, uniformity takes precedence over function. From an officer safety standpoint,

this defies logic. Shall we make all officers wear their holster on the right side, even if they are left handed? By the same token, shall we issue only a wide body, double stack pistol, even if the officer can't grip or manipulate it properly?

The remedy to this dilemma is really quite simple. Beretta, Heckler-Koch, Sig-Sauer and Smith & Wesson all offer pistols which feature single stack magazines, resulting in a significantly smaller grip circumference. In many cases, the improvement for the small-handed shooter can prove dramatic. Typically, these pistols can utilize the same duty holster as their double stack siblings, although magazine carriers will be different. This is a small price to pay for increased shooter proficiency. Training regime remains virtually unchanged and uniformity is barely compromised. The wise administrator would do well to consider this approach.

HIGH CAPACITY - GOOD NEWS OR BAD?

Critics of the high capacity auto have long argued that if you outfit law enforcement officers with pistols that hold as much ammunition as Custer's men had at Little Big Horn, disaster is sure to follow.

Indeed, the record does illustrate a number of instances where officers have fired a dozen or more rounds (even reloading) and not hit their adversary. The mere thought of this is enough to make administration and the town fathers a bit edgy.

By the same token, I'm familiar with at least two police-involved shootings where officers were shot before they cleared leather, but, subsequently, drew their high capacity pistols and neutralized their assailants, despite taking a hit. Both officers collected their composure, hit their assailants with multiple shots, reloaded and hit them some more. Arguably, both instances were examples of ammunition failure but, in all likelihood, neither would be here today if they

had been equipped with anything less than high capacity technology.

Along with proper training, increased magazine capacity provides the officer with an even larger safety net. The properly trained officer recognizes that front sight press is a constant, regardless if one is equipped with a six or sixteen shot sidearm. This point is often lost on those officers who haven't received the benefit of a thorough and comprehensive transition training program. As trainers, it is our responsibility to ensure that this point is not lost. Lesson plans, training scenarios and qualification courses should be designed to reflect the delivery of controlled, accurate fire.

Like air conditioning and car stereos, generous magazine capacities are a nice frill, but not an absolute requirement. Factors such as proper hand fit, action type, caliber and maybe even concealability rate closer attention than magazine capacity. On the whole, I would prefer something that I could operate in the most efficient man-

ner, rather than lots of bullets. If we could satisfy the above-mentioned factors and still work in a manageable size grip which housed a high capacity magazine, so much the better. The best tool for the job comes in a variety of shapes and sizes. It is up to the firearm instructor to identify what criteria are truly important when selecting the police service pistol.

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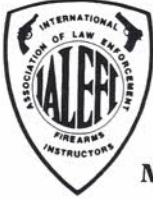


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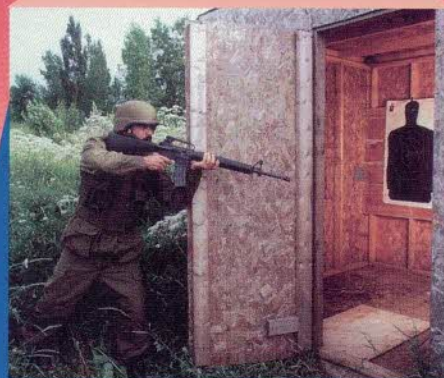
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