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Attention Men of the World

The Planet is Better Off if You Are All Dead

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Sexism takes some bizarre forms but none are more bizarre than the homicidal rantings of radical feminist, or "[Femithiest](#)", who believes killing off 90-99% of the world's male population and placing the remainder on "man reservations" is the answer to the world's problems. No, I'm not making this up. Not the femi-Nazi who calls herself "*Femithiest Devine Krista*" but hasn't got the courage to use her real name. I guess I shouldn't be surprised by such cowardice. It's the norm for whack-jobs like this to hide behind psudonyms while spewing all manner of hatred into the world.

Don't get me wrong. I have no desire to censor this sexist homicidal lunatic. In fact I embrace her God-given Right to spout off whatever insane nonsense she wants. The more she talks the more people will see just what an utter nutjob this woman is. [For example:](#)

"I believe we must remove men from the community and place them in their own specific sections of society, akin to subsidised or state-funded reservations, so they can be redefined. We can make not only men safer, but women as well. By subsidising said reservations through the state we can provide men with activities, healthcare, entertainment, shelter,

protection, and everything that one could ever require in life. This will remove conventional inequality from society. By reducing the number of men to 10 percent of the total population, their socio-biovalue will be raised. They will live out their lives happily and safely, and male disposability will be a thing of the past."

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I respectfully decline her invitation to a "man reservation" or anything remotely resembling one. If she dares she can try forcing me onto one, but that won't go well for her or her femi-Nazi cohorts.

She [now denies what she said](#) but again, that's typical, isn't it?
Yours in Liberty,

Christopher

Civil Asset Forfeiture

Ontario's civil forfeiture racket

By Marni Soupcoff | [Canadian Constitution Foundation](#)

In what is just the latest example of the havoc that civil forfeiture laws wreak on property rights, the Ontario government has gone after the house of an Oshawa couple even though all criminal charges against the pair were dropped.

As reported by The Toronto Star, when police raided the home of Denis and Margaret Deneault in August 2006, they found illegal drugs, including hashish, cocaine and ecstasy. The Deneaults were charged, and the police bragged about their conquest in multiple press releases.

But here's the crucial point: The Deneaults were never found guilty of any drug (or other) crimes related to the police's storming of their house. In 2009, the government abandoned its prosecution of the couple for unknown reasons (this time with no crowing press releases).

And that should have been the end of the matter.

But it wasn't.

The province couldn't help itself from jumping in and seeking to grab some easy cash from the couple under Ontario's Civil Remedies Act, which allows government to seize property deemed to be a proceed or instrument of crime, even without any conviction or charges.

The sad thing is that a judge agreed with the province, and ordered the Deneaults to fork over \$55,792 (60% of the value of their house) to the province.

As far as due process goes, such seizures are a serious threat, especially since the province doesn't have to provide targeted owners with an attorney as it would in a criminal prosecution. An owner who was completely innocent of any wrongdoing but unable to afford a lawyer would have no way to defend himself against the seizure of his house (or car, or equipment, or cash etc.).

Denis Deneault told the *Star*:

"You can fight it, but the lawyers will cost you more than [the government is] asking for."

There is no question that we want criminals punished. But we don't want Ontario seizing millions of dollars from its citizens without adequate proof that those whose property is being taken really have broken the law – and that the price being exacted is proportionate to what they've done. That's what our Constitution demands.

Yet, as cases such as this one illustrate, the government is not being required to meet those standards and need only convince a judge of wrongdoing on a "balance of probabilities" standard. So even if a court has reasonable doubts about an owner's guilt – doubts that would demand the court toss any criminal charges against him – it can still authorize a seizure of cash or goods of huge value, including the owner's home.

The justification is sometimes offered that Ontario's use of civil forfeiture is worth it because the province distributes the proceeds to victims of crime.

What these defenders of civil forfeiture usually fail to mention is that the province also distributes the proceeds to itself – or rather to the very law enforcement agencies that are tasked with rounding up future forfeiture targets.

As of 2007, Ontario had provided more than \$900,000 of seized forfeiture money to the police (close to the same amount it had provided to victims).

Clearly, this creates unhealthy incentives for law enforcement to "police for profit," as the U.S. public interest law firm the Institute for Justice has put it.

But perhaps the most frustrating part of all, and the part that most offends Canadian constitutional protections, is made manifest when civil forfeiture is used to exact a price from an offender that is out of all reasonable proportion to his crime.

That's what the Canadian Constitution Foundation is fighting in the case of former gunsmith Bruce Montague. He purposely and publicly let his gun and business licenses expire to protest changes in Canada's firearms laws. He was charged, found guilty and served six months in jail for this crime.

Yet, for Ontario, that wasn't enough.

The province is seeking to seize everything Mr. Montague has left: his gun collection (valued at approximately \$100,000) and the family home he shares with his wife Donna, which he built himself. And the government says it doesn't even have to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt because this is just a civil matter, and not a criminal penalty.

Not only is this treatment of Mr. Montague unfair — unconscionable, even — it's unconstitutional. And stories such as the Deneaults' are a reminder that this backward legal process is being used on a regular basis, even in cases where the government doesn't have enough proof to make a criminal charge stick.

It's time to expose these civil forfeiture practices for what they are: government actions that treat citizens like cash cows, while violating their Charter rights.

Bruce Montague

Ontario Court of Appeal
says rendering this protester
penniless and homeless
is a rational and proportional
punishment for the crime
of refusing to renew his
firearms license.



Search and Seizure

Canadian Constitution Foundation Applies to Supreme Court on Montague's Behalf

The Canadian Constitution Foundation hopes that the Supreme Court of Canada will grant leave to appeal in a case that may well decide the economic future of Ontario couple Bruce and Donna Montague, and the legal future of a mandatory minimum sentence that orders government forfeiture of private property without compensation or consideration of the personal effect of the forfeiture on the offender.

The Calgary-based public interest law foundation, which defends property rights across the nation, hopes the court will review and ultimately overturn a lower court ruling that ordered the forfeiture to the government of the Montagues' firearms collection and ammunition, which are worth approximately \$116,000.

The Foundation supports the Montagues who demonstrated their public opposition to the Firearms Act by allowing their firearms licences to expire without renewal.

"This is the Supreme Court of Canada case we've been waiting for to ensure Canadians are protected from irrational punishments that are cruel and unusual," said Marni Soupcoff, the Foundation's executive director. "All because they non-violently and conscientiously protested legislation they viewed as unconstitutional, the Montagues are facing a forfeiture order that takes most of their life savings. And they're battling the government's civil action to take their home at the same time."

The way in which the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms protections apply to forfeiture orders is a very unsettled area of the law. Courts have not shown a consistent approach to applying the Charter's Sec. 12 protection from cruel and unusual punishment to forfeiture orders, such as the Montagues'.

The result is that not only Bruce and Donna, but all Canadians, stand to be devastated by a punishment whose constitutionality has not been clearly established.

In June 2014, the Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed the Montagues' appeal of their forfeiture order. The Court of Appeal agreed that Bruce and Donna had a right to appeal the order despite the government's arguments to the contrary, but found that the Montagues' Sec. 12 Charter rights were not violated by the forfeiture of their property without compensation. In her decision, Justice Feldman wrote that the Montagues' sentence was "not a particularly onerous one."

The Foundation is hopeful the Supreme Court of Canada will agree to hear the case. The Court is already set to hear two cases on mandatory minimum sentences for firearms offences, but it has so far never considered the issue of mandatory forfeiture orders in this context.

While the Supreme Court of Canada has issued opinions clarifying the law around Sec. 12 of the Charter, there remains a gap when it comes to mandatory minimum economic penalties, which increases the odds that the High Court will hear the case. Indeed, recent lower court decisions finding that mandatory victim surcharges and reductions to refugee healthcare coverage violate Sec. 12 highlight the need for clarity.

"If this forfeiture order is allowed to stand, the Montagues will be economically devastated," Soupcoff concluded. "We are confident the Supreme Court won't allow that to happen without considering their plight."

The Montagues will file their application for leave to appeal tomorrow. The Foundation is immensely grateful to lawyers Mark Gelowitz and Gerard Kennedy of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP for their generous skilled pro bono work on this case.

The Montagues' property has been ordered forfeited to the Attorney General of Ontario. The proceeds of any sale of the property will be paid to the Attorney General.

Please consider supporting this organization as it continues to help Canadians like us fight for our constitutional rights in court. Donations can be made at <http://www.theccf.ca>

Firearm Politics

Chicago's Gun Banners "have some explaining to do" in light of recent developments

The state of Illinois passed concealed carry legislation came into effect earlier this year, and thousands of Illinois residents took advantage of the law to get their concealed carry licences.

That's not really news. It's happened across America in recent years, Chicago being the 50th state to "allow" its citizens to carry firearms.

It's what's happened in Chicago in the wake of these *mere citizens* invoking their right to carry a firearm that's [made national news](#).

- ⇒ Armed Robberies are down 20%
- ⇒ Burglary is down 20%
- ⇒ Motor Vehicle Theft is down 23%
- ⇒ Chicago's murder rate is at a 56-year low.

All because Illinois finally acknowledged reality: criminals are terrified of we *mere citizens* when we are armed. It didn't take many armed citizens to force this dramatic drop in violent crime, either.

So far only 68,549 concealed carry licenses were issued by the state. Richard Pearson, executive director of the Illinois State Rifle Association says by year's end that number will break 100,000.

"It isn't any coincidence crime rates started to go down when concealed carry was permitted. Just the idea that the criminals don't know who's armed and who isn't has a deterrence effect," said Richard Pearson, executive director of the Illinois State Rifle Association.

"The police department hasn't changed a single tactic — they haven't announced a shift in policy or of course — and yet you have these incredible numbers."

Imagine that.

Chicago's anti-gun mayor Rahm Emanuel is furious, of course. The facts fly in the face of his rhetoric and there isn't a single thing he can do about that... other than continue to lie, that is. But that just isn't getting the mileage it once did. People today understand that criminals fear armed citizens far more than they fear the police.

As they should.

It's a lesson politicians on both sides of the 49th parallel ought to heed.

Currently 22 states recognize Illinois' concealed carry permit yet the state refuses to acknowledge concealed carry license from a single outside state. Reciprocity is a one-way street as far as Illinois is concerned.

While more of his state's citizens obtain their concealed carry licenses resulting in a massive drop in violent crime Rahm Emanuel, Chicago's mayor, continues to push for more restrictive gun laws.

He patently refuses to face the facts.

What else can you expect from the man who blames his plummeting approval rating on anyone and anything but [his own performance](#) (or lack thereof).

Rahm Emanuel is so morally bankrupt that at this very moment he's trying to sell a massive tax hike on cell phones and landlines with the [bizarre claim](#) that he isn't raising property taxes.

The phone increase will raise the amount paid by \$16.80 per line per year. So a family with four phone lines would see their fees go up by \$67.20 annually.

A tax is a tax no matter where you apply it.

Whether on cell phones or family homes, the wallets of Chicago's *mere citizens* will still be lighter. Worse, his proposed phone tax will actually cost people *more* than his previously proposed property tax would.

The Firearms Act

Cheryl Gallant Sees Opportunity in Proposed New Firearms Legislation



CHERYL GALLANT



Cheryl Gallant, MP Renfrew—Nipissing—Pembroke, sees opportunity in the Federal Government's proposed new firearms legislation to streamline the provincial Chief Firearms Officer (CFO) function in the wake of reported comments from CFOs in Quebec and P.E.I.

“Recent comments attributed to these two provincial public servants demonstrate the need for uniform enforcement of Federal firearms law, rather than multiple interpretations of the Firearms Act,” stated Cheryl Gallant, MP.

“Law-abiding Canadians who own fire-arms are not served by CFOs trying to interpret proposed Federal legislation, especially to big city media that is hostile to rural Canadians who happen to enjoy heritage sporting activities like hunting. Their job has always been enforcement.”

“The time has come to consolidate the positions of the federally-funded provincial CFOs, and replace them with a single, national civilian led Chief Firearms Office, whose purpose is strictly administrative and friendly oriented service, a move that would also save taxpayers' dollars and support front-line policing.”

MP Gallant has two motions before the House of Commons pertaining to firearms.

The first motion, [M-439](#), calls on the Federal Government to stop funding the provincial CFOs, and instead re-direct their overlapped funding to front line policing and crime prevention. This measure would also ensure the interpretation of Federal law does not vary from province to province, as it does now.

The second motion, [M-452](#), would replace the RCMP as the body responsible for reclassifying firearms, and put the power in the hands of a civilian led Firearms Technical Experts Committee.

This motion would place Canadians who are experts in Firearms in charge of assessing the capabilities of new and existing firearms on the Canadian market, and using their expertise to properly classify the firearms.

MP Gallant says she would welcome the incorporation of [M-439](#) and [M-452](#) into the upcoming legislation.

For more information on MP Gallant's long track record on supporting responsible firearms reforms in Canada please, visit www.cherylgallant.com.

The Firearms Act

Cheryl Gallant's Motion M-452 Regarding RCMP Firearm Reclassifications

That, in the opinion of the House, the Minister of Public Safety should, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, amend Sections 117, 118, and 119 of the Firearms Act to establish a Firearms Experts Technical Committee to restore public confidence in the functions and operation of the Canadian Firearms Registration System; this committee shall assume any and all responsibilities regarding:



- (a) regulating the issuance of licences, registration certificates and authorizations, including regulations respecting the purposes for which they may be issued under any provision of this Act and prescribing the circumstances in which persons are or are not eligible to hold licences,
 - (i) deeming permits to export goods, or classes of permits to export goods, that are issued under the Export and Import Permits Act to be authorizations to export for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) regulating the revocation of licences, registration certificates and authorizations;
- (c) prescribing the circumstances in which an individual does or does not need firearms
 - (i) to protect the life of that individual or of other individuals, or
 - (ii) for use in connection with his or her lawful profession or occupation;
- (d) regulating the use of firearms in target practice or target shooting competitions;
- (e) regulating
 - (i) the establishment and operation of shooting clubs and shooting ranges,
 - (ii) the activities that may be carried on at shooting clubs and shooting ranges,
 - (iii) the possession and use of firearms at shooting clubs and shooting ranges, and
 - (iv) the keeping and destruction of records in relation to shooting clubs and shooting ranges and members of those clubs and ranges;
- (f) regulating the establishment and maintenance of gun collections and the acquisition and disposal or disposition of firearms that form part or are to form part of a gun collection;
- (g) regulating the operation of gun shows, the activities that may be carried on at gun shows and the possession and use of firearms at gun shows;
- (h) regulating the storage, handling, transportation, shipping, display, advertising and mail-order sale of firearms and restricted weapons and defining the expression "mail-order sale" for the purposes of this Act;
- (i) regulating the storage, handling, transportation, shipping, possession for a prescribed purpose, transfer, exportation or importation of
 - (i) prohibited firearms, prohibited weapons, restricted weapons, prohibited devices and prohibited ammunition, or
 - (ii) components or parts of prohibited firearms, prohibited weapons, restricted weapons, prohibited devices and prohibited ammunition;
- (j) regulating the possession and use of restricted weapons;
- (k) authorizing the possession at any place, or the manufacture or transfer, whether or not for consideration, or offer to manufacture or transfer, whether or not for consideration, of firearms, prohibited weapons, restricted

weapons, prohibited devices, ammunition, prohibited ammunition and components and parts designed exclusively for use in the manufacture of or assembly into firearms,

- (i) respecting the importation or exportation of firearms, prohibited weapons, restricted weapons, prohibited devices, ammunition, prohibited ammunition and components and parts designed exclusively for use in the manufacture of or assembly into firearms,
- (ii) respecting the marking of firearms manufactured in Canada or imported into Canada and the removal, alteration, obliteration and defacing of those markings,
- (iii) respecting the confirmation of declarations and authorizations to transport for the purposes of paragraph 35(1)(d) of the Firearms Act, 1995, the confirmation of declarations for the purposes of paragraph 35.1(2)(d) of the Firearms Act, 1995 and the confirmation of authorizations to import for the purposes of paragraph 40(2)(e) of the Firearms Act, 1995;
- (l) regulating the storage, handling, transportation, shipping, acquisition, possession, transfer, exportation, importation, use and disposal or disposition of firearms, prohibited weapons, restricted weapons, prohibited devices, prohibited ammunition and explosive substances;
- (m) regulating the keeping and destruction of records in relation to firearms, prohibited weapons, restricted weapons, prohibited devices and prohibited ammunition;
- (n) regulating the keeping and destruction of records by businesses in relation to ammunition;
- (o) creating offences consisting of contraventions of the regulations made under paragraph (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k)(i), (k)(ii), (l), (m) or (n); (p) prescribing the fees that are to be paid to Her Majesty in right of Canada for licences, registration certificates, authorizations, approvals of transfers and importations of firearms and confirmations by customs officers of documents under this Act;
- (q) waiving or reducing the fees payable under paragraph
- (p) in such circumstances as may be specified in the regulations;
- (r) prescribing the charges that are to be paid to Her Majesty in right of Canada in respect of costs incurred by Her Majesty in right of Canada in storing goods that are detained by customs officers or in disposing of goods;
- (s) respecting the operation of the Canadian Firearms Registry;
- (t) regulating the sending or issuance of notices and documents in electronic or other form, including
 - (i) the notices and documents that may be sent or issued in electronic or other form,
 - (ii) the persons or classes of persons by whom they may be sent or issued,
 - (iii) their signature in electronic or other form or their execution, adoption or authorization in a manner that pursuant to the regulations is to have the same effect for the purposes of this Act as their signature, and
 - (iv) the time and date when they are deemed to be received;
- (u) respecting the manner in which any provision of this Act or the regulations applies to any of the aboriginal peoples of Canada, and adapting any provision for the purposes of that application; and
- (v) shall be composed of the following members, 1) RCMP, 2) Ontario Forensic Centre, 3) four individuals appointed to the committee as civilian firearms experts.

The Firearms Act

Cheryl Gallant's Motion M-439 to Privatize the Canadian Firearms Registration System

Now that our Federal Conservative Government has fulfilled its promise to scrap the Liberal's wasteful billion dollar long-gun registry, we need to look at other ways to save taxpayers dollars.

I have introduced [Motion 439](#) to privatize the functions of the Canadian Firearms Registration System. In addition to saving tax dollars, privatizing the functions of the Canadian Firearms Registration System has a number of other advantages.



- ⇒ It would eliminate the costly duplication of having each province managing a separate bureaucracy to administer the firearms registration system.
- ⇒ Law-abiding sportsmen, hunters and farmers would benefit by having one set of rules rather than the provincial patchwork that currently exists.
- ⇒ By privatizing the functions, as a civilian agency the office would become administrative and service oriented, to the benefit of all Canadians.
- ⇒ Law enforcement professionals' valuable time can be re-directed away from paperwork to more useful tasks such as front-line policing.

The good thing about this change is that since it is administrative, legislation may not be required, but your support is!

You can help by [casting your e-VOTE](#) to demonstrate support for this responsible firearms reform.

Motion 439 - April 11, 2013 - That, in the opinion of the House, the Minister of Public Safety should, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, rescind the existing agreements with the governments of the provinces and amend Section 95 of the Firearms Act to privatize the functions and operation of the Canadian Firearms Registration System, in recognition that the Parliamentary Budget Office has identified:

- (a) provincial criminal justice expenditures as the largest contributor to rising public expenditures on criminal justice;
- (b) policing expenditures categorized as fully dedicated to crime includes firearms programs when in fact they are non-criminal and should be administered as such; and
- (c) law enforcement professionals spend too much time on administrative tasks at the expense of front-line policing.

Human Rights

Racism is Alive And Well in America, but not like the Race Hustlers claim

[Racism is alive and well in America](#). It's thriving, in fact.

Just ask Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, Eric Holder or Barack Obama. They will all confirm racism is at an all-time high, despite Obama's election pledge that his America would be colorblind; that racism would be nothing but a footnote in history.

Obama's America is anything but colorblind.

Facts be damned... white on black racism is at an all-time high, says Obama. White on Black violent crime is epidemic, even if you can't find any news stories to back up the claim.

There is a reason you can't find those news stories, of course. They don't exist.

There is a reason they don't exist, of course, but it's not that the media refuses to report them. It's because the epidemic of white on black racism is a lie presented over and over again by the four Black race hustlers I mentioned earlier, Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, Eric Holder and Barack Obama.

If you tell a lie often enough (and with enough media coverage) it becomes the truth, even in the face of overwhelming statistical evidence to the contrary from the Obama administration's own FBI statistics.

As Bill Whittle explains with simplicity in his video "[Ferguson and the Real Race War](#)", using FBI statistics there were 406,217 robberies in 2009. That is, on average, one robbery every minute, 24-hours a day for an entire year, or roughly 1,000 times per day.

Given that level of crime and making the asinine assumption that every single robbery in America in 2009 was committed by a black perpetrator, if there is an epidemic of white cops executing black criminals you would think we'd hear about it, right?

We hear about the killing of a young black man by a white cop so rarely because, (gasp!) it happens so rarely. We only hear about it then because the race hustlers Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, Eric Holder and Barack Obama are desperate to peddle their lies and thereby increase donations to their cause.

"If this is an epidemic, where's the epidemic?" Bill Whittle rightly asks.

According to the [National Crime Victimization Survey](#) in 2010 white perpetrators committed violence on black victims 82,593 times. During that same year black perpetrators committed violence on white victims 320,082 times, or 5 times as many. When you take into account the size difference of the black and white communities you learn something very disturbing (if you're interested in the truth): 38 million black Americans commit violent crimes on 197 million white Americans.

What these numbers mean is that black perpetrators attack white victims 25 times more often than the other way around.

Looking at a single type of violent crime, aggravated assault, the number of black on white assaults is 200 times higher than white on black assaults.

But you'll never hear those numbers on the mainstream media. It doesn't fit the President's agenda, therefore it cannot be spoken out loud.

Yes, there is an epidemic of racial violence in America, but it's not what the race hustlers Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, Eric Holder and Barack Obama want you to believe.

It's precisely the opposite.

If you were a President interested in the truth you would do everything you could to stop this racial violence. But Obama isn't interested in stopping it at all. In fact both he and Eric Holder continue to peddle their lie at every opportunity. Obama should go back to the golf course and take Eric Holder with him. He does a lot less damage to America when he's only paying attention to his golf swing.

Police State Thugs

One Night in Ferguson: Rubber Bullets, Tear Gas, and a Jail Cell

[By Ryan Devereaux](#)

Late Monday evening, after many of the major media outlets covering the protests in Ferguson, Mo., had left the streets to broadcast from their set-ups near the police command center, heavily armed officers raced through suburban streets in armored vehicles, chasing demonstrators, launching tear gas on otherwise quiet residential lanes, and shooting at journalists.

Their efforts resulted in one of the largest nightly arrest totals since protests began 10 days ago over the killing of unarmed African American teenager Michael Brown by white Ferguson police officer Darren Wilson. At approximately 2 a.m. local time, Missouri Highway Patrol Capt. Ron Johnson [announced at a press conference](#) that 31 people had been arrested over the course of the night (NBC News later reported that, according to jail records, the [actual total was more than double that](#)). I was unable to attend or report on Johnson's press conference because I was one of those people.

Here's what happened.

At roughly midnight, protesters and journalists were gathered on W. Florissant Ave., which has been ground zero for the ongoing protests. After laying down a heavy cloud of tear gas, police officials began announcing over loudspeakers that they intended to clear the area, citing a "public safety issue." When some reporters pressed for clarification, multiple senior officers referred to "shots fired," though they offered no specifics. The cable news crews on the street broke their gear down and left, as did just about everybody else.

Lukas Hermsmeier, a German reporter for Bild, and I got into the rental car we were sharing and decided to make our way to the so-called "command center" authorities have set up for journalists in the parking lot of a nearby Target. After picking up a stranded journalist and giving him a ride to his car, we found ourselves looking for a quick route to the command center that didn't require driving along the contested W. Florissant. As we worked our way through the neighborhood's side streets, we noted that a small contingent of protesters had returned.

Crossing W. Florissant, I heard a police officer announce over a loudspeaker: "This is your final warning." My first instinct was to pull the car over and document whatever was about to happen. In protests, the most severe instances of violence or unlawful arrest often occur after the cameras are gone. We parked the car and got out.

There were roughly two dozen rowdy protesters gathered in the middle of W. Florissant, and along its east side. They had their own megaphone, which they were using to taunt the police. It was clear that some had been drinking. One of them lit a barrel of garbage on fire. A pair of streets signs had been pulled from the ground. At least one threw a glass bottle, which landed far from the officers roughly a block and a half down the road.

On the other side of W. Florissant, meanwhile, a separate group of protesters had gathered, all wearing matching T-shirts. They were clearly displeased with the behavior of their counterparts on the other side of the road. One particularly vocal young woman from this group stepped out into the street to retrieve the signs they had pulled out of the ground and left in the road. I crossed W. Florissant to see if I could interview her.

We were on the sidewalk chatting when the police began firing tear gas canisters in our direction. The woman and her friends began hustling to safety, away from W. Florissant and away from our rental car. I followed her,



continuing to ask questions as we hurried onto Gage Dr., which runs parallel to W. Florissant. The young woman and her friends decided it was unsafe, hopped in a car, and took off.



Hermsmeier and I were stuck. The police had begun moving up W. Florissant in their armored vehicles. They continued shooting off gas canisters. In between short lulls, the remaining rowdy protesters would dart out from the shadows to egg the police on. I wanted to know what the police were firing at people so I looked for evidence. I found a smoking, hot canister and [took a photo of it during a break in the firing.](#)

The road, and seemingly the entire subdivision, was quickly filling with smoke. Armored vehicles would speed up to our area, occasionally shooting tear gas as they went, and we would take cover behind anything that could stop a metal canister from slamming into our skulls.

The situation did not look or feel good. Hermsmeier and I had a wide street filled with tear gas and armored vehicles between us and our ride home. The police began turning off W. Florissant and opening fire with gas canisters at unseen targets in the dense residential area. At one point, one of the canisters appeared to start a small fire in the driveway of a home.

We decided our best bet was to walk north on Gage Dr. in hopes of getting beyond the wall of gas and finding a safe route to our car. We didn't make it far. Between the gaps in the houses we could see the armored vehicles quickly moving up and down W. Florissant, parallel to us. Two turns and the police would find us off that main road and, potentially, shoot at us. We took cover behind a large tree in case the firing started again.

It was then that one of the armored vehicles entered the neighborhood once more, this time ahead of us, slowly moving in the direction we were walking. With their high-powered lights scanning the neighborhood, the only option we had was to announce ourselves as members of the press and hope they wouldn't shoot. We stepped out of the shadows, our hands in the air, and began yelling, "Press!" and "Journalists!" and "We're media!" over and over. An officer on top of the vehicle turned his light on us. After a pause, he beckoned us forward. We continued walking, our hands still in the air, still shouting that we were journalists.

With rifles trained on us, we turned right on Highmunt Dr., in the direction of W. Florissant and toward another police vehicle, which had more guns pointed at us. As we made our way forward, I heard a pop and felt a stinging in my lower back. I jumped up instinctively, and realized that the officers behind us, the ones who had asked us to move forward, had shot us with what I believe were rubber bullets. I was hit once and Hermsmeier was hit twice.

The shooting left a mean bruise, but all the guns trained on us provided an ample distraction from the sting. We were frightened. The police, who made no verbal commands that we had heard, had clearly demonstrated their willingness to shoot us. With several similarly armed and approaching officers directly in front of us, we dove behind a car, expecting more shooting. The police came upon us with their guns pointed directly at us. We continued repeating that we were journalists. They pulled us out from behind the car, walked us to their armored vehicles, and zip-tied our hands behind our backs.

The police loaded us a vehicle known as a Bearcat and drove us to the command center. We were sitting across from a massive man in a gas mask who looked more like a sci-fi video game character than a police officer. He asked us what we were doing out when police had told people to leave. We replied that we were doing our jobs.

It was at the command center, a suburban parking lot awash in neon light and men in camouflage, that we learned we were going to jail. No one read us our rights. I was later informed that we—along with just about everyone else in our jail cell—were arrested for “refusal to disperse.”

When we got to the jail, an officer took all my belongings and placed them in a bag, and told me that I was free to make my one phone call.

When I told her that my lawyer’s phone number was in my wallet, she replied that it was too late (pro tip: write your lawyer’s phone number in Sharpie on your arm).

The only way my editor learned that I had been arrested was because David Carson, a photographer with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (who took the photographs in this post), happened to be embedded with the tactical team that arrested us. While we were at the command center, I asked him to post news of our arrests to his Twitter feed. (Thanks, David.)

We were jailed with a cross-section of the Ferguson protesters. Most of our cellmates were African American and from Ferguson or surrounding areas, though there were also some white men in the mix, too. There were three recently discharged veterans in our group and one active duty service member.

I don’t know how many—if any—of the men I was in jail with had participated in the violent, destructive protesting that I saw. But far from being the hardened criminals some might paint them as, these young men—most of whom had never met before last night—offered support for each other. They were kind to one another.

There was a lot of humor in the group as well, though it was all colored by a below-the-surface recognition that, for a certain portion of the men, time spent in jail cells is an unavoidable fact of life.

One of our cellmates, a young African American veteran who had been picked up protesting, was stuck in jail for a mandatory 72 hours due to an outstanding warrant from an illegal lane change. Ferguson relies heavily on court fees to generate revenue, and traffic stops are a key component.

Hermsmeier and I got out of jail this morning.

None of the other people who are still there, as far as I know, work for well-funded, high-profile media organizations. Few are white. T

he concerns these men raised—and the intensity that they have for this moment in Ferguson—runs very deep. Several cited the disproportionate number of traffic stops of young men of color as a specific problem. On a more fundamental level, their grievances centered on a perceived lack of respect from the police sworn to protect their communities, a sense that anything could be done to them and nothing would be done in response. One young African American man from the area positively beamed at being arrested for a cause; he likened it to going to jail with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Not a single one of these men, through our hours of conversations, expressed any desire to let up. This will not end soon.

Political Accountability

Canada's Anti-Spam Law Is a Recipe For the Abuse of Power

By Derek From | [Canadian Constitution Foundation](#)

Once Canada's Anti-Spam Law came into effect on July 1 2014, the government went on a media blitz in support of the new law. CASL — it was said — will protect Canadians from criminal activities like online fraud by prohibiting unsolicited “commercial electronic messages.” Ignoring the concerns raised by businesses, charities, and lawyers, the government blithely asserted that CASL had received the support of all parties in Parliament and that businesses would have ample time to bring their practices into compliance.

CASL seems simple. Effectively, any unsolicited electronic messages that could be construed as “commercial” (including emails and text messages) are now illegal — unless you can find an exemption somewhere in the law or its regulations.

A single email sent to a single recipient can be illegal since CASL does not say that spam must have multiple recipients, multiple iterations, or the like. More disturbing, many perfectly harmless and innocent electronic messages are now illegal. For example, if your Grade 3 child emails his classmates offering to sell his baseball glove using email addresses supplied by his elementary school, your child has broken the law.

As you might expect, there has been significant opposition to CASL.

Before CASL came into force, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce conducted a mini-survey of over 160 of its members. Ninety percent of respondents thought that CASL should be scrapped, amended, or at least subject to Parliamentary review. Eighty percent predicted that the law would be ineffective. Sixty-four percent said that CASL would make it more difficult to conduct business. And 56 per cent expected CASL to be an impediment to business development, job growth, and the future prosperity of Canadians.

The business sector's dissatisfaction is shared by Canada's charitable sector. CASL is a significant restriction on freedom of expression and will have many unintended consequences. After all, an important way to evaluate legislation is to examine how it can be abused, not what the government says its goals are.

Consider this. CASL prohibits unsolicited commercial electronic messages but fails to define what “commercial” means. Instead, it defines “commercial activity” as deeds performed with or without the expectation of profit—even though any dictionary will confirm that “commercial” is inherently tied to the expectation of profit. As a result, CASL is so confusing and ambiguous that it's impossible to know precisely what Parliament intended to prohibit.

What's more troubling is that the regulators enforcing CASL will get to decide what Parliament intended. The CRTC's website illustrates this. The CRTC periodically issues FAQs on how it understands the term “commercial” and how CASL will be enforced. Apparently, Parliament has no qualms about enacting bad laws and allowing unelected bureaucrats to solve the problem. But here's the point — Parliament has abdicated its legislative role to the regulators.

And it only gets worse from there. The penalty provisions in CASL are of a peculiar variety called “administrative monetary penalties.” AMPs are a special breed of fine that a regulator is capable of levying all on its own. Typically, if you are fined for a breaking a law, you will have your day in court to present your arguments before an impartial judge in a fair and public proceeding. It's only after hearing both sides of a dispute that the judge decides whether you should pay up.

AMPs are different. Regulators can levy AMPs directly without having to prove your guilt to an impartial judge in a fair and public proceeding. This is problematic. CASL permits regulators to levy AMPs of up to \$1-million against individuals and \$10-million against corporations. There is no judge, no fair and public hearing, and certainly no presumption of innocence. All those procedural protections are surreptitiously dispensed with.

And here's the full depth of the problem with CASL. When Parliament enacted this confusing and ambiguous legislation, it relinquished its legislative power to those regulators charged with enforcing the law. And since those same regulators have the power to directly levy enormous penalties, CASL permits bureaucrats to play the roles of legislator, police, and judge simultaneously.

Needless to say, this combination is a perfect recipe for abuse and has no place in a free and democratic society like our own.

Firearm Training

How to Out-Think, Out-Shoot and Prevail on the Street, in Combat or Self-Defense

If your “pucker factor” doubled over this email’s subject line, don’t worry... you’re not alone.

The debate over “how big should your bullet be” has been raging since Cain was deciding on whether to use a small rock or a big rock to kill Able. :-)

So, what’s the answer?

Former Force Recon Marine and creator of the “30-10” at-home pistol course, Chris Graham, shares a story in 30-10 from a US Navy SEAL friend of his, named “Monkey”.

<http://readthis.rightsandfreedoms.org/marine-pistol-training>

Monkey was teaching a class of Federal Law Enforcement Agents and said that statistics prove out that the majority of people who are shot with a handgun (of ANY caliber) survive...

... but 100% of the ones “HE” shot with a 9mm are dead!

Now if you just read that the “9mm is the best caliber”, that’s NOT what he’s saying, so let me translate...

Stats show that the majority of people shot with a 9mm lived... but those that faced Monkey with a “9”, are dead.

This just illustrates the fact that the question of which caliber is best is usually the wrong question.

Your ability to put thug-stopping rounds into your attacker has a MUCH bigger impact than the caliber of ammo you’re using.

Unfortunately, most gun owners aren’t able to shoot as accurately “in combat” as they are down at the range.

Chris’ 30-10 at-home pistol training course was developed for Marine anti-terrorists... but it’s also ideal for anyone if you’re protecting yourself and loved ones with a gun.

Check it out here => <http://readthis.rightsandfreedoms.org/marine-pistol-training>

Chris isn’t your average instructor. He provides advanced weapons and tactics training to personnel from USG (US Government) agencies prior to deployment to high-threat zones.

More than that, he’s one of a relatively small group of guys who actually goes downrange and provides sustainment training to them while they’re in high threat zones.

* If you’re an instructor - Chris is one of the guys who you want to be picking stuff up from to use in your own classes.

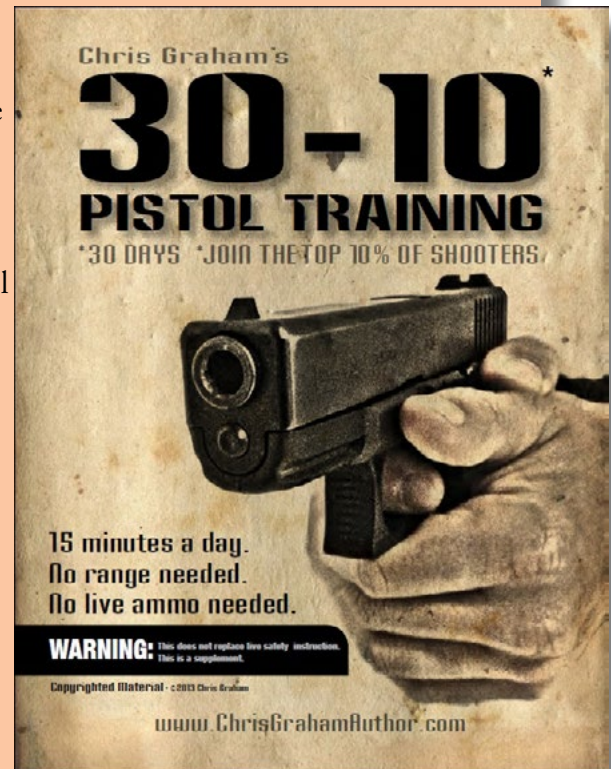
* If you’re a shooter - Chris is an instructor who is teaching based on first hand experience downrange against determined attackers. His teaching isn’t stuff that worked 5, 10, or 15 years ago...it’s stuff that he or his students have more than likely used in the last few months, weeks, or even days in real life encounters.

I want to encourage you to check out this course now by going here...

<http://readthis.rightsandfreedoms.org/marine-pistol-training>

I don’t know about you, but I’m ALWAYS looking for more and more advanced pistol training programs and Chris’ is a great find!

I promise it will help you stop a threat whether it’s a 9, .38, .357, .40, .45, .22, etc. coming out the end of your barrel.



Firearm Legal Defense

Police Can and Will Charge You Even When You Haven't Broken Any Firearm Law

[Police are now laying charges](#) in situations that most hunters believe is safe storage.

Mr. Hunter took several guns with him hunting. He kept them in his pickup bed. The guns were cased, covered, but not trigger-locked and not in locked hard cases. Ammunition was carried in the bed and in an unlocked box. The pickup bed was covered with a locked cap, bolted down and an additional wire and lock held the cap door closed in addition to a lock. Mr. Hunter slept in a hotel. During the night thieves broke the cap door off at the hinges. The lock held fast and two guns were stolen.

The police arrested the thieves, impounded Mr. Hunter's truck without a warrant and seized his remaining guns and ammunition. Mr. Hunter faces criminal charges of unsafe storage of guns and ammunition and unsafe transportation for leaving his guns unattended. The police say he should have had trigger locks or locked hard cases and the ammunition should have been in a locked box.

This may sound ridiculous to you. Mr. Hunter has a good defense and should be found not guilty. The police say "let the judge decide".

Mr. Hunter's guns are seized until trial. He must hire a lawyer and travel from home to the court where the theft took place. The trial will be nine months after his truck was broken into. This is not fair but it is true. This happened in September 1998. Names are changed, the essential facts are true.

Protect yourself from this type of police harassment. If you leave your gun in your vehicle, trigger lock it, action lock it or take the bolt out and lock the bolt up. Keep your ammunition in a locked box. This is beyond what the law requires but do this to avoid becoming a test case for the police to see how far they can push the law.

Every year over 3,500 Ontario residents are convicted of unsafe storage. Many are innocent but they do not fight a wrongfully laid charge. Most charges can be fought.

Do not plead guilty. Do not surrender your rights without a fight. **Do not make statements to the police** after arrest. **Call a lawyer, get advice.** Better yet, put an extra trigger lock on your gun and a lock on your ammo box. That is a lot cheaper than a lawyer.

An ounce of prevention, a pound of cure

Worried about being charged with unsafe storage or transportation of a firearm?

Get unlimited telephone legal advice plus access to a lawyer for just \$95 a year. Click for info.

www.firearmlegaldefence.com

Enter **CRF001** to save \$10



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LEGAL EXPENSE INSURANCE FOR GUN OWNERS