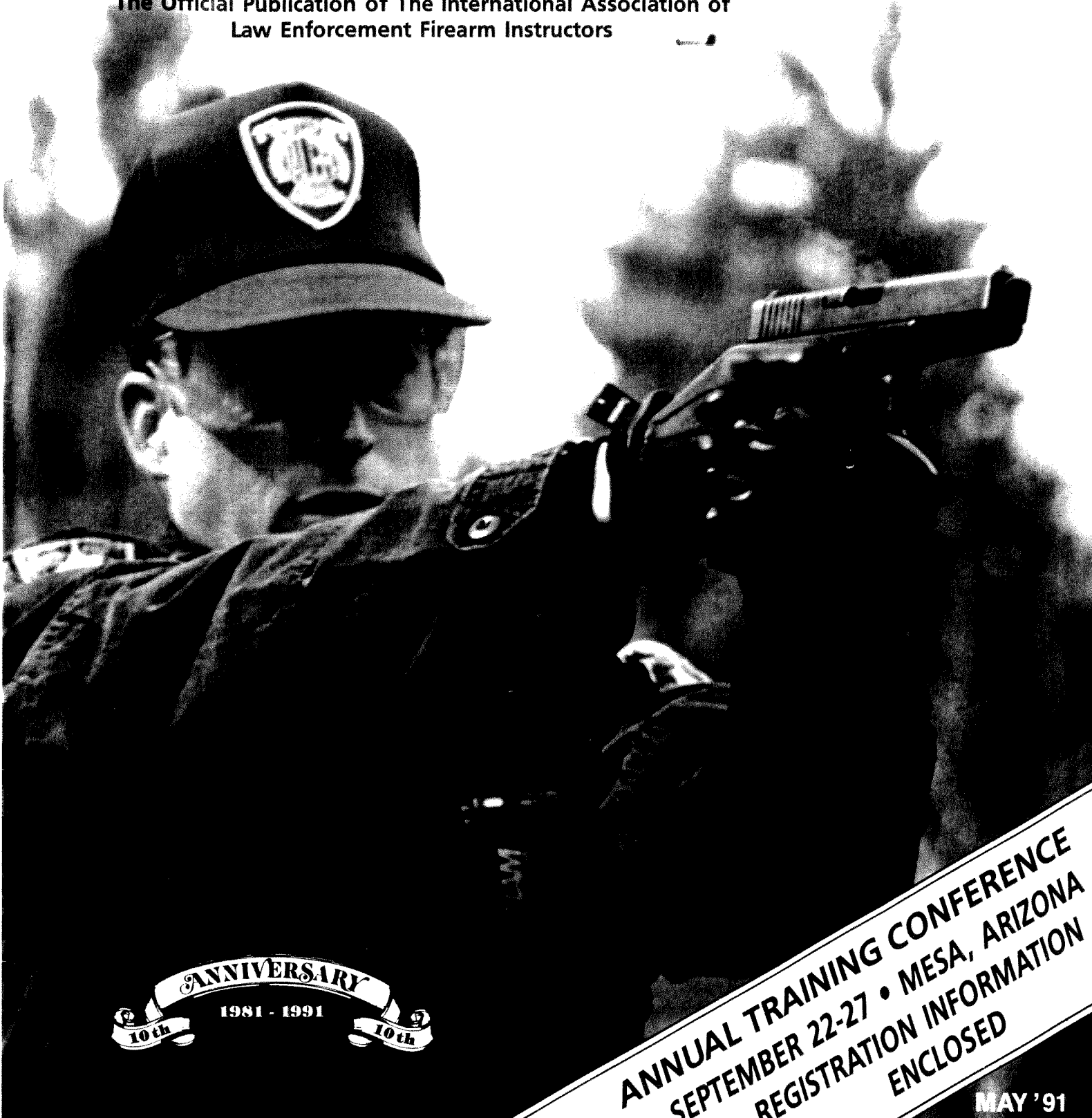


THE FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR



The Official Publication of The International Association of
Law Enforcement Firearm Instructors



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MAY 1991

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EVAN MARSHALL Small Arms Consultant & Ballistic Expert

*From the Desk of
The President*



Robert E. Hunt

The publication of this new IALEFI "Newsletter" in magazine format is both timely and significant. Ten years ago a group of interested Firearms Instructors came together at the invitation of Charlie Smith to discuss forming an association dedicated to furthering the goals of law enforcement firearms training.

The path was not clear, nor would it be easy, but that event would prove

to be the catalyst for the development of an important forum for the Firearms Instructor.

Over the past ten years, this organization has established a reputation for professionalism which has served us well during our forming years and which is the benchmark for any future success that we may enjoy.

There have been many milestones along the way, but some stand out in my mind.

The Conference in Nashville in 1984 was the first, well executed and attended annual training event. It provided us with something to build on.

The establishment of committees which would produce our instructor and training criteria as well as providing the means to explore other areas of interest have established an organizational precedent. The expansion of international membership, the sponsor program, the development of regional training, the continuity of input from legal, and the training and match output are all examples of dedicated committee work.

The decision by Libby Callahan to take on the monumental task of Executive Director and her untiring dedication to the office provided stability at a crucial time.

The development of the Board of

Directors and their ability to identify and pursue the vital interests of the membership, and finally the establishment of a more formal, more permanent and more responsive Executive Director function which should take on an expanded role in our plans for continued growth and maturity.

I have recently advised the Board that I will serve this current term as President and not seek nomination next year. Eight years ago at the Third National Training Convention in Birmingham, Alabama I was elected as President. It was not my intention to fill the position indefinitely and as I review the intervening period I can identify many of my objectives as being realized.

Time has passed quickly. We are planning our Eleventh Annual Training Conference, the **highlights** of which will be presented to you in this issue.

As past President, I look forward to filling my elected position on the Board and will remain personally committed to the continued development of progressive and creditable firearms training.

Robert E. Hunt
IALEFI President



***THIS IS YOUR
MAGAZINE!***

It is with a great deal of pleasure that this premiere issue of "The Firearms Instructor" is brought to you. This new format will provide a better vehicle for association members, our sponsors, and advertisers, to convey their thoughts on training and new products that will help all of us with our professional endeavors.

There are several people who devoted a great deal of time to the development and presentation of this magazine. Without their individual efforts, this new format would still be some time away from fruition. IALEFI

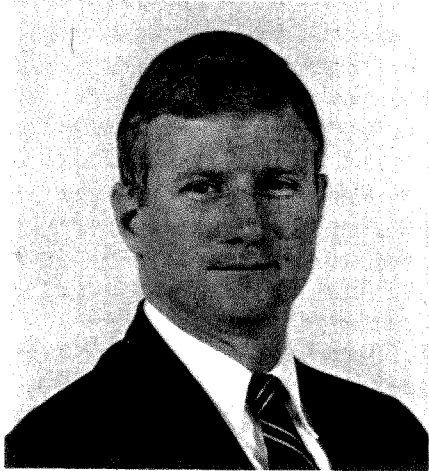
Board Member John Meyer and his wife, Betty, who took the time to travel to the association office in New Hampshire from their home in Virginia to work on the format of the magazine, Roland Kimball of CGC Printing whose many ideas are represented throughout this magazine, Terry Gaumont, IALEFI's new Executive Secretary who spent many hours typing and arranging material within the magazine, and not last by any means, to our writers who provided the text for the magazine.

The magazine is a leap ahead for the association, another is the addition of an association office, and as mentioned, Terry Gaumont, our new Executive Secretary. We have grown at such a rapid pace that one person can

no longer handle the amount of work it takes to provide the services to the membership that we are accustomed to. Recognizing this fact, the board authorized the lease of a new 680 square foot office and the hiring of a part-time secretary. The business office is staffed between the hours of 1300/1700, Monday through Friday east coast time. The answering machine will record your calls the remainder of the time. The association telephone number is (603) 524-8787, and the FAX number is (603) 524-8856, 24 hours a day. Our new address is: IALEFI, 390 Union Avenue, Laconia, NH 03246.

Robert D. Bossey
Executive Director

Tactical Dry Fire Training



Van Keller

The term dry fire refers to operating a firearm without using live ammunition. Officers, especially competitive shooters, have engaged in dry fire practice for many years. Normally the only exercises they practice are drawing, firing, and sometimes reloading. A tactical dry fire training program should include all of the separate skills an officer must possess to win a gunfight. In addition to drawing, firing, and reloading the officer should practice use of the flashlight, the search position, speed reloads, tactical reloads, the kneeling position, the prone position, clearing stoppages, drawing a backup handgun, contact distance shooting, wounded officer techniques (one hand only draws and reloads), and most importantly, challenging a target at gunpoint and not pulling the trigger. The last exercise prevents the officer from becoming conditioned to pulling the trigger every time the hand gun is drawn.

Motor skills such as weapon operation are developed by repetition. Although experts disagree as to the exact number, it is believed that bet-

ween 2,000 and 6,000 repetitions are required to program muscle memories. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure out that if the only time an officer practices with his weapon is on the firing range he/she will be ready for retirement before performing enough repetitions to program the muscle memories.

After an officer programs muscle memories he/she can operate a weapon subconsciously freeing the conscious mind to make the shoot/don't shoot decision. To properly program muscle memories the axiom "perfect practice makes perfect" should be adhered to. The officer must concentrate to ensure each technique is executed correctly. This prevents programming erroneous information into the muscle memories. Marksmanship skills will be increased if each time the trigger is pulled the officer has acquired a sight picture and simulated firing an actual shot. Dry fire training is designed to fill the void between most officer's infrequent trips to the firing range. It allows the daily practice necessary to acquire and maintain weapon operation skills.

Even if an officer could find the time to schedule daily trips to the range, the cost of ammunition would be more than many departments or individual officers could afford. Other than a small investment for dummy ammunition, there is no cost involved in dry fire training. Although firearms can be safely dry fired without ammunition, for weapon operation training dummy ammunition should be used. Firing large amounts of full power ammunition through a weapon can wear out certain parts over a period of time. If dummy cartridges are used to cushion the impact of the firing pin falling, no damage is done to the weapon even if the trigger is pulled thousands of times during dry fire training. This applies only to modern police-type weapons. To ensure that no damage will be done to older weapons, consult the manufacturer or a gunsmith. Dummy cartridges are a

necessity in dry fire training not only to prevent damage to the weapon but also to simulate operational techniques such as reloading and clearing stoppages.

Not using live ammunition saves money and also makes dry fire training safer than live fire. No range master or firearms instructor is needed to oversee the exercises, as they are in live fire exercises. However, to be completely safe during dry fire training sessions, several rules should be observed: never point the weapon at anything you are not willing to destroy; be sure your target area will stop a bullet if necessary, and if it will not, know what is behind it; keep live ammunition separate from dummy ammunition and out of the training area. Do not forget to reload both the weapon and magazines or speedloaders before putting the weapon back into service. The optimum word when engaging in dry fire training is THINK. Most dry fire accidents are caused by negligence or complacency.

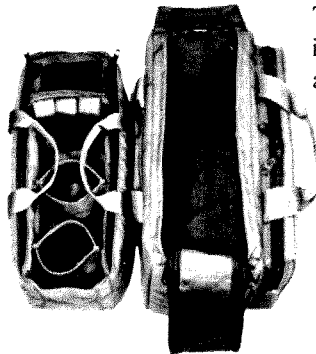
Because dry fire training does not require a special location, like a firing range, it can be conducted almost anywhere. This allows the officer to practice at home if desired. This can be a valuable time-saver because the entire dry fire training program can be performed in less time than the officer would spend traveling to and from the range. A well organized, comprehensive dry fire training program requires only 10 minutes per day. Any officer, from plain clothes to SWAT, can practice in the actual clothing and equipment worn on the street. This is very important because certain stances and techniques are almost impossible to perform with heavy coats, gloves, body armor, radios and other "street" equipment. The place to discover problems of this nature and correct them, by either modifying the technique or the equipment, is in the home and not on the street.

A tactical consideration addressed by dry fire training is the need for



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an officer to practice pivoting to either side or to the rear to engage a target. This is an important consideration because in live fire training the shooter is conditioned to fire in one direction, directly to the front, when in real life an assault can come from any direction.

Dry fire training does not replace live fire training, instead it compliments it. Dry fire training is the only practical solution to the problem of executing the number of repetitions necessary to program muscle memories. Dry fire training is economical; it is safe; it can be practiced almost anywhere; it allows practice in the actual clothes worn on duty, and it improves marksmanship ability as well as weapon operation skills. The proven advantages of dry fire training make it a necessary component of a comprehensive firearms training program.

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We Must Utilize What We Learn

By
John Bedell

One of the unfortunate characteristics of many firearms instructors is their dogmatic ability to refuse to accept change. Although some of us have the authority to select weapon and calibre type, most have to live with an administrative decision on what the line officers may carry. The sad side is too many instructors will attempt to defend (job security) this decision even when they know it was a bad choice ("In each man's troubled heart, an incision would reveal a unique shameful wrong." NOTE: The guy who wrote this is also dead.).

This compounds itself when a majority of North American officers carry a sidearm, by department policy, as

their primary duty firearm. Some do have access to shoulder arms (most likely a pump shotgun), however, since we rarely get written invitations to gunfights, shoulder arms never seem to be accessible when you really need them.

Another compounding factor (something **most of us** learned from the Miami FBI massacre) is that the ammunition manufacturers have failed us. They often change design and components without notice to the user. They have years of big game rifle ammunition performance results, but refuse to apply it to combat pistol ammunition development. Twenty years ago when the Illinois State Police complained to the manufacturer that their 95 gr., 9 mm bullets were not stopping the criminals, the manufacturer responded by increasing the F.S.P. which caused the 9 mm to become even less effective as it mushroomed faster and penetrated less. Things didn't get much better until agents Dove & Groden died, when the F.B.I. decided not to rely on the manufacturer and started doing their own research and tests.

For the record, agent Dove's 115gr, 9mm silvertip was found to penetrate only 8.5 inches of 10% ballistic gelatin, where as the 10mm, 10mm Light, .45 ACP and 9mm hardball penetrated over 17 inches. If Dove was using a 9mm hardball, one of his two upper thorax hits should have stopped Platt. The problem is, on one accept Smith & Wesson's Tom Marx is recommending hardball ammo. We seem to be in this rut of flying ashtray type bullets.

So, if you're a member of the 'Shoot to Dent' club and you can't use hardball, when you clearly see your hostile target - press the trigger over and over and over and pray he's not related to Platt!

John Bedell
Pembroke Pines Police
Pembroke Pines, FL

The Book of Counted Sorrows

Importance of Weapon Retention Training

By
Sgt. Mike Williams



Sgt. Mike Williams

According to FBI/UCR Statistics, roughly 25% of the officers murdered in the U.S. each year are killed with their own duty weapon or that of a brother officer. I am unusually attentive to these figures as I very nearly became a part of them a few years ago myself. While working a high-crime area on our department's evening shift patrol, myself and another officer were dispatched to an "attempted suicide" call at a residence which we were both very familiar with as we and other officers were repeatedly assigned calls ranging from "shots fired" to "loud music". The residents of this particular dwelling were known drug abusers/glue sniffers/alcoholics with lengthy criminal records so I was immediately put in a higher state of mental readiness upon receiving the call over the radio. The officer being sent with me was a close and trusted friend with whom I had answered many potentially deadly calls with and had the utmost confidence in.

Upon our arrival at the scene we were met on the street by the matriach of this fine clan and advised

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that her youngest son was "stoned" and had tried to kill himself by cutting two large gashes in his throat. As we approached the house we could see the victim sitting on a couch just inside the front door, apparently unconscious. We could also see that he was bleeding profusely from the aforementioned cuts, one to each side of the neck just below the jawline. We

cautiously entered the residence after being advised by the mother that there no other people inside the house and seeing the steak knife with which the victim had injured himself lying on the floor next to him. The victim wore only a pair of cut-off jeans and his check and shoulders were bloody. I approached the young man and asked him if he could hear me as

I shook his arm to try to get a response. He responded by going into a rage and attempting to assault me with his fists. He was quickly subdued, handcuffed behind his back and searched for weapons as he lay face down on the floor.

A fire department ambulance soon arrived and paramedics determined that the victim's self-inflicted wounds were not life threatening but would require stitches to close. Due to the violent nature of the victim and the fact that he refused to go to the hospital he was taken into protective custody by myself and my partner and I was going to transport the man to the hospital for further medical attention. As we escorted the injured man to my patrol vehicle I was on his left side and my partner his right. We leaned him against the rear quarter panel of my car as I opened the back door with my left hand. With my right hand I still had a hold of the "victim's" left upper arm. My partner had the still struggling man's right arm controlled as I turned back toward him to place him in the back seat. As I turned I immediately saw the muzzle of a stainless steel revolver and it was pointed directly toward my face and it was in the injured man's hands which were still handcuffed behind his back. Instinct and training (and luck) took over and I immediately grabbed the gun with my right hand and snatched it from his hand as I heard him scream, "I'll kill you, you ----!" All of this took place in probably a second or less but it seemed to have taken an eternity. I looked toward the gun which was now in my right hand and realized my index finger was pinched between the frame and hammer of the weapon although I felt no pain at the time. The suspect had thumb cocked the revolver and pulled the trigger as I took it from him! I remember thinking (1) this looks like a police weapon and (2) where and how did this guy get it in his hands? My partner who had also seen the gun but not been able to get to it was able to get

the suspect into the patrol car before joining me in a state of shock. A quick holster inventory indicated that the weapon I had taken from the suspect was indeed my own service revolver, a stainless .357 magnum which I carried (as did my partner) in a front break "security holster" which up until this time I had felt fairly safe with.



Utilizing proper safety equipment such as the Safariland SSI can prevent officers being disarmed.

Another patrol unit was called to the scene to transport the injured man to the hospital as my physical and emotional state was not conducive to driving a car at that point in time. After a few minutes my partner and I were able to speak again and attempt to determine how the suspect had gotten my gun. He acted as if he were the suspect and I positioned myself as I had before. We found that the suspect had turned into my gun side as I leaned over to open the care door and his right hand had disengaged the holster's thumb snap and wrapping his index and middle finger around the rubber grips of my pistol and leaning forward the gun had easily been pulled forward and up into his hand. Evidently the suspect thought he had to cock the weapon before firing it or I might have been shot before ever knowing he had my gun.

Up until this time, I thought I was a very safety conscious officer who stayed abreast of officer survival techniques, equipment, and training but I found out just how quickly things can go terribly bad in a hurry.

Since being assigned full time to my department's training academy in 1986, my responsibilities have included basic and advanced instruction in firearms, officer survival techniques, and defensive tactics to both basic recruits and veteran officers. I have attempted to integrate weapon retention techniques into the overall training regimen of our 375 officers beginning, of course, with preventive measures such as (1) sound tactical thinking which should prevent the officers from putting themselves in a position conducive to having their weapon taken (i.e. improperly positioning their gun-side toward a suspect, over-extending the weapon during a building search or arrest situation), (2) familiarity with the issue SSIII Safariland Security Holster to include ease of drawing and re-holstering their semi-automatic pistols. A good deal of our three-day auto pistol transition course was spent de-programming our older officers from the old front-break holsters to the more secure (and complicated) SSIII.

The officers were required to pass a hands-on functioning test before being allowed to the street with the new weapons and holsters. Plain clothes and administrative personnel who carry an issue pancake style thumb break holster are encouraged to carry their departmental Smith & Wesson Model 6906 in "condition two" which is with the manual safety engaged. This should allow the officer added



Keeping the suspect's hands on the weapon and attacking the elbow can neutralize a disarming attempt.



Many disarming attacks are initiated from the front. Once the hands are secured on the weapon the officer can utilize a knee strike or groin kick against the assailant.

protection from an assailant who has taken his weapon from the less secure holster as he (suspect) may not immediately know how to disengage the safety and make the weapon fire. Continued practice with disengaging the safety during the draw must be stressed however, especially if the officer has been wearing the SSIII duty holster with the weapon in "condition one" which is the safety disengaged. (3) Training is effective physical counter-measures to keep a suspect from taking their weapon by physical force. Officers must realize how serious a situation they may find themselves should a suspect gain control of their weapon. I have heard many older officers say "I never thought of it that way" when shown how easily their weapon could be taken by a relatively unskilled criminal. Several good retention techniques are available. Choose one that is simple but effective and **practice!** I am a firm believer in the fact that "you react on the street the way you have practiced in the gym". This is true not 90% of the time but 100% of the time, especially under extreme stress such as someone trying to take your weapon and kill you with it. So far we have had two confirmed "saves" of our officers (1 male, 1 female) by a combination of their holsters and their active countermeasures. This has done a lot to heighten the interest of our other officers in this important part of their

survival skills. Included in this counter-measure training should also be disarming techniques that officers can utilize against a suspect who has taken their weapon or is otherwise armed and attempting to assault him. Discretion should be taught along with the physical movements and officers must realize the limitations of such moves and be made aware that disarming attempts are last ditch efforts and should only be attempted when all else fails. Again, the techniques must be simple and easy to learn and practice. (4) Encourage officers who are not concerned and have the "it can't happen to me" attitude (we all have them) to learn and practice these techniques. After all, if he loses his gun it could possibly be used on you or another officer responding to aid the "I don't care" officer.

This is by no means an attempt to cover all aspects of a complicated and many faceted subject in a short article. I do hope however, you don't have to learn the hard way as I did how easy it is to have your weapon taken.

Sgt. Mike Williams is a 17 year law enforcement veteran who is assigned as a staff instructor at the Chattanooga Police Academy in Tennessee. He is the Assistant Commander of his department's SWAT unit and is on the Board of Directors of IALEFI. You can contact Sgt. Williams at:

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Big Brother Threatens Cops

**By
Bill Clede**

In George Orwell's novel "1984", citizens weren't allowed to hold thoughts contrary to Big Brother. 1984 is alive and well in Washington, DC. The Department of Justice's National

Institute of Justice (NIJ) is apparently attempting to discredit and silence those who disagree with the federal agency, according to those suffering the brunt of the attack.

The federal government and industry have been battling for six years over what each calls police officers' best interest. But many feel the result is likely to get cops killed.

The NIJ has locked horns with DuPont, maker of Kevlar fabric used in bullet resistant vests. At least, this is what has been said publicly. Actually, this long-raging battle has been filled with statistical skirmishes and technical tirades in police media. It boils down to a basic issue - test procedures.

The issue is that, because the NIJ test is flawed, armor must be over-built beyond what's required to protect police officers, just to be sure of passing the test. This would use more fiber and increase the cost of armor. It would make business more profitable. But the vests become so hot and uncomfortable that police officers won't wear them. Police officers who have survived shootings because they were wearing vests have so testified.

If police won't wear uncomfortable protective garments, they provide no protection at all.

Mind you, you're talking about bullet-resistant vests that have performed faultlessly for 20 years, saving more than 1,100 lives. There has never been a failure of a vest to perform as it's designed to do.

The industry rebelled at NIJ's intransigence over changing troublesome test protocols that determine compliance with voluntary federal standards. After a frustrating five years, the industry's Personal Protective Armor Association (PPAA) finally developed and issued its own standard and test procedure. DuPont sides with PPAA.

However, Point Blank Body Armor resigned from PPAA over this issue, and with Allied Signal, who makes Spectra Shield for body armor, sides with NIJ.

Everyone agrees that the confusion this issue is causing will hurt police officers.

The issue appeared to come to a head at an NIJ-sponsored Workshop on Soft Body Armor in Reston, Virginia on June 6, 1990. It didn't.

Those most vocal against the NIJ test procedures at the Reston Workshop include Ed Bachner of DuPont who manufactures Kevlar fiber, Richard C. Davis of Second Chance Body Armor, Robert Wantz of American Body Armor, and Army wound ballistics expert Dr. Martin Fackler, among others. They testified, asking for changes to the NIJ test procedure.

Some 17 police officers, who survived life threatening assaults because of body armor agreed. They told the workshop that all police officers should wear body armor. But they also demanded a protective garment that's comfortable enough to wear eight hours a day, every day.

The contentions in this controversy involve inconsistent results produced by NIJ test procedures, also waterproofing and blunt trauma requirements.

* When Kevlar is soaked, it's ballistic protection is reduced. When it dries, it's back to normal. Police officers seldom get soaked. Waterproofing makes vests stiff and uncomfortable.

* When a bullet strikes body armor, it causes a temporary cavity in the armor - and in the wearer, blunt trauma. Your resilient torso rebounds in a split second, straightening the armor.

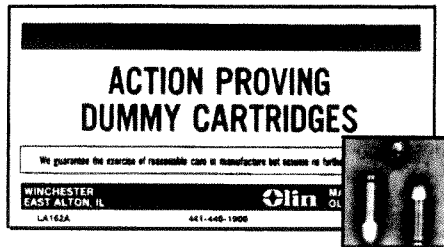
* The clay test medium does not act as your body would. The NIJ test causes bunching of fabric but prohibits realigning the armor panel after the second shot. The PPAA test requires it.

NIJ claims a scientific study to justify its blunt trauma standard. Dr. Michael Goldfarb was the Army Major at Edgewood Arsenal who conducted that study in 1972. His report then said a deeper cavity could be accep-

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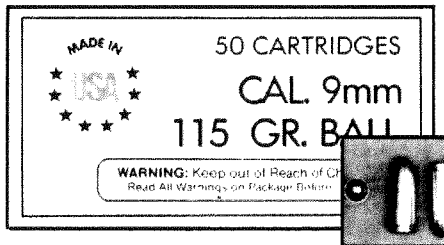
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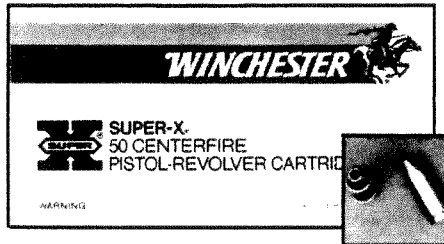
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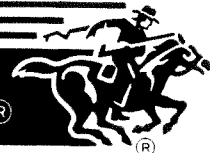
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table but it not been investigated. He testified that his test was never meant to set a standard.

Dr. Martin Fackler, head of the U.S. Army's Wound Ballistics Laboratory, cited cases of survivors who suffered deeper cavities, than either NIJ and PPAA would allow, without harmful effects. If a vest weren't made so stiff to meet NIJ standards, it would be more comfortable to wear, he explained.

Since the workshop, Dr. Fackler submitted a memorandum to the Surgeon General, U.S. Army. In it he concludes, "To pass the current NIJ test, body armor manufacturers must make soft body armor unnecessarily heavy and stiff. Such armor is less comfortable and less likely to be worn. Decreased body armor use costs law enforcement officer lives.

Drs. Fackler and Goldfarb testified that bunching of the fabric caused by NIJ test procedures is unrealistic. It causes half of the armor test to fail - even armor panels previously tested and certified, armor with a perfect performance record on the street.

"If a test cannot produce consistent results, it's flawed," Ed Bachner said. "It puts manufacturers in a position of having to over-design their vests, making them more uncomfortable, just to be sure of passing the test. The PPAA test produces more consistent results. This controversy is really over the test, not the vest."

There may be controversy among manufacturers and government, but there's no question where police survivors stand. "I'll wear my vest no matter how uncomfortable it is," said one survivor. "But a lot of guys won't - and the consequences could be sad."

After all this learned scientific testimony and impassioned pleading by those who've lived through an otherwise deadly assault, the NIJ's Technical Assessment Program advisory committee (TAPAC) conceded only that the NIJ test should use a torso-shaped clay device with armor panels in their carrier, as they are worn.

"That won't solve the problem," Bachner said. "It'll only make it worse.

As for blunt trauma, waterproofing, bunching up of fabric by successive shots, they decided, "TAPAC cannot justify recommending lower performance requirements ... may jeopardize the safety of the law enforcement officers by decreasing the margin of safety afforded by the NIJ standard."

Those on the PPAA side disagree that the NIJ standard is a "higher performance requirement." The Congress' Office of Technology Assessment is investigating the technical aspects of the controversy.

Those most vocally disagreeing with NIJ are now suffering strange consequences.

* Sources involved say that an unprecedented investigation is being done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of NIJ allegations of criminal fraud by Second Chance.

* When asked about rumors that persons in NIJ have tried since 1986 to get him fired, DuPont's Bachner admitted it. "At DuPont, we are trying to stick with the technical and scientific issues, trying to avoid personality conflicts," Bachner said.

* The Federal Trade Commission is reportedly investigating NIJ accusations against American Body Armor.

* The Army Inspector General's Office received a series of anonymous accusations against Dr. Fackler of conflict of interest and bribe-taking. He denies it. He told me he believes the complaints came from within NIJ.

* Late on a Friday afternoon, just before the long Labor Day weekend, the FBI issued a Safety Alert on the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), at the request of NIJ, warning police that Second Chance American body armor had failed re-testing. The warning said the failed armor was not built the same as previously certified models. It did not say when or where the tests were conducted.

* The CBS Evening News on

December 5th carried a report reiterating essentially what was in the earlier FBI message. A police officer who was the broadcast told me, "Had I not been aware of the controversy and had purchased a Second Chance or American Body Armor vest, I would be quite concerned. It basically said the two body armor companies named were defrauding police officers by selling them vests that didn't meet specs."

* NIJ issued a second Safety Alert, through the FBI, on NLETS on March 20, 1991. It warns that body armor being sold as complying with NIJ standard, fails to meet the ballistic performance requirements. It accuses the manufacturers American Body Armor and Second Chance of constructing formerly approved models differently, and it was these altered designs that failed re-testing.

But investigating these reports and talking with those concerned, reveals quite a different story.

* There are not two horizontal stitches, according to the warning." Second Chance's Richard Davis explained the first FBI Safety Alert. "Yet in May, 1990 we sent SUPERfeatherlite IIA vests without these horizontal stitches for testing and they passed."

The NIJ's latest Consumer Product List (6th Edition, August, 1990) lists this vest as having passed. In DuPont's laboratory testing, both stitch patterns showed higher bullet resistance than comparable vests. Their finding was no significant difference in performance between the two patterns.

Point Blank, who works hand in glove with NIJ, did not even have vests tested for this Alert," Davis added. "However, we have been informed that two of their models have failed retests. NIJ never said anything about that."

To disprove NIJ accusations, Davis tells his customers, "Don't believe anybody. Take the back panel of your Second Chance vest and shoot it for yourself." He will replace such tested panels free of charge when the agen-

cy returns it with a brief report.

"At the workshop, I accused NIJ of indirectly killing at least 100 American police officers," David added. "They are still causing unnecessary police deaths because they won't admit their standard is wrong."

American Body Armor responded to the CBS newscast saying, "In the vests we shipped, we used ballistic panel models that had previously been both tested and certified."

The Department of Justice Inspector General's office has a three-man team investigating the conduct of certain NIJ officials. However, it will likely be sometime before the results of these investigations are made public.

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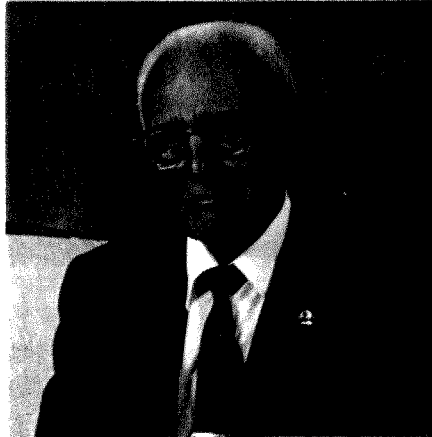
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Think First Then Make Your Move

By
Dave Stanley



Dave Stanley

The following is an actual experience by a Paducah, Kentucky police officer who survived, in spite of his foolhardy decisions.

Most police officers realize the potential consequences of not thinking before taking action, in what could develop into a hazardous incident. This amounts to choosing among the options which an incident offers, then coming up with the course of action best suited for resolving the matter. Something done several times during a shift, and a benchmark of talent by police officers everywhere.

One thing this occurrence brings out is to illustrate what the lack of proper training does, when preparing an officer for street duty. In this case, department supervision and the Academy had failed their functions; not only in providing tactical knowledge but in overlooking an officer who was obviously short in the ability to evaluate his options, as well as exercise judgement to carry them out.

From time to time we all have our bad days. In Bob's case it was very

bad. How he happened to come out alive is still without explanation.

It all started one summer day while Bob was on patrol. He observed a motorcycle being operated by a seedy-looking, disheveled character, without a helmet, a violation in Kentucky, but not in Illinois where the license plate showed the motorcycle to be registered.

Bob's intention was to stop the vehicle and request the rider turn back and not come into Kentucky without a helmet.

When Bob activated his blue lights, the subject took off at a high rate of speed, in the direction of the road leading to the bridge across the Ohio river into Illinois.

Bob took off in pursuit.

The minor misdemeanor violations aside, wasn't the mission already accomplished; just what Bob wanted? Get the motorcycle and it's rider out of Kentucky? Bob admitted his pursuit was prejudiced by the seedy appearance of the rider who apparently did not want to talk with a police officer. If he could escape across the state line, he would be "safe".

Pursuing a minor offender into another jurisdiction, though legal, also carries possible complications. Cooperation from those agencies is usually good. However, if the occurrence escalates into their court system, a defense lawyer could and probably would, make a monkey out of the officer involved.

When not on his own turf, an officer must step softly and not carry a big stick.

When blind determination takes precedence over reason, you are taking on unwarranted risks for trouble.

A radio message to the Illinois authorities through the dispatcher would have been a proper course of action. In this case, a little prudence on Bob's part would have avoided what happens next.

Across the mile long bridge they sped, into Brookport, a community of 1,200.

A short distance from the bridge exit there is a sharp turn to the right, then left, onto a quiet street which runs parallel to the main highway through town. The knowledge of this street was obviously an attempt by the motorcycle rider to elude the police car and let it continue through on the main highway.

Bob saw the maneuver and followed with emergency lights and siren. Five blocks down, this street ends in front of a concrete plant, and one must make a 90-degree left turn. In attempting this turn at an excessive speed, the motorcycle skidded on the debris of sand and gravel from the concrete plant, and spilled the rider; the engine still running.

The pursuing police car came to a sliding halt, and Bob jumped out, leaving the lights and siren still operating. This served to attract the attention of the residents on the street, who were

to watch in disbelief; a fanciful drama, taking on the aspects of a capricious dream.

In the house on this corner lives a retired Brookport policeman and his wife. They are to become the principal observers, because of their close proximity to the scene.

The noise outside brought them to the side window.

"A policeman was pointing his revolver at a man sitting on a motorcycle." The wife said.

From Bob: "At first, I didn't want him to run off. Then, I was afraid he might try to run me down."

To counter these threats, Bob drew his revolver and pointed it at the subject. No doubt some words were exchanged. "I re-holstered the gun, grabbed the subject by his long hair and yanked him off the motorcycle, which fell against my leg."

Observing this from the side win-

dow of the house, the ex-policeman and his wife (mostly the wife) describe the fracas as it develops.

"When the motorcycle fell to the pavement, the officer and the man got into a terrible fight. Then the officer was kneeling above the man who was face down on the street."

From Bob: "When I yanked him from the bike he started to throw punches. I grabbed his arm and threw him down, knelt over his back and handcuffed his left wrist."

"When I leaned forward to grasp his right wrist, the gun slid out of the holster and fell to the pavement alongside the subject's right hand.

He grabbed it by the handle with his finger on the trigger. I grabbed the barrel."

The lady watching from the window: "All of a sudden the man and the officer had hold of the officer's gun. It was a terrible fight. They were roll-

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ing on the street and the grass between the sidewalk and the curb.

The gun fired, then fired again, and a piece of grass sod went flying up.

The man was hitting the officer with the handcuffs and there was blood all over his face. I began to believe that the officer was going to be killed and decided I should do something to try to prevent it from happening.

I got my revolver from the cabinet in the hall and went to the side door."

Prior to this the ex-policeman had come out the side door, and taken cover behind a nearby oak tree when the shots were fired.

From Bob: "The fight over possession of the gun was brutal. He was using the loose end of the handcuffs to tear up my face. My glasses were knocked off and from the cuts on my face blood got into my eyes. Also, it got onto the gun, making it too slippery to hold.

The pain in my face, along with that in my leg was severe.

I was beat - whipped, and gave up. I let go of the gun."

When asked why he had not used the leverage of both hands to simply wrest the gun out of the subject's grip by turning it back against the finger, probably breaking it, he replied he didn't know about this, nor had he been taught it at the Academy or in any of the in-service training seminars.

From the ex-policeman peeking from behind the tree: "The officer was in bad trouble, face down on the pavement with the man sitting on his back.

Then the man put the gun to the back of the officer's head and pulled the trigger! It didn't go off, so he pulled the trigger again. It didn't go off that time, either."

At this point in the narration the author had to interrupt: "When the man was astride the officer, which way was he facing?"

They both answered that his back was towards the door.

To the lady: "Did you see the man

put the gun against the officer's head and try to kill him?"

Answer: "All I could see was his back."

Question: "If you had seen what the man was doing, would you have tried to stop it with your gun?"

Answer: "I don't know. Right here now, I would say yes, but at that time I was probably much too nervous to try it."

Obviously, both the husband and wife were very stressful over what they had seen happen. The shift captain told me that they both had the shakes when he helped get them back in the house afterwards.

She at least stood her ground and watched the man rise and walk over to the motorcycle with the gun in his hand.

As the final scene of this incident unfolds, Bob becomes aware that his opponent had departed. Also, he had no knowledge of the gun being placed against his head; probably could not have heard the hammer fall, as the clicks would have been over-ridden by the siren of his patrol car, close by.

From Bob: "I was dazed. The sound of the patrol car's siren served to remind me that I was still alive and it came to me that I had better try to get out of range of that gun. I got up and headed for the back end of the house."

From the lady: "I was surprised to see the officer get to his feet. Blood was all over his face. He staggered towards the house. I saw the man by the motorcycle start to aim the gun at the officer. I stepped out of the doorway and offer the officer my gun saying, 'Here, take this. That man is going to shoot you'"

From Bob: "I accepted the revolver, turned towards the subject on the motorcycle but could barely make him out because of the blood in my eyes.

He was aiming my gun at me, so I aimed her gun at him. I did not fire because I noticed a woman at a house across the street standing on her front

porch, directly behind the subject. Also at this moment, I heard sirens of arriving police cars."

One of the police cars was the shift captain from Paducah. He saw the subject throw the gun at Bob. It landed in the shrub alongside the house and when retrieved, was found to be cocked.

The lady, when asked during our interview, was not aware of being in the line of fire from the subject when handing Bob her gun. It is obvious this lady had shown good judgement during this episode. Her action in handing the officer her gun was considered a heroic deed by the local press.

The Kentucky FOP Auxiliary gave her a silver tray in appreciation of her conduct.

Law enforcement appreciates a show of concern by civilians, when they risk their skin to assist a cop in need of help.

The County Sheriff had the officer's gun and loads in an evidence bag, which I was given permission to examine, without opening. There were two empty cases, two unfired rounds and two live rounds with dents in the primers.

Nothing was ever done to prove whether or not the ammunition had been contaminated, thus preventing ignition.

No court trial occurred. The whole incident seems to have been dismissed.

All there is left of this episode is some bitter but valuable lessons, related here for the reader's benefit. Points to ponder:

One: A prudent police officer would have let the motorcycle go on back to Illinois without pursuit, considering that very little, if anything, would be gained by chasing it.

Two: A properly trained police officer will not draw his gun and try to threaten a subject, knowing that he has no valid justification to shoot, at the moment.

People, especially bad guys, are not scared of guns these days. TV films

seem to have taken care of that.

Three: How many times have we heard of the disastrous consequences which accompany the failure to re-snap the weapon in the holster? Bob's experience is an excellent example of lack of training and thinking which brought misery and near death as a result.

Re-snapping should be an automatic function, which will do you in good stead, under conditions of severe stress.

PLEASE - listen to your Firearm Instructor!

Four: With both hands free, Bob could have easily re-captured his gun from the subject. No one had told him how. Think how this simple maneuver could have prevented subsequent problems.

Five: Giving up possession of your gun will always guarantee a sure trip to the grave yard. Reflect on how one foolish move can bring on an even more dire threat. We have witnessed a series of appalling goofs, building one upon another to a bewildering degree. It has been hard to believe this incident ever happened. But we are not through yet.

The BIG question coming up!

Six: Why did the gun not fire on number three and four? This might have been answered if tests had been run on the four unfired rounds. Since this was not done, conjecture on the cause has been offered from a number of sources, without a definite answer.

It even took on a religious tone when speculation was advanced that something had intervened on Bob's behalf.

During our interview I questioned Bob on whether or not it might have been that the ammunition was contaminated by chemicals used on the gun during cleaning, etc. Apparently the department armorer had scolded him about the excessive amount of oil on the gun during a routine departmental examination. Bob admitted that he had disregarded this admoni-

tion and had continued trying to ease the trigger pull on the Model 64 service revolver.

Bob is no longer with the Paducah Police Department.

This episode was not the reason for leaving. However, after reading and evaluating his experiences here, most persons will conclude that, among other things, the pattern for his eventual undoing had already been established.

This magazine will be glad to hear from anyone who cares to suggest a solution to the mis-fires that might not have been considered.

Dave's experience with police firearms spans over some 30 years. In the early 1960s Dave initiated firearms training for the Paducah, Kentucky Police Department which eventually led the department shooting team to the Police Nationals in 1969. Dave has worked as a law enforcement officer and presently runs the FIREARMS TRAINING CENTER, West Paducah, Kentucky. A team trained by Dave at the Barkley Regional Airport has been rated by the FAA as one of the best in the nation.

The Universal Cover Mode or How to Not Shoot People

By

Emanuel Kapelsohn

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Unit 15 killed its lights as it turned into the alley behind 427 West Weiss Street. The dispatcher had advised that a neighbor saw the suspect break the window in the back door, reach in and unlock the door, and enter. The suspect was still inside, with a blue Chevy van backed up to the

house. The officer glided to a stop two houses short of the location and keyed his mike.

"Unit 15 to dispatch." "Go 15".

"I'm in the alley behind 427 West Weiss. I see the blue van. How long for backup?"

"Unit 11 in 15 minutes."

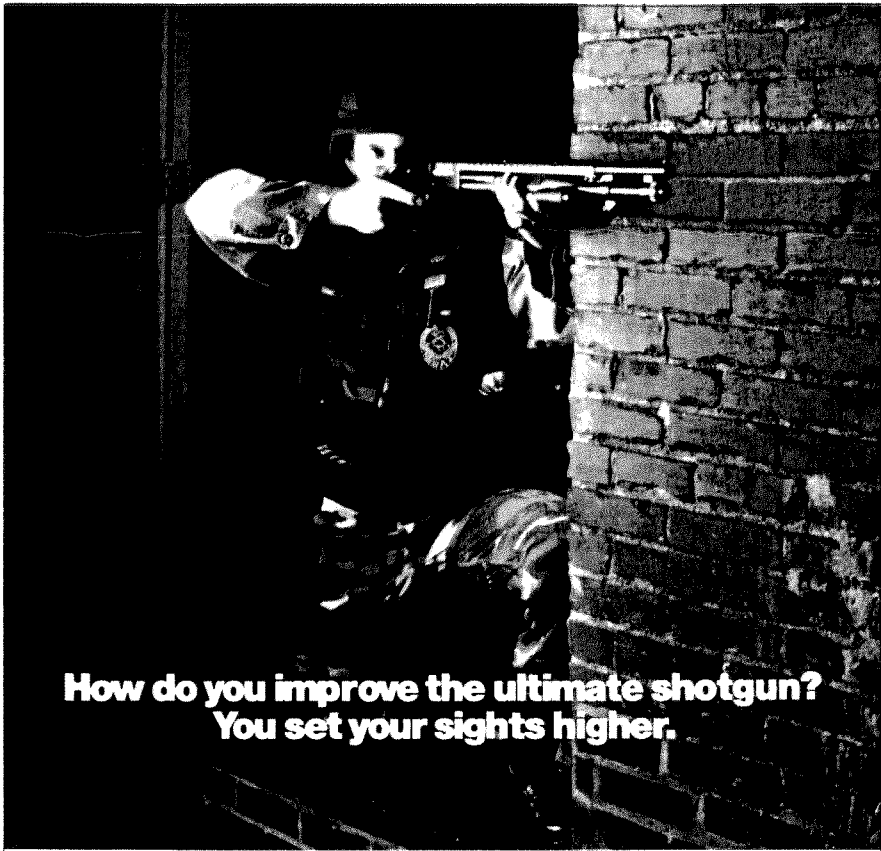
"Tell 11 I'll be out of my unit behind the location."

"Ten four, 15."

Taking his portable and his flashlight, the young officer eased out of his unit, closing the door softly. As he moved through the shadows at the edge of the alley, he caught a glimpse of the neighbor lady - probably the one who had called in - peering out her back window. When he reached the hedges bordering the driveway, he could see that the rear doors of the van were open and the back door of the house was ajar. It was too dark to read the license plate of the van. He eased his gun out of the holster, clasped it together with the flashlight he held in his left hand, and waited. He could feel his own heart beating, and hear his breath passing through his nostrils.

Without warning the suspect appeared in the darkened back doorway, carrying what appeared to be a television. He disappeared for a moment behind the van, followed by the sound of the van's rear doors shutting. As the suspect came back into view, moving toward the driver's side of the van, the officer raised his flashlight and gun together to eye level, turned on all 30,000 candlepower directly into the suspect's face, and commanded, "POLICE - DON'T MOVE!" The suspect stopped in his tracks, squinting and turning his face slightly to avoid the blinding light.

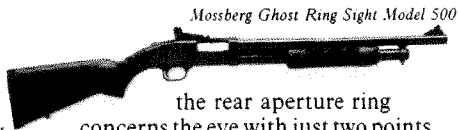
"PUT YOUR HANDS UP!" the officer ordered. The suspect complied. "NOW SLOWLY, TURN AROUND - NOW GET DOWN ON YOUR KNEES - DO IT NOW! - NOW SLOWLY LOWER YOUR ARMS AND CLASP YOUR FINGERS BEHIND YOUR NECK - NOW DON'T MOVE!"



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Safety and safe firearms handling is everyone's responsibility.

With the suspect on the ground some 9-10 yards ahead of him, the officer edged forward toward the front right corner of the van, seeking the better cover and better view of the suspect it would afford. He could feel the perspiration beading on his forehead and upper lip as he kept his light trained on the middle of the suspect's back. The light reflected

brightly from the suspect's white T-shirt, and he recalled later the silhouette of his sights against the suspect's back. His finger sought the reassurance of the trigger as he watched for any movement by the suspect, trying at the same time, to check the inside of the van and watch the back door of the house.

He was never sure just what hap-

pened next. The neighbor lady said it must have been the sound of her screen door slamming shut that did it. All he could recall was a deafening explosion and a blinding flash. He doused his flashlight and cringed in the shadow of the van's grillwork, his first thought that an unseen suspect had fired at him. As the ringing died in his ears, he heard the suspect groan. The scene when he turned his light on again burned itself into his brain: a teen-age boy, face down in the grass, writhing and groaning through gritted teeth, with a dark wet splotch spreading across the back of his white T-shirt.

The voice of the neighbor lady seemed very far away "Oh my God! Oh my God! George, call an ambulance!" - and he began to shudder uncontrollably as it dawned on him that it was his own gun he had heard discharge.

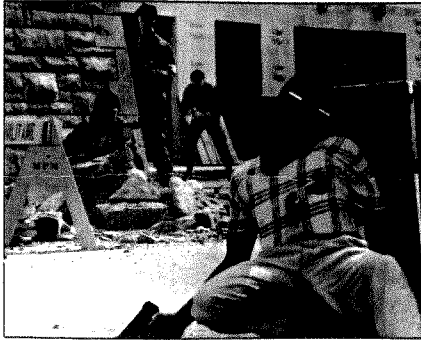
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Scenes like the above occur every week, without fail, in police departments across the country - AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAPPEN UNTIL MORE DEPARTMENTS BEGIN DEVOTING A SMALL FRACTION OF THE TIME THEY NOW SPEND TEACHING OFFICERS HOW TO SHOOT PEOPLE TO TRAINING OFFICERS HOW NOT TO SHOOT PEOPLE. After all, for every instance where an officer has to draw his gun and shoot someone, there are hundreds, if not thousands, of stressful instances in which an officer must draw his gun and **not** shoot someone. Taken in this light, **NOT** shooting suspects seems like a reasonably job-related skill, worthy of some training time, doesn't it?

I have now worked as an expert witness in four cases in which the "neighbor lady" has testified, in effect, "the man put his hands up like the officer told him to, and then the officer killed him anyway." There is no way to "win" such a case, for even if the officer is exonerated of all criminal charges, an unintentionally killed

(Continued on Page 28)

The Most Realistic Close Quarters Combat Training System in the World, Period.



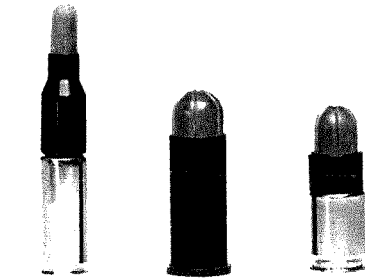
FX™ cartridges fire from the user's own weapon with a simple, inexpensive safety conversion kit that prevents accidental discharge of live ammunition (kit is a user-installed barrel for pistols, a bolt for SMGs and rifles, none required for revolvers). Kits and cartridges available for most popular weapons.



The FX™ Special Effects system was developed in close collaboration with military special forces units and police emergency response teams. It is in use by professionals worldwide for *serious* training. This collaborative approach is used in the development of all our products to achieve real training solutions.

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CQB training applications include:

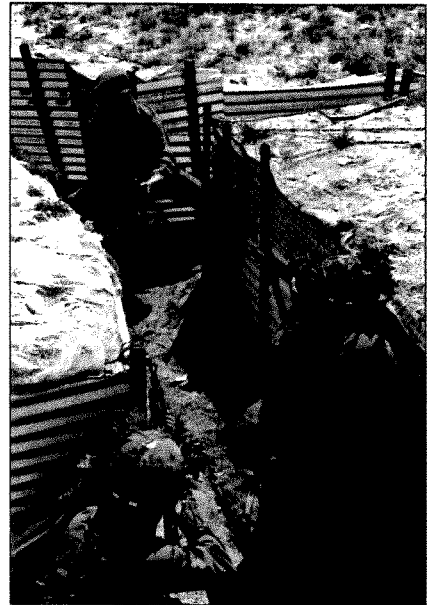
- Counter-terrorism
- Fighting in wooded areas
- Trench clearing
- Facilities and vital points defense
- Urban fighting
- Executive close protection
- Individual and fire team drills

Real Training Value

- Builds realistic individual and team tactics under fire.
- The convenience of training anywhere, anytime – no special facilities required.
- Effective – developed *by trainers for trainers*.
- Live fire without the danger.
- Inexpensive – true value for money.



FX™ Special Effects Marking Cartridges let you train against the most realistic target there is — a living armed adversary who is shooting at *you*. Bright, visible hits show unarguable outcomes and sting enough to create a real incentive for sound tactics. Safe for man on man training at CQB distances.



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1991 ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

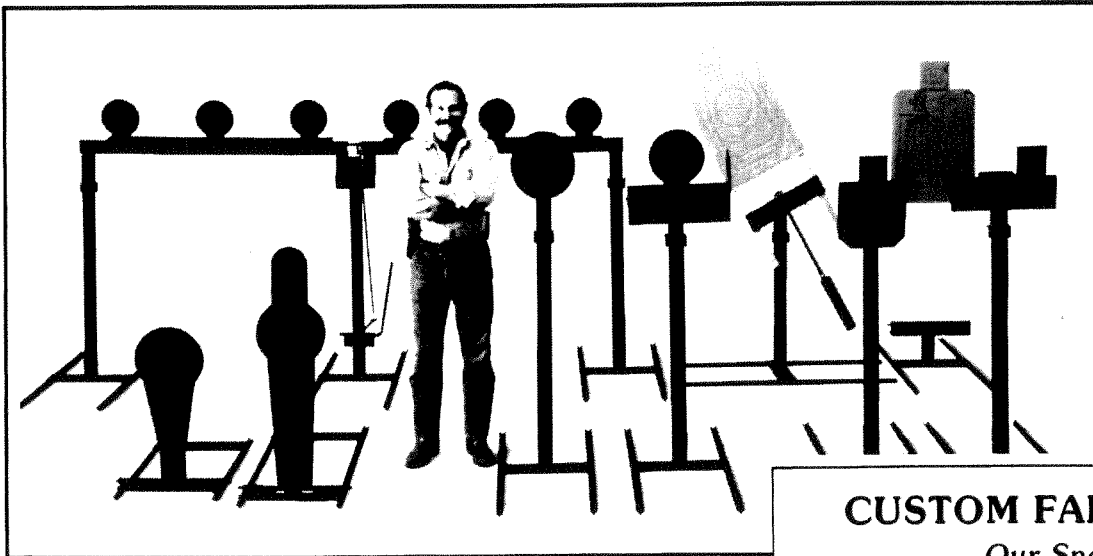


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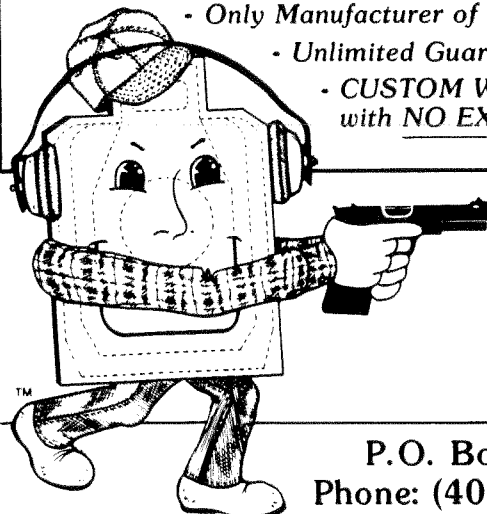
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- Entirely M.I.G. welded
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- Designed for maximum safe angle bullet deflection for shooter protection
- All materials made in U.S.A.
- Steel used is T-1

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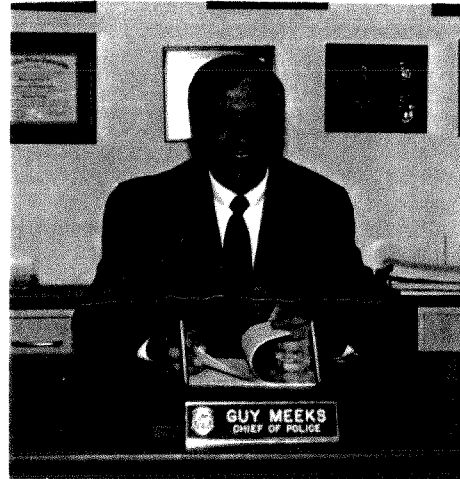


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CITY OF
MESA




A SPECIAL INVITATION TO ALL I.A.L.E.F.I. MEMBERS;

I would personally like to invite all 1400 I.A.L.E.F.I. members to attend the 1991 Conference in Mesa, Arizona, September 23-27, 1991.

I understand that a well rounded, informative program has been planned in all aspects of law enforcement firearms instruction.

In addition to the conference I hope that each of you would have the opportunity to bring your spouse, family, or significant other to enjoy our beautiful sunshine and western hospitality.

From the Valley of the Sun.....See you in September.....


W. GUY MEEKS
Chief of Police
Mesa, Arizona

Police Department

130 North Robson Street • Mesa, Arizona 85201-6697 • (602) 644-2211

I A L E F I



CITY OF
MESA

To: All Members of IALEFI
From: Rangemaster Gene Scott & Officers of the Mesa Police Dept.

Subject: YOUR PRESENCE IS REQUESTED

The Mesa Police Department, its officers and myself wish to invite you, to attend the 10th IALEFI Training Conference, to be held in our city the week of 23 Sept. 1991.

The Red Carpet of Western Hospitality has been planned and I can assure you, you will not have wasted your time, neither for training or for a vacation.

We have some of the best in the business Instructors, teaching a variety of Firearms subjects, ample range and classroom facilities to round out your choice of events insuring time well spent.

As for your spouses, we have taken great pains to insure that while you are hard at work they will be having the time of their lives. Sight seeing trips, shopping trips to Ol' Mexico, one armed bandit exercise in Nevada is considered, Paddle Wheel Boat Ride lunch and show, etc., etc., etc. and we'll wind it up with a special night you won't forget for many moons.

The ranges are only 3 miles from the hotel. The hotel is only blocks from eateries and shops. Transportation is provided from the airport to your quarters. Buses will be on hand to take you out to the range. Bring your swim suit—your boots. "Ha Ha" and maybe a dangled ol' tie for dressing up. We Gar-en-tee out west is the place to be. Come Sept. 23.

This will be one of the BEST, Ever. Come and join us in Mesa, Arizona where the summer spends the winter.

Police Department

130 North Robson Street • Mesa, Arizona 85201-6697 • (602) 644-2211

1991 Annual Training Conference Courses & Descriptions

EVENING PROGRAM

Title: *Low Light Shooting Technique (A Program Non-Elective)*

2 Hours

Description: This class will deal with the various aspects of lighting and training standards for low light shooting. Booklets will be handed out to the students.

Presenter: Frank McBee

Bio: As a member of the Palm Bay Police Dept., Officer McBee serves as the depts Senior Firearms Instructor, SWAT and Counter L.E. Academy and serves as the Region II coordinator for IALEFI where he has coordinated two Regional conferences in Florida.

Frank will be assisted by Bill Barousse.

EVENING PROGRAM

Title: *Low Light Firing Techniques*

2 Hour Range

Description: The instructor will examine facts surrounding the use of Oleoresin Capsicum by police officers as an intermediate weapon. Controversy has arisen regarding the alleged lethality of the compound and the instructor will examine first hand one of the deaths in question.

Student Requirements: Lowlight Firearms Techniques—6 steel silhouette targets, portable barricades (2), portable barricades (2), portable light sources to include red/blue vehicle lights if possible. Participants will need: duty weapons with two magazines or speed loaders, and leather, high intensity flashlight, eye and hearing protection.

Instructor: Mike Williams

Bio: Sgt. Mike Williams, IALEFI Board of directors, Member of Chattanooga Police Academy Training Staff responsible for Officer survival, Firearms, and Defensive Tactics Training, Assistant SWAT Commander, 18 year law enforcement veteran.

EVENING PROGRAM

Title: *Involuntary Muscular Contraction and Accidental Discharge*

2 Hour Conference Center

Description: This presentation will discuss the physiological phenomena of involuntary muscular contraction and interlimb interaction, and the role of these factors in causing accidental discharges of firearms in tactical situations. The factors causing involuntary muscular contraction will be discussed, as well as possible training methods geared to avoiding involuntarily caused accidental discharges

in tactical situations. Several actual cases of police accidental discharges will be used to illustrate the presentation.

Instructors: Dr. Roger M. Enoka and Emanuel Kapesohn

Bio: Roger M. Enoka, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor in the Department of Exercise and Sport Sciences at the University of Arizona at Tucson. He is President of the American Society of Biomechanics, is the author of numerous scholarly articles and book chapters in the fields of Biomechanics, Kinesiology, and Motor Control, and is internationally recognized as a leading authority in this field.

Bio: Emanuel Kapelsohn is President of the Peregrine Corporation, a Law Enforcement Training and Consulting Firm. He is a member of the IALEFI Board of Directors, and has been a frequent presenter at IALEFI National and Regional Training Conferences. He was formerly a Practicing Trial Attorney, and currently works as an expert witness in both civil and criminal matters involving firearms and police use of force.

Title: *Psychology of the Winning Mind: Managing Critical Incidents*

(To be presented to the Entire Body)

4 Hour Conference Center

Description: The four-hour presentation will focus on the Psychological Aspects of Winning a violent confrontation and the Instructor/student through the emotional stages of critical incident aftermath. Areas covered will address the Trauma Process, Post-shooting Trauma Myths, Controlling Fear, Perceptual Distortions, and Developing a Winning Attitude. Through the presentation of live, actual events and officers who've survived deadly force confrontation, the Instructors will come to understand what the factual realities are, and what variety of psychological reactions officers may experience during a violent event.

Instructor: David M. Grossi

Bio: Dave Grossi is the Senior Instructor for Calibre Press, Inc. STREET SURVIVAL seminar. He is the former Firearms Commander for the Irondequoit (NY) Police Department. He has served as a Patrolman, Undercover Narcotics Investigator, Detective, Sergeant and retired as Lieutenant in 1990 after 20+ years of service. He has authored dozens of articles on firearms training. He is a member of the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, the International Association of

Police Trainers, sits on the National Advisory Board of the Police Marksman Association and is Vice-President for Firearms Training for the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Title: *Wound Ballistics—Effects of Bullet on Bodies*

4 Hour Conference Center

Description: Dr. Fackler's presentation will include the following topics:

- Wound Ballistics: Mechanisms of injury with examples measurement of injury, historical aspects.
- The Wound Profile: Specific wound profiles, explanations of wounding mechanisms and relative penetration depths.
- The Anatomy and Physiology of the human body with descriptions of effects caused by bullet wounds on various parts.
- Misconceptions: The Kinetic energy fallacy which examines specific bullet types and the test commonly used.
- Finally some insight into the collection and evaluation of shooting incident data. Specific court cases will be used as examples.

Instructor: Dr. Fackler

Bio: Combat surgeon in Vietnam (1968) treating the wounded immediately after wounding; Japan (1969-71) treated the wounded after initial surgery—here he saw complications of war surgery which the war zone surgeon had no chance to see. Director of the Wound Ballistics Laboratory at the Letterman Army Institute of Research for 10 years, studying the effects of penetrating projectiles on the human body. (Retired as COL Med Corps on 1 June 1991, after 31 years active duty service.) Author of over 100 articles and book chapters dealing with projectile wounding effects on the human body, including the chapter "missile caused wounds" in the newly revised *NATO Handbook—Emergency War Surgery* (Govt. Printing Office 1988). Member of United States Delegation to the United Nations Conference on Restrictions and Limitations of Conventional Weapons, Geneva, Switzerland, 10-28 September 1979. Consultant on effects of penetrating projectiles to various Forensic Science Criminalistic Laboratories, Military Armed Forces, the FBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies worldwide. Former Rifle Marksmanship Instructor, competition rifle shooter, firearms technology experimenter. President of the *International Wound Ballistics Association*,

and editor of the *Wound Ballistics Review: the Journal of the IWBA*.

Title: *Police Use of Force and its Justification*

(To be presented in Lecture to the Entire Body) 2 Hour Conference Center

Description:

Progression of Force

- a practical viewpoint of the levels of force available to Police Officers and guidelines as to their use.
- emphasis on the training of Police Officers not to use the appropriate level of force, but also to articulate a reasonable basis as to why it was used.
- Considerations of civil and vicarious liability

Levels of Intrusion

- understanding the issue of Police use of force in the context of the Fourth Amendment.
- analysis of U.S. Supreme Court Case, Tennessee vs. Garner (1985).

Procedural Considerations

- recent research on the Police use of force.
- establishment of Departmental policy guidelines
- implications for Police Trainers.

Instructor: James F. Garside

Bio: Commanding Officer of the Police Academy, Inspector Garside is a nineteen year Police Dept. Veteran. Education background includes a B.S. from Manhattan College & FBI National Academy. Jim is a member of the Dept's. Hostage Negotiating Team, and serves on the New York Bureau for the Municipal Police In-Service Training Committee. In addition to presenting at two previous IALEFI Annual Training Conferences, Jim has lectured extensively on liability and Police use of Force Subjects.

Title: *Henry's Pub Hostage Incident, Berkeley, CA*

2 Hour Conference Center

Description: This presentation will cover a detailed debriefing of the Hostage taking incident and tactical resolution so that attendees are provided with insights into lessons learned by the agency. Emphasis is placed on the Tactical Planning and execution of the rescue. Lecture, Discussion and videotape segments.

Instructor: Stuart Nakamura

Bio: Stu is an IALEFI member and frequent participant at our Training Conferences. As a career L.E. officer, he has served 18 years with the Berkeley P.D.; 15 years as a Firearms Instructor. Additional duties include lead F.A. and Tactical Instructor of Tactical unit. Stu was a member

of the Rescue Entry Team at Henry's incident.

Title: *Utilization of Metal Targets*

2 Hour Conference Center

Description: This presentation will focus on bullet impact on steel targets, testing criteria, and performance of testing and scatter ranges. Discussion will include target distance, shooter protection, types of steel targets, angles of deflection, Set Back restraint and placement. This should be a valuable presentation for anyone utilizing steel in their training programs.

Instructor: William M. Barousse

Bio: Bill is the Range Master of the Kennedy Space Center in Florida and former South Florida L.E. Officer. His current duties include Firearms and SWAT Training. He has trained with the Secret Service, FBI, DOE and Military Units. In 1991, Bill was classified as an Expert Witness in Steel Reactive Targets. Bill will be assisted by Frank McBee.

Title: *Inspecting and Diagnosing Handgun Problem on the Firing Line.*

4 Hour Conference Center

Description: A practical approach to inspecting handguns for defects and diagnosing problems with emphasis on policy and safety. Included in the outline is Nomenclature, covers problems encountered with revolvers, semi-automatic pistols, and affective communication and terminology.

Instructor: Stephen Allanese, NYPD

Bio: Steve is a 16 year Veteran of the NYPD, a Firearms Instructor and trained Armorer. He is a member of IALEFI and the NRA and the New York State Police Combat Association.

Title: *Use of Force Reporting*

2 Hour Conference Center

Description: Discussion on the use of force continuum, examination of standard reporting forms, a review of actual agency reports with handout material and video tape support. Depicting use of force situations. Specific reference will be made on data collected at Savannah, GA, PD.

Instructor: Vance McLaughlin, Ph.D., Director of Training, Savannah Police Dept.

Bio: Doctor Vance McLaughlin is currently the Director of Training, Savannah Police Department, Savannah Georgia. Vance received his Doctor of Philosophy in 1984 at the Pennsylvania State Univer-

sity in Criminal Justice, Community Systems Planning and Development. He also has a B.S. in Finance. Doctor McLaughlin has published numerous books, journals and papers as well as receiving various awards for outstanding achievement in law enforcement standards.

Title: *Terrorist Weapons and Operation*

4 Hour Conference Center

Description: This presentation was designed to familiarize Law Enforcement and Military personnel with weapons use by terrorist groups worldwide, and their intelligence value. The syllabus includes an introduction to terrorism: small arms and heavy weapons, and explosion devices, and effective counter measures. Method of instruction is lecture, slides and video. Handouts will be passed out.

Instructor: William Dreeland, U.S. Customs Service Air Operations Branch

Bio: Bill has been in various L.E. positions for the past 15 years, and including police officer, academy instructor, U.S. Border Patrol agent and federal investigator. He has a wide range of experience in the subject of International terrorism and has traveled and operated in high-threat terrorist environments.

Title: *Assessing Current Training and Projecting Needs*

4 Hour Conference Center

Description: To provide information specific to assessing the existing training program that influences in-service training. An analysis will be made of the criteria established for setting the standard in each structured training phase from entry level through specialized and advanced. Finally, trends in training will be discussed that greatly influence the type of training that will be provided in the future. This allows for a realistic projection of training needs substantiated by known operational requirements. Objective to provide a structured evaluative process suitable for objective analysis of existing training to satisfy officer/agency needs.

Instructor: William E. Burroughs

Bio: Bill graduated from Radford College, Virginia, with a B.S. in Criminal Justice. Background includes over ten years of service with police departments in Roanoke, Virginia and Riviera Beach, Florida. He has been a Staff Instructor at the Smith & Wesson Academy for 7 years. Responsibilities include instruction in all major programs presented by the Academy. Bill is a certified Firearms Instructor for the State of Florida as well as a Handgun Retention Examiner with the JSTA, and a member of IALEFI.

Title: Firearms Safety

2 Hour Conference Center

Description: This presentation will address the various areas of firearms safety (administrative, range, tactical, and home storage) with regard to current areas of concern, including transitional training, tactical training exercises, and examples of recent police firearms accidents. Various developments in firearms design and in range safety equipment will be mentioned. Appropriate modes of covering suspects at gunpoint, training drills, the phenomenon of involuntary contraction, and documentation of training will be discussed. Several court cases will be used to illustrate the safety principles covered.

Instructor: Emanuel Kapelsohn

Bio: Emanuel Kapelsohn is President of the Peregrine Corporation, a Law Enforcement Training and Consulting firm located in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the IALEFI Board of Directors and has been a presenter at each of the past six IALEFI ATC's. He has also been a practicing trial attorney, and currently works as an expert witness in both civil and criminal cases involving police firearms accidents.

Title: Working with the Problem Shooter

2 Hour Conference Center

Description: This class is an examination of the problem shooter. It includes an analysis of the root causes for shooter inefficiency and their solutions. Included in the presentation will be techniques for isolating and identifying the specific problems of the shooter.

Instructor: Arnie Stallman

Bio: A 19 year Veteran of the Phoenix Police Dept. He is the primary Instructor and coordinator for Arizona Semi-automatic Firearms Instructor Program and he has instructed advanced Firearms and Tactics courses for Arizona's statewide training agency for 9 years.

Instructor: Sgt. Richard A. Chargois

Bio: Sgt. Chargois is the Firearms unit supervisor for the Louisiana State Police. He is a member of the LSLP Tactical Team and a Certified Firearms Instructor by LA POST the NRA and the FBI, and is a master class PPC shooter.

Title: The Development and Documentation of Realistic Courses of Fire

4 Hour Conference Center

Description: This class will teach the student to devise methods and set objectives in developing courses of fire that are job related. The student will then learn how to use both notebook and videotape to document the training for future use.

Student Requirement: The student will need to bring with him note taking material.

Instructor: Larry Nichols

Bio: Larry Nichols is the Head Rangemaster for the Burbank, California Police Department. He is also the President of the California Rangemasters Association. He has been a police officer for 12 years and has been involved in firearms training for all of those years. He is certified as an instructor and armorer by Smith & Wesson, H&K, Glock, NRA and others.

Title: Carbine Techniques

4 Hour Range

Description: Carbine Selection, Calibre, Ballistics and department program development will be discussed. Range work will consist of safety, marksmanship, manipulation and position shooting to familiarize the L.E. user. 1 hour class, 3 hour range.

Student Requirement: Semi-automatic Carbine, two magazines, sling-150 round, elbow/kneepads, handouts and outline furnished to students.

Instructor: Giles Stock

Bio: Giles has served 20 years with the Phoenix Police Dept. He is a Firearms Instructor with 15 years experience and currently responsible for Firearms program development for all weapons used by the Tactical Units. In addition Giles is a Staff Instructor for the American Pistol Institute where he taught Target Pistol, Rifle and Shotgun techniques for the past 10 years.

Assistants: Chris Pollack, Phoenix PD
Rick Furr, Scottsdale PD

Title: Teaching the Police Counter Sniper

4 Hour Range

Description: The four hour block will provide the instructor with a basic working knowledge of instructing the Counter Sniper in the following categories: The Police Counter Sniper rule, Scoped Rifle preferred go option, bullet performance and penetration, the effects of weather, records keeping and courses of fire.

Student Requirements: 60 rounds of ammunition, suitable rifle and support equipment.

Instructor: Don Smith, Palm Bay PD, Fla.

Bio: Don is President of the newly formed Lesat Corp (Law Enforcement Small Arms Tactics) and a Sergeant and is a 15 year Police Service Veteran. Don's extensive training experience includes certified programs in all types of small armor including TEH, NRA & FBI. He's an annual participant at IALEFI conferences and the SWAT round up.

Title: The Law Enforcement Use of the Semi-Automatic Shotgun

4 Hour Range

Description: This block of training will cover the safe and effective police use of the semi-automatic shotgun. Initial familiarization and instruction will be followed by live fire training. Techniques covered include the safe loading, unloading, handling, manipulating, stoppage clearing, firing and reloading. Many tactical considerations will be addressed to help produce smooth manipulation and use. Safety is heavily stressed throughout the course.

Student Requirements: Each participant is expected to bring: (1) 75 2³/₄" shells (at least 10 slugs and 20 buckshot (00 or #4) and the rest high brass medium power shells) and (2) eye and ear protection. Twenty Beretta 1200FP3 Semi Automatic Shotguns will be provided for use in the course. If you wish to bring your own semi-automatic shotgun please do so. An instructional booklet will be provided for each participant.

Instructor: Brian Felter

Bio: Prince Georges Co., Md., Police Officer for over 13 years, the last 10 years in the Special Operations Division as a K-9 officer. Director of Training for Sigarms for 3 years. Currently a Law Enforcement Sales Manager for Beretta USA Corp. Author of *Police Defensive Handgun Use And Encounter Tactics* and *Police Shotguns and Carbines*, both books published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Involved in firearms testing, training, and writing for over 20 years.

Title: Competition Shooting Application to Law Enforcement

4 Hour Range

Description: The presentation will include a discussion of Sport Shooting History, progression shooting equipment evaluation & shooting techniques. Video and demonstrations will support the classroom activity. Range exercises will focus on shooting styles and a hands-on examination of service and "RACE" guns. The officer will have an opportunity to shoot both types (guns provided by the instructor).

Student Requirements: Duty gear to include belt, holster, firearm, magazines, speedloader. 100 rounds of ammunition.

Instructor: Tom Campbell

Bio: Director of Marketing promotions Safariland LTD. Tom is an accomplished competition shooter and member of team Smith & Wesson. He has spent twenty years in the Firearms industry and has been instrumental on product development at Smith & Wesson. His Firearms experience includes years of active handgun

shooting demonstrations at the L.E. community.

Title: *Range vs. The Real World*
4 Hour Range

Description: This presentation will cover the difference between general Marksmanship training on the range as compared to the realities of lethal confrontation on the street. Topics explored in classroom setting and on the range include what targets to use on a range; angles and movement; realistically simulating human motion and the pitfalls of one dimension targets. Detailed course outline provided.

Student Requirements: Handgun, belt holster, 80 rounds of ammunition.

Instructor: Louis Awerbuck

Bio: Director Yavapai Firearms Academy Ltd., former operations manager of Jeff Cooper's Gursite facility. He is an author of *Ammorally* column in *SWAT Magazine* and two books on Firearms Training. Lou presented at the 1987 Mesa Conference.

Title: *Equipment and Tactics of Concealed Carry*
4 Hour Range

Description: One hour classroom with slides and three hours of range activity. Officers should bring the clothing and equipment that they expect to utilize while working.

Instructor: Bruce Nelson

Bio: Former California Dept. of Justice Narcotics agent and Chief Firearms Instructor, Nelson is a holster maker and the inventor of the summer special inside-the-waistband holster.

Title: *Felony Stops*
4 Hour Range

Description: Classroom orientation on techniques, drills and practical exercises for introducing effective methods of making felony vehicle stops. Three types of vehicles will be used and students will be equipped with laser guns and vests.

Instructor: Gene Scott and Staff, Mesa, AZ, P.D.

Bio: Gene is a member of the IALEFI Board and site coordinator for the Annual Training Conference hosted by this agency.

Title: *Primary and Secondary Weapon Control*
4 Hour Range

Description: Subjects addressed will be threat awareness, pro-active & reactive mental conditioning avoiding the attack, securing the weapon and weapon control during an attack. Both long gun and hand-

gun will be covered. Sweep & disengage, reverse J and step and drag techniques will be covered. This course will cover theory, psychomotor skills, techniques and simulations.

Student Requirements: The student will need handgun, duty holster and long gun.

Instructor: Gary Klugiewicz

Bio: Gary Klugiewicz is employed by the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department as a Lieutenant and Defensive Tactics Coordinator. Gary is recognized as one of the nation's leading control systems analysts specializing in the use of force. Gary has spent over ten years as a line officer, supervisor, and finally a control systems designer. He serves as a defensive tactics consultant for numerous police and correctional agencies throughout the United States.

Title: *Tactical Submachine Gun*
4 Hour Range

Description: This course will address realistic use of the subgun while in a tactical situation covering verbalization during a reload and stoppage, use of back-up weapon, multiple targets and controlled burst while moving. The course will conclude with live fire room entry combining all of the techniques covered.

1st Hour: Safety, loading, unloading, reloading, stoppages.

2nd Hour: Paired reload & stoppage drills; Communication during reload & stoppages.

3rd Hour: Controlled automatic fire; firing on the move.

4th Hour: Multiple targets, live fire entry.

Student Requirements: The student will need 300 rds of 9mm ammo (no reloads), handgun, duty holster, 50 rds of ammo, body armor, eye and ear protection.

Instructor: Phil Singleton

Bio: Phil Singleton has been the director of training for the past 4 years. Prior to his involvement with H&K, Phil served fourteen years in the British Army. During six years as a member of the 22nd Special Air Service (SAS) Regiment, in 1980, he participated in the SAS raid on the Iranian Embassy in London.

Instructor: John T. Meyer, Jr.

Bio: John Meyer has been an instructor at H&K for the past 3 years and is a former Lieutenant in the U.S. Department of Defense Police. As a Special Reaction Team leader, he has developed and directed a nationally recognized six-day SWAT seminar. Meyer has trained federal, military, state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the U.S. for special operations.

Title: *Transitional Handgun Training*
4 Hour Range

Description: This block of instruction will deal with the dynamics of transition problems associated with the change from revolvers to semi-automatic pistols. Also it will cover ways of getting "the most" out of this limited time to improve officer survivability thru mental set, effective marksmanship, and improved manipulation.

Student Requirements: Handgun, duty type rig, eye and ear protection. 100 rounds of service ammunition.

Instructor: Clint Smith

Bio: Clint Smith, the founder of I.T.C., Inc. is a Marine Corps veteran of two infantry tours in Vietnam. His experience includes seven years as a commissioned police officer during which he served as head of the Firearms Training Division as well as being a SWAT member and countersniper. He served as Operations Officer for the American Pistol Institute. He was also Director of Training for Heckler and Koch, Inc. He serves as an adjunct instructor for the U.S. DOE/CTA and has taught for the IACP and IALEFI. He is the originator of the Urban Rifle course as well as the C.O.P. Certified Operator Program for MP-5 submachineguns.

Title: *Advanced Revolver Technique*
4 Hour Range

Description: Although the semi-automatic pistol is currently being adopted by an ever-increasing number of law enforcement agencies, the revolver is still a very viable instrument of self-protection. Mr. Wickett's seminar on advanced revolver techniques will include fit of revolver stocks to the shooter, holster selection, ammunition carriers, tactical reloads, strong- and weak-hand speed loads, draw stroke to "ready" vs. to target, proximity drills, and failure drills.

Student Requirements: Equipment needed will be a duty revolver, duty-style holster with thumb break, a minimum of two speed loaders with pouches and 100 rounds of ammunition. Flashlight is optional.

Instructor: Tim Wickett

Bio: Tim Wickett is the Rangemaster at the Department of Energy's Central Training Academy. The DOE is responsible for the protection of the United States Nuclear assets. The training provided by the CTA to DOE Protective Force Personnel runs the gamut from basic firearms to advanced SWAT techniques.

Title: *Cover Utilization Course Program*
4 Hour Range

Description: This program is designed to develop in the user the understanding of the concepts of using/shooting from cover.

I A L E F I

Basic deployment principles will be taught in order to apply those concepts in a real world setting. Topics covered: Strategy/Tactics, the combat mindset, deployment principles, cover utilization principles. All participants will be video-taped and an analysis from a suspect's point of view will be the teaching method utilized.

Student Requirement: All participants will need comfortable clothing and their leather gear. The weapons utilized for this training block will be laser guns and vests.

Instructor: Andrew T. Casavant
Bio: Andrew is President of the Midwest Tactical Training Institute and an adjunct faculty member of the University of Illinois, Police Training Institute. He served with several police Agencies from 1974-1984 as a patrol officer, sergeant, and SWAT Team Leader. He is currently a part-time police officer and SWAT Team member/trainer for a multi-jurisdiction at tactical unit in Freeport, Illinois. He is a member of the Police Marksman National Advisory Board and a consultant to the National Tactical Officers Association. He is a major in the U.S. Army Reserves, specializing in special operations for military Law Enforcement.

Title: *Tactical Handgun* 4 Hour Range

Description: The course will begin with a lecture which will give each officer a better understanding of defensive shooting techniques with emphasis placed on safety and sighted fire. Topics to be covered will include various shooting positions, "Split Hammers," "Flash" sight pictures, and Hand to Hand weapon retention techniques. Each officer will also be given in-

struction on the most efficient way to complete a tactical reload and how to press check. These techniques will be put to test during a live fire phase on the range.

Student Requirements: Duty pistol/revolver, duty belt or leather gear including at least (2) speedy loaders or magazines. 200 rounds of ammunition. Ear and Eye protection mandatory.

Instructor: Officer Ernest Haleck
Bio: A 17-year veteran of the LAPD currently assigned to the Special Weapons and Tactics unit (SWAT). Officer Haleck is an element leader in charge of a 5 man element. He has been assigned to SWAT for 7 years and is a senior member of the training cadre. He is a certified firearms instructor through the NRA and FBI. He is a member to the adjunct faculty at the Central Training Academy for the U.S. Dept. of Energy. He also provides instruction for the National Tactical Officers Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Instructor: Officer Michael Odle
Bio: A 12-year veteran of the LAPD, currently assigned to the Special Weapons and Tactics unit (SWAT). Office Odle has been assigned to SWAT for 6.5 years and is a senior member of the training cadre. He is a certified firearms instructor through the NRA and FBI. He is also certified as an instructor for SWAT related subjects by the Department of Public Safety, Training and Recruiting Division for the State of New Mexico. He is also a member of the adjunct faculty at the CTA for the Department of Energy. He provides instruction for the National Tactical Officers Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Title: *Dynamic Entry* 4 Hour Range

Description: The course will begin with a lecture to give each officer a better understanding of what makes a successful dynamic entry. Emphasis will be placed on safety and sighted fire. Topics to be covered will include what tactics to deploy in the event of an officer involved shooting, entry techniques, weapon retention techniques, and proper selection of weapons used for entry. During the range portion of the course, officers will apply these techniques with live fire drills in addition to firing while moving toward and parallel to their targets.

Student Requirements: Department issued shoulder weapon (no 223 cal) with 75 rounds of ammunition. Duty pistol/revolver, duty belt or leather gear including at least 2 speedy loaders or magazines. Ear and Eye protection mandatory.

Instructor: Officer Michael Odle
Bio: A 12-year veteran of the LAPD, currently assigned to the Special Weapons and Tactics unit (SWAT). Office Odle has been assigned to SWAT for 6.5 years and is a senior member of the training cadre. He is a certified firearms instructor through the NRA and FBI. He is also certified as an instructor for SWAT related subjects by the Department of Public Safety, Training and Recruiting Division for the State of New Mexico. He is also a member of the adjunct faculty at the CTA for the Department of Energy. He provides instruction for the National Tactical Officers Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

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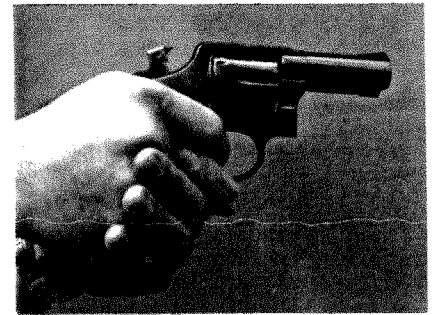
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suspect, a torn conscience, a civil suit, and a ruined career are the likely results. Sometimes the bullet finds a fellow officer or an innocent bystander, rather than the arguably more deserving suspect.

Most modern firearms instructors will shudder at the thought of an officer covering a suspect by putting his finger on the trigger of a cocked revolver. Police history has amply demonstrated the fact that too many officers under stress cannot reliably control the 3-5 pound/zero travel trigger of a cocked revolver. We are all aware that agencies such as Miami, Los Angeles, and New York had their revolvers mechanically altered so that they could not be manually cocked, but could only be fired by trigger cocking - or "double-action only", to use the vernacular, if technically incorrect, terminology. Thousands of other agencies have not taken the step of neutering their revolvers, but have, by written directive, prohibited their officers from manually cocking their revolvers. At the same time, many of these agencies have dropped single-action firing from their training programs.

Other departments have continued to allow officers to manually cock their revolvers and fire single-action at the 25-yard and 50-yard stages of their qualification courses, but have written policies with language such as, "Officers shall not manually cock their revolvers when pursuing, covering, searching, handcuffing, subduing, escorting, or transporting suspects." Or perhaps, "Officers shall not manually cock their revolvers except when firing is imminent." In my opinion, such written prohibitions may even be worse than useless, as they serve as a written admission that the hammer-cocking technique the department has trained officers to use is unreasonably dangerous. Expecting that such a written prohibition will actually be followed in high-stress tactical encounters is akin to training a driver to apply the



"Probably most progressive firearms instructors would agree that covering a suspect with finger on trigger of cocked revolver (left) is too likely to result in unintentional discharge in a stressful tactical situation, and should be avoided. If the revolver is not cocked (right), are the weight and length of the double-action trigger pull enough to provide adequate safety?"

brakes reflexively in order to stop his car, and then telling him that he is *prohibited* from applying the brakes to avoid collisions on the second Tuesday and third Wednesday of every month.

Even eliminating the spectre of the cocked revolver still falls far short of solving the problem of unintentional discharges in stressful tactical situations. Agencies that allow officers to cover suspects at gunpoint ("POLICE - DON'T MOVE!") with sweaty trigger fingers wrapped around the trigger are still courting disaster. "Come on!" you say, "No one could pull a 10-14 pound trigger through half an inch of travel unintentionally." Before you become too complacent about training officers to cover suspects (so-called "cover-mode") with finger on trigger, even double-action, consider the following points:

1. Under stress, some officers will cock their revolvers even if they have been directed not to do so. This may be a holdover from prior single-action training, or a television-conditioned response, an attempt to intimidate the suspect, or the result of the conviction that they can respond faster to a suspect's attack if their hammer is cocked. I am convinced that at times the officer will not even be consciously aware that he has cocked his revolver, just as many other psycho-motor

skills are performed at the subconscious level. Officers may even manually cock double-action semi-autos. Unless the guns are not manually cockable ("double-action only"), the possibility that they will be cocked exists.

2. The officer who carries a revolver on duty often carries a semi-auto (possibly a single-action semi-auto) off duty, or as a second gun, or when he works on the tactical team or drug task force or what have you. Sometimes an officer carries the same type of handgun on and off duty, but with a different trigger pull weight or characteristic, such as the agency's Glock 17 with 8 pound pull on duty, and a personally owned Glock 19 with 5 pound pull off duty. A cover mode that becomes reflexive with one handgun type is likely to be used across the board, subconsciously, with whatever handgun the officer uses.
3. The officer trained in a finger-on-trigger cover mode (or worse yet, in a finger-on-trigger "ready position") will likely use the same technique with a shotgun (is the safety on?), or a submachine gun, or a rifle.

4. The officer using a double-action/single-action auto who is not thoroughly trained to decock after firing may find himself covering a suspect with finger on trigger and hammer cocked if the suspect (or a second suspect) surrenders after the officer has fired one or more shots.
5. Adrenalin, fingers numbed with cold, or gloved hands could easily contribute to an officer not realizing how much force he is applying to the handgun's trigger.

This article will be continued in the August issue of The Firearms Instructor.

Training vs. Teaching

By
Pete Camarena

When you want new recruits to learn how to shoot or veteran officers to shoot better, you must train them. Or is it teach them? Or is it both? Just what is the difference between training and teaching? Is there a difference? In order to understand how a person learns, we must understand how the mind and body work together to accomplish a task.

Think back when you were first learning to play a new sport. Remember how you had to "teach" each part of your body what to do. The more you "trained", the more that your hands, fingers, arms and legs started to move like you wanted them to, almost by themselves. At that point you had developed "muscle memory" and you could start to concentrate on other things such as the strategy and tactics of the game.

What had occurred, is that

through teaching, the conscious mind (cerebrum) took the information and played it over and over again until it had been trained into the subconscious mind (cerebellum). This is the principle that adult learning is based on.

One of the reasons for making the subconscious mind handle the act of shooting the weapon is that the conscious mind can only do one thing at a time while the subconscious mind can do many. Another benefit is that the subconscious mind operates about 1/3 faster than the conscious mind.

If you think about it, I'm sure that you'll probably remember more than once when you've let your subconscious mind take over and perform a routine task while your conscious mind was thinking of something else.

For example, you've just gotten off duty after a long and busy shift in your patrol car. You finish writing your reports, change your clothes and go out and get into your personal car. You're thinking of all the things you still have to do today as you turn on the ignition and instinctively reach for the microphone to call back in service. Later at home, you sit down to write and your hand automatically goes for a pen in your uniform shirt pocket which you aren't wearing any more. Sound familiar?

A few years back I was an aspiring international pistol shooter. While training at the U.S. Olympic Training Center, I had the opportunity to talk to Olympic and world class shooters about their training techniques and methods. Although there are almost as many different ways to achieve the ends as there are different shooters, all were seeking the same goal, to have the subconscious mind control the actual shot. This is because the world's best shooters have found that this is the most effective way to shoot a gun. Whether you are in training to win a gold medal or survive a gun fight, it's all the same. It's a two step process.

The first step is to teach. You must make the officer understand completely and fully what is needed to fire a single accurate shot. This includes grip, stance, sight alignment, trigger pull and follow through. This is done consciously. He must study the physical process until he can accomplish a single, accurate shot.

The second step is to train. He must practice and practice until he has developed enough "muscle memory" to transfer the five elements from the conscious to the subconscious mind. This is done partially with live fire training but more extensively through the dry fire process. Dry firing allows a person to ingrain all of the positive processes without the distractions of the noise and recoil. Other benefits of dry fire practice are that it doesn't cost anything, and it can be done without the use of a range.

When an officer has reached this point, he can then focus his attention (conscious mind) on the strategy and tactics needed to survive a gunfight and allow his muscle memory (subconscious mind) to handle the simpler tasks of shooting the weapon.

It's this level of training that we need to work for to give our officers a better chance to survive in a violent confrontation. Remember, a shooting incident is much, much more than just marksmanship. We must prepare our officers for survival in both the streets and the courts.

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Regional Training #8

By
Pete Camarena

1991 marks the 10th Anniversary of the International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors. In those 10 years, there has been a considerable amount of growth, not only in the number of members but also in instructor development. There are several reasons for this, including the Annual Training Conference, the Quarterly publication and Regional Training Conferences.

As our Association continues to grow, more Regional Training Conferences are being planned throughout the United States. This will provide more of our members an opportunity to attend a 1 or 2 day class close to their home. It will allow members to gain new information and ideas on techniques and equipment or to reinforce basic concepts somehow forgotten along the way.

Another benefit that Regional Training Conferences provide is the opportunity to "Network". I have listened to people talk during the coffee breaks and lunch at Regional Training Conferences and am delighted to hear solutions and suggestions to problems discussed among range officers. Many are from agencies next door to each other yet these are range masters and instructors who, for one reason or another, have not discussed their problem with anyone outside their department.

A week or two after a conference, I have received telephone calls from people who had heard of something new at the conference but were having trouble getting the equipment or implementing the new technique. I certainly don't claim to have all of the answers but I have usually been able to direct that person to someone who

could help. I'm sure that you'll agree that life is too short to constantly be re-inventing the wheel especially when our neighbor on the other side of the hill has already done so.

As Regional Training Conferences spread, more and more instructors will hopefully use the "Network" of other IALEFI members they have met at Regional Training Conferences to help them come up with ideas to overcome any training problems they may have. I hope that you are able to attend a Regional Training Conference in your area sometime in 1991.

Committee Reports for May

BY-LAWS
No Report

SITE SELECTION

We are now in the final planning stages of the 1991 ATC. As you know, it will be held in Mesa, Arizona. We hope to make this one of the biggest and best conferences. You will see in the program report that some of the top presenters and topics have been chosen to make this conference enjoyable for all; the spouse program will include a one day shopping trip to Nogales, Mexico, a steamboat ride with fashion show and lunch, and a third day for touring and shopping. Once the conference is over, a stay of a few extra days will be worth your while as there is plenty to see and do in this beautiful countryside.

The 1992 ATC site is just about complete. If you would like to host an ATC please contact: Anthony M. Janozelli, 88 Oaklyn Ave., Norris Town, PA 19403. Telephone 215-539-0798.

Instructor Certification Committee Report

By
Emanuel Kapelsohn

The Instructor Certification Committee is working to develop a pilot program for IALEFI to offer national certification for law enforcement firearms instructors.

The program being considered is a 5-day "Senior Firearms Instructor" or "Advanced Firearms Instructor" course to be taught 4-5 times per year in locations throughout the country. Basic firearms instructor certification such as that offered by NRA, FBI, or a state training commission would be a pre-requisite to this advanced course. Specific standards for eligibility to attend are being discussed, and all IALEFI members are encouraged to submit their views and suggestions on this subject.

The program would be taught by several members of a core teaching team of instructors working on a rotating basis, assisted as appropriate by one or more members of the host agency.

Course fees in the range of \$350-400 for the week-long course are being considered, with a lower price for IALEFI members than for eligible non-members. A requirement that non-members attending the course apply for IALEFI membership is also being discussed. With a class size of 24 students (22 paying and two free slots for the host agency), IALEFI should make a modest profit on each course once the initial start-up costs are earned back.

Initial development of course curriculum and written materials will be done by the Instructor Certification Committee and reviewed by the Board

of Directors and others prior to approval. Basic questions to be answered are whether the 5-day program should attempt to cover revolver, semi-automatic pistol, and shotgun, or whether it should be limited to one or two of those firearm types, with additional courses offered to cover the other firearms. Again, input from interested IALEFI members is encouraged.

Tentative time schedule is to have the curriculum and other details finalized by the fall, and the first course underway by winter 1991 or early 1992.

If the pilot program is successful, the plan is to then consider expanding the certification program into other specialized areas of firearms training, possibly with shorter 2-day or 3-day courses on specific subjects.

IALEFI members or others with input on this effort are encouraged to contact committee chairman Emanuel Kapelsohn, P.O. Box 170, Bowers, PA 19511, FAX (215) 682-7158, phone 682-7147.

Rifle Cleaning Procedures

By
Peter M. Tarley
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The proper care and maintenance of a precision rifle is critical if one expects to have consistent accuracy. Precision rifles are made with premium barrels and tighter tolerances than typical, off the shelf rifles. The following suggested procedures, extra care and additional time and effort required should result in maximum accuracy, minimum fouling and extended usefull barrel life.

Interior surfaces of the barrel of any firearm are coated with debris every time a shot is fired. There are three primary areas of the barrel to consider: the chamber, bore and muz-

zle, each requires special consideration if one wants to use a truly clean rifle.

INITIAL INSPECTION:

Lets assume that you have just received a "NEW" rifle. In all probability it is not NEW - it has been fired. Depending on the riflesmith or manufacturer there may have been one, several or many rounds fired prior to delivery. Step one is to verify that the rifle is unloaded, then inspect the barrel. A borescope is the optimum device for this task but a borelight will suffice. Assuming that it is a bolt action rifle, remove the bolt. As you do, note how freely the bolt travels in the action. It should move smoothly but snugly, without binding. If there are any areas of unusual wear or galling make note of their size and location. With the best light available,

take a close, critical look at the chamber and rifling. The chamber should have a uniform finish with no visible scratches, gauges or irregularities. The bore may be clean but it probably contains residue from test firing. Due to the presence of this debris, it may be difficult to judge the condition of the bore. Prior to initial cleaning, inspect the muzzle. The crown should be smooth and UNIFORM with no visible nicks or burs. If you observe or feel a burr where the barrel has been crowned, you have reason for serious concern.

INITIAL CLEANING:

The first cleaning is really the continuation of the initial inspection.

ITEMS YOU WILL REQUIRE ARE:

A rifle cradle or vice which securely hold the firearm in a muzzle down position.

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A **bore guide** which will help to prevent damage to the rifle while cleaning.

A **one piece cleaning rod** preferably stainless steel or plastic coated.

A **clean bore brush** of the correct caliber which is not bent or damaged.

A supply of **clean dry patches** of the correct size for the caliber.

A bottle of **cleaning solvent** which has not been contaminated by having dirty bore brushes or patches dipped into it. An indicator type of solvent which contains ammonia is helpful in that a blue-green color will be present on used patches if copper fouling is present.

A **jag or tip** which will hold patches on the cleaning rod. A synthetic or soft metal tip is preferred.

Scope **lens covers** or some other method to prevent airborne solvent particles from reaching the external surfaces of the scope lenses. Lenses should always be protected prior to starting the cleaning process.

A quality **firearms lubricant**.

With the bolt removed, insert the bore guide fully. The bore guide should either be held in place by friction or by a lever which drops into the bolt handle slot. Place a clean patch on the rod, moisten it with solvent and push it through the barrel from the chamber to the muzzle if possible. Do not pull it back through the bore. At the muzzle, remove the patch from the jag and inspect it. If it is perfectly clean you either have a meticulous riflesmith or the rifle may not have been fired. In all probability the patch will be laden with debris (this is why we didn't pull it back through the bore). If this is the case, push a few more clean solvent soaked patches through the bore. Inspect each one. They should be becoming gradually cleaner as you remove the superficial debris from the bore.

After several wet patches have made their one way trip down the barrel, remove the jag and install the bore brush so that it is coaxial with the cleaning rod. If it is bent, straighten it

prior to use. Place some solvent on the brush and push the brush through the barrel until it is completely clear of the muzzle then draw it back until the brush is clear of the rifling prior to changing direction and pushing it out of the muzzle again. Avoid changing the direction of movement of the cleaning rod while the bore brush is engaged in the rifling. After several passes, stop with the brush protruding from the muzzle. Unscrew the brush then remove the rod from the rifle. Clean the brush by rinsing in solvent or some other cleaner (I use spray break cleaner and it runs off the brush black then clear when the brush is clean).

Now push another clean solvent moistened patch through the bore and inspect it. It will probably be rather dirty. Repeat the brushing and patching as above until a clean wet patch can be pushed through the barrel and emerge clean at the muzzle. Once you have accomplished this you can push one or two clean dry patches through the barrel to remove any residual solvent.

Next remove the boreguide and wipe out the chamber with several clean dry patches. Wipe the exterior surfaces of the barrel and the crown area to remove any remaining solvent. Lubricate the rifle in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations and wipe away any excess lubricant.

If you happen to own FOUL OUT by OUTERS you can follow their recommended procedures and achieve a like new degree of cleanliness. FOUL OUT is a nonabrasive electrochemical cleaning system which when used as directed can clean all traces of metallic fouling from the barrel. If you do any serious high power rifle shooting you should try to use FOUL OUT at least occasionally to determine the actual degree of fouling in your barrels and to clean them.

Once you are satisfied that the barrel is as clean as possible, it is time to check the other variables. Is the scope securely mounted and adjusted

to provide the correct eye relief for you?

Are all scope mounting and action retention screws properly tightened? Is the trigger adjusted to a satisfactory letoff for the intended application?

FIRST SHOTS (Barrel Break-in):

There is some debate regarding the value of the following barrel break-in procedure. Several world class competitors, whose opinions I respect, have told me that they wouldn't shoot a new barrel without going through this procedure, while others, with similar credentials, have declared it a virtual waste of time. To date, I have opted to err on the side of conservatism and employ the following procedure with every new match quality barrel I put into service. You will need your rifle, ammunition and all of your standard shooting and cleaning supplies. Post a target, if desired (I usually do) and setup to shoot.

I have the habit of pushing a wet and then several clean dry patches through the bore prior to the first shot. Check the bore for obstructions. Boresight if desired; then fire one shot. Remove the bolt and run a wet patch through the bore. Examine this patch. You will probably be surprised at how much residue is on the patch from only one shot. Next, use the borebrush and solvent. Make several passes through the bore, remove the brush. Next run several wet and a few clean dry patches through the bore and remove and inspect at the muzzle. They should be relatively clean. Set-up and fire another shot then clean as above. After about 5 to 10 cycles of shoot one round & clean, you should notice a reduction of fouling when the first wet patch is pushed through the bore after firing. Congratulations, it is now time to fire two shot strings between cleanings. After four or five of these strings you can jump to 5 shot strings between cleanings.

People who follow this admitted-

ly arduous procedure are of the opinion that it tends to minimize fouling problems for the life of the barrel. I use the above procedure and have not experienced fouling problems.

SOME GENERAL THOUGHTS ON RIFLE MAINTENANCE:

As a general rule try not to fire more than 10-20 rounds between cleanings.

Always protect your scope lenses from solvent.

Develop techniques which will keep your solvent uncontaminated and your cleaning rods and bore brushes clean.

Remember to clean and dry the chamber after cleaning the bore.

Check and clean the bolt face and area under the extractor claw.

When storing your rifle, if possible store it **muzzle down**. This way any solvent residue will flow out of the muzzle and not out of the chamber into the action and/or bedding area.

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by
Walt MacDonald

In order to conduct and maintain a progressive law enforcement firearms program, most instructors are constantly on the lookout for means of improvement. As taught in Officer Survival - we should be concerned with "tipping the odds in our favor" - whether it be in the field of procedures, techniques, or equipment. Too often, however, we think in terms of "big bucks": items which the Dept. budget just can't handle. The bottom line is that our program should be both street relevant and legally defensible.

There is a very simple, no cost suggestion of which every member may take advantage regardless of Dept. size - and which can only help his program. This less than earth shaking recommendation is: See that a copy of each IALEFI Newsletter is routed to your Sheriff or Chief - "FYI" (for your information).

Our area of expertise is in a specific field which is constantly changing in some respects while staying the same in others. Our instructors must have unique knowledge and qualifications which even veteran instructors in other law enforcement classes do not possess. Across the desk of the Chief executive of a Department come subjects of varied kinds and descriptions - administration, budget, personnel, prosecutions, liaisons, and public relations - just to name a few. Simply stated, only with our assistance will the great majority of Sheriffs and Chiefs be informed of

the necessary issues involved in modern law enforcement firearms training. They just have too many other concerns competing for their time and attention.

Unfortunately, many department leaders only examine firearms programs in general and their own program specifically after a questionable on duty shooting or on the occasion of an injury causing accidental discharge. Smooth running programs just do not come to their attention, and most are unaware of what is needed to keep firearms training both street and legally defensible. Too often after an unwanted incident amidst all the "pointing with pride and viewing with alarm" - we hear a department administrator complain "I don't know ... why didn't someone tell me?"

If we furnish our "Bosses" with a copy of each IALEFI Newsletter - what then? By giving them the opportunity to become aware of the current issues and problems involved with law enforcement firearms training and equipment, certain desired benefits may follow.

A Chief may re-evaluate his own program with the goal of bringing it "up to speed". He may realize that a firearms program found to be deficient will be the one thing to most seriously damage his department's image in the public's mind, while a "top shelf" program is both impressive to the public concerned with law and order as well as being a hallmark of prestige with other departments. He may also become reluctant to let other concerns induce him to "tinker" with an in place successful program.

Our now well informed "Leader" should develop an appreciation of the value of IALEFI membership, and a realization that the annual Training Conference is not just a week of fun, frivolity and foolishness. Be forewarned, however, he may also inquire as to when his member instructor will be sending in his own article for Newsletter publication.

Firearms Instructor Hazards

By
Officer Bruce T. Howard

RANGE HAZARDS

As firearms instructors, we are subjected to many hazards, many of which are not realized by our officers, supervisors and administrators: hazards which are not always realized by the instructor himself. Over the next several months I will try to address some of these hazards.

We can eliminate some of these problems or at least minimize them, but many of these hazards are always going to be there whether we like it or not. Since I have been a firearms instructor (9 years) I have suffered a hearing loss, although minimal, a hearing loss never the less, acute lead poisoning, have been dinged with particles from bullets and jackets, almost shot, and recently received a broken arm in a fall from a storage trailer. Now although it doesn't appear it, I consider myself somewhat safe. I have at least learned through trial and error.

The first thing that we must do is analyze what areas we are actually responsible for. Are we just assigned to run a particular officer or squad through a generic course, or are we responsible for all phases of the training, from the making up of the lesson plans and/or courses of fire to implementing them, scheduling the personnel, and all the logistics including range design, management, and maintenance. How many officers will be training at once, or over the course of a particular training exercise? What is the expertise of these officers? All of these areas must be looked into and evaluated. For some of us, it is a simple task, for others the job is enor-

mous. But for ALL of us, the hazards are going to be there and must be addressed.

We are constantly reminded, PREPARATION is an extremely important part of our business. PREPARATION is also the first thing we must do before we begin any type of firearms training.

SAFETY

It goes without saying that safety is the most important aspect of all of our training. It makes no difference whether you are at the top of your profession or just starting out, safety is just as critical. I have heard of accidents occurring in classes conducted by instructors I consider the best around. If you don't feel this way about safety then you had better rethink your priorities. One officer shot accidentally during training, or one accidental discharge in the locker room or worse, on the street can ruin years and years of hard earned respect, from not only the public but more importantly, from your fellow officers and supervisors.

When it is not possible to eliminate all of the hazards they can be at least minimized. By following safety guidelines in all of our training, from the very start to completion, we can assure at least ourselves, that we have done our best. Safety rules and guidelines MUST be a part of EVERY course we set up or run. It is not uncommon to read about officers shot during tactical training exercises where blanks were the "only" rounds available. The officer, who missed a safety briefing or shows up late for class and doesn't get a chance to be properly "cleared" by a safety officer who may now be heavily involved in the training exercise, is not the officer the blame should be placed on. The blame is on the officer in charge of the program, that officer SHOULD know better, and probably does. But due to time constraints, money and personnel problems, an officer is injured or

dead, and two other officers suffer a lifetime of grief and sorrow. Time and time again these tragic accidents occur.

As a firearms instructor, you must keep two things in mind: Keep It Simple Stupid (KISS) and Dover Your A**Butt (CYA). Many of us try too hard to work over and above what the system is willing to give us. Good work ethics are important, but when we start taking shortcuts and begin compromising safety for what we think is the betterment of our officers and department, accidents begin to occur.

Safety can be broken down into two main areas: Administrative and Tactical. However, we must first review what many of us now consider the four key or general rules of safety that should govern all of our firearms training.

1. EVERY GUN / FIREARM IS ALWAYS LOADED.

Every firearm that you handle should be considered loaded at all times. During training and/or demonstrations, care should be used in showing everyone (including yourself) that the firearm is unloaded. Even after a condition check is made the firearm SHOULD STILL BE CONSIDERED LOADED, unless it is apart sitting on a table.

2. KEEP YOUR FINGER OFF TRIGGER

Time and time again we hear of suspects or innocent bystanders being hit by an accidental discharge (AD). It happens because the officer had his finger ON THE TRIGGER. No ifs, ands, or buts. The firearm does not go off by itself. There is no reason for the officer to have his finger ON THE TRIGGER, even while holding a potential violent suspect at gun point. The time it takes an officer to move his or her trigger finger from the guard

to the trigger is barely measurable.

The studies I have done with officers pointing a firearm at a target with their finger off the trigger, I have found it takes anywhere from .25 to .50 of a second to fire after hearing an audible signal. With the advent of the new semi-auto pistols, especially with such models as the Glock and H&K P7 we know it doesn't take a heck of a lot of pressure to fire these guns. A trigger pull of 5 pounds is not uncommon today. Even with a 12-15 pound pull of a revolver or that a heavy first pull of the DA semi-automatic pistol, accidents do occur. One way to avoid an AD is to keep you finger off the trigger. Training your officers to keep their fingers off the triggers is a crucial step in any initial or transitional firearms training.

3. MUZZLE CONTROL.

Manny Kaphelsohn, a member of the IALEFI Board, the owner of Periginee Training Division calls this the "Laser Rule". It is a simple way of reminding us to be very careful where the muzzle of your firearm is pointed. An imaginary "laser" beam is constantly being emitted from the muzzle and that if anything alive is touched by this beam it is instantly destroyed. This may sound like a silly way to think of your muzzle but after training it awhile you will be surprised how well it works. As we know, the muzzle should ALWAYS be pointed in a safe direction. A safe direction is any direction where an errant round would cause only property damage and not personal injury.

4. KNOW YOUR TARGET AND BEYOND.

ALWAYS be SURE of your

target and what's beyond your target. Try to be aware of your environment if at all possible. In a shoot situation, it may be more feasible for you to get to cover than spray and pray. Think about such things.

Now these four simple rules don't spell out everything that we must do to be safe, but it's a good start to instill these into every one of the officers that we train. As I stated earlier, the KISS principal is something that we must all strive for in our training. We can augment these 4 rules of safety with other safety rules which may pertain directly to whatever type training you may be conducting.

ADMINISTRATION safety deals with that safe area where firearms are to be handled. Areas such as locker rooms, rest rooms, booking and detention areas away from the prisoners, the multitude of squad rooms and offices, and training areas such as the firing range. Another very important area where administrative safety is an issue is the home.

One major problem for departments making a switch to the semi-automatic pistols is what to do for roll call. Is there a firearms inspection prior to the officer going out on the street, or is the officer personally responsible for his equipment to be tactically ready. Firearms inspection is a simple task for the revolvers but not so for the semi-automatic pistol. I don't think that an every day inspection by a supervisor is a necessity, but maybe in your department it is. If there is an inspection how is it done? Are magazines simply removed? Are slides locked back and chambers exposed? What happens to the rounds? Not only are these rounds constantly being extracted and burred up, the bullet may be being pushed further into the casing. Are these daily inspections worth the toll they may be taking on ammunition, ammunition which may be critical to the operation of the firearm?

Another similar issue which needs some thought is whether or not to have a safe area to check if the firearm is loaded or not. An area to simply insert the barrel into and pull the trigger. Some of these are quite complex. A box lined with several layers of old kavlar, a barrel or box filled with sand. Next to it may be a set of ear protectors. Do we need to get this elaborate? You must however, consider the pros and cons. If you have trained your officers well in safety rule number 1, EVERY GUN IS ALWAYS LOADED, then a box or barrel may not be necessary.

The safest place for the officer's firearm is in a secure duty holster of good quality and design. One exception may be for the handling of a prisoner for whatever reason. Every time the pistol comes out of the holster, there is a risk of an AD, so keep the pistols in the holsters, and check them periodically yourself.

TACTICAL safety is how safe the officer is on the street, during a confrontation. Is he or she consistent with the firearm and holster they are carrying. When the officer needs to function in code red or black will his equipment or training in the use of that equipment allow him to function efficiently? Has he or she been trained in using advanced tactics when they are unable to get the gun out of the holster properly and then hit a target only a few feet away, simply because they had not received enough basic training to accomplish the most simple tasks under stress? When the officer's equipment is either too complex or he or she has not received enough of the proper training in its use, then the officer is not tactically safe.

Whether it is an administrative or tactical safety problem, and if the four safety rules I mentioned earlier are followed, then many of the hazards associated with simple gun handling are lessened a great deal.

Once we have observed, evaluated, and implemented (or at

least tried) administrative safety guidelines within our department or agencies, we must then look at our training areas. The two main areas we must be concerned with are; the range for live fire, and the classroom or designated training area where we might be conducting exercises such as F.A.T.S. type training, or static exercises where blanks, cotton, paintballs, or other "simulated" bullets are used.

RANGE SAFETY

Before the officers even get to the range you should determine if the range should be run "HOT" or "COLD". That determination should be based on the type of training you are doing.

COLD Range - A cold range should be run during the following training:

1. Recruit training.
2. Transitional training. (at least initially)
3. Long gun training.
4. The training of new techniques or new type firearm.

When officers report to the "cold" range they should report to a specific point where they are instructed to unload any firearms they have. This should be supervised by a range officer. Or they should report to the range with empty firearms. These firearms should be visually checked by a range officer.

HOT Range - A hot range is now quite popular. You should never run a hot range if you are working with inexperienced officers or officers who are not familiar with the firearms they will be using. Direction and discipline should be used at all times and is critical. A hot range can be a very safe range providing the following rules are followed:

1. Every gun MUST be secured in its holster.
2. Every gun MUST be considered always loaded.

This article will be continued in the August issue of The Firearms Instructor.



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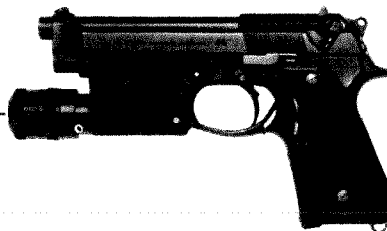
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