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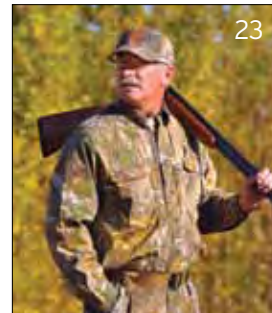
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MISSION STATEMENT

Canada's National Firearms Association exists to promote, support and protect all safe firearms activities, including the right of self defense, firearms education for all Canadians, freedom and justice for Canada's firearms community and to advocate for legislative change to ensure the right of all Canadians to own and use firearms is protected.

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On the Cover

The NFA Needs Your Help

Many signatures are required on this petition to return the AR-15 to non-restricted status

With your effort in obtaining enough signatures, we are confident this can get the government to make these relatively easy changes. We intend to submit these petitions to Parliament in early spring, so we need you to get print copies of these documents signed as per the rules below. Completed petitions must be returned to the NFA office, Attention: NFA Petitions, PO Box 49090, Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 6H4. We will then provide them en mass to an MP to submit in the House of Commons. This is your opportunity to make a real difference in getting our unfair firearms laws changed. To get a copy of the petitions, visit our website at www.nfa.ca or call **1-877-818-0393**.



Canadian Firearms Journal

The Official Magazine of



**CANADA'S NATIONAL
FIREARMS ASSOCIATION**

In defence of freedom

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From The Editor's Desk

Chris McGarry

Protecting Privacy As Crucial As Defending Our Ancient Right To Keep And Bear Arms

Two decades ago, when the *Firearms Act* was enacted into law, one of the major concerns highlighted by gun rights organizations and civil liberties groups was the possibility that the confidential information of gun owners could be compromised. To this day, although the long gun registry has been abolished and merchants are prohibited by law from recording the information of non-restricted licence holders, the federal government continues to maintain a massive database containing the personal information of gun owners, pertaining to licences, restricted and prohibited classes of firearms. Having this much private data stored, regardless of how secure the government claims it is, is potentially a shopping list for criminals. It is not out of the realm of possibility to imagine a skilled hacker breaking into such a database and locating not only the makes and models of firearms owned by private citizens, but also their home addresses. There have been well-documented cases of abuse of this system, where law enforcement officers, who have taken an oath to uphold the law, have actually used the information to steal firearms from hardworking, law-abiding citizens and sell them to gangs.

Governments have proven time and again that they cannot be relied on to protect citizens' privacy. The recent passing of Bill C-13, introduced by Justice Minister Peter MacKay under the guise of protecting young people from cyberbullying, while having the appearance of being a good law, contains several provisions that further erode the privacy rights of Canadians enshrined under Section 8 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, such as permitting police to perform warrantless searches of private communications. Another high-profile case that received international attention is that of Ellen Richardson, a Toronto woman who was denied entry to the US in 2013. Richardson's private mental health information was shared by the RCMP with US immigration authorities. What would stop the federal government from sharing the personal information of firearms owners with foreign governments? This violation of our privacy rights is another reason why Canada's useless and intrusive gun laws must be rescinded.

Canada's National Firearms Association is forming relationships with non-traditional allies in order to work together on issues of that affect all Canadians. Recently, Canada's National Firearms Association has been in conversation with Joyce Murray, Member of Parliament for Vancouver Quadra. Murray is the author of Bill C-622, otherwise known as the *CSEC Accountability and Transparency Act*. This private member's bill, if passed into law, will greatly curb the powers of the Communications Security Establishment Canada (CSEC) by updating the intelligence agency's legal statute. The CSEC will also be required to be more transparent about the metadata and personal information it collects domestically.

As Canada's firearms community, we fight every day to preserve our ancient Anglo-Saxon common law rights. In this day and age of incredible technology, we quite often become complacent about how our own private information can

be stolen and even used against us. It has been proven that no amount of licensing, registration or even background checks (a de facto form of registration that has been federal law in the US since the 1980s) has any effect on curbing crime rates. Recording the personal information of citizens who've done nothing other than enjoy their pastime is wrong and must be abolished.



The right to own and use firearms is slowly being eroded in Canada and citizens need to take a stand against this.

Beginning with this edition, the *Western Sportsman* magazine will no longer be included with the *Canadian Firearms Journal*. The NFA is looking at expanding the number of pages in the *CFJ*, to include more columns as well as articles on hunting, sport shooting, features about individual firearms and history and advocacy for firearms rights in Canada.

Continue fighting!



President's Message

Sheldon Clare

Federal Election Could Be A Turning Point

Firearms owners have to decide where to stand

As we head towards a federal election, which many believe could be called early given the state of the Canadian economy, it is important for firearms owners to consider their voting options. As you may realize, although the NFA is the only registered federal lobbyist on firearms matters, we are often given short shrift by this government. It is mainly because we are critical thinkers who aren't believing these hollow promises and rhetoric.

The attitude of the CPC is that Canada's firearms community has no choice but to vote for the Conservatives, because to elect anyone else will likely mean dire times for firearms owners. We are given the choice between political parties that ignore and shun us and one that pays us lip service and pretends to tolerate us.

The firearms community did not stand with the gun-grabbing Campbell Conservatives (the PCs) and either stayed home or voted for the anti-statist grassroots party of Reform. The Conservatives spent many years in the political dustbin, until an alliance of opportunity caused the merger that created the current incarnation now called the Conservative Party (CPC).

It is awkward for the CPC because it is, in effect, a coalition of common and divergent interests, especially on matters of law and order. It is an uneasy coalition of those who would seek a return to days of more individual freedom, responsibility and trust of the citizenry, along with those who would use fear to make more laws and erode individual rights and civil liberties.

The NFA has given much advice and information to this coalition, and although we do have friends in it who

support us, there are some within it who wish us ill and would lessen our access, so as to try to prevent us from having influence. But make no mistake, we have both influence and access, and that's mainly because you, our members, keep showing up at meetings and you continue to write and e-mail your MPs. Keep doing it please - it is helping far more than you realize.

Our recent petitions on magazine capacity and AR-15 rifles should shake up this coalition in a significant way. It was very much a matter of pre-election strategy to initiate these two specific petitions at the time we have. The issues on the petitions are the low-hanging fruit of our firearms laws - the resolutions in the petitions are easy to give.

No major legislation is necessary, merely the rescinding of two former Orders in Council that have prevented no crime, nor done anything except infringe upon the ability of ordinary Canadians to enjoy the responsible use of their property. Regardless of how many people sign them, when the House of Commons receives these petitions it will have 45 days to respond, and it is that response that will let the Canadian firearms community know if they have any friends in Parliament.

The CPC government will have a significant choice to make about whether to support firearms owners on these petitions, or to ignore them. This will be a watershed moment, because it is clear that the former Bills C-51, C-17 and C-68 have really nothing whatsoever to do with public safety, and everything to do with trying to change a culture in our country.

The Conservatives have spent much of their mandate trying to incrementally remove the effects of bad Liberal decisions taken in the past; however, many of those changes have been relatively cosmetic, such as restoring the rank structure and distinctive uniforms taken away in the Trudeau years. Now, the CPC has an opportunity to make a real change that is of little legislative effect, but one which will send a strong signal as to whether or not the government will support firearms owners in a tangible way.

The question is, will the CPC ignore the petitioners' request or will they act on it? And further, if they act, will it be a weak part measure or with decisive and clear change to our oppressive and unnecessary laws? The choice they make will have consequences, because those who don't support the Conservatives will not vote for them no matter what they do. However, there are many firearms owners who are directly affected by these laws, who will be looking for relief and will decide their vote based on that choice.

The CPC (and probably the Liberal and NDP) assumption is that firearms owners have no choice as to where their vote can go - Prime Minister Stephen Harper said as much to Shawn Bevens at a CPC meeting in Quebec a few short months ago. The NFA's response is that if there are no alternatives worthy of support, why should firearms owners vote for any of the major party candidates, if all of those choices will continue along with our bad firearm laws or, as in the case of Bill C-42, merely make bad situations worse. So, Mr. Harper, the question for you is clear: will you stand with firearms owners and the NFA, or will you continue to support an oppressive legislative regime which you once insisted should be repealed? If you want the firearm community vote, the answer is clear.

Rapport du Président

Sheldon Clare

L'élection Fédérale pourrait être un point tournant

Les propriétaires d'armes à feu devront prendre position

Étant donné qu'une élection fédérale pourrait avoir lieu plus tôt que prévue à cause de la situation économique, nous devons examiner les choix auxquels nous devons faire face dans cette élection. Malgré que l'ACAF soit la seule organisation de lobbying enregistrée auprès du Gouvernement Fédéral à propos des enjeux touchant les armes à feu, ce Gouvernement nous a souvent mis de côté. Le fait que nous analysons froidement les faits plutôt que d'accepter de fausses promesses et de la rhétorique en est la raison principale. Selon le Parti Conservateur du Canada (PCC) les propriétaires d'armes à feu n'ont aucun autre choix que de voter pour eux. Si n'importe quel autre Parti était élu, ce serait l'aube d'une période très difficile pour les propriétaires d'armes à feu. Nous avons le choix entre des Partis qui nous rejettent et nous ignorent et un autre qui fait semblant de s'intéresser à nous, qui au plus ne fait que nous tolérer. La communauté de gens intéressés par les armes à feu n'a jamais été loyale envers les Progressistes Conservateurs de Kim Campbell, ils sont restés chez eux le jour des élections ou bien ils ont voté pour le Reform Party qui revendiquait moins d'implication du Gouvernement dans la vie des citoyens. Suite à cette élection fédérale, les Progressistes Conservateurs sont devenus à toute fin pratique non-existants pendant plusieurs années, jusqu'à ce qu'une alliance opportuniste se fasse d'où est né l'actuel Parti Conservateur du Canada.

Beaucoup d'idées conflictuelles coexistent au sein du PCC, surtout vis-à-vis les enjeux de loi et d'ordre. Nous y trouvons une coalition inconfortable entre ceux qui veulent retrouver plus de libertés individuelles, de responsabilités personnelles et de confiance envers les citoyens versus ceux qui utilisent la peur pour créer plus de lois et réduire les droits individuels et les libertés civiles. L'ACAF a grandement porté conseil et informé cette coalition. Nous y avons retrouvé plusieurs amis qui nous appuient mais plusieurs de ses membres nous veulent du mal et restreindre notre présence pour que nous ne puissions pas avoir d'influence politique. Mais détrompez vous, nous sommes présents et nous exerçons quand même notre influence surtout grâce à vous nos membres. Continuez d'assister aux réunions politiques et d'écrire à vos députés. SVP continuez - Cela aide beaucoup plus que vous ne réalisez.

Nos récentes pétitions à propos des capacités de chargeurs et des carabines AR-15 devraient ébranler la coalition. Ces deux pétitions ont été mise de l'avant au moment opportun pour nous servir de stratégie préélectorale. La Loi sur les Armes à Feu (LAF) qui s'applique à ces deux sujets est facile à modifier. Aucune nouvelle loi n'est nécessaire, il s'agit seulement de renverser deux décrets qui n'ont eu aucun effet sur la prévention du crime. Le seul effet qu'ils ont eu pour les Canadiens ordinaires, a été de restreindre la jouissance responsable de leurs biens. Peu importe combien de personnes signent ces pétitions, la Chambre des Communes a 45 jours pour y répondre. C'est cette réponse qui laissera savoir à la communauté intéressée par les armes à feu, s'ils ont des amis ou pas, au Parlement.

Le choix qui devra être fait par le Gouvernement du PCC sera d'une grande importance. Est-ce qu'il appuiera les propriétaires d'armes à feu ou est-ce qu'il les ignorera. Ce sera un point tournant parce qu'il est clair que les anciens Projets de Loi C-51, C-17 et C-68 n'ont rien à voir avec la sécurité publique. Ils ont tous été des outils utilisés pour essayer de changer une culture dans notre pays. Petit à petit les Conservateurs ont essayé de réduire les effets des mauvaises décisions passées prises par les Libéraux, mais la plupart de ces changements ne sont qu'en apparence. Aujourd'hui

le PCC a la chance de faire un changement réel sans être obligé de légiférer. Il a la chance de démontrer de manière tangible qu'il appuie les propriétaires d'armes à feu.

Est-ce que le PCC ignorera les demandes faites dans les deux pétitions ou agiront ils? S'ils agissent, est-ce qu'il s'agira de demi-mesures? Feront ils des changements réels à nos lois oppressives et inutiles. Ce qu'ils choisiront aura des conséquences, parce que ceux qui ne votent pas pour les Conservateurs ne le feront jamais peu importe ce que le Parti puisse faire. Par contre plusieurs propriétaires d'armes à feu qui sont directement touchés par ces lois chercheront un soulagement et voteront selon le résultat du choix fait par le PCC.

Le PCC (et probablement les Libéraux et NPD) assument que le vote des propriétaires d'armes à feu appartient au PCC - le Premier Ministre Harper lui-même l'a laissé savoir à M. Bevins lors d'une réunion du PCC à Québec il y a quelques mois. Selon l'ACAF, si aucun Parti mérite notre vote, pourquoi les propriétaires d'armes à feu voteraient ils pour un candidat des trois Partis principaux? Surtout si tous ces candidats encouragent l'application de mauvaises lois sur les armes à feu ou le Projet de Loi C-42 qui empire la situation. Alors M. Harper la question est claire, allez vous appuyer les propriétaires d'armes à feu et l'ACAF? Ou allez vous continuer d'appuyer un régime législatif oppressif que vous vouliez abroger dans le passé. Si vous voulez avoir le vote de la communauté intéressée par les armes à feu, la réponse est claire.





Vice President's Message

Blair Hagen

Times Have Changed & You Caused It

The rights of Canadian gun owners have come a long way

Historically in Canada, during times of war, conflict, social instability or the manifestation of violent crime, Canadian governments have routinely responded with punitive and confiscatory firearms control legislation that has destroyed the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

From the time of Confederation itself, government reaction has been to confiscate the property or impose a regulatory burden on Canadians, with the excuse of trying to prevent or solve a perceived social or criminal problem or in reaction to a national tragedy.

Social instability and xenophobia during the Great Depression of the 1930s, along with the fear of Communist revolution, resulted in the imposition of handgun registration in Canada in 1934.

These factors also came into play during the Second World War, with the first attempt at long gun registration and the confiscation of firearms from "enemy aliens" - particularly Canadians of Japanese descent on the west coast. This continued after the Second World War with the mandatory registration of automatic firearms and other war trophies brought back by victorious Canadian troops returning from Europe.

The social instability and fear of crime in the late 1960s resulted in the creation of more firearms laws, and the adoption by the Liberal government and bureaucracy of the day of an agenda of civil disarmament.

This sped up in the late 1970s with the first-time imposition of a permit for firearms purchase, the FAC, the connivance for the prohibition and confiscation of private property based on firearms classification.

The civil disarmament agenda went into hyper-drive in the early 1990s, as a result of Marc Lepine's Montreal Massacre (1989) and other high profile crimes and tragedies involving firearms.

This was exacerbated by the Oka and Gustafsson Lake First Nations uprisings, and the apex of the careers of the progressive liberal, socialist and Red Tory political class, which has dominated Canadian political parties, cultural institutions, the media and the judiciary for decades.

Bill C-17 (1991) from the Progressive Conservatives was a direct result, but Bill C-68 (1995) from the Liberals was to be the civil disarmament lobby's "final solution" to the problem of public firearms ownership and use in Canada.

Most of you will be familiar with what happened as a result of the imposition of Bill C-68. The legislation failed in a most disgraceful and public way. Canadians of all stripes recognized the C-68 Firearms Act as a complete failure.

This, with the uniting of the political right in Canada in 2003, and the election of the Conservative Party as government in Canada in 2006, caused a paradigm shift in Canadian politics that has not only allowed firearms law reforms to take place, but has completely redefined the firearms issue politically in Canada.

It has been a long road for me and other firearms rights activists, but I can tell you that as people who examine law, history, political/cultural and social trends, the



The attack on Parliament didn't cause a chain reaction of new firearms legislation, and that's thanks to you.

past decade has been an exciting and invigorating one - a time we thought would never come.

In October 2014, there was a terrorist attack on Parliament in Ottawa. The terrorist used a common 30/30 rifle, of which there are hundreds of thousands in Canada.

The terrorist murdered a Canadian soldier guarding our national war memorial and entered the Parliament building itself, firing shots until he was neutralized by the Sergeant at Arms.

If historical trends of Canadian governments still held, we would be facing another round of civil disarmament legislation from the government. This would certainly be supported by the opposition parties which still have civil disarmament policies on firearms.

But Canadians are not facing any such legislation.

In fact, the opposite is true. Firearms law reform legislation, Bill C-42, as limited, unsatisfactory and retrograde as some of it is, still remains on the table.

What happened?

Canadian firearms owners, rights and freedoms voters, are engaged and politically active today. We don't apologize for owning firearms anymore and we aren't going to hide our lawful ownership and use of our property. What's more important is that there are millions of other Canadians who don't own firearms and have no particular interest in them supporting our common Canadian right and cultural tradition of firearms ownership.

We all vote, are politically active and make contributions to political parties.

The current Conservative government hasn't undertaken firearms law reforms because they like gun owners or believe in the right to own guns, or outside of practical reasons such as reforming clearly failed legislation. They did it because this issue represents millions of votes and millions of dollars in contributions and donations to them.

The CPC has a lot of great MPs, members that understand the firearms issue as well as you or I do, but their support alone cannot carry the day in our goal of fundamental firearms law reform. Our continued political activism will. And has.

We're not out of the woods yet. As long as the C-68 *Firearms Act* remains law, the civil disarmament agenda will continue without restraint or restriction. There will be future tragedies and issues that test the government of Canada's resolve in protecting and preserving the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

But it must be said. Congratulations. You caused this political and cultural shift to happen.

Let's continue and achieve our ultimate goal of fundamental firearms law reform in demanding legislation that celebrates our Canadian right and cultural tradition of firearms ownership, while maintaining criminal penalties that truly prevent the criminal misuse of firearms.

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Preserving Our Firearms Heritage

Jeff Helsdon

Olympic Dreams

Richard Esseltine and the running target competition

When Richard Esseltine harvested his second buck of the week during the southwestern Ontario shotgun hunt, I knew he was a good shot.

"I'm not as sharp as I used to be," he remarked while walking out during the hunt.

I asked him what he meant and learned he was an Olympic team member, Olympic coach and international competitor in running target competition.



Richard on the running target range in 1977.

International Running Target is a former Olympic event that involved having a four-foot wild boar target with 10 rings on it. The smallest, worth 10 points, was 60 millimetres across. Shot at 50 metres, the target was on a track that ran across a 10-metre opening. The other 10 rings were worth scores of one to 10, with the largest being worth one point.

Competitors shot with single-shot, scoped target rifles. During a shoot, the target was shot with a five-second

exposure - so it was visible in the opening for five seconds - and a two-and-a-half-second exposure. Competitions involved shooting 15 targets starting from the left and 15 from the right, for both the five-second and two-and-a-half-second exposure. A perfect score was 600. Shots were 12 and 18 seconds apart, during which time the shooter had to reload.

"You didn't know when the target was going to run exactly," Esseltine said.

The sport was shot with target rifles, mostly Walthers and Anschutzes, and special scopes. The scope had no crosshairs, only a dot in the centre to sight the gun in. Instead, there were two posts to the left and right of centre to give the proper lead when shooting the moving target. Wind could play havoc with the lead though.

"Sometimes the way the wind was blowing, you needed a different lead - 10 inches on one side and 12 inches on the other side, for example," Esseltine said.

In addition, there was a pellet gun division that was shot from 10 metres on a target that was one-fifth the size, but on the same track.

Esseltine's path to the Olympics started at the 1976 Montreal Games.

"A friend of mine from the Oshawa Skeet Club was in Montreal and he told me about it," Esseltine recounted. "I said, 'That's my game.' He said the same thing."

Esseltine watched it on television during the 1976 telecasts.

"I thought, 'This is the closest to hunting there is,'" Esseltine said. "There was no range nearby so I built one with the help of Peterborough Fish and Game and the help of Wintario grants."

Esseltine is originally from Port Stanley, in southern Ontario, and started hunting at a young age. His first foray into shooting was plinking at a rifle range. After moving to Peterborough in 1964 as a carpenter for Ellis-Don, he started shooting three-position sporting rifle at the now-defunct Lakefield Rifle Club. He won a gold medal at the Ontario Summer Games and club championships. Although he competed at several nationals, he never won.

When Esseltine made the decision to start shooting running target, he had established his own construction business and had shot at Peterborough Fish and Game, as the Lakefield club had closed. At the time, there were only three international running target ranges in Canada. The closest was in Kitchener, while others were in Edmonton and Victoria. With his friend, Ron Alldred, Esseltine started driving to Kitchener to practice in 1976. It wasn't long until they were on the competitive circuit. They shot competitions in Binghamton, New York; Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia and Fort Benning, Georgia.

Construction of the Peterborough range started in 1978. Esseltine's background as a carpenter and self-employed contractor not only gave him the know-how to build the range, but also allowed him the flexibility to attend meets. To meet the standards, it had to be an outside range, shot at 50 metres. It cost about \$2,000 to build the range. Esseltine utilized whatever material he could to make the range meet the standards.

"It was all made out of homemade stuff," he said, giving examples of aircraft cable and electric motors.

Esseltine and Alldred started winning competitions. They set a National Rifle Association record in 1978 at a Quantico competition for mixed speed. This competition had 20 fast and 20 slow targets.

"And it's mixed - you don't know what the speed will be until you see it and you don't know when it's coming," Esseltine recounted.

They won boxes and boxes of plaques in competitions in Canada and the US. A bronze medal was won in a Mexican match.

Esseltine was elated when he went through the try outs and made the Canadian Olympic team for the 1980 Games. Although he doesn't remember his exact score, he did recall at least a 580 was needed to make the team. That elation was to turn to disappointment, however.

"That was the Moscow Olympics, when Canada and the US boycotted, so I didn't get to go."

Esseltine continued to compete in 1981 and 1982. Then a couple of things changed. He had his Level III international coaching degree and was coaching junior members of the team. One of his junior shooters beat him at a match. Then, when Sport Canada said there was a conflict of interest because he was competing and handling the team's money, an ultimatum was made: he had to coach or compete. He decided to coach.

The 1984 Los Angeles Olympics rolled around and Esseltine should have gone as a coach of the team. The problem was there was a big Canadian contingent on the shotgun, rifle and pistol teams and only two competitors for running target.

"So they cut the budget," Esseltine said, and he sat home. One of his team members tied for fourth, just missing the medal round.

In 1988, Esseltine's Olympic dream was realized and he went to Korea as a coach. He was marched into the stadium with the rest of the team and was proud to be a Canadian. Unfortunately, there were no medals and the best finish of the team was 17th.

"We were shooting against Russians and Hungarians - they were professionals, in the military," he said. "We were amateurs and the US team was military."

After 1988, running target was eliminated as an Olympic event.

"It was political," Esseltine said. "Some of the countries were complaining about the animal target."

Today, to the best of Esseltine's knowledge, there aren't any running target ranges in Canada. He believes it's still shot in Europe.

Esseltine gave credit to his wife, Sue, for being understanding and for her support. She eventually became team manager for the Canadian shooting team and attended the Atlanta Olympics in 1996. After retiring seven years ago from work, Esseltine moved to Port Rowan and now shoots at the Otter Valley Rod and Gun Club. Joining the Long Point and Area Fish and Game Club, he eventually became part of our deer gang. And, his shooting skills helped our gang benefit from more deer on the pole.



Richard Esseltine today, continuing his passion for hunting and shooting.



Legal Corner

Guy Lavergne, Attorney At Law

Estates & Firearms

Firearms are personal property items and, just like any other property items, they can be bequeathed in a will or passed on to one's heirs by operation of law upon a person's death.

However, unlike other personal property items, there are legal restrictions as to who can own or even merely possess them. There are also legal restrictions as to how they can be properly disposed of.

A firearms owner would be well advised to take those restrictions into account when doing his/her estate planning. Conversely, a person in charge of an estate should know certain rules, in order to avoid certain legal pitfalls.

When a person dies, his property passes on to his estate, to be distributed according to that person's will, or according to law if the person dies intestate (without a will). An estate is managed by one or more executors, under a will, or by a court-appointed administrator when there is no will.

In Quebec, all legal heirs are jointly "liquidators" of an estate when there is no will or none is appointed in the will. In order not to make this text overly difficult to read, I will only refer to executors and administrators but, for all intents and purposes, these terms encompass the equivalent Quebec "liquidators."

Since the fundamental legal principle of firearm ownership in Canada is that mere possession of a firearm is a crime, unless the person in possession of the firearm has a licence of the appropriate class, there needs to be an exception for executors and administrators. Otherwise, most estate administrators and executors would be at risk of criminal prosecution whenever an estate comprises one or more firearms. Paragraph 4 of Section 91 of the *Criminal Code* exempts people who come into possession of a firearm by the operation of law from prosecution, provided that they promptly and lawfully dispose of it or acquire a licence that allows them to lawfully possess the same.

Hence, a liquidator or administrator will not be subject to prosecution under the *Criminal Code* for merely possessing an estate firearm without a licence, provided that, within a reasonable period after acquiring possession, he lawfully disposes of the firearm or obtains a licence of the appropriate class and, where applicable, a registration certificate for it.

What constitutes a "reasonable period of time" will ultimately depend upon the particular circumstances of each and every situation. When in doubt, it is always better to act with diligence, as any evidence of procrastination will likely be viewed as not having acted within a reasonable time period.

Nevertheless, there are caveats and precautions that need to be taken. Only "possession" is exempted from prosecution. The executor or administrator would be well advised not to use the firearm without a licence, and to become familiar and comply with all applicable storage and transportation rules.

Possession does not merely entail having the firearm under one's control. For example, an executor or administrator can also take the firearm to a gunsmith for a repair or an appraisal.

Here is a suggested list of things to do for an executor/administrator when the deceased person is a firearms owner:

1. Determine how many and which firearms the deceased person owned.
2. Make sure that all firearms are accounted for.
3. Determine the class of each firearm and get familiar with the applicable storage/transportation rules.
4. Make sure all firearms and ammunition are properly and legally stored.
5. Locate and secure all registration certificates. If any certificates are missing, the executor/administrator should promptly obtain new certificates to replace the missing ones. (Please remember that losing a registration certificate and neglecting to notify the CFC of the loss within a reasonable period of time is an offence under Section 105 of the *Criminal Code*).
6. Verify with the CFC whether any other firearms are registered in the name of the deceased owner.
7. Deal with any discrepancies, as the case may be. Discrepancies may be due to errors in the Canadian Firearms Registry or to lost firearms. It is an offence under the *Criminal Code* not to promptly report the loss of a firearm. Therefore, any discrepancies should be promptly reported.
8. Have the firearms appraised by a qualified person to determine their fair market value.
9. Determine whether the person to whom a firearm was bequeathed (or the legal heir, as the case may be) is licensed to possess it.

If a firearm was bequeathed to a specific person, the executor cannot transfer the firearm if he has any reasonable grounds to believe that the person to whom it was bequeathed does not hold a valid licence.

Whenever applicable, the transfer must be registered, just like any other firearm transfer that is subject to registration. If the firearm was not bequeathed to anyone in particular, or is part of the estate of a person who died intestate, the executor/administrator must either legally sell it (to a licence holder of the appropriate class) or allocate/transfer it to an heir who holds such a licence.

If the firearm was bequeathed to a person who does not hold the appropriate licence, it will be up to that person to promptly obtain that licence. Otherwise, that person will have to promptly find a suitable licensed buyer or renounce the bequest.

A firearms owner would be well advised to take these restrictions into account

when doing his estate planning. Specific bequests to a duly licensed heir are much simpler to deal with than a situation where the firearms are part of the residue of an estate and must be sold in order to distribute their monetary value to the heirs.

Remember that the executor/administrator is under the gun (pun intended). Being in a situation where he has to promptly dispose of all the firearms, the non-licensed executor/administrator may not be able to obtain fair market value for them, given that he only has a "reasonable period of time" to do so, especially if dealing with a collection or higher value firearms.

In that situation, an executor/administrator would be well advised to either get a licence or find a licensed person who can act as a trustee of the firearms while they are being sold. After all, as a fiduciary, he has a legal obligation to act in the best interest of the estate/heirs, which means obtaining maximum value.

Finally, if an estate firearm is unwanted and without significant value, the executor/administrator should either give it away to a licensed person or hand it over to the police authorities for disposal, and obtain a receipt for it. It should never be thrown away, unless it has been permanently disabled.

Disabling of a firearm should only be performed by a qualified gunsmith. If a firearm is destroyed, the destruction should be promptly reported to the authorities, whenever the firearm was either a restricted or prohibited firearm. Again, failure to promptly report the destruction of a restricted or prohibited firearm is a criminal offence under Section 106 of the *Criminal Code*.

R. v. Dunn revisited

In my last column discussing the Supreme Court of Canada ruling in R. V. Dunn, I wrote the following about paintball guns:

"Although, these items are exempt from the licensing and registration provisions of the *Firearms Act* because their muzzle velocity is below 500 feet per second, the other provisions of the *Criminal Code* and *Firearms Act* including those pertaining to storage, handling and transportation, are nevertheless applicable."

I was wrong, insofar as I actually understated the magnitude of the potential issue, because I omitted to consider the muzzle energy threshold. Paragraph 84(3) of the

Criminal Code provides as follows:

(3) For the purposes of sections 91 to 95, 99 to 101, 103 to 107 and 117.03 of this Act and the provisions of the *Firearms Act*, the following weapons are deemed not to be firearms:

[...]

(d) any other barrelled weapon, where it is proved that the weapon is not designed or adapted to discharge (i) a shot, bullet or other projectile at a muzzle velocity exceeding 152.4 m per second or at a muzzle energy exceeding 5.7 Joules, or [...]

After running some numbers through a muzzle energy calculator, a typical paintball projectile weighing 3.5 grams, shot at a muzzle velocity of 270 feet per second, yields a muzzle energy figure of 12 joules. This is more than twice the legal threshold of 5.7 joules to be considered a "firearm." Thus, in theory, all paintball guns would, potentially, be subject to registration and licensing, as well as to all other provisions of the *Firearms Act*. While it is doubtful that the Canadian authorities will ever fully apply firearms legislation to that extent, that is the unfortunate potential result of poor legal drafting and ill advised legislation.



A firearms owner would be well advised to take these legal restrictions into account when doing his estate planning.

Point Blank

Stephen P. Halbrook

Gun Control Measures Hazardous For Citizens

Good people, rendered helpless, are history's victims

Restrictive gun laws, imposed by a well-meaning government, deprive people of the means of self defence. Modern history and recent headlines alike support this argument. The recent atrocities in Israel, where terrorists slaughtered four unarmed Jewish citizens at prayer - three of them rabbis - have led that nation's government to peel back some of its draconian laws restricting the private ownership of firearms.

The new proposals do not go nearly far enough, extending only to a small group of Israelis already licensed to carry firearms, such as security guards. It's doubtful that such a reform would prevent a repeat of this slaughter. With all due respect to a grieving, embattled nation, Israeli lawmakers, and freedom-loving Americans, should remember some tragic events of history.

In 1943, Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels fulminated, "The Jews have actually succeeded in making a defensive position of the Ghetto... It shows what is to be expected of the Jews when they are in possession of arms." He was outraged at the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, which impeded deportations to the death camps and allowed partisans to escape and fight from the forests.

Goebbels had long seen the importance of rendering his victims helpless. He had personally orchestrated the pre-war Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass) that was sparked on Nov. 9, 1938. It was preceded several weeks before by the general disarming of German Jews to preclude any resistance. This made it safe for Nazi goon squads to ransack Jewish homes, wreck Jewish businesses and burn synagogues.

Two legacies of the Weimar Republic had made the Nazi's job much easier. Spooked by the mobs of extremists (Nazis and communists) who fought in the streets, that liberal democratic government had authorized its executive branch to bypass the legislature and issue "emergency decrees." With such power, Hitler would later suspend Germany's constitution and institute rule by decree.

One of Weimar's emergency decrees imposed strict registration of firearms and gave the state authority to confiscate them if "public security" so required. But the decree backfired. Law-abiding citizens had duly registered their guns, while the private armies maintained by the Nazis and communists had not. Worse still, this decree put obedient citizens at risk.

As the Weimar Interior Minister warned about the registration records, "Precautions must be taken that these lists cannot... fall into the hands of radical elements."

Just a year later, in 1933, the worst "radical elements" in Germany indeed came to power.

The Nazis immediately used the registration records to disarm and crush the Social Democrats and other political opponents whom they deemed "enemies of the state." The turn of the Jews came in 1938. A patriotic German named Alfred Flatow was both an eyewitness and a victim.

Flatow's accomplishments debunked Nazi stereotypes of Jews. He had won gold medals for Germany in gymnastics at the 1896 Olympics and served as a prominent mentor in the German sport scene thereafter.

In 1932, he duly registered three handguns, as required by the Weimar decree. His life was turned upside down the following year when the Nazis came to power and began repressing Jews. The regime would tone down its anti-Semitic rhetoric in time for the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, and invite Flatow to a reunion of former medalists. But Flatow was not fooled; he refused to attend and endorse the farce.

By fall 1938, the Hitler regime was again increasing pressure against Germany's Jewish community, confiscating their assets and working to expel them from Germany. An organized nationwide pogrom was clearly in the works. Part of the planning for it - a part until now ignored by historians - was the disarming of all German Jews.

In compliance with Berlin police chief Wolf Helldorf's order that all Jews surrender their weapons, Flatow walked into a police station on Oct. 4 to turn in his three handguns. The arrest report confirmed that his pistols were properly registered; that's how the police knew he had them. The document cited no law against Jews having guns, but simply asserted, "Jews in possession of



Disarming Jewish citizens left them vulnerable to oppression. Citizens who were found to be in possession of firearms were sentenced to the concentration camps.

weapons are a danger to the German people." Flatow was turned over to the Gestapo for interrogation.

Other Jews who did not turn in their registered guns were subjected to house searches, arrest and harsh treatment. That happened to Alois Adler, who had secreted his hunting gun with a trusted Aryan friend. Both men were likely treated with "the greatest severity," the term used by Police Chief Helldorf to describe the fate of citizens who did not comply.

The pretext for the Nazi's planned pogrom came with an assassination in Paris of a German diplomat by a Pole of Jewish origin. The Nazis would not let this tragedy go to waste.

Hitler ordered Goebbels to launch what became known as Kristallnacht. The attacks began on Nov. 9, 1938. On the pretext of searching for weapons, storm trooper thugs vandalized Jewish homes and stores and torched historic synagogues. Thousands of Jews were terrorized and beaten, and hundreds were murdered. Police and firefighters were forbidden to intervene, unless the arson threatened neighbouring Aryan property. Any Jews who resisted were shot.

In the wake of Kristallnacht, SS head Heinrich Himmler decreed that possession of a gun by a Jew was punishable by 20 years in a concentration camp. Some 20,000 Jewish men were quickly incarcerated; Goebbels would claim that this was because they had not turned in their firearms. The actual motive was to make the Jews pay ransom to be released.

Hitler's war of racial conquest began in 1939, and by 1942 his "final solution of the Jewish question" was fully underway. That year, the German Olympic hero Flatow was deported to the Theresienstadt concentration camp, where he starved to death.

Free people throughout the west, and especially in Israel, should remember the bitter lessons of Weimar gun control. Democratic governments that wish to pro-

tect their citizens by depriving them of firearms sometimes accomplish the very opposite, and leave the law-abiding at the mercy of those who will flout any statute, tell any lie, engage in any conspiracy, to gain power over the innocent. Good people, rendered helpless, are history's victims.

Stephen P. Halbrook, Ph.D., J.D., is Research Fellow at The Independent Institute and author of the books Gun Control in the Third Reich: Disarming the Jews and "Enemies of the State", The Founders' Second Amendment and Securing Civil Rights, the latter two of which were cited in the US Supreme Court cases of District of Columbia v. Heller and McDonald v. Chicago, as well as his earlier Amici Curiae Brief in Heller on behalf of 55 members of the Senate, the Senate president and 250 members of the House of Representatives. Dr. Halbrook is also the author of the book, That Every Man Be Armed: The Evolution of a Constitutional Right (Independent Institute).

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BY
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GETTING THE MOST

For anybody contemplating getting into hunting or shooting, there are many things to consider. As with anything, a large selection of guns and ammunition exists and it can be quite confusing to find exactly what is right for you. What is the purpose of your purchase? If you want a rifle for small game only, it would

be foolish to buy a large rifle when a .22 rimfire will suffice.

Putting some thought and effort into your selection will benefit you greatly. The various shooting sports cover a lot of ground and some require a specialized gun, normally something used for competition. Part of the fun is the shopping, as you have an opportunity to see what is available. The nice thing

is, except for specialized purposes, you don't have to spend a lot of cash.

Anyone who has been paying attention to the ammunition situation knows that, at the present time, it is quite difficult to buy several different types of ammunition.

Another problem lies in obtaining reloading components, including bullets. If you are handy and reload your own ammunition, there are a variety of options



OUT OF YOUR HUNTING BULLETS

available, including modifying some bullets. These procedures are not for everyone, but are merely a few suggestions for those with some time and patience.

One thing that is frequently overlooked is installing a cannelure on some bullets. Many companies don't install one because it probably increases the cost, but it is necessary for a couple of reasons. None of the copper-plated bullets, such as Berry, provide a cannelure.

When shooting something like a .44 Magnum or .45 Colt, the bullets will move out of the case even with moderate loads. Some brass is more likely to let the bullet travel, due to the brass being thinner or other minor factors. Also, with some of the slower powders, ignition is improved with a cannelure. With copper-plated bullets like Berry and Ranier, installing a cannelure is easy with a tool such as a C4. It is inexpensive and adjustable for location and depth of the cannelure. Be careful not to cut it too deep or the bullet strength will be compromised.

If you are unsure of just how deep to cut it, simply compare to a similar bullet that has a cannelure. Jacketed bullets present more of a challenge because the jacket is harder, but it can be done in most instances. Bullets such as the Barnes copper are very difficult to do because of their hardness. A CH tool only has so much leverage. Thus, there are limits. If you wish to do a large number of hard bullets, there are more sophisticated and expensive tools available. While this is certainly an option, not everyone should do this chore.

Another thing that some shooters overlook are cast bullets. I have spoken with many people who snub them, as they believe that cast bullets lead up barrels and are not particularly useful for anything. Nothing can be further from the truth. A quality cast bullet will shoot as well as most other bullets and can be done for considerably less money. For a modest investment, you can make your own and further cut the cost.

With the cost of ammunition and components going through the roof, it is good any time people can save money. Most rifles do well with cast bullets and can be a viable hunting slug. With the larger-calibre rifles and handguns, cast bullets are difficult to beat. Cast bullets can be used in many hunting situations, including large game. One of my clients took out an enormous grizzly in Canada with a .45-70 using an LBT bullet weighing 400 grains. The LBT bullets are hard-cast and have a gas check, which makes them suitable for higher velocities.

Another hunter used a Marlin Model 95 and the velocity was about 2,000

feet per second. Such a load will take any animal within reason. His hunting partner used a .444 Marlin and a 325-grain LBT and also bagged a nice grizzly. Very recently, a client took a bison with the same load and bullet used in the .45-70. Those bullets are designed for deep penetration and maximum shocking power, and they deliver. They are available in various calibres and weights, making them suitable for most hunting situations. They are usually available and cost is reasonable. If you are a bullet caster, you can make them yourself.

You can buy or make a regular 400-grain cast for inexpensive practice. In fact, this will work pretty well for most game animals. Cast bullets can be loaded down for small game, where it is legal to hunt them with rifles. They provide good killing power without destroying a lot of the meat. One of my favourites is the .35 Remington loaded with a .38 Special 148-grain wad cutter. At 1,200 feet per second, they are very accurate out to 50 yards and recoil is non-existent.

With the shape of the bullet, it cleanly kills animals such as a rabbit or squirrel, without destroying a lot of meat. There are many combinations that work well on small game - in some instances round balls will work well at closer ranges. Recoil will be very light and ammunition will be inexpensive. One extreme I have used (and yes, I have shot game with it) is 86-grain wad cutter in a .30-06 with five grains of Red Dot powder. It is accurate and deadly at 25 yards, but not much further. Noise and recoil closely resembles a .22 rimfire rifle.

For most handgun target shooting, there is no reason to use jacketed bullets. The exception is a semi-auto that might not feed the lead slugs. However, in most cases, a little experimentation with seating will alleviate that problem. Another thing you can do is to polish your loaded ammunition in a rotary tumbler, using torn up newspaper. Half an hour of that will polish the bullets, thus making them more likely to slide up the feed ramp.

In addition, if you have bad cases, the bullets may fall out during the tumbling





Cast bullets are a great, low-cost alternative to off-the-shelf ammunition and in most cases they work just as well.

process. It's better to find your problems in the tumbler than in the gun.

Cast bullets are cheaper and are generally more readily available even if you buy them. With the situation we are in, components can be difficult to find. But most areas have a commercial caster who makes quality bullets at reasonable prices. Of course, you can do your own if so inclined.

A cast bullet will take a bit less powder than a jacketed bullet of the same weight. Yes, the difference is small but if you shoot a lot, it will add up. Casting your own is an option for the serious hobbyist.

There are many bullet designs on the market and new ones are coming out almost daily. Let's be honest: like guns, the bullet makers are trying to sell products and new bullets in nice boxes do the trick. For the most part they work just fine, but are usually more costly. Another downside is, since they are new, the supply might not be as reliable.

The basic bullet is a cup-and-core design. That means they have a lead core that is inserted into a copper jacket and shaped to the desirable profile under pressure. And they work. They have been killing game for over a century and will continue to do so. They cost less and are usually just as accurate. I have shot many cup-and-core bullets and they are great.

The one drawback, especially in smaller calibres, would be the lack of penetration on larger game, such as bear or moose. The jacket and core would separate, which will cut down on penetration, making it undesirable on a large bear. In that situation, you need a bullet with more penetrating ability than a cup-and-core bullet possesses. Most of the larger calibres and heavier cup-and-core bullets don't have penetration issues.

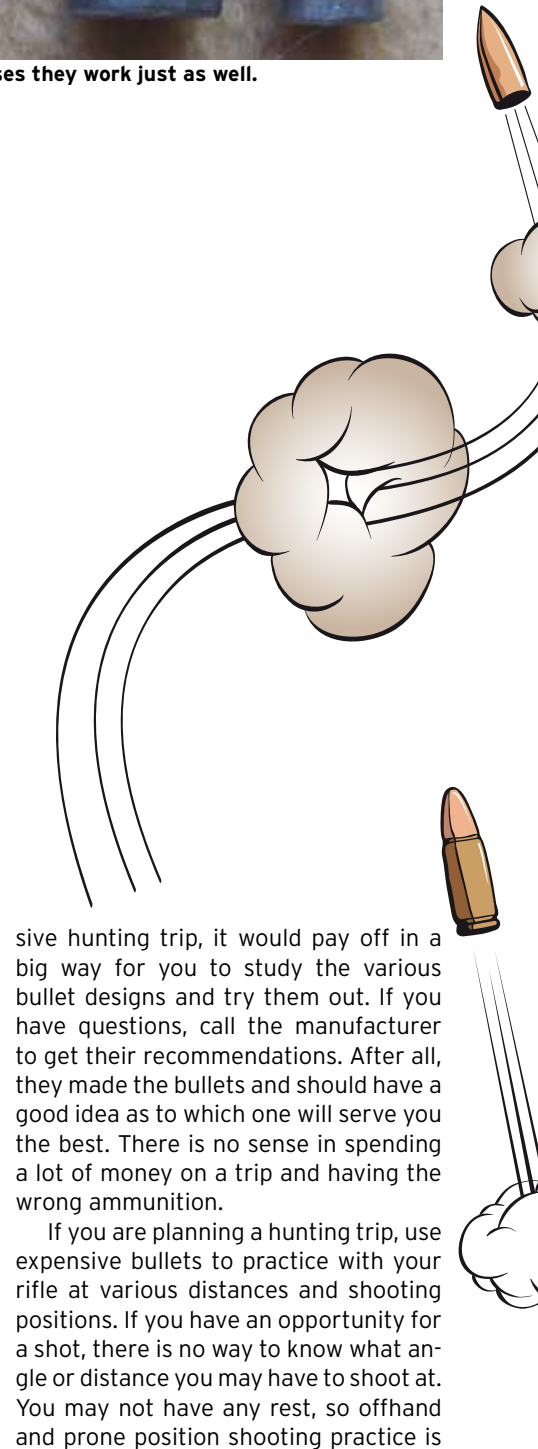
One of the earlier hi-tech designs was the Partitions, brought out by Nosler years ago. They are still being made and are a viable option for the big-game hunter. A bonded core is another old idea that has some merit. There are various methods for that, but the idea is to keep the two pieces together, which will increase penetration. Some designs incorporate a jacket that is thicker at the rear and thinner up front. The idea is to have a bullet that opens up, but will still give good penetration.

Lead-free bullets are becoming popular. Barnes, among other companies, makes them in most diameters. They have great penetration because they don't lose any weight and will open up due to the plastic insert in the nose. That also aids in feeding and down range performance. Some areas require them to be used for hunting, for environmental protection. With that thought, Barnes offers some factory loads that I have personally tested and they are quite satisfactory.

If you hunt with a calibre not offered by Barnes, such as .30-40, Krag hand-loading will fix that. If, for some reason, you want a lot of penetration with a cup-and-core, go to a heavier bullet such as a 220-grain in .30 calibre. Since they are travelling, chances are they won't break up as a lighter slug would. Also, with the higher sectional density, they will have more momentum.

There are so many designs that it is quite easy to get confused. Like any other business, the makers of shooting products want to make a profit. So, when they introduce a new product, an eye is kept on sales. If the demand isn't there, the item is dropped. That is why buying tried-and-true products make sense, particularly for the non-handloader.

If you were planning on an expen-



sive hunting trip, it would pay off in a big way for you to study the various bullet designs and try them out. If you have questions, call the manufacturer to get their recommendations. After all, they made the bullets and should have a good idea as to which one will serve you the best. There is no sense in spending a lot of money on a trip and having the wrong ammunition.

If you are planning a hunting trip, use expensive bullets to practice with your rifle at various distances and shooting positions. If you have an opportunity for a shot, there is no way to know what angle or distance you may have to shoot at. You may not have any rest, so offhand and prone position shooting practice is



There's a lot of choice when it comes to ammunition. If you're just getting started in hunting or target shooting, take along a knowledgeable friend for additional advice.

important. You may be sitting, shooting over a backpack or find yourself shooting in any number of positions. Therein lies the rub. Premium ammunition is expensive, costing anywhere from \$2 to \$4 a shot, which adds up quick. If you handload, that will mitigate the cost by about 60 to 70 per cent, which is a big argument in favour of rolling your own. Another thing you can do to cut cost is use less expensive bullets for practice. There is usually a generic type of bullet that is close to the weight of the one going on the hunt. That will give you the needed practice and while you will have to sight it in for the hunting bullet, it is usually close. There is no sense in spending \$15,000 or more on a hunt and not getting enough practice.

When it is all said and done, shot placement is usually the most important ingredient in a successful hunt. That is where practice helps. If you are going on a guided hunt, it is a good idea to consult with the outfitter. They can

provide valuable information regarding ranges and conditions expected. Since the outfitter wants you to succeed, their information is usually very useful.

If you are shopping for a hunting rifle, there are a couple of things to keep in mind. There are a lot of the older rounds out there that still work. Items such as the .30-30, .35 Remington, .308, .270 and the .30-06 will work. All of these have been around for years and continue to give good service. They are very capable and perform well with standard-type bullets. Since they have such a long history, getting components is easier than some of the new stuff. Also, some of these super rounds might be a temporary success, meaning in a couple of years neither rifle or ammunition will be available since no one wanted one. You might end up with a super-shiny rifle, but ammunition is no longer available. So if you do not handload, dumping it off might be a good idea. Those standard calibres and other similar rounds

will be around for years, as will the ammunition. Many hunters have only one or two rifles that will serve their needs, so with that thought in mind, selection of a calibre and rifle is important. Since I work with many varieties of rifles, I own more than I would need for hunting.

People who own many rifles have more options when it is time to go on a trip. If you handload your ammunition, that opens up some more options. Another thought is all of the components are improving, which means that a .270 Winchester round made in 1950 is a lot different than one made today. Since powders are cleaner and bullets have better designs, an old round will benefit from these developments - even factory loads.

I have seen a lot of improvement from the factories and, in some instances, it is very difficult to get a handload to do better. So if factory fodder is so good, why handload? The easy answer is cost. A box of normal ammunition, not pre-


mium, say .30-06, will cost \$20 to \$25 depending on where you buy it. A hand-load duplicating that will cost less than \$10. Therefore, if you shoot enough, eventually you will realize the savings. A cost-saving measure may be buying a used gun. They usually cost less and, if well taken care of, they work fine. You should know what to look for or go with someone who does. If you buy from a reputable dealer, he will make it good in case you buy a lemon.

If you want a magnum rifle for large bear, a .338 Win or .375 H&H is hard to beat. Both have plenty of horsepower and ammunition will be available for many years to come. The new models are fine, but will they be around in five years? There are many new magnum calibres out there, with the short ones being the darlings at this time. Personally, I have shot the .338 RCM a lot. It is an impressive round in a compact package and it is up to most heavy-duty hunting chores. The question remains: will it be around in five or 10 years? Sales will solely determine that. To avoid problems, you should stockpile brass in case

production is discontinued. The .338-diameter bullet will be around, but if you have a favourite, perhaps stocking up on that one would be a good idea. Since they are constantly changing bullet designs, your favourite may be dropped. I personally like the .338 RCM, but other than a compact package it has no advantages over the older .338 Win mag. The half-inch-less bolt travel means nothing. In power, it is about 75 to 80 per cent as powerful as the older .338, which still makes it potent.

You see a lot of hype saying the short .30-calibre magnums will equal a .300 Win Mag in power. Again, that is nonsense. The short mags are good and will approximate a .300 H&H, but not the Win Mag. If you load both rounds to the same pressure level, the Win Mag will show a fairly substantial increase, especially with heavy bullets. Don't get me wrong; the .300 short mags are good rounds, but are far from being magic. I believe that the .300 Remington Short Magnum has been dropped, as an example. Those rounds are similar, but not interchangeable. If you roll

your own, the ammunition problem shouldn't exist for you. Keep in mind, a magnum rifle is seldom necessary for hunting as they produce more recoil and cost more. Big and dangerous game might be an exception.

Today, more than ever, the hunter has choices among rifles, shotguns and ammunition. You can buy a fine hunting gun for a few hundred bucks and a bit of shopping will reveal combinations of both a scope and rifle in a package deal. I recently obtained a Ruger American in .7mm-08 with a 3X9 Redfield scope. I am here to tell you that you have a nice combination with this set up. A number of companies make low-dollar rifles that shoot as well as some that may cost five times as much. They are not pretty, but deliver the goods when needed. The same is true with ammunition. Some companies offer their low-price bullets at a savings over the expensive stuff. If you are getting into hunting, shop around and don't be afraid to ask questions or take someone along who is more knowledgeable. You will get a lot more out of it. 



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L'hypocrisie des politiciens de l'Assemblée Nationale du Québec

By Stephen Buddo, Directeur NFA – Québec

Le 8 mai 1984, le Caporal Denis Lortie fit irruption dans l'hôtel du Parlement du Québec, tuant 3 personnes et en blessant 13 autres à l'aide d'un pistolet-mitrailleur C1 enregistré en tant que matériel militaire.

Suite à ce triste événement, l'Assemblée Nationale du Québec décida d'implanter des contre-mesures afin de ne pas revivre une telle tragédie. Nos politiciens se sont dotés de détecteurs de métal, de machines à rayons-x, de caméras de surveillance, de gardes armés et de gardes du corps armés. Bref, les politiciens du Québec ont décidé de mettre toutes les chances de leur côté pour assurer leur sécurité. Disons que ce sont des mesures de protection actives vu que le temps d'attente pour les secours est nul en raison du fait que les forces de l'ordre sont déjà présentes sur les lieux.

Mais qu'en est-il suite aux fusillades qui ont eu lieu à l'École Polytechnique, l'Université Concordia et le Collège Dawson? L'État a-t-il implanté des contre-mesures actives semblables à celles implantées à l'Assemblée Nationale? Pas du tout!

Suite à une discussion avec un professeur dont je vais taire le nom et qui enseigne dans une école secondaire de la région Chaudière-Appalaches, la Commission scolaire a développé un plan de mesures d'urgences recommandé par le rapport du Coroner suite à la fusillade du Collège Dawson en 2006. Un signal peut être donné dans le système d'intercom si un tireur fou est présent à l'école ou à proximité et met en branle la séquence d'événements suivants : le verrouillage des portes de classe, le silence total de tout le monde en classe, regroupement dans le fond de la salle de classe, l'enseignant(e) doit apposer un écran opaque dans la fenêtre de la classe qui donne sur le couloir et les autorités sont alertées qu'il y a un intrus armé sur les lieux. La police se dépêche alors vers l'école, pénètre les lieux et recherche

l'individu en question afin de neutraliser la menace imminente que pose le tireur. Pendant ce temps, la police érige aussi un périmètre de sécurité afin de sécuriser les lieux afin d'empêcher des parents affolés de compliquer la situation. Une fois la menace neutralisée, tout le monde doit quitter les lieux tout comme s'il s'agissait d'un incendie. Bref, disons que dans le cas de nos écoles, il s'agit de mesures de protection passives vu qu'il n'y a pas de protection de première ligne comparable à celle de l'Assemblée Nationale.

Le problème avec cette approche

Quand c'est une question de secondes, les policiers arriveront dans quelques minutes

c'est le temps de réponse compte tenu que les forces de l'ordre ne sont pas présentes dès le début pour contrer la menace. Typiquement, les forces de l'ordre prennent un peu plus de cinq minutes avant d'arriver sur les lieux; un tueur peut malheureusement faire beaucoup de dommage avant qu'il ne rencontre une opposition. Disons que c'est une protection de deuxième ligne comparée à celle de l'Assemblée Nationale car elle implique un temps d'attente, une passivité qui peut s'avérer catastrophique pour les étudiant(e)s et le personnel de l'établissement.

L'enseignant en question offre une observation très intéressante. L'école où il enseigne a un système de gicleurs, des boyaux d'arrosage, des extincteurs ainsi que de la formation afin de parer aux risques que peut poser un incendie. Cependant, elle n'offre aucunement l'équivalent pour parer au risque que pourrait poser un tireur fou.

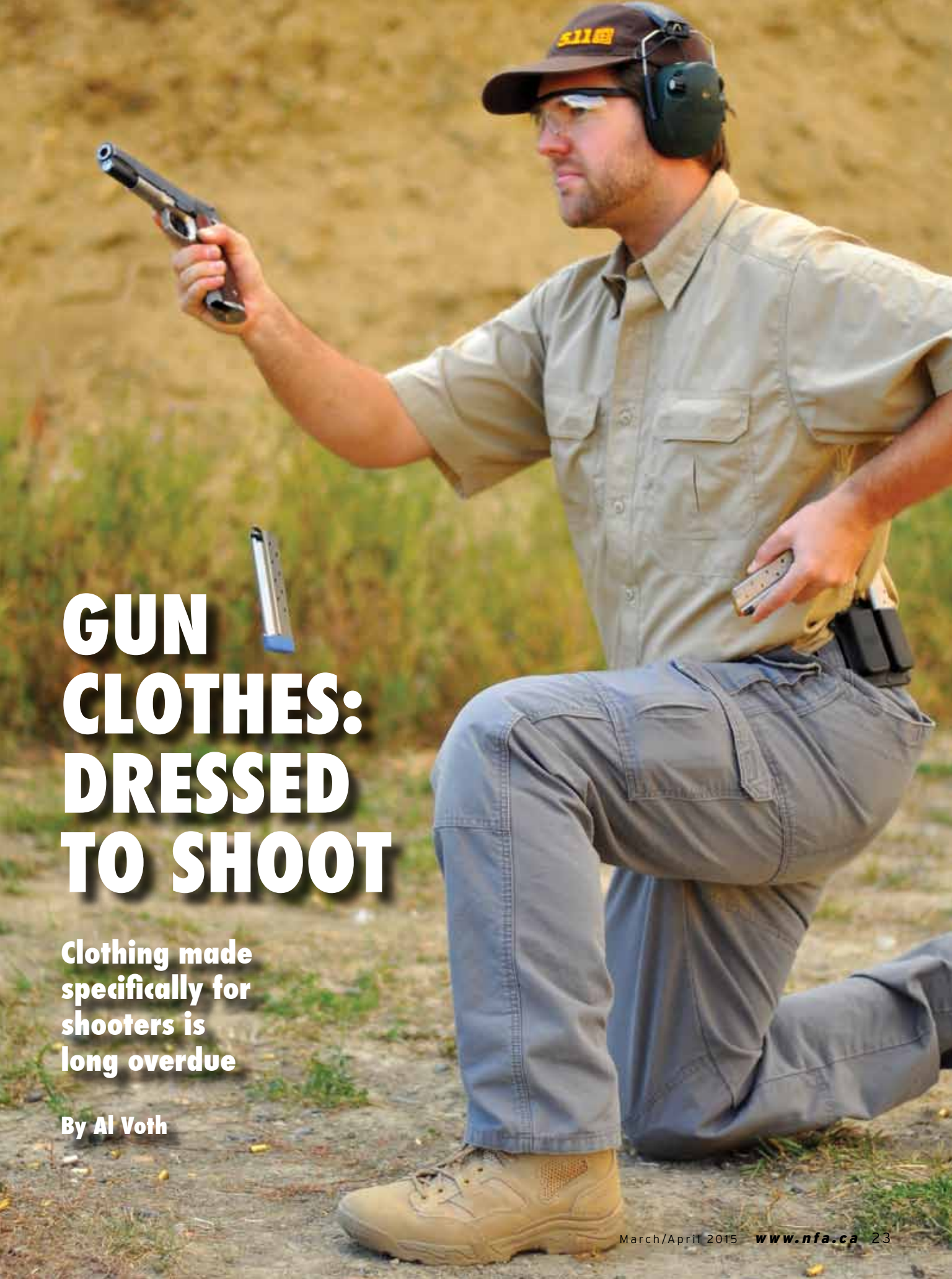
L'approche actuelle nous indique que nous avons un système de protection à « deux vitesses ». Nos politiciens bénéficient d'un système de protection actif alors que nos étudiants eux, doivent se contenter d'un système de protection passif.

Depuis quelques années, certaines écoles bénéficient de la présence des policiers/policières en résidence qui pourraient diminuer le temps de réponse si jamais une telle situation se produisait et c'est un pas dans la bonne direction d'un système de protection actif. Un bémol important à cet avantage de la présence policière est le fait que les policiers en question ne sont présents qu'à temps partiel dans les établissements scolaires et que tous les établissements ne sont pas protégés en tout temps. Il faut aussi tenir compte qu'un tueur qui agit par préméditation choisit son heure, son lieu et sa cible. Si jamais un étudiant actuel ou ancien décidait de faire du dommage, il est parfaitement au fait de l'organisation du système en place et peut facilement le contourner. Ou il pourrait décider d'agir sur l'heure du dîner alors que les corridors et lieux communs sont bondés de monde.

Certains parents s'insurgent envers le concept de transformer les écoles en « forteresses » mais ils sont parfaitement confortables de constater que l'Assemblée Nationale est maintenant une forteresse, ce qui rend perplexe. Un avantage non-négligeable qui découle de l'implantation d'un système de protection actif dans nos écoles est qu'il y aura un effet dissuasif; c'est-à-dire que les tireurs fous vont y penser deux fois avant de s'attaquer à une « forteresse » vu que le risque d'échouer est trop grand.

La question qui s'impose aux parents : si vous aviez le choix, désireriez-vous que les taxes et impôts que vous payez servent à protéger vos enfants aux études ou des politiciens?

Je crois connaître la réponse!



GUN CLOTHES: DRESSED TO SHOOT

**Clothing made
specifically for
shooters is
long overdue**

By Al Voth

W

e were into the second day of 3-Gun match, with a short lull in the action for our squad, when a fellow competitor

walked up to me.

"What are those shirts you've been wearing the last two days?" he asked.

"These are 5.11 shirts," I said, offering my sleeve for his perusal.

"Oh yeah." He nodded thoughtfully. "I've heard of them." He gave me the once-over and asked "Where-?" But I cut him off and listed a couple of dealers in the area that carry 5.11 products.

"Thanks," he said. "I'll go take a look."

If you're not familiar with 5.11 products, you'll be asking yourself why one shooter would ask another about shirts. The answer lies in the fact that 5.11 shirts are gun clothes. Most people have never considered the concept that gun clothes can be a specialty garment line; however, if I can go downtown and buy golf clothes, running clothes, construction clothes and a myriad of other specialty clothing, why not gun clothes? Once you stop and think about it, your reaction will likely be the same as mine: "It's about time."

But, before we look at their product, let's address the company name. That strange name comes from a rock climbing system of grading difficult ascents. With 5.10 rated as the most difficult level, 5.11 is supposed to be impossible. But human nature being what it is, occasionally somebody pulls one off. However, it's not in rock climbing that 5.11 has made their mark in the clothing world, that's been done in the tactical and shooting realm.



Left to right:
New this year is 5.11 clothing for the hunter. Pants, shirt and cap are available in Real-tree camouflage.

Every sport seems to have its specialty clothing, so a line of clothes designed specifically for shooters is overdue.

Good shooting is always done from a stable base and these six-inch Taclite boots from 5.11 are a good foundation to build on.



They've developed such a following that I think it's safe to say their products have become the unofficial uniform of the armed professional. I see their gear being worn by everyone from local law enforcement to deployed military and even the American Secret Service. And while I'm long retired from the professional world, I can still recognize good equipment when I see it, and I believe it's that thoughtful design and quality construction that makes 5.11 clothing so popular.

Shirts

The Taclite Pro shirt is just one of many in the 5.11 line, but it's a good example of why their clothing works for shooters. Like any garment line, sizing and colour options are important, and those are widely available, but to get my attention there has to be quality. In these shirts it starts with triple stitching, double elbows and a poly/cotton blend of ripstop fabric that is Teflon treated to be spill and stain resistant. I like lots of pockets when hunting or shooting, because there's always something that needs to be stowed, and these shirts have as many as five. There are always two large breast pockets with hook-and-loop closures and pen slots in each. Some models have additional pen slots on the left arm and most have patented hidden document pockets that are great places to store hunting licences, tags,

passports, score cards or any other paperwork that you absolutely must not lose. Cooling is enhanced by small underarm vents and a full-width back vent. There's even one available in RealTree camouflage.

Pants

A friend of mine, an experienced 3-Gun competitor, tells new shooters all they need to get started in the sport is three firearms, a holster and a pair of cargo pants. And starting with 5.11 pants is always a good choice because the same quality as the shirts is present here, with even more great features for shooters. Lots of pockets are a given, with my favourite model, the Taclite Pro, hosting seven - one of which is perfectly sized for a handgun magazine. All the pocket flaps have hook-and-loop closures for security with fast access. Rear pockets have an angled slash opening that is perfect for dropping in empty magazines. There's even a D-ring for clipping on small items and a large utility strap on the right side for further attachment options. The double knees on these pants provide some extra durability, but the greatest benefit of those two layers of fabric is the pouch they form for knee pads. Slim foam pads slide into these compartments and I forget my knees are padded until I drop onto rocks or concrete to make a difficult shot.

Boots

Footwear is as specialized as clothing, and while my wife has a rack full of fashion shoes, mine is full of hunting and shooting footwear. To date, the only 5.11 footwear I've tried is their Taclite six-inch model and I've been impressed with the performance so far. A boot that supports the ankle is a necessity for hunting and I prefer it on the shooting range, as well. However, a sturdy boot can be overly warm in hot weather. That's what led me to try the Taclite boot. With breathable air mesh and 1200D Cordura construction, they've been effective at giving me boot-level support, all while staying cool. The antimicrobial lining seems to keep the boots smelling good, something my wife likes, and an Ortholite insole makes them comfortable for all-day wear. This model is just one of many footwear products made by 5.11, so a hard look at their catalogue is necessary to get the right boot for your needs.

Vests

I confess to being a vest junkie and my closet bears testimony to that addiction. I suspect the obsession has something to do with all the pockets you can get on a vest. For those who compete in IDPA matches, where the competitor's firearm has to be concealed by clothing, the 5.11 vest is a standard apparel item. For the rest of us, vests are just practical garb for hunting and shooting activities. Not counting the load-bearing vests, there are four clothing vests to choose from in the 5.11 line. My favourite, the Tactical vest, has 18 pockets. It has pockets I've never used. That's my kind of vest!

Befitting of the heritage of these vests, and depending on the model, vest pockets are sized for AR and handgun magazines, an iPad, water bottles, keys, pens, notebooks, handguns and more. Stitching bumps up to the quad level on this vest and there is bar-tacking at key stress points. Heavy-duty zippers, snaps and hook-and-loop fasteners keep everything secure. And like 5.11's other clothing products, the vests are good-looking items.

Caps

I know of at least one major police agency that, for safety reasons, requires that a range cap be worn by all shooters on the firing line. Yes, a cap can be a piece of safety gear. And for this agency, the cap's bill prevents hot fired brass from lodging between the shooter's eye and safety glasses. Range staff aren't



just speculating this might happen, but instituted the rule because it did happen. As you'd expect, a shooter with a loaded gun in hand and hot brass against the eyeball results in some scary antics. To answer that need, and others, 5.11 makes a number of caps, including a Range Cap model. With a Coolmax sweatband and quality construction, it's a comfortable hat that looks good doing its job.

I could go on and talk about belts, jackets, socks, underwear, eyewear, gloves and a dozen other products, but by now you likely have the message that 5.11 clothing is worth checking out. I will add that much of their product line is available in women's sizes too, which is nice to see.

With headquarters in California, I wouldn't even bother writing about 5.11 products if they weren't widely available in Canada. Fortunately, there are 20 stocking dealers in the country, who will either have what you need on the shelf or can get it in short order. Additionally, their website is Canadian friendly and they even publish a printed catalogue specifically for the Canadian market. These folks know where Canada is and want our business, and that's refreshing. They've convinced me that gun clothes are a legitimate specialty line of clothing and I don't know of anyone who does it better than 5.11.

The 5.11 Tactical vest is practical, rugged and designed for shooters.

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THE HIGH POWER

Decades of history & reliability

BY BOB CAMPBELL

Very few handguns have the mix of history, efficiency and emotional attachment that is exhibited by the Browning High Power. (Browning designed - Fabrique Nationale and Inglis manufacture.)

Collector interest is also high with this 9mm handgun. The High Power is among the most recognizable handguns worldwide in the past 80 years. Not long ago, I saw a High Power in the hands of Indian policeman on TV and another waved by a woman during a street battle in Iraq. Canadian soldiers still use the High Power and it works as well today as a battle pistol as it ever has. The High Power has been issued to the armed services of more than 50 nations. A generation ago, the High Power was issued to elite units in the US, including the New Jersey State Police

Fugitive Squad and the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team.

The history of the High Power is interesting - John Moses Browning developed it as a European service pistol. Browning was a great inventor, but also among the greatest gun salesmen of all time. Browning based the High Power on Browning principles, just as the Tokarev and French, made in 1935 by different inventors, are based upon Browning's work. Originally, the High Power was intended for the French Army.

The French did not want a grip safety, and none was supplied. I respectfully submit that Browning had learned a few things since 1911 and he designed the High Power to be produced as economically as possible. The Allies left the First World War with a great respect for the 9mm Luger cartridge. The High Power

9mm met French requirements and it offers a good level of power for its compact size. The Luger cartridge is compact enough that 13 cartridges could be stuffed into a relatively compact magazine. Browning further refined his locked breech action to eliminate the swinging link and the result was the High Power or Grande Puissance. Browning died in his office in Belgium before the final work was completed. Early models illustrate that the High Power was designed by Browning. Dieudonne Saive, a respected inventor in his own right, refined the pistol and gave us the final form. The High Power is a well-balanced handgun and among the finest service pistols of all time.

The French did not adopt the High Power. Fabrique Nationale went ahead with the design. Success was instant.



The original High Power - a remarkable design.

HIGH POWER DIMENSIONS:

Barrel length: Four-and-five-eighths inches

Sight radius: Six-and-a-half inches

Overall length: Seven-and-three-quarter inches

Weight: 34 ounces



An early High Power with the classic tangent sight.



This is a John Inglis High Power. The primary difference between this handgun and FN-produced handguns is the war-time finish.

Early variants were shipped to China and many other nations, including several in South America. Just as the High Power was reaching great popularity, the Second World War intervened. The Germans overran Belgium and the FN manufacturing facility. During the Second World War, the Germans took over the FN plant and turned out the High Power for the Wehrmacht. Some of the engineers escaped to Canada with drawings of the High Power.

John Inglis, of Canada, a respected maker of armaments, including ship's boilers, took up production of the High Power for the Allies. The High Power has the distinction of serving on both sides of practically every conflict since 1939. The High Power has been in continuous production and remains a popular handgun today.

A look at the specifications of the High Power shows that it is ideally proportioned for the cartridge it chambers. There is enough weight to absorb the recoil of the 9mm cartridge, but the pistol is light enough for daily carry. The grip fits most hands well. The trigger press is straight to the rear and the pistol is flat enough for concealed carry.

The pistol is all steel and well made, using good material. The Browning design has gone through several generations, but each is recognizable as a High Power and the changes have been minor, usually limited to differences in the sights and the manual safety. The early versions feature a slide lock safety that is smaller than many competing types. However, with practice, the safety isn't as difficult to manipulate as some would have us believe. Just the same, the Cylinder and Slide Shop Inc. extended safety



The High Power is a pleasure to fire and use, with modest recoil and excellent combat accuracy.



There are few handguns as capable in rapid fire as the High Power. This is the John Inglis variant.

is an aid in speed and positive function. On the plus side, the original safety is positive in operation and unlikely to be inadvertently moved to the off safe position. The slide stop and magazine release are easily reached and manipulated.

Most, but not all, High Power pistols feature a magazine disconnect that prevents the pistol from firing if the magazine is not in place. The High Power is smaller and lighter than the 1911 .45, and handles quickly. With the greatest respect for the 1911 and its speed into action, if there is a handgun faster to an accurate first shot than the 1911 it is the Browning High Power. The intrinsic accuracy of the High Power is often very good. Practical accuracy is limited by the sometimes-heavy trigger actions. Over the years, the RCBS trigger pull gauge has measured High Power triggers at five to 11 pounds, respectively. There appears to be no rhyme or reason. The tangent action isn't easily improved. It is a shame that the heavy trigger action limits accuracy potential in many variants, but then the piece was made for short-range combat. And then there is the shooter that manages the trigger and makes good hits, in spite of the trigger action. As long as the trigger is consistent, little else matters to these practiced marksmen.

Another advantage of the High Power is speed of loading - all one needs to do to replenish the ammunition supply is quickly insert the tapered magazine into a generous magazine well. No need for a magazine chute with this pistol. The High Power also features a heavy hammer spring. This makes thumb cocking more difficult; however, there is

a reason for the heavy spring. The 9mm Luger ammunition has been produced in many countries. Quality is sometimes indifferent and the High Power has had to function with every load and handle variations in case length, as well as hard primers. The hammer gives the primer a solid hit and the pistol has excellent reliability. The extractor design changed around 1962 from an internal type to the present external extractor.

A complaint leveled against the High Power, which may have little basis in reality, is an appraisal of the longevity of the pistol and the claim that some have soft steel. It seems unlikely that FN would produce such fine shotguns and rifles and then use Basque steel in the High Power! But claims of cracked slides without photographic proof are common. I am certain High Powers have cracked slides. So has the 1911, the Beretta M9, the P 38, the SIG P 229 and the Glock. I have examined well-used wartime High Powers that rattled when shook. The barrel lugs were well worn and the frame showed high wear spots. But the pistols functioned. My personal Action Works-modified High Power went well over 10,000 rounds, including performing as the test bed for +P+ 9mm ammunition. No problems, just a little loss of accuracy at the 10,000-round mark. I think shooters need to understand that springs and magazines are a renewable resource and must be replaced. Guns sometimes wear out and need to be replaced or retired entirely.

Licence-built pistols were produced in Argentina, with clones and copies of them worldwide. The FM Argentine guns originally copied the High Power,



The front sight of this Inglis High Power has been peened or staked in place.

while later versions deleted the step in the slide, producing a pistol with a different profile. The probable reason was to diminish machine work. The design may be stronger, but it would take a truckload of ammunition to prove this out. The Hungarian FEG is a quality variant, with good finish and performance comparable to the original. Among the most interesting variants is the John Inglis-produced High Power.

The story has been told that Belgian engineers escaped to Canada with plans under the arm for the manufacture of the FN High Power. During the war, the High Power was a favoured pistol for commando use. After all, the standard British issue, a Webley revolver, was not the most modern combat arm. The Inglis-produced pistol was sent to our Allies, including China, and was heavily used by the British.

They liked the High Power and, while they used whatever was available during the six-year conflict, after the Second World War the High Power became stan-



The High Power is among the simplest of 1930s handguns to field strip.



This High Power has seen over 50 years of use and remains a viable all around service handgun. It was used in Israel.

dard issue for the British Army. Canada also adopted this modern handgun.

A bit of understanding is needed when studying the Inglis High Power and any other High Power. It is possible that High Powers exist worldwide with the identical serial number, as FN used the same blocks with different contracts. That's good for them, but has a serious collector searching for identifying proof marks. The Inglis Number 1 and Number 2, Mark * 1 differ. Marks indicate differences, such as the ejector or extractor, while the numbers are more important.

The Number 1 is the Chinese pistol, with tangent rear sights and a slot for a shoulder stock. The Number 2 is the conventional sight version. Serial numbers were applied after finishing, and if the pistol was refinished the numbers no longer appear in the white. Most are in well-used condition. They were not as well finished as the FN versions when new.

I have probably fired more rounds through the Inglis High Power than any other. The pistols are pleasant to fire. The John Inglis gun is among my favourite recreational shooters. It isn't possible to know who used the pistol, but we may draw conclusions as to how they maintained the handgun.

One model I recently handled and fired had the dovetailed front sight adjusted and then a punch was used to peen the surrounding metal. The result was that the pistol was sighted in for their eyes and the front sight isn't likely to move again. Fortuitously, the setting was correct for my eyes and 124-grain Black Hills Ammunition loads.

After considerable experience with the High Power parts, interchangeability seems excellent. Other than the change to a different extractor style, the only change is in different generations of sights. The original mili-

tary sights are no better or worse than many of the day. The later MK II sights are much better combat sights. The tangent-style sights came in a number of variations. The late-model Browning features variations on adjustable sights, including one type that seems to fit into the military dovetail.

The adjustable-sight commercial guns are fine sporting guns, occasionally found in the used section at the shop with a sight leaf missing. These sight leaves are sometimes difficult to obtain. Magazines interchange in all models.

I have stated my opinion on the longevity of the 9mm High Power. Any handgun in use for so long will have among its number worn or broken examples. I have found that the High Power feeds modern JHP ammunition. When hollow points became common in the 1960s and 1970s, many featured a wide-mouth hollow nose not designed for feed reliability. As a result, these loads did not feed in military pistols without barrel polish or throating. Throating, once universally recommended in the popular press, isn't the best course and is often not done properly. Modern loads, such as the Remington Golden Saber, perform well and feed reliably.

As for High Power accuracy, I feel that the average accuracy of the High Power is pretty consistent. Most examples may be counted upon for a five-shot group of two-and-a-half to three inches at 25 yards with good ammunition and from a solid bench rest.

In the end, the High Power is far more than a handgun to be kept in the safe and never fired. It is among the most useful of 9mm handguns. Light enough, reliable, effective and with more than a little pride of ownership, this is a handgun that has stood the test of time.

Little Guns & Gentle Ladies Go To War

Canadian women find their role as nurses on the battlefield

By Sybil Kangas



Pocket pistols were very popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Women from all strata of society routinely carried small firearms - in their purses, aprons, dress pockets, garters and muffs. These firearms were usually small revolvers made by Smith & Wesson, Harrington & Richardson, Ivor Johnson, Hopkins & Allen and a myriad of other lesser makes.

The turn of the 20th century saw a new technology: the reliable pocket semi-automatic pistols designed by John Browning for Fabrique Nationale and Colt. The Canadian government, at the onset of the First World War, purchased a major quantity of FN Brownings and Colt's semi-auto pistols in .32 and .380 calibres for officer use.

There was also a very new social trend taking place - the emergence of middle or upper class ladies questioning their roles in society. Times were changing. It was not enough to stay at home, doing their fancy work and entertaining friends for tea. They wanted more out

of life - they wanted to feel and be more useful. And many young women found their role - professional nursing was a relatively new occupation. Teaching hospitals for nurses had been established in Canada by 1874. By the early 20th century, there were nurse-training hospitals throughout Canada.

One such socialite was Georgina Pope, who hailed from Prince Edward Island. Georgina was the daughter of William Pope, one of the Fathers of Confederation. Georgina travelled to New York and attended the leading American School of Nursing at Bellevue in New York City. She returned to Canada at the start of the African War to seek a position as a nurse with the troops departing for South Africa. She took a contingent of four nurses with her. Later on, an additional four nurses arrived to aid in caring for the wounded. Conditions were hard; they were not used to the climate. It was a long way from home, but they served with distinction.

Nurse Pope, having served in the Af-

rican War, returned to Canada in 1906. It was then that she began her work as a member of the permanent Canadian Army Medical Corps at the Garrison Hospital in Halifax. Nurse Pope attained the position of matron, the first in the history of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. The nurses were now inducted into the Canadian Army. The matrons as captains and nurses were commissioned as lieutenants. The nurses having officer rank, when treating other ranks, meant the soldiers had to obey the nurse's orders.

The nurses' kit consisted of very distinctive uniforms. Each nurse received four cotton service uniforms of Copenhagen blue, 12 sets of removable cuffs, 12 sets of removable collars, 12 white aprons and head veils, a leather belt with a military buckle, as well as a dress uniform comprised of navy blue wool, skirt, jacket and hat.

In an era where women did not treat men, and gentle women did not even discuss going to the bathroom, many young

A belt buckle and cap badge from the uniforms of the military nurses.



A photo of Alfreda Jenness Attrill.



women now found their role in society. To be accepted by the nursing schools in Canada, the young women were expected to be between the ages of 21 and 35, single, of intelligent face, neat apparel, quiet demeanor, calm, patient and able to meet emergencies with an unruffled spirit. Once she was accepted into the nursing school, the student spent 12 hours a day working on the wards and studying for two to three years.

Alfreda Jenness Attrill, having assisted a friend that was training as a nurse, decided also to train and entered the Winnipeg General Hospital Training School for Nurses on Oct. 1, 1906. She spent eight years as a student and then a nurse in this institution. She trained through two typhoid epidemics and was a special nurse to hospital staff typhoid cases. She had, in her section, smallpox cases and two newly discovered cases of leprosy.

While still a junior in her career, she was placed in charge of the isolation hospital for two weeks. Attrill was brilliant and innovative. In her first year, she introduced a better method of writing nursing reports. She also introduced a school emblem. Attrill graduated in 1909, the twenty-seventh registered nurse in Canada. She graduated fourth in a class of 20. She was the only nurse in her class to be offered a position at

WGH. Nurse Attrill remained on staff as a supervisor in various departments.

In early 1914, she became nurse supervisor in the Bureau of Health Hygiene, a newly established division of the Public Health Department in Winnipeg. She became the first public health nurse in Canada.

Nurse Attrill's interest in the Canadian military dates back to 1912, when a medical officer from the Department of Militia and Defense in Ottawa gave a lecture. Nurse Attrill's name was put on the reserve list for future training in Kingston. An invitation was extended to become a member of the newly organized nursing division of the Militia.

The outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 created a great need for professional combat nurses who were part of the military. Not only had these young women endured a grueling education, they also were given military training. The year 1914 saw trained nurses off to England with the first Canadian contingent on the transport ship Franconia.

Nursing sisters go to war:

The following is recorded from the diary of Alfreda Jenness Attrill.

- "August 1st, 1914 volunteered for active service, personally to Major Vaux, P.A.M.C."
- "August 9th, received orders from Major Vaux to have uniforms made up."
- "August 18th, orders received from D.G.M.S. Ottawa, You have been selected as a Nursing Sisters for service abroad. Report at Quebec on 23rd. Get railway tickets nearest Militia Headquarters. Uniform, hat, new pattern only attainable at Quebec. Answer by wire immediately on receipt of this. 11:15am wire sent to D.G.M.S. Ottawa shall leave 7:30am Sunday, September 20th, arrive with other Sisters from: Sister A.J. Attrill, City Health Dept. 31 Martha St., Winnipeg, Manitoba. Sent 11:30am."
- "September 29th - orders to embark 3:00pm".
- "October 4th - seasick this a.m. before & after breakfast. Missed service on deck. Sat up on deck all p.m. feeling better, evening. Ate a good dinner, in bed most of the day".
- "Upon arrival in England when it was learned the ship was comprised of Canadians the convoy received a wonderful welcome. Bells tolled, whistles and sirens screamed, flags fluttered and even sheets were shaken from windows overlooking the harbor. Lord Kitchener was disappointed-he had

expected MALE nurses" (from the diaries of Alfreda Jenness Attrill).

The nurses were now dispatched to convalescent hospitals in England, and well as base hospitals in France, Salonika and Gallipoli. Not only that, Canadian nurses were on the forefront of modern warfare. Research indicates that Canadian nurses could also be armed. They had field hospitals behind the front lines usually near roads or rail lines. A total of 3,100 Canadian nurses served during the First World War. Fifty-three were killed in action.

The Canadian nurses served with distinction, being cited for bravery and noted for their professional demeanor. They were honoured at Buckingham Palace, receiving their medals from King George V.

Photo Credits: First World War artifacts, author's collection, Alfreda Jenness Attrill images, the Sandra Moulton Collection - *The author wishes to acknowledge Sandra Moulton for preserving her Great Aunt Jenn's history and diaries.*



According to research, Canadian nurses could be armed during their service.



A total of 3,100 Canadian nurses served during the First World War and 53 were killed in action.



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SHOT Show 2015

~PART 1~

A look at industry trends

By Al Voth

The annual Shooting Hunting and Outdoor Trade (SHOT) Show in Las Vegas is large enough that it's impossible to see all of it during the four days the show floor is open. If a person were to spend every available minute at the show and visit every booth, you'd have just 22 seconds to spend with each vendor.

Since no one can see it all, I believe the most important task is to look for trends and patterns occurring in the industry. That's the focus of this report, with a look at specific products in two future instalments.

Black guns rule

The extent to which black guns and handguns are taking over the SHOT Show continues to amaze me. This January, it was particularly evident on the Monday before the show, which is typically set aside as Industry Day At The Range. At this event, invited media and buyers are bussed to a shooting range just outside Las Vegas and given the opportunity for some trigger time with the newest releases in guns and ammunition.

At this year's event, it was clear that modern sporting rifles like the AR are more dominant than ever. My fellow writers who cover only traditional firearms were able to come late and leave early. On the other hand, writers such as myself, despite being on the first bus out and the last bus home, were still only able to shoot about half the available guns.

Shooting stars

It's an established fact that star power helps sell products. Whether it's shampoo or guns, having your product endorsed by a celebrity is a good way to get noticed. That principle has always been in effect at SHOT, but I'm seeing a significant change in that the booth stars aren't people from outside the firearms world.

Instead, the stars of the firearms world are big enough to make a move into the mainstream media. Hollywood isn't needed here anymore.

Easily at the top of the star list are the Duck Commander folks, some of who made an appearance at SHOT. But these guys have so much star power, they are almost too big for SHOT. How's that for a switch? Probably the next in line is Canadian Jim Shockey and his daughter Eva, who have made their bones in the world of hunting television and seemed to be making a celebrity appearance at every major booth on the floor.



Black guns, like this Beretta ARX100, ruled the range at SHOT.



Suppressors make firearms quieter and thus safer to shoot. But not in Canada.



Winchester's trick shooting team, the Gould Brothers, added some star power to the SHOT Show.

There is a disconnect here in the fact that the hardware stars of the SHOT Show are black guns, but the big human stars are traditional hunters. Go figure.

It's worth noting that competition shooters are also appearing more as stars. Every major manufacturer seems to have a shooting team, which is sponsored at some level, and they were all working the booths. The number of sponsored shooters is certainly growing, as is the still-limited number of fully professional shooters.

Supply & demand

Product availability has been a major issue at SHOT for several years now, and was still a topic of conversation this time. However, this year the news is better in that supply seems to be on the way to catching up with demand, although it's not all there yet. The brightest news for consumers is in the supply of modern sporting rifles like ARs.

The frantic rush of the last few years is over and some people think we're in a state of oversupply for that product. That could very well be true. I've seen stripped AR lower receivers, from a major manufacturer, on sale in the US for as little as \$60 retail. In my opinion, that's an indication some AR manufacturers will disappear in the coming year.

Ammunition companies don't have to worry about vanishing, as there is still strong demand for their product. Fortunately, they are catching up with that demand - except maybe for rimfire ammunition. The Americans are still anticipating some shortages in rimfire ammunition, a situation which will likely not be replicated in Canada. Over the last year, we always seemed to have more rimfire ammunition on the shelves north of the border. Perhaps it's because we don't have the hoarding mentality of our southern neighbours.

I spoke with representatives from Sierra, Nosler, Hornady and Berger, asking them about bullet availability for 2015, and they unanimously agreed that the supply/demand gap is shrinking.

This is corroborated by the new bullet announcements made at the show: Sierra with six bullets, Nosler with five bullets and Hornady with two bullets. Only Berger told me they have no new bullets to announce, but they do hope to finally produce the three bullets the company announced two years ago but have never been able to manufacture. This, after doubling their manufacturing capacity in the last two years.

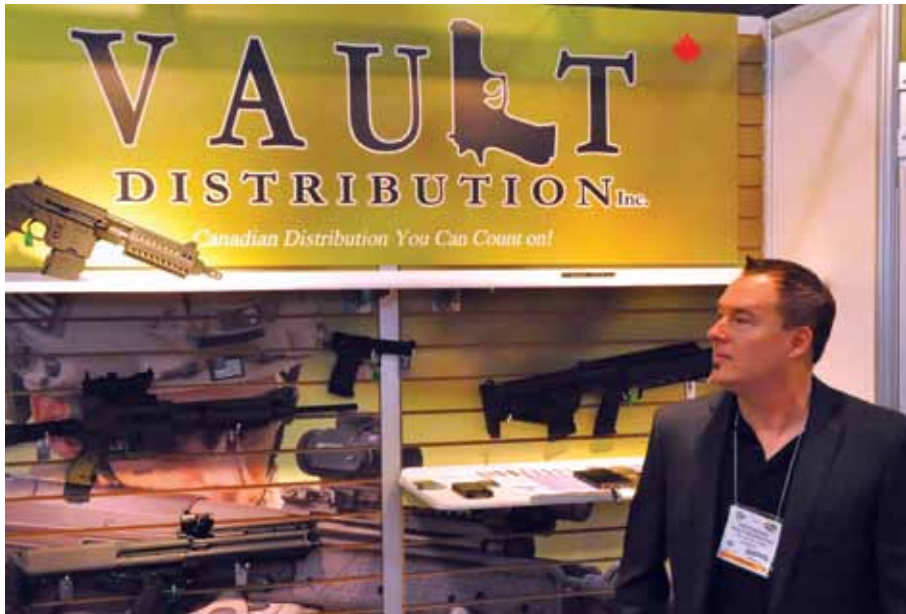
The darkest spot for handloaders



Simunition, a Canadian company, was one of the many firms showing off their non-lethal training ammunition.



A US company that will happily export to Canada is Boyd's gunstocks. And their stocks are now available with an adjustable comb and adjustable length of pull.



Vault Distribution, of BC, scored a coup by being the first Canadian distributor to have a booth at SHOT.



IMR 4451 is one of the trio of new powders introduced by Hodgdon. However, it and other powders will likely be the most difficult hand-loading component to find in Canada.

continues to be powder availability. While we can expect to see some improvement in availability, I still anticipate empty shelves. Hodgdon staff told me this is the first time since 2008 they've seen an improvement in their supply/demand gap.

Handgun and shotgun powders will likely be in the shortest supply, with rifle powders seeing more availability. Hodgdon recently announced three new rifle powders in their IMR line and assured me they will ship a proportionate amount to Canada. None has been shipped yet, but that's only because they are awaiting hazardous goods shipping approval from the Canadian government. Don't expect prices to go down.

Currency fluctuations & export/import

Speaking of prices, I monitored the Canadian dollar while at SHOT and it hit the 80 cent mark during the show. That's a full 10 cents lower than it was at last year's show and indicates anything coming in from the US will cost significantly more than a year ago.

Canadian retailers have told me prices from wholesalers are changing weekly to keep up with the dollar's fluctuations. However, in comparison to the Euro, our dollar is stronger now. Will that make European products cheaper? Maybe. At least Canadian exporters to the US should do well now, but we don't have many of those in the firearms industry. Perhaps the dollar's fall will prompt more Canadian manufacturers to get involved in producing firearm products, a situation which would be nothing but positive for shooters on this side of the border.

In the meantime, there are products that can only be obtained from the US and there's still too much paperwork involved in sourcing some of them. For one US manufacturer, those export restrictions are now a selling point.

Representatives of Tracking Point, the builder of high-tech rifles that blend sophisticated electronic scopes and precision rifles into one synergistic unit, were repeatedly heard telling buyers their guns were so cutting edge the US State Department has prohibited their export to foreign countries, even Canada. Since these rifles cost as much as a new car, that's not a major hardship for most Canadians.

A more common concern is whether US exporters have adopted the new American export limit of \$500 on firearm parts, which came into effect last

year. The questioning I did suggests everyone has. The most helpful conversation I had on the topic was with the folks at Brownells, where I was told, "Brownells is committed to international sales."

They asked me to remind Canadian customers that significant firearms parts, such as barrels, receivers, cylinders or optical sights, still cannot be shipped without a license, no matter the value. Also, if ordering online from them and a product shows up as non-exportable, consider making a phone call to confirm this status. Sometimes it's just a generic label that shows up on the website and shipping internationally really is possible.

Concealed carry & suppressors

For many Canadians, including myself, the most depressing thing about the SHOT Show is seeing those new products that remind us of our American cousins' ability to protect themselves via concealed carry and guard their hearing through the use of suppressors. These are two rights that the Canadian governments have repeatedly chosen not to allow its citizens and represents a significant portion of SHOT business. We Canucks continue to walk on by. But maybe some day...

Ammunition that isn't

Possibly it's caused by the shortage of ammunition we've seen the last few years, or maybe it's because of a limited availability of shooting ranges, but I saw more non-ammunition devices this year than ever before. By non-ammunition, I mean devices that provide the ability to shoot real guns using some form of non-lethal projectile or laser device.

Simunitions is a good example and happens to be a Canadian company that has long been a leader in this field and the standard against which others are often measured. A host of other companies joined them this year in looking for a piece of the firearms training market, which focuses on something other than real ammunition. I'll call it an even split between laser devices and plastic bullets, with each having their own advantages and disadvantages.

Those are some of the industry news items and trends I spotted. No doubt there are others, so if you know someone who went to the show, be sure to quiz them on the topic. Come back next issue and we'll look at specific new products of interest, some of which are made in Canada.



Tracking Point Rifles feature a high-tech blend of rifle and scope, including allowing a spotter with a tablet the same view as the shooter. They are reportedly banned from export, even to Canada.



This year, SHOT organizers experimented with giving manufacturers a theatre stage setting to announce their new products. Leupold used Sgt. Major Kyle Lamb (retired) to launch a line of tactical sights.



If shooters need eye and ear protection at the shooting range, shouldn't dogs have it too?



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LAW-ABIDING FIREARMS OWNERS: *The Whipping Boys Of Modern Canadian Society*

BY CHRIS MCGARRY

IN EARLY 17TH CENTURY ENGLAND, William Murray, who would later become the first Earl of Dysart, served under King James I as what was, at the time, referred to as a "whipping boy." Each time James' son, the future King Charles I, misbehaved or failed to achieve high grades in school, Murray was punished instead of the young prince. Over the past three or four decades in Canada, law-abiding hunters, farmers and sports shooters have frequently been used as the whipping boys for opportunistic politicians who lack the fortitude and political will to provide genuine solutions to many of the social problems that plague our society.

Mass shootings are the incidents anti-gun governments have used the world over to enable them to crush the rights of legal gun owners. These politicians often have the media at their disposal, to instil fear in a public that usually sits on the fence with regards to the gun control debate. In the wake of the 1989 École Polytechnique Massacre, former Prime Minister Kim Campbell and Justice Minister Allan Rock worked

diligently to convince the public that legitimate firearms owners were as much of a danger to society as mass shooters and, in the name of public safety, needed to have their civil rights severally curtailed.

Provincial and municipal politicians can be every bit as relentless as their federal counterparts, when it comes to using members of Canada's firearms community as the scapegoats for much larger issues they themselves are reluctant to fix.

Despite overwhelming evidence that such a move would have no effect on crime (and may actually increase it) Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne is bound and determined to get a nationwide handgun ban passed into law. Over the past 10 years, various city councillors in Toronto, most notably the former mayor, David Miller, and councilman Adam Vaughn, have energetically attacked firearms owners, using them as the whipping boys for gang members and organized crime groups that have always obtained guns illegally and will continue to do

so. In the recent Toronto civic election, councilwoman Olivia Chow rolled out the same tired old rhetoric. In her world, by removing handguns from the estimated half-a-million Canadians who use them for sporting purposes, gang violence will somehow disappear.

As proven by recent activism, firearms owners in Canada have had enough of being whipping boys. Anybody with even a small bit of common sense will state that it is much more effective to punish those who misuse firearms than force the largest minority in Canadian society to relinquish their rights or to have them curtailed through licensing, registration and endless red tape. Simply put, politicians need to hear this crucial message loud and clear. When members of our society drive impaired, we punish them, not law-abiding drivers and those who enjoy imbibing now and then. Seen by the public as cruel and unfair, the system of whipping boys was eventually abolished. It is my hope that this senseless crusade against firearms owners in Canada will go the same way.

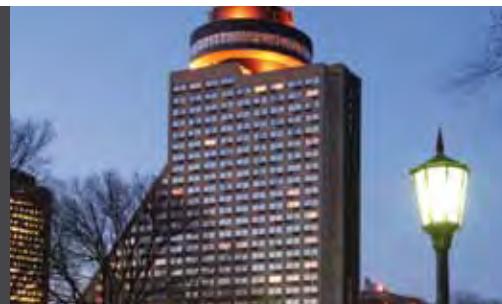


Anti-gun governments target law-abiding gun owners, such as hunters and sport shooters, rather than criminals.

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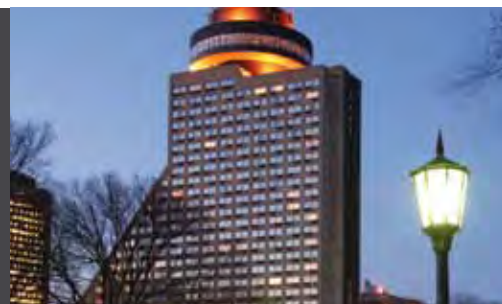


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Politics & Guns

Bruce Gold

The Montreal Massacre, Politics & Reality

The political spin on the Montreal Massacre

Two decades of spin

The Montreal Massacre in 1989 was a watershed in Canadian history. The shocking death of 14 women at the hands of a lone killer quickly became part of our political debates and was used to support anti-gun policies and agendas. This article questions the official narrative and discloses how the actual facts lead to different conclusions.

Feminism

Feminist critics of western civilization have long characterized our culture as one of fundamental injustice and oppression. Cultural Marxists, a strong element in contemporary feminism, assert that our culture has an innate misogyny that creates a society structurally and institutionally oppressive of women.

The massacre at École Polytechnique was seized upon as an unanswerable proof that Canadian men harboured a deep-rooted hatred of women as part of male culture and we were a sexist society that had arrogantly failed to acknowledge or address the problem. Even today, activist groups like Gendercide Watch assert, "Lépine's rampage had strong echoes in the numerous acts of domestic murder and abuse committed by men fearful that 'their' women will assert greater independence and move beyond traditional female roles."

This narrative portrays Lépine as the Canadian everyman, typifying both men in general and Canadian society. The root cause of the Montreal Massacre lies with our western culture and values, so nothing short of a thorough re-engineering of our society and a re-education of men will correct it. Obviously, if society had the slightest interest in the lives and safety of women, no measure short of a total gun ban would suffice. The continual referrals to spousal violence against women (never against men) and the unquestioned assumption that firearms can only hurt women, but never be a means of self-defence, is very much part of this narrative.

Reality

His usefulness for propaganda aside, Marc Lépine is a bizarre choice for a Canadian everyman. He was born Gamil Gharbi, son of an Algerian immigrant. Although he appears to have had no strong religious beliefs, he did inherit his father's cultural attitudes towards women. His father, though not a practicing Muslim, was a violent man and retained the Islamic belief in the subordination of women, who, in his view, were only intended to serve men.

Lépine's background raised severe problems for a political establishment deeply committed to mass immigration from the non-western world and multiculturalism. If all cultures are equal and equally good, a major tenant of multiculturalism, then a downplaying of Canada's European roots was not a problem. Equally, immigrants from other cultures with very different ideas about how society and politics should be organized would not be a problem, even if they came in numbers large enough to have a political impact.

To make the politics even more awkward, there was Lépine's explicit statement in his suicide note, where he states, "Would you note that if I commit suicide today 89-12-06 it is not for economic reasons ... but for political reasons. Because I have decided to send the feminists, who have always ruined my life, to their Maker."

He further elaborates that his actions have nothing to do with his studies or problems getting into the École Polytechnique for he had "continued my studies in a haphazard way for they never really interested me."

He explains his actions as a direct response to official support of women's equity. "For why persevere to exist if it is only to please the government." He sees these policies as deeply unfair since "the feminists have always enraged me. They want to keep the advantages of women (e.g. cheaper insurance, extended maternity leave preceded by a preventative leave, etc.) while seizing for themselves those of men's." He concluded that the government (and society's) support for the equality for women was "a real Casus Belli."

These statements, from a rather muddled note, clarify the issues. His act was an act of political violence and a direct response to government policies and cultural realities that he did not approve of. Under Canadian law, a terrorist activity is an act undertaken "in whole or in part for a political, religious, or ideological purpose, objective or cause that is intended to intimidate the public or compel a person, government or organization to do or refrain from doing any act."

The conclusion, that the massacre was a deliberate act of political terrorism executed against women (perceived as feminists) and in direct response to both government policies and the Canadian cultural norms of the time, is inescapable. This conclusion is re-enforced by his stated admiration for Denis Lortie, who attacked the Quebec National Assembly killing three government employees and his listing of 19 other women as targets for terrorism.

This examination of the facts exposes the political spin that represented Lépine as a misogynist avatar of Canadian culture and a Canadian everyman. A political construct that is untrue to the point of parody. He represented an alien view of women's place in society that had little connection to Canadian realities. (In 1900, some 19 per cent of college students were women. By 1985 this had risen to 53 per cent.) His act, to the embarrassment of multiculturalists, was an act of political terrorism utterly divorced from our political practice and traditions. The use and continued use of Lépine as a critique of Canadian men or Canadian society is a political disgrace.

Guns

Within days of the event, gun control activists were struggling to use it to justify their agenda. Wendy Cukier, founder the Coalition for Gun Control, and a major player in creating our current gun laws, cited the massacre as an explicit reason for her activism. Unfortunately, this organization seems curiously uninformed about the details of the coroner's report, both in assessing the value of defenselessness and in its crusade against "some guns" (the Sturm Ruger mini-14).

The coroner's report concluded: "With the unlimited ammunition and time that Marc Lépine had available to him, he would probably have been able to achieve similar results even with a conventional hunting weapon." This finding undermines the politically convenient "only some guns" rhetoric that is used to support incremental disarmament. These facts, officially determined after extensive investigation, make a mockery of a gun control agenda pre-occupied with classification, technical details of design and politically motivated nit-picking to determine which guns and gun owners to blame and penalize.

Official failure and shifting the blame

The police response to the emergency was totally ineffective, according to the coroner's report. Despite knowing there was an active shooter on the loose, "the police actions consisted of securing a security perimeter and evacuating the crowd. At the point when it was announced that the suspect had killed himself, there was a very large number of police officers on the scene ... the police were waiting for

reinforcements. At that point, no intervention operation was underway and none was in the process of being executed, or even being formulated."

Confronted with its utter failure to stop a killer, the government chose to outlaw the very inanimate objects that would have allowed the victims to defend themselves. In the government's considered judgement, the correct response to official failure was a further crackdown on the citizen's ability to act.

Conclusion

Looking back, it is clear that Gamil's terrorist attack has failed to create the gender inequality mandated by his ideology. The response of our political leaders is another matter. By diverting attention away from a wholly incompatible ideology and towards inanimate objects, they short-circuited both debate and action.

This elite attack on self-defence and the means of self-defence has made the population more fearful and timid in the face of political violence. The citizen, rendered unarmed and defenceless by their own government, is only made more vulnerable. The attack on the legal right to armed self-defence (part of Canadian law and the strongest argument for gun ownership) is very much part of this anti-gun agenda.

Canadians citizens are now confronted with a nasty choice between a totalitarian security state, submission to political violence or the grim alternative of meeting armed violence with defenceless. A defencelessness aggravated and compounded by an increasingly hostile anti-self-defence officialdom.

The end result of Canada's response to the Montreal Massacre has made us much more vulnerable to political terrorism and far less able to resist the next demand for submission and accommodation.

REFERENCES:

Report of Coroner's Investigation. Sourour, Teresa K., Investigating Coroner. 1991.

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NFA Book Shelf

Bill Rantz

The Story of the Winchester

1 of 1000 and 1 of 100 Rifles

The Story of the Winchester 1 of 1000 and 1 of 100 Rifles

Author: Edmund E. Lewis

2009 Andrew Mowbray Incorporated

Hard cover with dust jacket, 176 Pages

Colour photographs

ISBN: 1-931464-41-3

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co. introduced a series of very special firearms in their 1875 catalogue. These rifles, available only in the 1873 and 1876 lever actions, were referred to as either a one of 1,000 or one of 100.

Advertisements indicated that the most accurate barrel out of each 100

tested at the initial firing stage would be set aside. Once 10 such barrels were accumulated, they were to be made into high-quality rifles and accuracy was re-tested. The most accurate rifle was to be engraved "1 of 1000" and the remaining nine rifles marked "1 of 100."

The success of this promotion could be debated, as Winchester factory records indicate that only 16 "1 of 100" and 191 "1 of 1000" rifles were actually produced. An additional 33 rifles were recorded as "engraved like one of one thousand."

While the existence of these rare specimens was known to Winchester collectors, it was the motion picture industry that rekindled interest. In 1950, *Winchester 73*, starring Jimmy Stewart and Shelley Winters, was released. A publicity firm promoted the film by undertaking a highly publicized search for any surviving "1 of 1000" rifles. The first 20 verified owners were to be presented with a new Model 94 Winchester.

Edmund E. Lewis developed an interest in Winchester firearms during his early teen years. Later, as a collector, he developed a passion for the fascinating "1 of 1000" and "1 of 100" rifles. Lewis believed that the history of each of these specific rifles was important and should be preserved for future generations.

The Story of the Winchester 1 of 1000 and 1 of 100 Rifles is the culmination of

years of extensive research by Lewis. Detailed information was located in museums, Winchester factory ledgers, firearm auction houses and gun dealer records. Private collectors made their rarities available for photographs and provided the author with the known history of the rifle.

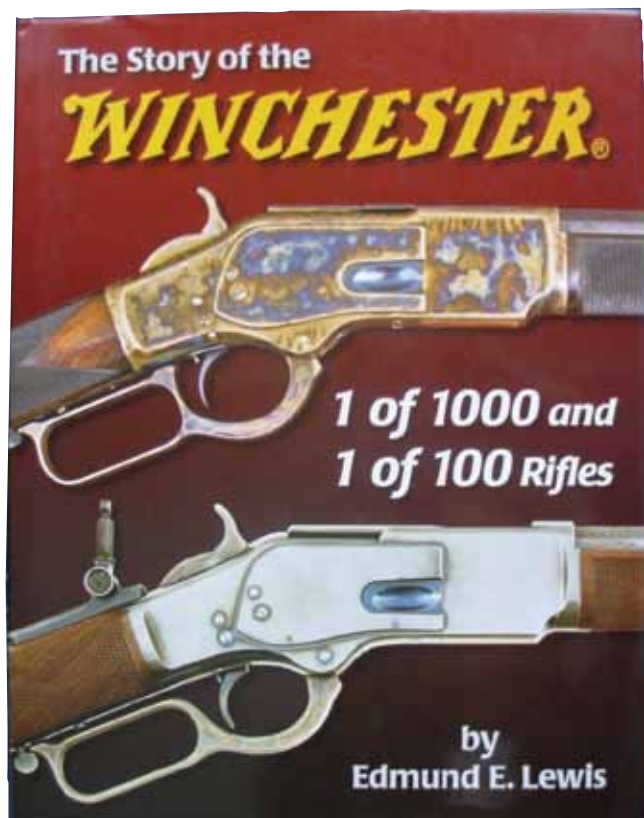
As a result of his efforts, Lewis was able to provide the most up-to-date and comprehensive information ever published on the 1 of 1000 and 1 of 100 Winchester rifles. Brilliant, high-resolution colour photographs allow the reader to closely examine many of the surviving specimens. The author describes special features and shares the history of each rifle, which is now preserved forever in print.

Detailed information from factory ledgers is provided on every 1 of 100 and 1 of 1000 produced, in easy-to-read chart form. This data is priceless to anyone fortunate enough to have the opportunity to purchase one of these historic rifles. There are known fakes and in 1955 it was discovered that the Winchester factory ledgers had been altered to fraudulently identify three 1873 rifles as an original 1 of 1000.

It is certainly not the objective of my review to share all of the vast information contained in *The Story of the Winchester 1 of 1000 and 1 of 100 Rifles*. Lewis has authored an incredible publication that is well researched and referenced.

Whether you are a serious Winchester collector or an avid firearm enthusiast, you will enjoy reading this book. I know you will eagerly check the barrel of any 1873 or 1876 Winchester rifle encountered, because there are still approximately 136 of these historic rifles to be located.

The Story of the Winchester 1 of 1000 and 1 of 100 Rifles is a high quality publication with a retail price of \$49.99 US.



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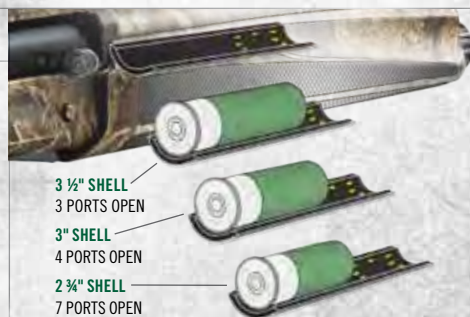
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