

## **21 Years Since the Mohawk/Oka Crisis and Still Counting: Some Questions Just Never Go Away**

July 11, 2011

Today is the 21st anniversary of the Canadian military siege of the Mohawk community of Kanesatake. Each year we pause to contemplate the events of that summer and consequences of those events since then. People gather to reflect and discuss again and again what really happened and why. For older people, it feels like yesterday.

Untold numbers of SQ provincial police and over 3,000 fully equipped Canadian soldiers surrounded some 50 Mohawks including children at the treatment centre in the Pines from July 11 until September 26. Although thousands of shots were fired by SQ during their initial raid, only one person, SQ Corporal Marcel Lemay was killed.

The answer to the question, "Who killed Marcel Lemay" has never been officially answered. It may never be. However, some people have very strong suspicions as to who dunnit. The material "evidence" has likely long been completely destroyed. You may believe whatever you choose. These are some thoughts on the matter regarding the death of Lemay and Ken Deane, OPP sniper and possible assassin. Hindsight is 20:20 vision.

### **Recap of the Events of July 11, 1990**

Here's a brief description of what happened that fateful day in July, 1990. There is still heated disagreement as to what took place and why. We have done the best we can here based on second hand information from several sources.

The Town of Oka had gotten a civil injunction to dismantle the blockade set up in the Pines by some Kanesatake Mohawks. It was a dispute over ownership of the land. No crime had been committed, no indictable offence had taken place.

Early on the morning of July 11, 1990, over 100 SQ Surete du Quebec paramilitary police and a number of Montreal area riot cops descended on Kanesatake at the Pines. They wore dark suits and bullet proof vests and carried assault rifles, gasmasks and other heavy equipment. Over 50 Mohawks, men, women and children were holding a sunrise ceremony outside the Treatment Centre.

The warriors immediately took up positions out of sight. The unarmed women went to the front to meet the SQ who kept demanding to see "your leader". They just couldn't understand that we don't have leaders, we are all leaders.

The SQ suddenly started their attack with blinding tear gas and concussion grenades designed to frighten and disorient people. The Mohawks were steadfast in their purpose to defend the land. One of them was able to phone relatives at nearby Kahnawake to alert them of the invasion.

Mohawk warriors there acted in solidarity with their relatives at Kanesatake. They immediately seized control of the Mercier Bridge going between their community and Chateaugay and Montreal. They also blocked all roads leading into Kahnawake.

Meanwhile, at Kanesatake, more SQ were arriving and more Mohawk supporters and other individuals were showing up either in support or to see what was going on. A front end loader manned by an SQ moved in to destroy the Mohawk barricade. Then 4 or 5 heavily equipped members of the tactical intervention

squad charged in. Corporal Lemay was among them. They started shooting their way into the Pines in a barrage of bullets that lasted less than one minute. There were police snipers in the trees, in the woods as well as a helicopter circling overhead.

When the Mohawks held their ground, the cops then made a hasty retreat, abandoning their vehicles and each other. Then the warriors used the front end loader and the police vehicles to form a barricade on the road at the top of the hill looking down into Oka.

Some hours later, the Mohawks learned that the 31 year old Lemay had been shot and killed. He was the father of a two-year-old daughter and his wife was pregnant with their second child. The SQ denied shooting at all until their retreat. The Mohawks said they only shot over the heads of the police and had been instructed not to shoot to kill. Most of them did not fire their weapons at all. The Mohawks expressed regret over the death of Marcel Lemay but did not accept blame. From the very beginning, they questioned whether the SQ shot their own man.

### **Beedaudjimowin Spring 1993**

Just the other day, we were sorting through some old papers when we came across a Spring 1993 issue of Beedaudjimowin. In those days, most of us were still not online. We communicated by word of mouth, through snail mail, phone and other media. We relied on people traveling through our territories to give us the news from other communities. We got information from TV, radio and newspapers.

This particular issue of Beedaudjimowin contained an article called, "Who Killed Marcel Lemay? Coroner's Inquest Becomes Trial by Media" written by Mikmak Kenn Ross. See endnotes. This prompted us to write about it.

Kenn Ross' article was published in response to a coroner's inquest into the SQ role during the July 11 firefight. Just before the inquest, an internal SQ document was "leaked" to the media, CJMS in Montreal. The confidential report claimed that Mohawk smugglers earned \$75million in 1991 and were involved in 2 murders.

CJMS had already been very instrumental at the time of the siege in fomenting racial hatred against the Mohawks. This led to a stone throwing incident in August 1990 when vigilantes attacked Mohawks on the Mercier bridge. One elderly Mohawk man died of a heart attack at the scene.

CJMS used the coroner's report to continue the vilification of the warriors. According to Ross, *"The leak of the report was used like a well placed bomb to disrupt the true nature of the inquest... [which was] as coroner Guy Gilbert said, to examine 'policies or lack of general policies, the quality of preparation of the operation itself, the usefulness of the equipment and the training of the participating police'..."*

*"The truth was lost in the fog of SQ accusations and media manipulation putting a "spin" on all aspects of the inquest."*

The original coroner, Paul Dionne, only interviewed SQ officers - *"no Mohawk witnesses were seen"*. He concluded the Mohawks could've done it based on the type of bullet, .223 calibre and the position of Lemay's body. However, the SQ use the same bullet as does the Canadian military. Ross referred to rumours that the Canadian military had supplied the SQ with weapons and ammunition.

One other SQ officer, Pierre Dumas stated he had moved Lemay's body. The coroner even wondered whether one of the armed SQ had "accidentally" killed Lemay.

A lot of physical evidence was destroyed by vehicles churning up the dirt and the subsequent removal of all the trees which had been riddled with bullets, their bullets. Photojournalists who photographed police changing into their SWAT gear were threatened and their equipment and film seized and destroyed by enraged cops.

Media reports were carefully controlled and orchestrated. The "spin" was always essentially antiNative. Nothing was done to clarify historical relations or grievances.

#### **MNN MohawkNationNews September 2006**

In September, 2006, MNN published an article, "*Little Known Facts about Corporal Lemay's Death in Oka in 1990*". These are the main facts as we understand them.

A reporter from the independent Montreal newspaper the Mirror met with some Mohawks to discuss this case in 1991. Lemay had been involved in an internal investigation of the SQ selling guns to Mohawks at Akwesasne. He had found proof in a cheque from SQ to the Akwesasne tribal cops which was cashed at a gunstore in Valleyfield, Quebec. Lemay was about to go public when he was shot and killed.

A desk cop, he was sent on the front lines in the attack on Kanesatake. No one knows who gave the order. Lemay was shot in the side by a very good aim, someone who had to be beside or behind him, not facing him as the besieged Mohawks were. The bullet pierced his heart.

The SQ did not conduct an investigation into his death, calling it a civilian casualty. Right after he was killed, they went immediately to his home and seized all his papers and records relating to the SQ weapons sales investigation.

The mainstream media wanted people to think it was a Mohawk warrior who killed Lemay.

#### **Anti Uranium Protest at Sharbot Lake 2007: One Thing Leads to Another**

In the summer of 2007, the phoney anti uranium mining protests were in full swing at Robertsville mine site near Sharbot Lake, Ontario in disputed Ongwehonweh/Nishnaabe territory. We were working on some articles with MNN, doing internet research on the military industry and a particular company called Allen Vanguard. AV was one of the companies who used to test their devices and lethal products out back at MREL's facility at Robertsville. We wanted to know more about them.

That is how we ended up reading Ken Deane's obituary. It turned out he was an employee at AV in 2000 AFTER he was convicted of criminal negligence causing death for his role in the 1995 shooting death of unarmed Dudley George. He was kicked out of the OPP in 1997. Deane never served any jail time for murdering a Native protester. The obit posted at OGS Ontario Genealogical Society and since removed, provided several pertinent details of Deane's career. See endnotes.

Originally published in the Globe and Mail, it described the Ipperwash confrontation as "Canada's most important Indian protest since Quebec's Oka crisis".

### **Did Ken Deane Shoot Marcel Lemay?**

MNN's publisher was shocked and agitated to learn that Deane had been at Kanesatake during the 1990 standoff. All those years no one seemed to know this bit of information.

With all everyone had since learned about Deane, we were quick to become suspicious as to why he was at Kanesatake on that fateful day, July 11, 1990 when Lemay was shot and killed. Deane was a sniper/sharpshooter who was unflappable under stress and well known for his cool disposition. He was the perfect natural assassin. He was trained in SWAT Special Weapons and Tactics and was part of the OPP's select TRU Tactics and Rescue Unit.

The SQ version of the same Tactical squad was involved in the attack at the Pines. What are the names of the members? Where did the SQ get so many of these elite and highly skilled types?? Were Ken Deane and other OPP TRU on loan for the "operation"? Currently, the OPP claim to have 3 teams of 12 or 36 TRU. Where did the others come from?

Where exactly was Deane when Lemay was shot? There was so much confusion that there may be no witnesses. But someone had to give the order. Someone unseen was "calling the shots".

How Deane ended up working in the sensitive military industry is an example of how the global corporatist minions are rewarded. However, when there was too much heat on the OPP over Deane's fatal shooting of Dudley George, the colonial elitists then distanced themselves from their loyal slave. Was Deane sacrificed on the altar of secrecy? He paid the ultimate price.

Just weeks before he was to testify at the Ipperwash inquiry in 2006, Deane was killed in a vehicle accident on Highway 401 near Prescott during a snow squall. He was one of three OPP officers involved in the Ipperwash incident who were killed in car accidents on or near Highway 401.

Such chilling revelations are not conclusive evidence in a court of law yet they arouse such serious suspicions that they should be investigated. It looks like Deane's death was all too convenient for the corrupt authorities who want to cover their tracks. Conspiracy is part of their methodology.

Shades of the hasty execution of Timothy McVeigh. Dead men don't talk and cannot be made to talk in a court of law.

Who is there honest enough and brave enough to bring light to this outstanding matter of Who killed Marcel Lemay?? No one individual has yet been accused, arrested or even investigated, that we know of, in his fatal shooting at Kanesatake July 11, 1990.

Several of the Mohawk warriors who were inside at the Pines during those 76 days, have since died, some from heart attacks. Haudenosaunee people continue to feel besieged by frequent RCMP raids which are violations of our Indigenous sovereignty. The Montreal Gazette continues to publish damning and insensitive content on the Mohawk communities, mostly about the cigarette trade.

The violence, harassment and vilification of Indigenous people must end so that everyone can find healing and peace. Without justice, there can be no peace. How is this possible when Canadian society is immersed in police statism and most "Canadians" don't even notice??

Kittoh

### Notes and Sources

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from Beedaudjimowin: A Voice for First Nations Spring 1993

"Who Killed Marcel Lemay? Coroner's inquest becomes trial by media

by Kenn Ross

"The recent coroner's inquest into the death of Surete de Quebec SQ Corporal Marcel Lemay and the events that led to the Oka crisis in the summer of 1990 should disturb everyone. Not because of what the inquest resolved or didn't resolve but because of the attempts by the SQ to shape the inquest into a tool for its own use. By focusing on Corporal Lemay, and in the absence of an identifiable gunman, the SQ have tried to "prove" an entire people guilty in the death of Lemay and solely responsible for the stand-off which ensued. The effect has been a trial by media and an abrogation of the SQ's own culpability.

#### Leaked Report

The tone was set on the eve of the inquest, January 19, with the leak of a confidential document by a source within the SQ regarding Mohawk smuggling activities. The document was given to radio station CJMS in Montreal and its contents broadcast. The station also made it available to other media organizations. The report, guaranteed to incite strong emotions, claimed that Mohawk smugglers earned \$75million in 1991 from their activities and that the same group was involved in two Montreal area murders.

That CJMS received the document is important. CJMS took a decidedly non-objective view of the crisis, fueling mob passions and racism at the barricades in Chateauguay and Oka. It was CJMS, monitoring the Mohawk radio station CKRK, that told vigilantes where and when Mohawk women, children and the elderly would be evacuated, resulting in the stone throwing incident in August 1990. A Mohawk man died of a heart attack as a result of that incident.

CJMS sent out a mobile studio to the barricades for broadcasts on site. Popular CJMS radio host Gilles Proulx incited listeners with hostile verbal attacks on the Mohawk people. Right wing groups began to mix with the thickening crowds. Photographed among them was Michel Larocque, head of Longitude 74, the Quebec chapter of the KKK Ku Klux Klan.

One questions the journalistic responsibility of broadcasting the SQ document, and the station's integrity overall. Why wasn't its role during Oka investigated? Was the leak the result of one or more disgruntled SQ officers acting alone, out of frustration? Or could it be proposed that the SQ condoned the leak itself at some level in order to set the stage, making it look like an internal lapse? Whatever the truth, they could have chosen no better agent of dissemination than CJMS.

#### .223 calibre bullet

That Corporal Lemay was shot by a Mohawk warrior is taken as fact by the SQ. At least some of the warriors had .223 calibre ammunition and this calibre of bullet killed Lemay. The SQ and the original coroner in the case also stated that the position of Lemay's body indicated that the bullet had come from where the Mohawks were during the firefight. The coroner, Paul Dionne, based his assertions on interviews with the SQ only - no Mohawk witnesses were seen.

The SQ also use a .223 bullet, though claimed the one that killed Lemay was not of the same type; the autopsy revealed the bullet to be metal jacketed, a kind used mostly by military forces. During the inquest, however, ballistics expert Jean Dion testified that some of the weapons used by the SQ in the assault had indeed been fired and that the .223 bullet could have come from the SQ weapons tested.

As for the position of Lemay's body, Pierre Dumas, an SQ member who was in Lemay's team, has testified that he shifted the position of the body. Dumas also could not say with certainty where the shot came from. Military vehicles later chewed up the scene, destroying physical evidence.

The alternative is that one of the four other SQ officers with Lemay shot him accidentally. The controversy over the bullet and the direction of the shot makes this possible. With five armed men charging into the pines amid smoke, concussion grenades and tear gas, their vision perhaps impaired by gas masks, it's conceivable that in the confusion Lemay could have been shot by one of his own people. While the SQ maintains the ammunition wasn't their type, could they have received such metal jacketed bullets?

#### Military involvement

There are reports of the SQ borrowing weapons from the Canadian armed forces before the raid. If true, this prompts a number of questions: What kind of weapons? Were they of a type using metal jacketed .223 calibre ammunition, the kind usually used by military forces? Who gave the SQ permission within the military for such an extraordinary request? Were the weapons "signed out"? If so, by whom? Again, Quebec looks as if it received favours beyond that of other provinces. Can one seriously imagine Alberta or B.C. police forces accessing armouries with such ease?

#### Video evidence

The SQ have pointed out news footage with a Mohawk claiming, "We got one". But the footage had been spliced a great deal for broadcast and the Mohawk's lawyer, Richard Corriveau, places the time of day later than the morning raid, which occurred at 8:40am. "We got one" is hardly "We shot one" and is not in itself conclusive. Also, the SQ could not provide the identities of the CBC reporting team responsible for the footage.

Photojournalists who had taken pictures of the scene where Lemay died also came across police in Oka changing into SWAT gear the same day. The pictures were never developed. After threatening to kill the journalists, their equipment and film was seized and destroyed by the enraged police officers. These photos could have perhaps given objective evidence about Lemay's death.

[Yeah, like, Was Deane one of these guys who didn't want to be photographed? -ed]

The physical evidence was disturbed and the eyewitness accounts are either contradictory or unsure: the Mohawks said they fired above the SQ unit and could have cut them all down easily if they had wanted to; the SQ unit members say they never fired until retreating with Lemay's body to cover themselves. Evidence from audio sources, a "neutral" source, record twenty-three seconds of intense gunfire. How could the SQ claim they fired after the Mohawks while withdrawing? There was no time. Objectively, the exchange of fire was almost simultaneous and without break. More hard evidence like the photographs, might have built a reliable picture of events as eye witness account of almost anything are notoriously inaccurate.

Culpability in Lemay's death cannot be assigned until the evidence points conclusively in one direction. After two years, one still cannot say beyond doubt that it was a Mohawk who killed Lemay.

#### Redirection

The SQ went on the offensive in their presentations. The true point of the inquest, as coroner Guy Gilbert said, was to examine "policies or lack of general policies, the quality of preparation of the operation itself, the usefulness of equipment and the training of participating police". The SQ was actually the party on the defensive, under the microscope, but attacked in response. Clearly, they seemed worried about their own culpability at Oka and focused on the Mohawks and the negative atmosphere in Quebec that surrounds Native people generally to deflect attention from themselves. The leak of the report was used like a well placed bomb to disrupt the true nature of the inquest.

That the SQ would engage in such redirection is not without precedent. The FBI falsified evidence and testimony and otherwise lied to the government of Canada to extradite Leonard Peltier illegally to the US in the wake of the 1975 shooting deaths of two FBI agents. The evidence is compelling for his release from prison, though he is still incarcerated after sixteen [now 34] years. The FBI needed a guilty party, someone to blame.

A large part of the FBI need for convicting Peltier was due to the numbers of Native people winning their court cases when the FBI brought them to trial. Again, someone had to be blamed, there had to be a culprit, and in the absence of one, the FBI 'invented' Peltier.

The same pattern occurred after Oka with most of the defendants being released or receiving minor sentences to the SQ's alarm. They couldn't 'invent' a Peltier, although they tried their best with Ron Cross (Lasagna). When the army apprehended Cross they didn't whisk him away to the army base with the others, but handed him over to the SQ. Corporal Lemay himself has become an object for the use of the SQ, holding an entire people responsible for his death while ignoring what the inquest was really about: the SQ's role at Oka and its particular responsibility for what happened.

The inquest was supposed to be about getting to the truth of Oka, but it wasn't found. The truth was lost in the fog of SQ accusations and media manipulation, putting a "spin" on all aspects of the inquest. The observer is left with more questions and suspicions than certitude.

The final question is: Are we in need of another inquest or a Royal Commission? Like the armoured vehicles churning up the site of Lemay's death, the truth may just get further disturbed and lost.

Kenn Ross is from the Micmac First Nation currently living in Toronto."

see MNN articles re:  
BOY 'WAR' TOYS CLUB: MEMBERS ONLY  
Special Report, MNN, August 1, 2007. Special Report to MNN  
Edited by Kahentinetha Horn  
MNN Mohawk Nation News

and  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT CORPORAL LEMAY'S DEATH IN OKA IN 1990  
MNN, Sept. 18, 2006.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TRU\\_\(police\\_unit\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TRU_(police_unit))  
The Tactics and Rescue Unit of the Ontario Provincial Police was formed in 1975 as a counter terrorist unit for the 1976 Summer Olympics which had venues in Ontario. This unit was originally trained by the British SAS and the FBI Hostage Rescue Unit.

<http://www.opp.ca/ecms/index.php?id=68>  
The T.R.U. Program is comprised of three full-time, 12 member teams based in Orillia, Odessa, and London. In order to be accepted in the program, one must be a first class provincial constable, be in above-average physical condition, demonstrate sound judgment under stress, be decisive and innovative, be proficient in the use of firearms and be able to work well in a team environment.

<http://www.ocap.ca/node/705>  
March 12, 2004  
OPP Elite Unit disbanded after allegations officers had defaced a Mohawk Unity flag and a poster of an OKA protester from 1990 found in a home on the Chippewa of the Thames reserve. Eight members of the OPP's Central Tactics and Rescue Unit, a paramilitary outfit based in Barrie, were charged with discreditable conduct and deceit.

From the Eagle Watch #150, June 7, 2011

FYI: This article is from the Toronto Star. This is not the first time that Amnesty International has been very critical of the OPP brutality against Tyendinaga Mohawks.

"Amnesty report slams OPP, Ottawa, province, over Native land claim protests

"The Amnesty report blames the tensions on "the breakdown in communication between senior officers at the scene, the decision to forcefully arrest leaders of the protest at a potentially volatile moment," and an OPP decision to call in its paramilitary

Tactics and Rescue Unit TRU."

<http://www.ogs.on.ca/ogspi/200ob/06bru001.htm>

Kenneth DEANE, Officer And Security Expert (1960-2006)  
Former Ontario Provincial Police officer enjoyed a promising career in a paramilitary squad until he shot and killed native protester Dudley GEORGE in 1995. He left the force in 2002 and died in a traffic accident on Saturday  
By F.F. LANGAN, Special to The Globe and Mail, Page S7  
Toronto -- Kenneth DEANE's life was changed -- some would say ruined -- by an incident that's now known as Ipperwash. On September 6, 1995, he shot and killed Anthony (Dudley) GEORGE at Ontario's Ipperwash Provincial Park during what was Canada's most important Indian protest since Quebec's Oka crisis of 1990.  
Until that night, Mr. DEANE of the Ontario Provincial Police had an exemplary record, one that had helped smooth his way into the exclusive ranks of the Ontario Provincial Police's tactical rescue unit. As acting sergeant, he was leading a highly trained, four-man team of marksmen on the night he shot Mr. GEORGE.  
"The whole sequence took place in 20, 30, 35 seconds," Mr. DEANE said at his trial in July of 1997. He was convicted of criminal negligence causing death. In his 2001 book, One Dead Indian, Toronto Star reporter Peter EDWARDS recounted the Ontario Provincial Police officer's description of what led up to the shooting. Mr. DEANE said he saw flashes of light coming from the barrel of a weapon inside a school bus that protesters were using to barge into an Ontario Provincial Police riot squad.  
"It was an attempt to shoot a police officer," he told the court. However, he chose not to open fire because of the many officers who were in the way. "I saw a distinct muzzle flash originate from the interior of the bus."  
The book went on to describe the actual firing of the weapon and Mr. DEANE's testimony that Mr. GEORGE was armed and had presented a threat. "I observed him shoulder a rifle and in a half-crouched position, scanned [the rifle] over our position." Mr. DEANE said he fired three shots from his highly accurate, Heckler & Koch sub-machine gun "as quick as I could."  
"He [Mr. GEORGE] immediately went down on one knee and immediately got back up." Still on the road, Mr. GEORGE looked to his right and left and walked a few steps, Mr. DEANE testified. He then did something rather odd for someone who was mortally wounded, with a broken collar bone, cracked ribs and a punctured lung, Mr. DEANE said. He testified that Mr. GEORGE raised his arm and threw the rifle into a grass-covered field, leaving himself unarmed and exposed to police fire.  
Although Mr. DEANE had provided a detailed description of the rifle, another tactical rescue unit officer who was just metres away during the incident testified that he had observed Mr. GEORGE holding "a pole or stick." The officer also said that the only muzzle flashes he saw had come from his own gun. Hundreds of other shots were fired that night, all by the police, and the Ontario Provincial Police has since arrived at the view that the protesters were not armed.  
For his part, Mr. DEANE fired a total of seven shots. Four had been aimed at other protesters and three at Mr. GEORGE. One bullet missed, one struck him in the lower leg, and the last found his torso.  
Though Mr. DEANE spoke in a calm and self-assured manner, the judge at his trial did not believe him. Mr. Justice Hugh FRASER as much as called him a liar and ruled that Mr. GEORGE had been unarmed. He rejected the notion that Mr. DEANE had an "honest but mistaken belief" and found that Mr. GEORGE did not have a weapon when he was killed. He said Mr. DEANE had concocted his evidence "in an ill-fated attempt to disguise the fact that an unarmed man had been shot."  
Judge FRASER, who also ruled that some other police officers had falsified evidence to support Mr. DEANE, found him guilty and sentenced him to a conditional sentence of two years less a day, plus 180 days of community service but no house arrest.  
Mr. DEANE appealed the conviction to the Supreme Court of Canada. In February, 2000, the court ruled there were no grounds for a new trial. He did win a small victory, however. The Supreme Court denied an appeal by Crown prosecutors who had sought jail time instead of the conditional sentence.  
"I still believe Ken DEANE was an honest police officer who was hard done by by the justice system," lawyer Norman PEEL, who had represented Mr. DEANE at the trial, said yesterday. "He was misjudged as being cold and withdrawn when, in fact, he was just quiet." After the conviction, Mr. DEANE continued in the Ontario Provincial Police. Among other things, he was a bomb-disposal expert and a specialist in fighting biker



gangs and terrorists. His fellow officers came to his defence, believing he had been victimized.

"He was an asset to the Ontario Provincial Police," said Inspector Robert BRUCE, who at that time believed Mr. DEANE "should remain in the position that he's in." But Ipperwash continued to haunt Mr. DEANE.

"I sincerely apologize to the family and Friends of Dudley GEORGE and to his community for causing the terrible loss that they have been forced to endure," he said at a discipline hearing in September of 2001. For all that, he always maintained he had done nothing wrong the night Mr. GEORGE was shot and he fought to stay on the force. It was a battle he lost. In October, 2001, he pleaded to a charge of discreditable conduct under the Police Services Act. Four months later, an inquiry by police adjudicator Loyall CANN forced him to resign. Ms. CANN, a former deputy chief of the Toronto police force, said the shooting of Mr. GEORGE had resulted in "the most serious conviction" ever recorded against an Ontario Provincial Police officer.

"What could possibly be more shocking to society than to have a sworn, fully trained and experienced police officer, while on duty, in full uniform [and] using a police-issued firearm, kill an unarmed citizen," said Ms. CANN.

She ordered him to resign or be fired. He quit the next day and later found a job working in security at an Ontario Hydro nuclear station. More recently, he was Canadian sales manager for Canadian Allen-Vanguard Response Systems, a publicly traded company that provides state-of-the-art anti-terrorist equipment and systems.

Kenneth DEANE grew up in London, Ontario, the son of the late Robert DEANE and Katherine DEANE. One of six children, he had long dreamed of being a policeman. After leaving high school, he studied law and security at Fanshawe College and then joined the London police force. He was next accepted by the Ontario Provincial Police and quickly became involved with the tactical rescue unit, the special squad deployed in hostage-taking situations and in emergencies.

At his trial, a fellow officers described the patience Mr. DEANE had displayed during a hostage situation in Dryden, Ontario, when a man with a rifle threatened two women. The incident ended without violence. "He does not react emotionally, said Staff Sergeant Brian DEEVY, also a member of the tactical rescue unit. "I have never seen him lose control."

Mr. DEANE had also served with Ontario Provincial Police officers sent to help deal with the Oka crisis, and in 1991 had attended an incident at Grassy Narrows in Northern Ontario when an Ontario Provincial Police officer was shot dead.

The killing of Mr. GEORGE caused an outcry against the tactics and actions of the Ontario Provincial Police and the government of Ontario. It triggered the Ipperwash inquiry that has been sitting since July of 2004 under Mr. Justice Sidney LINDEN. Mr. DEANE was scheduled to appear at the hearing next month and his testimony was keenly anticipated.

In the type of coincidence that feeds conspiracy theorists, Mr. DEANE is the third Ontario Provincial Police officer involved in the Dudley GEORGE shooting to be killed in a traffic accident. Sgt. Margaret EVE, who tried to negotiate with the natives at Ipperwash before the shooting, died in a crash involving a transport truck on Highway 401 near Chatham, Ontario Inspector Dale LINTON, the commander who gave the orders to Mr. DEANE's team, was killed in a single-vehicle accident near Smith's Falls in October of 2000.

Mr. DEANE was killed in a traffic accident on Highway 401 near Prescott in Eastern Ontario. Snow squalls had caused vehicles to slow or come to a halt and his Ford Explorer clipped a tractor trailer that was blocking the road. Before he could extricate his vehicle, a second highway truck travelling behind him was unable to stop and the sport utility vehicle was crushed.

Kenneth DEANE was born in October of 1960. He died on February 25, 2006. He was 45. He leaves his wife, Lucie SIROIS. Also an Ontario Provincial Police officer, she was injured some years ago while investigating a traffic accident. Additionally, he leaves his brother Bill and sisters Barbara, Nancy, Sue and Judy. A funeral is set for 11 a.m. tomorrow in Sudbury, Ontario