

Blue Line Magazine

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

January 1992



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What better way to start off a new year than by congratulating the Metro Toronto Police Auxiliary on their 35th Anniversary. To honour the occasion Blue Line has given over its cover to these stalwart volunteers that donate so much of their own time to help. Read more about them on page 14.

This issue is also dedicated to the understanding of firearms and products related to them. You will find stories in this issue that explain various firearm training equipment available and a review of the Glock pistol by our new firearms editor.

This month we continue our series on Airbourne Law Enforcement. We will commence a new series on computers and software from the manufacturers standpoint. Each story over the next few months will present a product which is targetted specifically to the law enforcement field. In this series the manufacturers will tell their stories about their own products.

It appears 1992 will be a good year for books related to law enforcement and we hope to be giving you more reviews of them as they become available to us.

1991 was a good year for Blue Line Magazine. Although we had considerable problems with production its popularity has grown and we look forward to 1992 with great excitement. Keep those cards and letters coming in. We need your support... and subscriptions.

Smidlap

By Dave Sills

"Sure like this area foot patrol!"



Calendar Of Up-Coming Events

February 17 - 20, 1992

POLICING IN THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

The Challenge Of Leadership

Simon Fraser University and the Justice Institute of B.C. will be holding this seminar which is designed for police managers. It will address the critical issues of vision, organizational leadership and creative adaptation to change. Further information call B.C. Police Academy (604) 228-9771 Ex.257 or FAX (604) 660-1875 or Simon Fraser University at (604) 291-3792 or FAX (604) 291-3851.

March 2 - 5, 1992

JUSTICE: EXTENDING THE VISION Victoria, British Columbia

This conference is targeted to everyone in the fields of justice, social services and mental health. Prominent keynote speakers and workshop leaders will address emerging issues in the areas of victimization and recovery in Canada. Workshops will include Family and Sexual Violence, Victims as Witnesses, The Victim/Offender Continuum. For further information contact Shelley Rivkin, Justice Institute of B.C. (604) 222-7251. (Note: This is not a COVA Conference)

March 8 - 12, 1992

The fifth International Anti-Corruption Conference

The title of the conference will be "Looking to the Future: The Control of Corruption in a perspective of growing Internationalization." Within this main topic, attention will be given to two themes, 1) corruption and organized crime and 2) corruption and the growing cooperation across Europe.

For more information, contact The Foundation for Society and Police (Stichting Maatschappi, en Politic), P.O. Box 239, 3300 AE Dordrecht, The Netherlands Tel: 078 144362 Fax: 078-313580.

March 17 - 19, 1992

EMEX 92 INTERNATIONAL San Francisco, California

The 1992 International Emergency Management Exposition and Conference, featuring products and services for emergency disaster preparedness, will present a comprehensive conference program. The three day conference will present demonstrations, lectures, seminars and a trade show. For further details contact Carol Davis-Beach (617)449-6600 or FAX (617)449-6953.

May 13 - 15, 1992

RADIOCOMM 92 Montreal, Quebec

RadioComm is Canada's only trade show dedicated to mobile communications. This event will be held in the Exhibition Hall South, Place Bonaventure in Montreal. The RadioComm Association of Canada will hold its annual convention at the same time. For further information contact Peter McLean or Carole Meyer at (416) 252-7791 FAX (416) 252-9848

June 01 - 04, 1992

TRAFFIC CRIME SEMINAR Toronto, Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Traffic Operations will be hosting their third annual Traffic Crime Seminar. This event will include a week long series of seminars related to Hit and Run and serious accident investigations. Members attending this years event will be broken up into investigative teams and carry out a detailed investigation of a fatal Hit & Run incident. Number of attendees is limited. For further information and registration contact Christina Stambulski at (416) 324-0557 or FAX (416) 324-1902.

June 8 - 11, 1992

DRUG ENFORCEMENT - 2001 - INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force will host the Drug Enforcement International Conference in Toronto. The theme is to provide a futuristic overview of international drug enforcement

problems and solutions. For further information contact: A/Det. Supt. Leo Campbell at (416) 324-0509, 447-8470 or FAX 324-0503.

July 12 - 17, 1992

ASIAN ORGANIZED CRIME CONFERENCE "Strategies for the 1990's"

The RCMP and Calgary Police Service will be hosting the 14th International Asian Organized Crime Conference. The conference will include key-note speakers and a full agenda of social events and companion activities.

Further information can be obtained from Darrell Wilson or Carmen McKnight at (403) 268-8530 or FAX (403) 265-6330

August 2 - 7, 1992

I.A.A.T.I. DISCOVERY 1992 Toronto, Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto area police forces will be hosting the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators 1992 training seminar. All police agencies in and around the Metropolitan Toronto area will be assisting with this international event. The convention will include seminars, workshops and exhibitor displays related to the auto theft prevention industry. Contact person is D.Sgt. Chris Hobson (416)324-6260 or Roger Overton (416)252-5215.

September 21 - 25 1992

PROFILE 2000 Toronto, Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad will present a four day sex crimes seminar. Several experts and international key-note speakers will be featured. For further details contact Sgt. Wendy Lever at (416) 324-6060 or FAX (416) 324-0697.

For inclusion in this column we must have at least two months advance notice. Please try to keep the description of your event to 30 words. (Not including Title, Contact Name and Phone/FAX) It may be faster to FAX your announcement so feel free to use our 24 hour Editorial FAX line - (416) 293-0526.

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Blue Line Magazine is published monthly, September to June, by Blue Line Magazine Incorporated with a mailing address of: 12A - 4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste. 254, Markham, Ontario, L3R 1N1

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Blue Line Magazine is an independent publication designed to entertain, educate and upgrade the skills of those involved in the law enforcement profession. It has no direct control from a law enforcement agency and its opinions and articles do not necessarily reflect the opinions of any government or police agency. Blue Line Magazine is printed in Canada by Pro Art Graphic Design.

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International Association of Law Enforcement Planners
Periodical Publishers Exchange

ISSN #0847 8538
Second Class Mail Registration No.8242

Letters to the Editor

Magazine Is Wise Investment

All three offices of Toronto Investigations receive copies of Blue Line Magazine. I have found that many of the articles are of great interest to the Investigators and Unit Chiefs. In addition, I find that many of the Case Law synopses are particularly relevant to our type of work.

If anyone chose to subscribe to this magazine, I am sure that they would agree that the \$25.00 fee for ten issues is a wise investment.

Keep up the good work in the production of this most worthwhile publication.

Gary W. Colgan
Manager
Customs Investigations Division
Toronto Region

Something a little special

Just a short note to say that I enjoy your magazine very much. I always find something a little special in each issue.

Scott Dexter
Thornton, Ontario

Won't need the free copies anymore

I thoroughly enjoy your magazine and my subscription recently began with the October issue.

I am stationed at a one man unit and I still receive the free issue of your magazine along with my subscription. In the interests of cost you should probably consider cancelling the free issue to this address.

I have enjoyed every issue and was very thankful for the free issues so that I didn't miss anything. Keep up the good work.

Roy Harrison
RCMP
Sachs Harbour, N.W.T.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Thanks for your concern. We will keep that free one going. Consider it to be the one for the detachment library for future members coming in to replace you. (If that day ever comes!!!)

In the near future the "promotional" copies will be spread around to each detachment on a rotational cut-off schedule. (ie. each detachment will be cut off from getting one in five issues)

Let Us Know!

I have been enjoying your magazine for two years. Keep up the good work.

PLEASE! If you ever get a response from the RCMP on your October commentary about that holster... LET US KNOW!

John Doe
Sarnia, Ontario

EDITOR'S NOTES

Nothing so far John! It does kinda make you think though.

Just a Mountie Basher

I am writing in response to your October commentary on "The Reality Of Modern Policing." You stated, "the new holster looks more secure than it really is." You failed to point out why you came to this conclusion. You also stated that "an open butt is simply too tempting for a desperate person to ignore." As I understand it, almost all forces now use the open concept.

In defense of the 5 inch barrel, I would argue that the extra length provides better accuracy and higher velocity due to more efficient powder burn.

You chose to focus on the holster and revolver and you failed to note the improvements to the working uniform, the kit issue of mini maglites, top quality leather and "Gore-tex" winter boot wear. (Canadian made no less)

Your commentary appeared to be more of an attempt at RCMP bashing than constructive criticism.

Cst. A.G. Rickaby
RCMP
Courtney, B.C.



Progressive Levels of Training Intensity

Part 4



< Weakside Block Street Simulation

Opponent in padded suit swings at the officer (wearing helmet) at full contact speed. The officer must react to body language and obtain good reaction time in order to block this thrust.

Side View >

Side view of the street simulation weak side block. Note the counter measure. The officer uses a knee thrust to the common peroneal nerve once the block is executed.



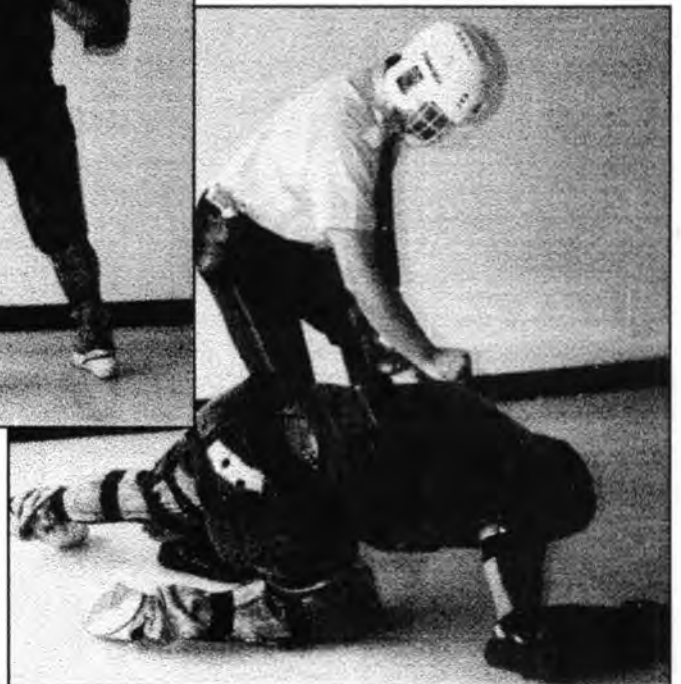
Executing Counter-Measure >

View of Counter-measure executed following weakside block. After the knee is weakened the officer grabs the opponent's shoulder and while keeping control of his wrist pulls him to the ground. (Note the officer carries a cast aluminum training gun. No live firearms used in practice.)



Gaining Full Control >

Once the counter-measure is executed the officer directs the suspect to the ground for handcuffing.



Full Control For Cuffing >

Once the suspect is fully controlled by straight arm bar, handcuffs are applied. The counter-measures and take down are full contact but supervised by a qualified instructor.



< Safety First... Then Simulate

The "RedMan" suit is very effective for weapon retention training at street simulation level. Helmet for officer and aluminum cast replica revolver painted with red grips and barrel permit safe, but full force, street simulation training.

Out of The Blue

By David Bluestein



G'AWD HELP THE NEXT GUY WHO ASKS ME WHY THIS ROAD IS CLOSED.

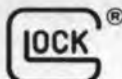
pace-set-ter 'pās-,set-ər-l
1: one that sets pace
 for another **2:** one that
 takes the lead or sets an
 example **3:** the **GLOCK**



ATTENTION:

All Law Enforcement officers should be familiar with basic firearm safety rules.

Rule #7—When storing a firearm, the firearm should be unloaded, secured in a safe storage case and out of the reach of children and untrained adults.



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The Functional Vs. Dysfunctional Family

Neil V. Thompson

What is a "dysfunctional family?" Perhaps the best way to understand what constitutes this type of family is to listen briefly to the stories of two men. Michael writes:

"My father was a Jew who didn't care for Catholics. My mother was a Catholic who was anti-semitic. I have an older sister, so I know they had sex together twice, but I never knew them to sleep together. The priest told my mother she couldn't have Holy Communion if she slept with my father. So she didn't. To be honest, my father didn't seem particularly disappointed.

My mother was mentally ill. She did crazy things all the time. Like, she kept making dramatic attempts to commit suicide. I'm this little boy and I'd walk into the kitchen and find her with her head in the oven and the gas turned on. But she always left the kitchen window open and put a pad down to kneel on. I'd pull her out, and she'd gasp and vomit, the whole bit. Once she tried to drown herself. She waded into the surf, "I'm going my son." I couldn't swim, I was terrified of water, but I waded in after her. "No mom, please!" I tried to pull her back, but I was only 10 years old. So I punched her in the face as hard as I could and kept on punching. A wave knocked her off her feet. I dragged her onto the sand and sat on top of her. An hour later, she was burying my sister in the sand and talking baby talk. I was still vomiting."

Robert's sister describes the day of his birth as follows:

"Mother was bathing two other children in the bathtub and father came in and started kicking her in the abdomen, screaming that it was not his baby, and she fell into the bathtub; he then kicked her in the crotch with his boots on and she began haemorrhaging. He kicked her several more times."

Robert was born on that day some 40 years ago, three months premature. Robert's story is far too long and terrible to tell here, but suffice it to say that he

was beaten, virtually every day. Mom used bamboo sticks and dad just used his knuckles. At the age of one, Robert's jaw was broken by his father and as he grew older, if he reached for anything at the table without asking his father's permission, he would be stabbed in the back of the hand with a fork.

"On some occasions, dad would load his guns and tell his family they had a half hour to hide. He then hunted them, promising to kill them if he found them. Before Robert reached 10, he was killing pets in the neighbourhood. The need to destroy was so great, he even directed it at himself."

Eventually mom drank and smoked herself to death and dad went to the penitentiary after sexually molesting his daughters, and then a year after his release he killed himself with a shotgun. We will talk about the dynamics of how these things come to pass later in this and other articles.

These two children, Michael Landon and Robert Alton Harris, were the products of severely dysfunctional families. Most dysfunctional families are not this severe. Most of the problems which come out of my work with people revolve around emotionally absent fathers and mothers, a lack of affection, or an inability to talk about feelings or experience love. Much less dramatic, but in many cases just as damaging.

Michael Landon went on to become a multi-millionaire, beloved by millions, and yet, I believe he carried the legacy of his early years to his death at the age of 54. He was married three times with at least one bitter and devastating divorce, and he describes himself as follows:

"I'm a good athlete, and I work out hard. Before this happened, I could bench press 300, 350 pounds, no sweat. But I've abused my body over the years. I don't want people to think that everybody is a likely candidate for cancer of this type. I think I have it because for most of my life, though I was never a drunk, I drank too much. I also smoked too many cigarettes and ate a lot of the wrong things. And if you do that, even if

you think you're too strong to get anything, somehow you're going to pay."

Robert Alton Harris on the other hand became a murderer, and is still waiting to die on death row in San Quentin, pending a last appeal. I was told that all the occupants of death row had similar childhoods.

Two boys from two dysfunctional families. How different, yet how similar. One grew up loving children and with a deep desire to make the world a better place. The other with a deep desire to destroy anything he came in contact with. Both were deeply affected by their childhood experiences.

Many of the leaders in the field of Family of Origin Theory feel that somewhere between 90 and 96 percent of us come from dysfunctional families. Obviously we haven't all lived through what Michael or Robert did, but most of us fall somewhere on the dysfunctional continuum.

NEXT MONTH

Abused Child... Abused Adult

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The PEACEMAKER is published quarterly by the Canadian Fellowship of Christian Peace Officers (CFCPO), a federal non-profit corporation which encourages peace officers locally, nationally and internationally to join in fellowship. If you would like to be placed on the mailing list, or would like to receive more information about CFCPO membership, send your request with your name, occupation, address and phone number to:



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*Sharing the Truth and the Way and the Life
Our Lord Jesus Christ*

Electronic Imaging Catalogue Program



Mantha Imaging Software in Mississauga, Ontario, has introduced a powerful yet easy to use Multimedia database system for PC based computers. The company claims it has an unlimited range of applications.

The product, called "Showcase", is designed to work with scanned images and display them on a computer screen in groups of 1, 16, 25 or 36 pictures at the same time. Photo Images can be then amalgamated with data text information for display and printout. The system appears to have excellent possibilities for agencies to catalogue and track such things as mug shots, personnel photos and crime scene photographs.

Basic hardware requirements include at least a 286-based computer with 1 to 2 MB extended memory, VGA and a 512K video driver. Images can be input by using scanners, video cameras, 35mm negatives and VCR's. Storage capacity for the computer is recommended to be at least a 100MB hard disk but the program comes with a file compression utility that automatically compresses data image files to use the minimum amount of disk space.

"Showcase" is currently available and is priced at approximately \$1500.00.

For further information contact Lionel Mantha at (416) 507-8330 or FAX (416) 890-0014.

Impact Panels To Be Evaluated

The Alberta Solicitor General is sponsoring a pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness of victim impact panels in reducing re-offences among convicted impaired drivers. The project began last May.

The pilot program consists of six presentations conducted in Alberta's Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre, and its Alsike annex. The presentations will consist of three or more volunteer victims from People Against Impaired Driving (PAID) telling their stories to the audience of incarcerated impaired driving offenders.

The Alberta Solicitor General is funding and assisting with a three-month pilot program to be operated by PAID in cooperation with R.B. Cormier and Associates, a firm responsible for providing Alberta's impaired driving program - IMPACT.

Victim Impact Panels operating in the U.S. have been evaluated as having a positive effect on impaired driving recidivism.

pre·ci·sion | pri-'sizh-ən |
1: adapted for extremely accurate measurement or operation
2: held to low tolerance in manufacture **3: the GLOCK**

ATTENTION:
All Law Enforcement officers should be familiar with basic firearm safety rules.

Rule #8—Only use ammunition recommended by the firearm manufacturer and always check caliber and condition of ammunition before loading the firearm.

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Striking At The Heart Of Crime

Unisys Corporation's CANE Software

Note: This series is intended to make the law enforcement community more aware of computer software systems available that could enhance the day to day operations of the agency. These articles are, for the most part, un-edited and written by the companies themselves. Due to this they may read with a certain bias that leans toward the product. Readers are advised this column is not an independent review nor an endorsement of these products by Blue Line Magazine.

At the start of the 1990s, approximately 36 million Americans a year were victims of serious crimes - including 19,000 who were murdered.

According to studies in several major metropolitan areas, the majority of perpetrators were under the influence of illegal drugs when arrested. In San Diego and Philadelphia, for example, four out of every five men arrested, tested positive for drug use.

Combine those grim statistics with others showing that nation wide drug arrests by state and local police doubled over the past decade, and you reach an inescapable conclusion: illegal drugs are behind many of the social, criminal, medical, and economic problems in the world today.

In the center of this, volatile mix of crime, crack, and other abused substances is an army of narcotics agents - men and women charged with solving what President Bush calls "the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today." Historically understaffed, underfunded, and in many instances out-gunned, agents spend untold hours and millions of taxpayer dollars fighting a war that at times seems impossible to win.

Now, thanks to the Computer Assisted Narcotics Enforcement (CANE) system, developed by Allstar Knowledge Engineering, Inc., there's a new weapon designed to give narcotics agents a competitive edge in this ongoing battle.

Designed With the Help of Narcotics Investigators

Drug enforcement agencies everywhere are plagued with common problems such as unwieldy volumes of data, endless paperwork, budgetary constraints, and manpower limitations.

The developers of CANE worked closely with narcotics investigators to help with these problems. CANE software provides investigative tools to help agents manage information about people, places, property or evidence, vehicles, organizations and events. Then, the system helps the investigator analyze the data, exposing relationships that might be overlooked by traditional methods.

Since thorough and accurate information can lead to the arrest and prosecution of an offender, the wealth of data in the CANE system becomes the basis of a case.

Automating Procedures

CANE helps law enforcement agencies perform more effectively by automating procedures for gathering information, by providing new investigative tools, and by generating information for management decision making.

Information Gathering

The CANE system accepts both factual and unproven information. An undercover officer making a "buy" of illegal drugs from a street dealer is a provable fact. Information received from a confidential informant may be unprovable, but still reliable. The system distinguishes between these different types of information.

Plus, CANE maintains all collected information until the investigator determines whether or not it is useful. For example, a blue four-door Ford has been reported on several occasions in a high-activity drug area. The CANE system keeps this information online to help solve the case, until the investigator deletes it because it is no longer relevant.

Investigative Tools

Standard features within CANE help investigators develop leads and create cases, by linking new data with other information in the system. For instance, a person is seen in a car with two other people. The system links each person with the other - and the car to each person. Also, the system links the known associates of each person with all other known associates, and so on. Thus, an inquiry about any person in this group will lead you to all of the others.

Investigators can record and analyze information about:

- o Suspects and associates
- o Gangs
- o Physical descriptions; scars and tattoos
- o Address descriptions and locations
- o Property seized and tagged, including chain of evidence recording
- o Surveillance reports
- o Calendars, ledger entries and expense reports
- o Methods of operation and arrest records
- o Numerous other categories relevant to the investigative process

With the CANE system, your agency determines not only the categories of information to be included in the database, but also the level of detail.

Suppose surveillance and other information reveals that people in a certain residence are selling crack cocaine. The CANE system lets you record:

- o The location of all exterior doors
- o The composition of the door, such as wood or metal
- o The direction in which the door opens
- o The type of locks and alarms
- o The layout of the area immediately behind the door

This type of information provides for a high degree of success in drug raids and improves the chances of officers returning safely from a dangerous assignment.

Unit Management

The CANE system enables investigators to generate comprehensive reports: Crime trends and analysis, resource allocation, case loads, and confidential informant data. These

reports, and other management tools, keep the investigative unit performing at peak efficiency.

Since the drug trade is a cash business, the need to keep accurate records of where money comes from and its disposition is an important agency function. Tracking "buy money" and confidential informant payments is easily accomplished with the CANE system. Also, financial information used to determine cost per investigation is accessible through the system.

One of the major goals of law enforcement agencies, in their war against drugs, is to return control of communities to the people who live and work in them. The CANE system helps:

- Eliminate street sales of illegal drugs
- Identify drug traffickers, sellers, and user
- Reduce related crimes in target areas of the community
- Target the arrest and prosecution of career criminals
- Enhance public awareness programs
- Refer offenders to treatment programs
- Enforce sanctions, for example, crack house seizure and demolition

The Total Solution

The benefits of CANE software include dramatic cutbacks in administrative time, improved arrest/conviction ratios, increased forfeiture revenues, and better budget management.

Here's how.

Case Load Management

The CANE system improves efficiency by minimizing manual effort and streamlining the flow of "intelligence" and case data. Therefore, your agency can handle a larger case load and more effectively evaluate which cases require priority effort. Targeted investigations lead to better conviction rates.

Unit Efficiency

The CANE system provides quick access to information that uncovers new leads for the narcotics investigator. Agents become more productive because the system helps analyze and correlate information from various reports.

Information Control

The CANE system helps measure the value of information received from confidential informants. Reliable information leads to increased activity in drug arrests and seizure of illegal substances.

Document Preparation

The CANE system helps prepare case reports and, if needed, arrest and search warrants. This complete case documentation is required for court proceedings.

Agency Information Briefings

The CANE system provides information to help brief other agencies about activity in your jurisdiction. CANE identifies specific individuals and locations as being of "special interest." Controlled sharing of information leads to improved investigation results.

Policy and Regulatory Guidelines

The CANE system conforms to policy and regulatory guidelines for treatment of intelligence information. Under the provisions of Privacy and Security

regulations, an agency must use information within an established period of time, or it must remove that information from its automated investigation system. The CANE system notifies your agency as these critical dates approach.

Adjusts to Your Investigative Style

The CANE system was designed with the understanding that there are no set ways to perform an investigation. The system helps you adhere to policy and procedure. But one of its major features is the freedom it gives investigators to perform case-related tasks in a variety of ways.

Learn More About CANE

To find out more about how CANE can support your investigative work, contact Unisys Canada (416) 495-0515 FAX 499-3833. A thorough demonstration is available that will show you how computer technology can help you reach the goal of a drug-free community.



prac-ti-cal /'prak-ti-kəl
1: of, relating to, or manifested in practice or action: not theoretical
2: capable of being put to use or account: useful
3: the GLOCK



ATTENTION:
All Law Enforcement officers should be familiar with basic firearm safety rules.
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Adult Criminal Diversion Process

By Tom Rataj

A successful criminal diversion program, which started in British Columbia in 1986, was recently transplanted to an Ontario Court. Tom Rataj gives us a tour of a process that should help reduce the court room over crowding problem in the Metro Toronto area.

Recently the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General initiated an Adult Criminal Diversion Process at the Metro North Courts in northern Metropolitan Toronto. The Metro North Courts were chosen due to a significant volume of cases, currently around 20,000 per year, which caused significant systemic delays, resulting in the staying and withdrawal of numerous charges after the Askov decision.

The Adult Criminal Diversion process is a process designed to exercise prosecutorial discretion at an early stage of normal criminal proceedings in order to eliminate a percentage of first-offence minor criminal charges from proceeding through the complete court process. It is intended to provide an alternate and more suitable means of handling those fairly minor offences committed by first time offenders.

"Fairly minor offences" has not been defined precisely for this process. It is rather the result of a determination based on the offence meeting certain flexible criteria initially based on the offence being an isolated and impulsive act of a minor nature.

It is suggested that the types of offences would include such things as Theft & Possession Under (Shoplifting), Causing a Disturbance, Mischief, Joyriding, Fraud and False Pretences Under (Cheques), Accommodation Fraud, and simple Assault. The use of the diversion process must also not be contrary to the public interest.

Part of the rationale behind the process is that the first time offender will find the humiliation and embarrassment of being arrested, photographed and fingerprinted a sufficient deterrent to prevent any re-offending. Proceeding through the courts with these types of cases does not necessarily provide any significant

additional personal deterrence for the offender and just drains the court's resources from other more serious offences.

The purposes of the justice system can, for many of these types of offences, in fact be better served by dealing with the offender in a more personal and less institutional manner.

At the Metro North courts, the diversion process is a post-charge, pre-trial system, where cases involving first time



offenders are "diverted" out of the general case load stream and directed into a separate process to expedite their resolution without requiring the full resources of the courts.

The diversion process is offered solely at the discretion of the crown based on the above criteria. Additionally of course, the crown must be satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to secure a conviction at trial, and that the disposition would likely be an absolute/conditional discharge, or a suspended sentence. In addition to this the final criteria would eliminate any of-

fences showing pre-meditation, commercial enterprise, or abusive behavior during or immediately following the offence.

The crown responsible for 301 court, where all "out of custody" first offenders appear is responsible for diverting cases meeting the criteria. This is accomplished by having the crown review the cases prior to their first appearance, selecting those deemed appropriate, and then advising the defendant(s) of his intent to divert the case.

Duty counsel are provided with the synopsis of the offence and assist the defendant and the crown in initiating the process.

The defendant signs the Diversion Agreement which is a simple one page document in which the defendant acknowledges responsibility for the offence and undertakes to complete one or more "acts of contrition" as outlined in the agreement. These acts of contrition could include restitution, a letter of apology, a contribution to a charitable organization, attendance at a counselling/assessment program, or any other reasonable condition(s) set forth, or a combination of several of these acts of contrition.

For the program to work at its peak efficiency the diversion agreement is signed by the crown and the defendant on the first appearance date immediately followed by the case being formally withdrawn in the court. If the agreement stipulates attendance at a counselling or assessment program the defendant speaks with a counsellor at the court house immediately following the withdrawal of the charge, and is referred to the appropriate community based counselling program.

At the present time the Salvation Army provides a counselling service at the court house and has agreed to continue to provide their services for this program. Additionally, interpreters are also at the courts on a regular basis and are available to provide the required services.

The disposition of these cases are, for the purposes of the program tracked at the courts, and are recorded in the Criminal Record Files as "Withdrawn". Attempts are being made to add the word "Diversion" to these records to further clarify the disposition.

Sociologists, Criminologists and others familiar with our justice system have

noted that many of the minor crimes dealt with by the courts are merely symptoms of more serious underlying problems, and that in dealing with them in a traditional manner nothing is done to resolve the underlying problems. Many times the offender is not even aware of the psychological, emotional or personality problems which are the cause of the situation.

The diversion program should remove between 6% and 8% of the case load at the Metro North Courts resulting in the diversion of about 30 cases weekly or 1,400 annually.

When taking into account any expenses incurred by the program, and calculating them against the savings passed on to the courts, the net result is expected to be a saving in both time and administrative costs. More difficult to determine would be the future savings resulting from the reduction in repeat offences.

Although I have only stressed the positive aspects of the diversion process, there are in fact a number of negative factors raised by detractors of the process. Admittedly no process is perfect or even close to it, however this process offers a progressive approach to assist in alleviating the problems of overcrowding in the courts, while effectively dealing with first offenders.

After all, what can really be wrong with a process that uses an informal resolution to deal with first offenders when they rarely get anything more than a conditional or absolute discharge anyway.!

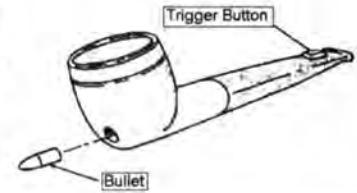
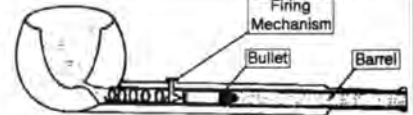
For further information Contact
 Ontario Ministry of the Attorney
 General, c/o Mr. Alasdair
 MacDonald, Assistant Crown
 Attorney, Metro North Court
 House, 1000 Finch Ave. W.
 Downsview, Ontario, M3J 2V5
 Phone: (416) 663-5550
 Fax: (416) 660-7439

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mark their 35th Anniversary*



1991 marks the 35th Anniversary of the Metropolitan Toronto Auxiliary Police. Trained volunteers serving the community, its strength today is 500 dedicated men and women.

Prior to 1956, the only auxiliary policing was carried out by a group of



civilians charged with the enforcement of regulations concerning Air Raid Precautions or A.R.P. Wardens which disbanded after World War II. In mid 1956, with the deepening "cold war" scare and Hurricane Hazel, there was a need for a volunteer service that could be mobilized in the event of a disaster. As a result, the Civil Defence Organization was regenerated in Toronto. Twenty-two units were operating and one Auxiliary Police was attached to each station throughout 13 municipalities. A major emphasis was placed on Nuclear attacks and supporting civil and military services. The auxiliary units laid the groundwork to form the Metropolitan Toronto Auxiliary Police.

In 1957, the force was renamed Metro Toronto Civil Defence. A civil defence instructor plus a police sergeant taught the auxiliaries in each station. The "cold war scare" eased in 1962 and public

interest in civil defence warranted the restructure and as a result the Emergency Measures Organization was formed.

Interest in the auxiliary was still high and their thrust changed from enemy attack to a semi-trained reserve.

Their mandate now was to accompany officers on patrol and cover parades and special events. At this time, the force had 200 members on strength.



Chief MacKay restructured the force from 30 units into 5 units (or districts as they are known today) with a regular force officer for training. This move freed up 25 sergeants.

Since then, members of the Metropolitan Toronto Auxiliary Police have been involved in numerous activities. Some of these include the annual R.I.D.E. program, the opening of SkyDome, and the Economic Summit.

During the last 35 years, the dedicated members of the Auxiliary Police have donated in excess of 2 million hours to the community, thus proving Sir Robert

Peel's quote "The Police are the community and the community are the police."

In April 1970 the Toronto Junior Board of Trade presented the Police Officer of the Month Award to S/Supt. James G. Carnegie on behalf of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. In June that same year John Steiger received the same award for saving the life of a suicidal victim. In July that year Air Canada Flight 621 crashed and it was becoming evident that there was a need for a volunteer service that could be mobilized in the event of a disaster.

The following is a list of Milestones in the history of the Auxiliary Force;

1971 (June) A new award - C.O. Bick Trophy for outstanding recruit - was presented to P.C. Patricia Kirkland

1973 Ashland Oil Refinery Fire

1974 Queen Mother visit to Woodbine

1975 International Shriners Concert

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1976 Olympics - Soccer at Varsity Stadium

1979 November 11 - Mississauga Train Derailment (250,000 people evacuated - 1,384 hours of service. Evacuation of homes, homes for the aged, hospitals, high-rise apartments, Security Patrols [car and foot], traffic direction and communications. During the week, 42 members added 309 additional hours.

1981 Royal Visit

1982 (May) Auxiliary Police Exercise (APEX) was held at Upper Canada College during which various simulated emergency 3 situations were created that required "Police" response.



1984 was also notable for; Tall Ships visit.

Visit of the Pope (3,305 hours, many during a rainy cold and wind-swept evening at the Downsview Mass site.)
Royal Yacht Britannia (1,608 hours)

1985 Armenian Terrorist Group - bomb threat received by Toronto Transit Commission. MTAP called to help patrol subway stations and platforms.

In 1985 the City of Barrie (80 km north of Toronto) was devastated by a tornado - Within hours of the disaster

Auxiliary Officers were on scene and assisting regular force officers to secure and protect the area.

Membership in the Metropolitan Toronto Auxiliary Police presents a unique opportunity to help the citizens of the community. Policing is one of the most important functions in our society and by participating in that function, members develop a strong sense of personal worth, knowing that they too, have been able to serve and protect.



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Out Of The Blue

By David Bluestein



Solution Sought For Rural Sign Thefts

The City of Oshawa, Ontario, has experienced a large number of sign thefts from one of its more sparsely populated sections and is seeking assistance in the form of advice on how to curb this activity.

The City experienced the theft of over 70 signs in the first eight months of 1991. The city is concerned about the hazards posed by these missing signs. One intersection had signs stolen eight times.

The Public Works Department reported that signs as well as the posts have been stolen in many cases. Some signs were embedded in concrete and the thieves struck the metal posts several

times with a truck to break up the concrete and steal the sign and post.

The city advises the area struck contains only 400 of the city's 12,000 traffic signs but accounts for a disproportionate number of thefts. The works department would be interested in hearing from officers who may have a solution to the problem. Neighbourhood watch does not work due to the sparse population and lack of street lights. To date nothing has come from announcements in Crime Stoppers.

Anyone with suggestions may contact City of Oshawa, Public Works, Traffic Engineer, 50 Centre St. South, Oshawa, Ontario, L1H 3Z7. (416) 725-7351

Signs Serve Double Duty

So you are the new guy in the detachment. Just moved in from one of those big city areas where you can get a Peryls map for every alley way. Well welcome to reality. Take a call out on Concession 6, Lot 10 and don't expect a road sign.

This was the problem recently solved by Bruce County, Ontario, Engineer Eldon Yundt. He decided to make better use of the yellow and black "Intersection ahead" signs. (that is a WA-11 to those familiar with traffic engineering lingo).

Eldon's idea was to have his sign shop add the Lot and Concession number to the appropriate quadrant of the sign to give motorists (especially police and other tourists) some valuable information. Many municipalities currently provide this information on additional road signs at the intersection. However the use of the yellow signs reduces costs and highway shoulder clutter. It also adds some uniformity across the county.

The regulations do not prohibit the addition of the information on these road signs and it was determined the number did not detract from the sign's message.

Aspirin Increases Alcohol Level

Researchers in New York have determined that aspirin, when taken with a meal an hour before drinking, produces higher blood alcohol concentrations (BACS) than when aspirin is not taken.

Five healthy male volunteers ate a standard breakfast with or without two extra strength aspirin tablets (1g ASA). One hour later, all participants drank the equivalent of about two drinks.

The resulting BACs were about 25% higher when aspirin was ingested with the meal.

Aspirin was thought to increase the amount of alcohol available for absorption into the blood by reducing the activity of enzymes that metabolize alcohol in the stomach prior to absorption.

Although aspirin produced only a modest increase in BAC, any increase in BAC can have significant effects on the degree of impairment, particularly in terms of complex behaviours such as operating a motor vehicle.

The study, conducted by Drs. Roine, Gentry, Hernandez-Munoz, Baraona and Lieber, was reported in the November 14, 1990 issue of the journal of the American Medical Association.

U.S. Condemned For Executions

The United States has placed third highest in the world for the executions of juveniles, says Amnesty International. The international human rights organization states that only Iraq and Iran have a higher execution rate.

The report released last October stated the United States had executed four youths between the ages of 15 and 18 from 1985 to 1990. It continued by saying there were another 31 remaining on death row. The report stated further that in the past ten years over 90 juveniles had been sentenced to death but many of those received pardons before the sentence was carried out.

Amnesty International reported that during the year-long study only six other countries in the world practiced the execution of offenders under the age of 18. They were Bangladesh, Barbados, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria and Pakistan. Barbados is the only country that has banned the practice since the study was concluded.

International human rights agreements, signed but never ratified by the United States, outlaw the execution of juvenile offenders. Even so, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled it was permissible in 1989.

Toronto Cops To Get Semi-Auto Guns

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Services Board recently approved the purchase of 400 semi-automatic handguns for 1992.

In the December announcement Chief William McCormack said it was obvious the criminal element had the police out-gunned. The rampant increase in the use of high-powered weapons in the drug trade required police to be better armed.

The weapons will initially be issued to officers working in drug investigations and selected area foot patrol officers in high risk areas.

Ontario Introduces Unique Fire Code

Ontario's Solicitor General has announced the creation of North America's toughest fire prevention and enforcement laws. Parts of the new legislation will permit the Fire Marshall's Office to go into premises and install fire alarms and remove potentially hazardous materials without waiting for a judicial review of the matter.

Ontario Solicitor General Allan Pilkey stated, "this new act makes Ontario the first jurisdiction in North America to deal directly and in a preventative way with the impact of fire on the environment. The legislation answers long-term concerns of fire officials that they be allowed to take prompt, common sense action to protect human life and the environment."

In the past, orders issued by the Fire Marshall to correct dangerous conditions could be delayed indefinitely by appeals. The changes in the law will now allow preventative action at sites where a potential fire could pose a serious threat to the environment, even when the risk of fire at the site may be low.

The amendments to the Act also empower the Fire Marshall to act immediately in fire-hazardous situations which threaten human life, permitting fire officials to install smoke alarms in rooming houses, for example, or to post fire watches or remove combustible materials. Previously the only powers available was to close down hazardous buildings, forcing tenants to leave their homes.

In his announcement, Mr. Pilkey stated the new legislation "provides a fair balance between the need for action when the environment or people's lives are at risk and the need to safeguard individual rights."

This balance of Rights and safety is guaranteed by the necessity for the Fire Marshall's assistants to obtain a warrant to enter a premises to take the remedial action necessary. The measures taken may be recovered through cash payment or through property taxes. The new legislation has an appeals process that deals only with the amount of payment.

So Who Reads Blue Line Anyway?



This photograph, courtesy of International Police Travel of Oshawa Ontario, was taken last May in Beijing China. The issue he so proudly displays is one year old this month.

People have reported seeing Blue Line in Ireland, England, Malta, Australia and Korea. One person reported attending a Boston Police Station and while waiting in a reception area found the magazine on the reading table.

Officers To Trim Up Or Trip Out

Filipino police officers with a larger belly than chest will be sent to rehab centres to reduce it and officers who are caught cheating at the measuring will be dismissed.

The announcement that came last month has directed station commanders to take the measurements and then direct those failing the measurement to report to a weight loss clinic. The officers are to be given six months to get the waist measurement smaller than their chest or face going to a training centre to correct it. In addition these members will be bypassed for promotion.

Other changes include the institution of a recruit height requirement minimum of 1.63m (5'5") and no older than 30 years of age.

**"I'm not against the police;
I'm just afraid of them."**

-Alfred Hitchcock

Blue Line Magazine

FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"We've got ya cold this time Frosty... Your corn cob pipe and button nose were recovered at the scene!"



Airborne Law Enforcement

A Policing Strategy for the 90's

Part 2

by Mark Thorpe

The history of Airborne Law Enforcement in the United States began in 1929 when the city of New York began operating its first seaplane. This was paralleled on the west coast, where the Los Angeles sheriff's department began operating a fixed wing aircraft for the purpose of locating lost persons and fugitives in undeveloped areas.

In 1948 the city of New York took delivery of their first helicopter, a Bell 47D, followed in 1950 by the addition of three more 47D's. The operation of the air unit in New York was closely monitored by

other agencies and by 1966 there were 31 law enforcement air units in operation. The success of these and other programs has clearly demonstrated not only the viability of aircraft in law enforcement, but also the necessity for them.

A close examination of the air unit programs as operated in the United States is necessary in order to determine what they have found to be the main uses of helicopters in law enforcement. Further it is an accepted fact in the American police service community that when you combine your conventional police service with an air unit, your entire policing effectiveness increases.

To begin with, let us examine a single air unit operation in Baltimore, Maryland and quote some statistics from that unit. This police force has five single engine piston powered helicopters which operate two shifts per day, 0930 to 1730 and 1800 to 0200 hours, with slight changes to the schedule as needs dictate. This air unit has been in operation since 1971 and has flown 66,031 hours without a flight related injury. During this same time period the unit has been credited with assisting in the arrest of over 10,000 persons for various offenses.

Some statistics of the unit for 1989 are remarkable when one considers that

the officers involved are operating well above the space normally patrolled by the police. The unit assisted in the following arrests: ten persons for homicide, twenty eight for aggravated assault, one hundred and fifty one for auto theft, one hundred and two for burglary, two for rape, two for purse snatch, six escapees, forty five for handgun offenses, 29 for traffic offenses, plus many others for a



grand total of 724 arrests for the year. About the only offense that the helicopters did not make arrests for was forgery and ut-

tering.

These 724 arrests resulted in the laying of 1304 criminal charges. The unit flew 3647 hours during the year and in that time 3480 hours were flown as general preventative patrol.

This works out to an average of one criminal charge for every 2.6 hours in the air. During the year the unit responded to 9365 calls for service. The total calls for service since the inception of the unit is an astounding 205,153.

This air unit is an integral, effective part of the police service provided for the city of Baltimore. These helicopters are providing an upgraded level of response for the citizens of that community. They are definitely not simply showpieces or public relations vehicles.

The effectiveness of helicopters in certain applications of police work is an accepted fact, but what is it about this type of policing strategy that makes it so effective? The answer is MOBILITY, SPEED AND INCREASED OBSERVATION CAPABILITY. A police officer on patrol in a conventional police vehicle is

limited in his ability to observe what is going on around him. He is limited to an area approximately 100 feet wide (the width of the street he is driving on) and an area approximately 400 feet ahead of him. This area can be, and frequently is, further limited by traffic around him.

The police helicopter is not limited by these factors. When the machine is cruising at an average altitude of 500 feet, the pilot and observer have full 360 degree visibility. Their vision is not limited by other traffic or structures. Additionally, the patrol function of the helicopter is not limited by speed limits. Patrol can be effectively accomplished up to three times the speed of the conventional vehicle. It has been demonstrated that the patrol helicopter has up to 30 times the observational capability of a conventional police vehicle.

Speed of response is increased by the fact that the police helicopter can travel in straight lines, without having to follow street parameters.



Since its forward speed can be safely increased to well over 120 miles per hour, it has the capability of arriving over a designated area much faster than ground units.

From this aerial observation platform the helicopter can assist and direct ground patrol units, thereby assum-

ing a unique command and control function. When a police helicopter is combined with ground units, it has been demonstrated that the ground units' effectiveness is increased up to two to six times the norm.

A major, though often overlooked, benefit of helicopter units is the increased officer safety. Due to the high speed response capability, it is possible to dramatically reduce the time required for a back-up unit to arrive on the scene to assist the ground-based officer by flying a high cover type of operation. Through the effective use of public address systems and searchlights, suspects are frequently demoralized by the "omnipresent" helicopter and give up rather than attempt to flee. The increased effectiveness of the aerial observation platform at a scene also makes it much more difficult

for the suspect to escape.

High speed chases by police units are dangerous not only to the police officers involved, but to the public.

With the addition of a police helicopter unit, high speed chases can be controlled by allowing ground based units to "back off" and thereby reduce the felon's desire to outrace a pursuit. It is extremely rare that a vehicle on the ground can outrun even the least sophisticated helicopters.

When the air unit contacts the surrounding ground police units, the suspect can be effectively followed, monitored and apprehended. This capability is also effective for jurisdictions which have large portions of shoreline to patrol.

The addition of various pieces of ancillary equipment can greatly enhance the overall capabilities of a police air unit. The author had the opportunity to view a video tape taken during actual police incidents in the Fort Worth, Texas area. The equipment being used was called a "FLIR" system (forward looking infra red) and was mounted on the chin of a Bell helicopter. With this system, the observer in the helicopter has the ability to clearly see what is happening on the ground even though it is completely dark to the unaided eye.

The footage demonstrated the search for suspects who were attempting to elude the police by hiding. The suspects and the police officers on the ground showed up as bright green figures and were easily identifiable. Ground officers were directed to the hiding spots selected by the suspects and these persons were apprehended. In several cases it was apparent that even though the ground police units were within a few feet of the suspects, they would not have seen them without the assistance of the air unit. The fact that the FLIR did not emit any visible light made the suspects feel that they had not been observed and were still safe from detection.

FLIR will also enable an agency to search for bodies even if they are buried in shallow graves as the heat from decomposition is sufficient for the unit to record it. Eight of the FLIR systems have been purchased by the RCMP for installation on their helicopters across Canada.

Product News

A New, Police-Only, Red-Pepper Defensive Aerosol



Officers who seek non-lethal defensive alternatives should take note of OC-10, a new, police-only, defensive aerosol introduced by "Counter Assault." The active ingredient in the spray is Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) which is the active ingredient in red peppers.

The company claims the product will immediately halt aggressive behaviour in a non-lethal manner. It claims it will work against drug abusers, drunks, emotionally disturbed persons, plus dogs

and aggressive animals.

The product is said to cause immediate spasm and closing of the eyes, coughing, shortness of breath, and gasping. The effects are both instantaneous and involuntary, working equally well on humans and animals. The company explains that it "causes no long term effects or permanent injury."

The product is said to be a non-alcoholic carrier and will therefore not ignite if placed close to flames.

For further information contact Counter Assault at P.O. Box 4721, Missoula, Montana 59806, or phone (406) 728-6241.

"You buy a judge by weight, like iron in a junk yard. A justice of the peace or a magistrate can be had for a five-dollar bill. In the municipal courts he will cost you ten. In the circuit or the superior courts he wants fifteen. The State Appellate courts or the State Supreme Court is on par with the Federal courts. By the time a judge reaches such courts he is middle-aged, thick around the middle, fat between the ears. He's heavy. You can't buy him for less than a twenty-dollar bill."

-Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik

Blue Line Magazine

FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"Too bad these toe rubbers aren't about three feet higher!"



Case Law
(1131-007A)

Failure To Keep CPIC Updated Loses Case

Regina Vs. R.(J.F.) 10 Pages

Marijuana charges against a Whitehorse youth have been tossed after it was revealed his arrest was based on an inaccurate computer search.

In this matter an RCMP officer arrested the accused after a routine check through CPIC revealed he was in breach of a court ordered curfew.

At the police station, the boy was searched, found to be in possession of a small amount of marijuana, and charged. Later it was discovered the computer information had not been updated for over seven weeks and the curfew was no

longer in force.

Yukon Territory Chief Judge Heino Lilies said in an October decision, that in the circumstances it was up to the Crown to prove police acted reasonably. "Leaving names on the computer in such circumstances can cause great inconvenience and hardship to individuals affected," the judge explained. "There must necessarily be a very high duty of care on the part of law enforcement officials to maintain accurate and up-to-date records on their computer systems and to purge dated information expeditiously.

The ruling continued by adding, "Where they fail to do so, as in this case, there is an onus on them to explain the error or omission, to satisfy the court that it was an exceptional occurrence and that the police procedures were reasonable. The Crown has not attempted to do so in this case."

Chief Judge Lilies added that to allow the police to rely on their mistakes to justify arrests would be contrary to the public interest. "It would open a Pandora's box and serve to encourage carelessness rather than eradicate it," the judge concluded.

Case Law
(1131-003A)

No Right To Counsel Attendance At Breath Test

Regina Vs. Atchison

An impaired driver does not have the right to have a lawyer present when he provides a breath sample. This was a recent decision handed down by the British Columbia Supreme Court.

In this case a man was arrested for driving while his ability was impaired. The officer took the suspect to his station after making the appropriate demand and reading him his Rights. Upon arrival the accused spoke with his lawyer who attended the station. After consultation the lawyer advised the accused he should

take the Breath test.

As the suspect was being taken into the Breathalyzer room the lawyer attempted to go with his client but was prevented from doing so. At trial this point was brought up as a defence against the charge in that it offended the suspects Charter Right to counsel.

The defence argued that when a person is taken in for questioning by police it is permitted to have a lawyer present at the interrogation to protect the rights of the accused from answering incriminating questions.

The court ruled that the suspect had received his advise from counsel and the accused had been given ample opportunity to consult and direct counsel. From that point onward there was no indication of interrogation but only a matter of compliance with the provisions of the Criminal Code to supply samples of breath.

In its conclusion the B.C. Supreme Court stated, "the right to counsel could be and was exercised without the necessity of counsel being present in the breathalyzer room where his presence might well be intrusive."

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- Michael J. Ahearn,
Attorney to Al Capone

Prohibited Weapon Definition Broadened

Regina Vs. K.(A.)

The British Columbia Court of Appeal ruled in a November case that the offence of possession of a prohibited weapon is not necessarily limited by the lack of intent to use it as such. The ruling conflicts with a recent Ontario Court of Appeal matter in which the court ruled a conviction can not be made unless it can be proved that the weapon was used or intended to be used as a weapon.

The unanimous five judge B.C. decision permits the broader interpretation of a Prohibited Weapon as defined in Section 84 of the Criminal Code. Section 84 defines prohibited weapons as gun silencers, switchblade knives, automatic guns, sawed-off guns and "a weapon of any kind, not being an antique firearm of a kind commonly used in Canada for hunting or sporting purposes, that is declared by order of the Governor

in Council to be a prohibited weapon."

The stumbling block was the Ontario interpretation which stated the use of the word "weapon" in section 90(1), which lays out the actual offence for possession of a prohibited weapon, forces the court to turn to section 2 of the Code which defines a weapon as something "used or intended to be used" as a weapon.

In the case heard in the B.C. decision a young offender was apprehended with Nunchaku sticks. This weapon is made from two cylindrical objects, usually wood or metal, connected together with wire, rope or chains, and used in martial arts training. The accused said he used the weapon for training only and said he did not know they were prohibited. When questioned he readily admitted that when used properly they can inflict severe injuries.

The B.C. decision stated that there was no need for the court to determine the intent of actual use made of the weapon but only the person was found to be in possession of it. The court took note of the Supreme Court of Canada decision in Regina Vs. Hess (1949) which stated innocent possession was no defence to having a prohibited weapon.

In conclusion the B.C. case stated, "the fact that the accused testified that he didn't intend to use the nunchaku sticks for an unlawful purpose and that he did not know such were a prohibited weapon are not excuse, or defence." The B.C. decision made it clear that the Crown need not prove any intent to use the subject weapon. In conclusion the court stated, "such an interpretation we characterize as inconsistent and unreasonable."

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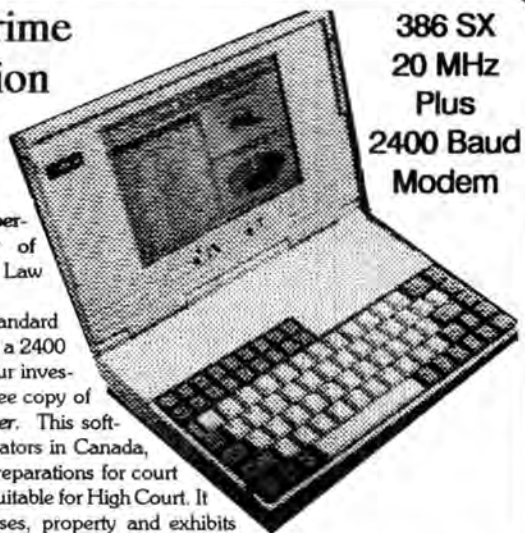
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Glock Pistols

The Future Of Firearms... Now!

No other pistol design in the history of firearms development has shaken up the industry as much as Glock. The Glock pistol virtually caught the North American firearms industry, who have traditionally supplied the law enforcement market, with their pants down. In spite of this the Glock has generated some incredibly stupid media hype concerning its polymer frame.

WHAT IS A GLOCK?

The Glock semi automatic pistol was designed by Mr. Gaston Glock for the Austrian army pistol trials in 1982. Having no real firearms background to speak of, Glock was not caught up in the traditionalist mindset of the other manufacturers. Instead of reinventing the wheel, Glock studied the designs of all the firearms in use at the time. He believed that they were overly complicated for what they were intended to do. He therefore sat down and created the most modern and durable pistol in existence. By carefully reviewing the x-rays of approximately 500 hands, Glock was able to produce one of the most ergonomically correct grip profiles.

HOW CAN YOU POSSIBLY LIVE WITH A PLASTIC GUN?

The most unusual feature of Mr. Glock's pistol at the time (read, controversial) was his use of nonstrategic materials for the frame. Polymer! Plastic if you insist. This sent the North Americans for a loop. I'll admit I was skeptical when I first heard about it. My initial response when seeing a Glock for the first time was, "Jees, that thing's butt ugly." They certainly felt weird, but back to the polymer. This is a space age synthetic material that is stronger than conventional steel used in firearms manufacturing, and yet retains only 14% of the weight. It will withstand heat to approximately 392 degrees F., without any changes to its

structural integrity. Barium is also added during the injection stage to enhance the x-ray scanners ability to pick them up!

To add to the Glock's durability is the fact that the slide barrel and other metal parts are finished with tenifer. This is an incredibly tough finish which is 99% salt water resistant. The Glock's barrel is cold hammer forged as with most quality European firearms and the rifling is hexagonal.



SAFETY FEATURES AND TRIGGER

The Glock pistol fires from the double action only mode. It has the same consistent pull on every shot. The pistol is hammerless so there is no need for a decocking lever, nor is there a manual safety on the Glock. The Glock does however have three internal safeties which must be overcome before the Glock will fire.

The first is the trigger safety which is located in the trigger itself. This has to be depressed fully to the rear in order to allow the trigger to travel. The safety blocks the firing pin from moving forward until the pistol trigger is completely to the rear. The third safety is a drop safety. This also prevents the firing pin from moving forward in the event that the pistol is dropped.

It is the trigger system employed by the Glock which its detractors say is cause for concern. This really isn't a fair comment. With the standard issue coil spring, the Glock is available with trigger pulls of either five or eight pounds. The trigger

does however, feel different than most pistols. The coil spring, especially the five pound version, does take up quickly. At the request of the New York State Police, who adopted the Glock 17 in .9mm, Glock created the "NY Trigger" which is a leaf design and increases the trigger pull weight to 7 1/2 - 8 1/2 pounds and 9-11 pounds. This trigger has the same constant pull as would your double action service revolver.

SAFETY

It drives me crazy to have to sit and listen to the "experts" in Canadian Law Enforcement make sweeping statements such as 'semi automatics are unsafe and unreliable'. The sad fact of firearms training in Canada is it is simply out of date and most department instructors are out of touch. We tend to isolate ourselves. Police officers armed with revolvers are subject to the same safety concerns as those with the semi automatic. Each officer is issued with an "operational" safety (read, trigger finger).

The revolver has one internal safety. The Glock pistol has three. Other semi automatic designs have differing safety features. The rest boils down quite simply to common sense and realistic practical training.

However, just like the revolver, the Glock or any other firearm will discharge a round if the officer's operational safety i.e. trigger finger, is where it shouldn't be at the wrong time.

HOW IT SHOOTS

The Glock pistol is the lightest full size service pistol currently available. The Glock 17 in .9mm holds 18 rounds with the standard magazine and weighs just under 32 ounces. This is remarkable when you consider that the Smith and Wesson model 64 .38 special service revolver unloaded is 33 1/2 ounces.

I have been fortunate to shoot a number of Glocks in .9mm caliber. Between 1988 and 1990 I was fortunate enough to be able to fire approximately 18,000 rounds. Bullets were everything from old reloaded lead truncated cone of dubious quality and condition to match grade reloads, factory service type ammunition from military smg 124gr nato

ball, to 115 to 147 grain jacketed hollow points. These were fired off in formal matches as well as tactical training in the USA and Canada with law enforcement and military agencies. All types of weather conditions were encountered. Some of the shooting was done indoors. I never experienced a single stoppage or malfunction that wasn't ammunition related. One bullet the Glock didn't seem to care for was a 125gr round nose lead copper wash. For some reason it tended to key hole on the targets. The function was fine, it's just the accuracy wasn't there. Not one problem was ever encountered using factory ammunition.

Recoil is directed straight back into the shooters arm and the energy is absorbed by the slide. When firing the first shot with the Glock, the trigger must be directed rearward approximately half an inch to fire. The trigger than has only to travel forward about an eighth of an inch to reset for subsequent shots. This allows for some very fast controlled shots with minimal sight picture interruption. Accuracy is generally in the 1 1/2 to 3 inch range at 25 meters, depending on the type of ammunition used.

Commemorative Handgun Released



Glock handguns, of Smyrna Georgia, has announced the minting of a limited edition "Desert Storm" commemorative pistol.

The 9mm pistol comes engraved on the right side with "OPERATION DESERT STORM - January 16 - February 27, 1991" and on the left side with "NEW WORLD ORDER COMMEMORATIVE". In addition the names of the 30 countries that comprised the Allied Coalition is engraved on the top barrel chamber in alphabetical order.

Persons interested may contact Glock at (404) 432-1202 or write P.O. Box 369, Smyrna, GA 30081.

Blue Line Magazine Book Review

Examination Of Witnesses In Criminal Cases

- Earl J. Levy, Q.C.

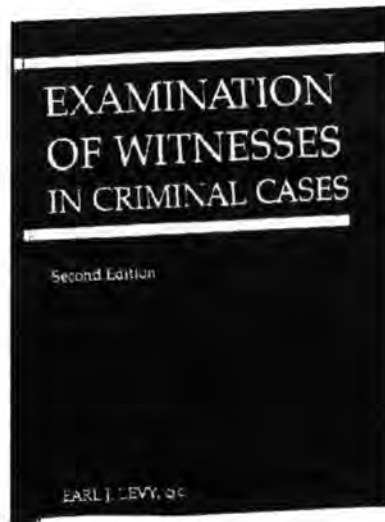
341 pages (Carswell Publications)

Reviewed by: Morley Lymburner

Carswell Publishing recently released the second edition of "Examination of Witnesses In Criminal Cases" by Earl J. Levy. To say the least I was impressed.

If anyone could sit back on his laurels and simply write a text drawn upon his past knowledge alone, it would be Earl Levy. It is a measure of his character that he didn't. He actually did a lot of digging and kept himself up to date. When I first obtained this book I immediately went to the stated cases to see the most recent case law cited. To Levy's credit I found no less than 17 cases referenced from 1990 and 1991.

The writing style is clear and concise.



Even this old copper could understand it. I found the index to be quite good and when put to several tests I found the subject matter very quickly.

This 341 page text is written from a defence counsel's perspective. So be warned that it was not written with a copper's sensitivities in mind. If you tend to be a narrow thinker and a "WSM" (Whining Sniveling Malcontent) you may not wish to read this book. If, however, you are a curious sort of person who would like to crawl into a lawyers world for a bit, you just might find this book of interest.

Some chapters of interest are "Objectives Of the Examination-In-Chief", "Presenting the Evidence-In-Chief", "The Hearsay Horror" and "Cross-Examination of Police Officers".

This last chapter would be of particular interest to police officers as it goes into such details as undercover officers, lying officers, and officer's conferring on making notes. Levy obviously looks upon officers who collabrate in making their notes with a jaundiced eye. His dislike for the practice, fortunately, is not shared by most of the judiciary. He does add a word of caution that should be heeded. If officers do disagree about some part of what they perceived it would only be to their credit if they made note of this conflict in their notes (ie. "I thought I heard only three shots but my partner says he heard four.")

Another area of interest is the sections dealing with the child witness. Levy appears to have worked hard on this most important area of criminal law. He ensures each appropriate chapter at least touches on the subject.

In many areas of the book Levy has demonstrated the "do's" and "don't's" of examination of witnesses by quoting the questions and answers from trial transcripts.

In spite of the obvious bias toward the defense I found this book to be of interest both as a reference text and good recreational reading. If you are trying to produce a successful book this is, in my books anyway, a winning combination.

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Computer Woes

Part 3: Some Suggestions

by Tom Rataj

At the risk of falling into problem #8, as listed in last month's column, I would like to offer the following suggestions and reasoning for hardware and software criteria which would form the basis of a computer policy. All the products listed have been chosen because they represent the accepted industry standards in their category, and go a long way in supporting reduced training costs.

grams which are generally very memory hungry, and display capability which supports all older software.

(3) **The Modem:** 9600 Baud Per Second (BPS) Modems appear to be the present industry standard. You could get away with a 2400 BPS system if cost were a factor.

(4) **The Mouse:** MS Mouse. The industry standard that works with virtu-

ally every program that uses or needs a mouse.

(3) **The Data Base:** dBASE IV. The industry standard.

(4) **The Spreadsheet:** Lotus 1-2-3 is the industry standard. MultiPlan is a similar and older style but the switch to Lotus appears to be almost universal.

(5) **The Utility:** PC Tools 7.0 is arguably the industry standard. Other popular utilities include Norton Utilities and Mace Utilities.

What The Author Uses

Tom Rataj reports both he and his wife use their computer quite a bit at home. They use a ALR PowerFlex 286 (with user-installable 386SX-16mhz upgrade), 3mb RAM, 40mb Hard Drive, 1.44mb - 3.5 inch Floppy Drive, colour VGA Mitsubishi DP Monitor. The word processor is "Word For Windows" 1.1a as used with Windows 3.0, Logitech TrackMan, and an Epson LX-810 Dot Matrix Printer.

What Blue Line Uses

This magazine is designed and composed on a clone 386 computer running at 25mhz, 4mb RAM, 105mb and a 40mb Hard Drive, 1.44mb - 3.5 inch Floppy Drive and a 1.2mb - 5.25 inch drive. The monitor is a DataTrain V282W monochrome white. The main word processor is WordStar 6 with some usage of PC-Write. The main printer is an Epson EFL-7000 laser printer (Hewlett Packard compatible).



Photo Courtesy of Unisys Corp.

HARDWARE

(1) **MS-DOS compatible hardware.** In excess of 90 percent of the North American computer market works with this type of hardware, resulting in literally hundreds of developers and manufacturers, and virtually endless supply of software. If any new or current employees are computer literate at all they will likely be literate on this type of equipment.

(2) **The Personal Computer (PC):** 80386 - 33mhz Intel CPU (user upgradeable), 5mb RAM with 60mb hard-drive, 14" colour VGA, and 1.44mb 3.5" floppy drive. This configuration provides speed, multi-tasking, good memory capacity to deal with newer pro-

grams which are generally very memory hungry, and display capability which supports all older software.

(3) **The Modem:** 9600 Baud Per Second (BPS) Modems appear to be the present industry standard. You could get away with a 2400 BPS system if cost were a factor.

(4) **The Mouse:** MS Mouse. The industry standard that works with virtu-

SOFTWARE

(1) **The Operating System:** Microsoft DOS 5.0 is 100% compatible with suggested hardware. MS-DOS is the industry standard, and version 5.0, which is the newest, takes advantage of the advanced features of the newest hardware.

(2) **The Word Processor:** WordPerfect 5.1. The industry standard in word processing that holds about 60%

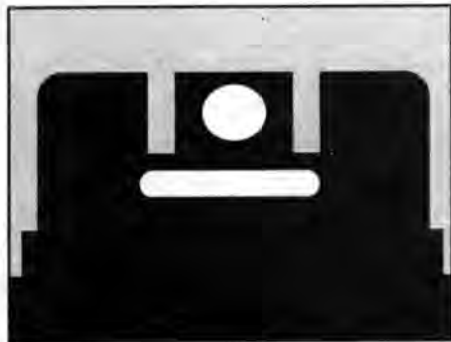
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Product News

See the sights... Even at night !



Night Sight Systems has produced a self-luminous tritium gun sight that improves shooting accuracy under low light conditions. With the T-Sights equipped guns the company claims you can get immediate target acquisition anytime in poor light or even total darkness, by simply lining up self-luminous markers on the front and rear sights.

Night Sight Systems claims the credit belongs to the space-age technology that produces T-Sights. Tritium gas is sealed within tiny capsules which emit a glowing light that requires no power source, bulb, battery or wiring. They are resistant to oil, water, corrosion, or temperature changes and do not fade as for example some phosphorus watch dials.

Tritium tubes can be installed on most handgun sights and are also available for submachine guns, rifles and shotguns. Currently used by several tactical teams this sight system is becoming popular also with regular duty officers on night patrol and undercover work.

For more details on installation or for a demonstration arrangement contact Night Sight Systems Jo Winkler at (416) 773-0856 or Fax (416) 764-9981

Product News

The Unseen Protector

A new bullet-resistant security screen out of Great Britain is normally concealed within the counter but can be triggered to spring up between staff and an attacker in less than a third of a second.

The screen has been developed by the Chubb Security Installation company to enable architects and designers to overcome the problem of creating an informal counter area while providing protection for staff in the event of a raid.

Known as BRAVO, which is short for Bullet Resisting Automatic Vertical Operation, the screens are engineered to rise to 80 per cent of full height within 0.3 seconds when triggered, and complete the operation in less than half a second. Once they are in place, communication between staff and attackers is completely cut off so that the threat of hostage taking is virtually eliminated.

The screens can be triggered by devices such as kick bars, press switches

and personal attack buttons, all of which can activate intruder alarms at the same time.

The BRAVO mechanism is pneumatically operated and the driving cylinders are kept permanently charged by a "silent run" compressor. Air storage capacity is sufficient to allow two sequential firings of the screen without recharging.

The control panel, which will operate any number of screen bays, contains a battery pack to maintain security in the event of power failure. The main control is a three-position switch with "safe," "on," and "reset" positions. LEDS and buzzers are provided to indicate electrical, battery or air failure.

Screens come in 1500mm and 3000mm widths for installation within standard height counters, and are available in single rise or double rise versions extending to heights of 2.8 metres.

For further details contact Chubb Security Installations, Ltd., Ronald Close, Kempston, Bedford, England MK42 7SH; telephone +44-932 785588.

Drug Enforcement Seminar To Be Held In June

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force recently announced it will be hosting the "Drug Enforcement - 2001 - International Conference". This event will take place from June 8th to 11th and the theme of the conference is to provide a futuristic overview of international drug enforcement problems and solutions.

Speakers will include the top experts available in these fields. It is the intention of the event to ensure everyone in attendance will have gained valuable information which they may utilize as a resource when taken back to their respective agencies.

Registration will be limited to three hundred participants. It will be held at the Holiday Inn, Downtown Toronto and a companion program will be available.

For further information contact Det.Supt. Leo Campbell (416)324-0509, FAX (416)324-0503.

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Judgemental Firearms Training

By Craig Best

It doesn't matter how long an officer has been on the job. When one least expects it, the time to make that one all important decision could arrive anytime. The technology is out there that can make that decision a lot easier.

A young constable patrols in a high crime neighborhood. It is 2230 hours. From the corner of his eye he spots the image of a man who is crouching down along the wall of a warehouse located in a dark industrial yard. The constable continues to drive by and then turns up the next street in order to double back to the far entrance of the yard. He calls for assistance in order to go in on foot and verify the suspicious person.

A few minutes later his sergeant arrives. After briefing the sergeant about what he saw, the two officers approach the warehouse on foot. They walk past a dozen trailers which are backed up to a loading dock, when the sergeant sees a man duck in between an industrial garbage container and a large slab of rock.

The sergeant goes around by the loading dock while the constable slowly advances toward the rock. The constable locates the suspect who he is crouched down against the rock and facing the direction from which the sergeant is approaching. The suspect has something black and shiny in his right hand. The constable thinks "GUN". The suspect appears to have barricaded himself in order to shoot the sergeant. Suddenly the constable realizes that he is not in a position of cover, but he has to save his sergeant. He yells "police, don't move" and points his service revolver at the suspect. The suspect does as the officer says. The sergeant hearing the challenge doubles back to where the constable stands.

It is later found that the suspect is a police officer from another department who was keeping surveillance on a nearby building. The object in his hand was a



small pair of binoculars. The constable who challenged the suspect is the author. Luckily the other constable knew how to react when challenged and nobody was hurt.

Thinking of all the problems other officers have faced after shootings or fearing potential disciplinary and criminal action may stop an officer from taking the only option that could save his/her or somebody else's life. An officer cannot afford to take the time to decide if he/she can use deadly force against another person while he/she is in a deadly force confrontation. The officer must be able to assess the situation within a split sec-

ond and take the necessary measures to ensure public safety.

David Smith, who is widely known for his officer survival knowledge, explained the training needed in the best way I have seen. He said to consider the human mind superior but similar to a computer memory bank.

We know that the best predictor of a person's future success in any task is his/her past success in the same or similar tasks. If the officer has not been put through training scenarios similar to those that he/she could have to deal with on the street, there will be nothing in his memory bank to relate to in order to make a decision and react appropriately to the threat.

We know that officers revert back to their training when under stress. Untrained officers are much more likely to panic and either over react and use too much force or under react and freeze, refusing to make a decision.

In these times of recession and budget cuts, police departments cannot afford to put judgmental training on the back burner.

One incident where an officer wrongfully shoots a suspect could cost a life or at least a major civil suit which would be far more costly than the judgmental training that could prevent such a problem from occurring. And what costs can be associated with a civic funeral and the loss of an officer who was not prepared to deal with a lethal force threat.

Training can be done using a variety of means. Some can be quite costly while others are not very expensive. The most important factor is whether an officer is able to perceive potential danger signs before it is too late and react properly in time to stop the threat before anyone gets hurt needlessly. The second factor is whether the officer can properly analyze the situation and avoid using his/her weapon when gestures that appear threatening are in fact not a danger.

There are a number of video simulators available to police agencies. Some like the CINETRONICS rooms use live ammunition against a self healing rubber screen. There are computers and video projectors which show scenarios and record reaction data. The author has worked with two interactive cinetronic rooms where people in one room have to react to those in the other room. What

takes place in room "A" is seen in room "B" and vice versa.

Other simulators like the FATS systems use a laser in the barrel of a real gun and blanks to activate the laser which shows where a shot has hit the screen with the help of a computer, a camera and a video projector. There are a few brands of laser type firearm simulators similar to the FATS such as the ROBREC simulator.

These simulators all have excellent training potential. The author has had the opportunity to work with both types. The cinetronic rooms add more reality to the training by using live ammunition. However some officers lack the ability to handle their weapons with enough competence to safely use live ammunition in that stressful setting. Those officers should first use blanks which will only show reaction time and judgment. They will not show precision in the cinetronic room. As they progress, live ammunition can be used.

The laser systems use blanks which activate the laser, causing it to shine on the area hit. A bullet hole image is seen on the screen where the round would have hit. This improves safety during training but takes from the reality factor. The other problem is that if an officer shoots from a position of cover and anything is between the gun and the target, the laser point will not register on the screen.

The FATS and ROBREC simulators are transportable whereas the CINETRONICS rooms are not unless a tractor trailer is equipped with cinetronic equipment.

Another alternative for judgmental training is the LASERTRAIN II. This system uses fiber optic vests worn by all participants of a scenario. Laser equipped guns are used during the training. As a person is shot, audio and visual indicators are activated on that person's vest. These indicators show if the shot was a center or a moderate hit.

The vests allow officers to train in any setting they may have problems with and act out any type of scenario suited for their needs. These like the other lasers can be blocked by nonrealistic

cover and this must be kept in mind during training. The vests are able to take a beating so officers can lay down or lean on walls etc. without damaging the vest. However, arm and leg hits can not be recorded with this system. Head gear can be purchased in order to show hits to that zone.

All the laser systems can use handguns and long guns. Cinetronic rooms can accommodate any type of assault rifle, handgun or shotgun.

Paint guns can be used in judgmental training. There are many models of guns manufactured for paint pellet training.

These range from large guns that do resemble service guns to Simunition cartridges which can be used in real guns. The training potential is excellent.

..."some officers lack the ability to handle their weapons with enough competence to safely use live ammunition"...

Once an officer is struck by a pellet a washable stain appears on him/her where he/she was hit. The officer will feel a stinging sensation upon impact and thus realize the importance of good cover. The down side is that all participants need to wear face and neck protectors which take away from body language picked up by watching facial expressions. Some officers may also complain if they go home with a small temporary welt or bruise on their body caused by their being in the way of a paint projectile. Some paint projectiles can travel 400 feet per second. Athletic supports, body armor (if normally worn) and overalls or old uniforms would be advised for training with the paint cartridges. Shots should not be taken from less than six feet from the other participant due to 3.8 foot pounds of muzzles energy in some cartridges.

Another type of training is called the red handle drill. All guns are fitted with bushings in the cylinder of the revolver so that no live rounds can fit in the cylinder. All guns are then taped or painted

red on the grip and barrel to show that they are non operational with live rounds.

Blanks that are half length are used in the guns when the scenarios are played. All participants should wear safety glasses and care should be taken not to be too close to the person one is aiming at due to the pressure and muzzle flash. The re-handle drills do not have the capacity to record hits unless cotton balls are stuffed into the open end of the blank cartridge and the person shot at is only a few feet away. Reaction time and judgment can be tested using this type of training.

The last type of judgmental simulator to be mentioned, is again fairly inexpensive. This is the use of 16mm films shown on a paper screen in a shooting range. The films like the laser simulators show "shoot or not shoot" situations that the officer must react to. The problem with these is that after a while the officers tend to remember the scenario and thus rely on memory rather than judgment unless several films are used. Judgment and reaction time can be monitored when using films. Accuracy can also be verified by stopping the film at the point where the shot was fired. Live ammunition is used.

The important part of all of these means of judgmental firearms training is having an instructor who is highly trained in judgment of the use of force, not just a technician who can only teach how to shoot accurately. Society is not satisfied with officers being able to shoot accurately. Society wants officers to know how to take force options that are within acceptable parameters.

Officers need to have the training that will enable them to arrive home at night after their shift. If we develop the officer's ability to make decisions under stress, society will have fewer good arguments to use against the police and administrators will have fewer law suits to deal with. Most important is the fact that fewer officers will have their lives ruined because they made a bad decision under stress.

It can all be summed up by that old Boy Scout motto, "BE PREPARED"!

Body Armour Saves Vancouver Officer From Bayonet Attack

Constable Mike Campbell always wore his personal body armour. He made the decision on his first day on the force that the vest would be a standard part of his uniform. That proved to be one of his best decisions.

One Friday in April 1988, after nine months on the job, Mike was alone on car patrol in south-central Vancouver. It was a quiet day and he was looking forward to a vacation, just a couple of days away.

At about 1:00 P.M. a call came in and Mike responded to a Break-and-enter (B&E), radioing for back-up support. Enroute, the call was updated. The incident might have taken place more than 20 minutes earlier, so Mike didn't have to wait for back-up before going in.

When he arrived at the scene, there was a young man standing in front of the house. He was agitated and upset, as is the norm with most crime victims. Mike asked if the house was his and had he reported a break-in. The man said yes.

They went into the house together to find the place ransacked. Anything that could be broken was; anything that could be moved had been. The stove was upside down, the refrigerator was on the dining room table. Curtains and couches were slashed; lamps were

shattered. It took the intruder just 20 minutes to destroy a family home.

Mike and the young man walked out to the porch. Mike took out his notebook and began his questioning. The man stood with his back to the open door, still visibly shaken. He broke into a sweat and became quieter and quieter. Finally, he wouldn't answer Mike's questions. He stood very still, staring off.

Mike became suspicious, but not soon enough. Without warning, the young man reached behind his back under his jacket and pulled out a bayonet. He stabbed Mike in the upper left chest with such force that Mike crashed off the unprotected porch. The man reached back again and pulled out two more knives.

Dazed, uninjured, Mike pulled out his revolver, ran to his car and radioed for help just as another car with two officers arrived. The young man was in such a rage it took all three officers to subdue him.

Mike later learned that the man had lived in the house, years before. In a cocaine-induced rage, he had gone to the house and knocked on the door while

the owner's son, a 17-year old, was having lunch. The man wanted to enter, saying his father had died there. The son refused and the man burst through the chained door. The youth fled in his stocking feet, reported the incident to his principal who, in turn, called police. He was lucky.

Mike Campbell was even luckier. Because he wore his body armour, the stabbing did nothing more than tear his shirt. "Knifing is almost worse than being shot, because the person is so close to you," Mike said. "The rip in my shirt was directly above my heart so I would have been dead for sure. As it was, the blade didn't even penetrate the armour."

Mike notes about half the officers on his team wear the armour, while the others are usually old-timers who haven't had any close calls. Mike, however, has had his one close call and is even more committed to wearing his Kevlar vest. "I'm just far more comfortable now with it than without it."

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The fifth International Anti-Corruption Conference will be held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, March 8-12, 1992.

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The various themes will be intro-

duced by plenary talks and workshops. A number of internationally renowned experts have already pledged cooperation. There will also be an opportunity for individual participants to read prepared speeches.

The plenary sessions and part of the workshop proceedings will be aided by simultaneous translation into English, French, Spanish and German. The other workshops will be held in English.

For more information, contact The Foundation for Society and Police (Stichting Maatschappij, en Politic), P.O. Box 239, 3300 AE Dordrecht, The Netherlands Tel: 078 144362 Fax: 078-3 13580.

The 1992 annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) will be held March 10-14, 1992, at the Pittsburgh Hilton and Towers in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The theme of the meeting will be "The Legacy of the Conservative Ideology."

For more information, contact: Linda Zupan, 1992 ACJS Program Co-Chair, Criminal Justice Sciences Department, Illinois State University, 401 Schroeder Hall Normal, IL 61761-6901: (309) 438-7626, or Coramae Mann, 1992 ACJS Program Co-Chair, Criminal Justice Department, Indiana University, 1030 South Ballantine Road, Bloomington, IN 47401 (812) 855-9325.

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