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Blive Livre

FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"See, I knew I didn't lose the car keys! There they are on the seat....locked up.... with the portable radio...."



This Issue



This month we present a series of articles regarding Police Communications and the technology available today. This month Tim Boniface and the Editor of Blue Line collaberated to bring you a photgraphic essay of a dispatcher's world. Using for our model the new Police Headquarters of the Waterloo Region Police Force, Tim managed to get some very insightful shots. Tim's talents went to work on this month's cover shot as Dispatcher Karen Allard is shown viewing her "Que" of calls.

This month we are pleased to have Chris Braiden grace our pages once more. His no nonsense style and delivery will keep you thinking about police management skills and community based policing concepts.

This month you will also be reading the first of two stories about police dogs and their handlers. This month you will here about the benefits this duty has brought to one particular officer and his family. Next month you will read on the manner in which the dogs are trained.

We have included this month an article on the use of Aerosol weaponry that should prove very enlightning to many.

We hope you enjoy this issue. We have included considerable material and food for thought to carry you over a few snowy evenings. Just throw another log on the fire!



What Can I Do Now?



I just received a horribly mutilated magazine. You mentioned once before that this type of damage is not your fault. Okay but, when arriving home after work some might like a cool EX, some

might like a coffee, some might like to jog, some might like to watch television. Okay... call me strange but from time to time I like to read Blue Line Magazine and when I get it in this condition, a cool Ex is a little more relaxing.

I wonder if I might be supplied another December 1991 copy? But, not to leave on a sour note, I enjoy the magazine, keep up the excellent work.

To continue now... some might like to work out, some might like to nap, some might like sex... Excuse me, I have to go... I just thought of something since I don't have Blue Line to read....

R.R. Griffis Maidstone, Ontario

Editor's Note

Now don't go doing anything rash! We will send you another copy by Priority Post.

Mystery Writers

I find your publication very informative and appreciate the many stories and

interesting articles. Would you please inform me when my subscription runs out. I have received December '91.

Editor's Notes:

We would be happy to help but you forgot to give us your name. You are not the only one. We frequently get address changes sent to us with no subscriber name or even the old address. One change of address only had the old address and no forwarding address. One subscriber card came in with a name and street but no City or Province.

Magazine Appreciated

Enclosed you will find my payment for the next 10 issues of Blue Line Magazine. I had no hesitation paying this samll fee for a quality produced magazine with such useful information. Your work is very much appreciated.

Victor Loroux Cheltenham, Ontario



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Commentary:

By Morley Lymburner

In a real jam!

Last October I wrote a commentary critical of the new RCMP holster and pointed out the safety hazard of having a gun that can not be properly secured in its holster. I sent this editorial to the RCMP twice and followed up with two phone calls, with an invitation to respond, before I published it. To date they have not done so.

I have since received more information about this holster that shocks me even more. It was pointed out to me (and I witnessed this) that when the holster gets used more frequently the gun can jam in the holster and make it difficult to remove in a hurry.

The problem arises due to the leather tab that goes across the spur of the gun's hammer. After some time the spur actually wears an indentation into the leather tab. Some officers have experienced the hammer spur jamming into this indentation causing difficulty in removing the weapon. As one officer put it, "you don't have to be a raving genius to see and predict this problem."

I am not, as one writer suggests, a "Mountie basher". I am a stupidity basher. There is a problem out there. Let's rectify



it before someone gets hurt.

In the mean time officers should practice unbuttoning and holding the tab with their weak hand while drawing the revolver with their strong hand.

Editorial Response

October Editorial Correct

I can no longer remain silent. In reply to Cpl. MacMaster's letter in the December 1991 issue, here is his first complaint.

I too, looked forward to the new holster that the RCMP was to provide for each member. After receiving my holster, I practiced drawing my revolver as was suggested. Through time the spring portion of the holster weakened such that it was not necessary to move the revolver in a forward motion to clear the trigger guard. All you had to do was release the thumb snap and pull the grip straight up!!! So much for security.

To remedy the problem, I returned the holster to Ottawa and I was issued a new holster. Guess what? The replacement holster is a Gould & Goodrich model. My original holster was one of the famous

Canadian models and it was kept for quality review. The new holster retains the weapon, I still practice and remove the revolver for storage on a daily basis. The front spring has not weakened as did my first holster.

To further respond to Cpl. MacMaster, I know of two other members with similar problems. My personal safety was jeopardized due to a poorly manufactured holster. The selection process of which holster to issue, (Canadian vs. American), has an interesting history and I personally have only heard gossip and rumours, and it would be inappropriate for me to comment.

I'm not unhappy with the design, just the quality of the product and strongly suggest to all members to return their holsters that have a similar problem.

-Name withheld by editor



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: 078-3 13580.

April 12 - 16 Homicide Investigator's Seminar Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police, Homicide Squad is proud to host the 10th Annual Advanced Homicide Investigator's Seminar. This seminar brings together the foremost Canadian and American experts in the field of Homicide Investigation. This year's event will be held at the Skydome Hotel. For further details contact D/Sgt. Tweedy at (416)324-6150 Fax (416)324-0697

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 1 - 4, 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.

June 22 - 26 O.A.C.P. 41st ANNUAL CONFERENCE Markham, Ontario

The York Region Police Force will be hosting the 41st Annual Conference of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. Although the conference is restricted to members the trade show affiliated with the event will be open to all emergency services personell from June 22 to 24. The event will be held at the Sheraton Hotel at Highways 404 and 7 in Markham.

June 25 - 27 CANADIAN POLICE OFFICERS MOTORCYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

For the first time the Canadian Police Motorcycles Championships are going international. The event, to be held at the Shannonville Race Track near Bellevillie, Ontario, will be presenting the best Canadian Rider and the best International Rider. The three day event will include officers from Canada, U.S., Eire, France, Northern Ireland, Belgium and Norway. Participation will be limited to 40 riders. Members wishing to participate may call Dave Stewart at (416) 831-2013.

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. Contact 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.

August 22 - 27 C.A.C.P CONVENTION Victoria, British Columbia

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police will hold their 87th Annual convention at the Victoria Convention Centre. The trade fair will be open to all law enforcement officers from August 23 to 25.

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 Sqt. Wendy Lever at (416) 324-6060 or FAX (416) 324-0697.

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Abused Child... Abused Adult

Why do some women seek out men just like their abusive father?

By Neil V. Thompson

A dysfunctional family could be defined as a family which functions abnormally. It is becoming increasingly more obvious that families function as systems. If there is something wrong with any part of that system, the whole system is affected. This is why alcoholic, physically or emotionally abusive parents are so dangerous. Their dysfunction affects everyone else in the system, to a greater or lesser degree.

For example, it is a well known fact that approximately 60 percent of women who had alcoholic abusive fathers, marry or go out with alcoholic, abusive men. One has to wonder why? The entire answer, while very complicated, boils down to this. She does it because that is what she is used to doing. That is what she has become programmed to do over the years. Many women swear as children that they will never marry a man like dad, but end up finding one anyway. They have been conditioned to seek out men like their father. This is at the root of the psychological condition known as co-dependency which we will discuss in a future article.

I have spoken to many women from dysfunctional families who share this particular predisposition. In many alcoholic families, the young girl, along with other family members, is consumed with preserving the image of a normal family. I've talked with women who at age 10 or 12, were forced to sit alone in a car for hours outside a beer parlor while father got drunk. When he returned to the car, these young girls were told to drive him home, because he was incapable. They had never driven a car, they were, as Michael Landon described it, "terrified". In some cases, their feet wouldn't reach the pedals, but each one of them made that drive. Many more than once.

So, living with dad was "interesting" for many women. They would park dad's car neatly in the garage if he got home from work late, drunk, and passed out on the lawn. They would help mom

drag him into the house, clean him up, undress him and put him to bed. All the while, hoping that through all this loving, caring and attention, he would change. Most often, he did not.

Eventually, these young women reached an age where they went out into the world, hoping to find a mate. They may have gone out with one or two functional, caring males, but will invariably find them boring. The reason they find them this way is because these men do not require the kind of attention that dad did. They can take care of themselves, there is nothing for her to do. The search continues.

Usually, in short order, these women find someone who "needs" them. Even though he is an alcoholic she knows how to interact with him. He is someone she can clean up after and nurture. After all, she's had the perfect training with dad.

Perhaps with a little luck, and because she's such a great lady, she can save this man. He will change for her the way her father never did. And so, she again begins reliving the agony of her childhood, and once again, seldom does he change.

John Bradshaw, in his series on the family, tells of a young woman client of his who had in excess of 25 abusive relationships in a row. When he asked her if she didn't see a pattern in her behaviour, she replied "love is blind." Eventually, through therapy, books and courses, many people begin to become aware of the self defeating patterns they are locked into. They begin to recognize what is unhealthy for them and choose not to become involved in those situations. Awareness is the key.

NEXT MONTH

Survival Defence Mechanisms



Aerosol Weaponry

By James Ridge

A new generation of non-lethal aerosol weapons based on pepper extracts have been found to be an exceptional new tool for police in the 90s. The same cayenne pepper extract that makes Buffalo-style chicken wings painful to eat, holds the potential to reduce injury and very possibly, save lives. Along with all the benefits of such weaponry comes a word of caution.

CS/CN AEROSOL WEAPONS

For years aerosol weapons have been virtually synonymous with chemical weapons. Aerosol weapons containing the chemical agents CS or CN have been available for decades, and are still in use by patrol police in some parts of the United States and Canada. Although they cause considerable discomfort and incapacitate most people, CS/ CN chemical weapons are ineffective on about 20% of the population, particularly individuals under the influence of drugs and alcohol. If used in excess, CS/ CN chemical aerosols can cause permanent chemical burns or physical eye injuries.

Although CS/CN chemical aerosol weapons are used in limited capacity for general patrol policing, they continue to be used very effectively in special policing operations such as room clearing and crowd control.

CAPSICUM AEROSOLS

In the last few years a new generation of aerosol weapons has been growing in popularity, rapidly replacing CS/CN weapons. These weapons are not based on chemicals, but on the extract of various pepper plants, primarily the cayenne family of peppers. The weapons offer immediate incapacitation, appear to be effective on 100% of the population, and require minimal decontamination. Most importantly, research indicates that the active ingredient has no harmful medical effects.

The weapons are small aerosol canisters that emit a directed spray. Typically, they have a range of ten feet, although new products have recently been advertised with a range of fifteen feet. There are several different propellants used, however the active ingredient is usually 5% oleoresin capsicum.



Counter Assault OC-10 is one of many new oleoresin sprays available to law enforcement personnel.

When a capsicum aerosol weapon is fired, millions of micro-droplets of the tar-like capsicum resin are ejected with the propellant. The droplets stick to the subject, enter the eyes, the nose, and the throat. Within 5 seconds any residual airborne resin has normally settled to the ground. Unlike the dusty particulate of CS/CN, which is easily stirred up, the oleoresin sprays offer little risk of recontamination.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS

Capsicum based aerosols incapacitate an individual by causing severe irritation to the eyes, mucus membranes, and skin.

This technical description of the effects is a bit like saying a skunk's spray smells bad. A colleague, who has been sprayed, described the effects as extremely unpleasant, much like having acid thrown in his face. Others describe being blasted in the face with a blow torch. These descriptions, although graphic, probably better capture the true impact of the weapon.

Most persons sprayed report the initial shock is so intense their knees buckle and motor control is impaired. Many subjects drop to their knees or collapse to the ground. All subjects loose their vision for 15 minutes and have only reduced vision for the next 10 to 15 minutes. For the first few minutes it is impossible to open your eyes even momentarily without extreme irritation. Respiration drops to "life support" levels.

An unexpected side effect is most subjects drop anything they are holding as soon as they are sprayed. There is a reflex reaction to cover the face with the hands immediately on being sprayed. Even test subjects who are prepared to be sprayed, and consciously try to hold onto an object, have great difficulty doing so.

The effects of capsicum aerosols wear off in about 30 minutes and require no decontamination procedures, although eyewashes and face rinses speed recovery. To date there is no known permanent effect on the eyes, mucus membranes, or skin. Because the active ingredient is commonly found in foods and pharmaceuticals, there is a large amount of research on the effects of the ingestion of oleoresin capsicum. Recent US military tests on the skin, eves, and mucus membranes, have failed to show any long term or permanentinjury risk even from long exposure to very high concentrations. There is no known allergic reaction, risk to asthmatics, or individuals with hearing problems.

Not only do the weapons have a very convincing physical effect, but they very quickly develop a deterrent effect. An American police officer used the spray to break up a fight between two very large bar patrons. The two had refused to stop fighting, and the officer used the spray rather than wade into the fight and risk injury. The next week he was called to the same bar and found the same two individuals fighting. As soon as the officer produced the spray the

two stopped fighting immediately and came peacefully. Under no circumstances did they ever want to get sprayed again. Most who have been sprayed share the sentiment.

PROPELLANTS

There are, however, safety concerns associated with some of the more common aerosol propellants. Isopropyl alcohol, used in one product, is flammable in certain conditions. Freon 113, used in another product can, in certain circumstances, denature into dangerous phosgene gas. Other, newer aerosol propellants have different safety risks.

There is however, a great deal of data on aerosol propellant safety. All commercial aerosol propellants must be carefully tested, and data sheets prepared detailing the safety considerations. Unfortunately companies competing for a larger share of the capsicum aerosol market have used and exaggerated the safety risks of the competition's propellants to further their own market share. In doing so they have delayed the acceptance of the capsicum aerosols in general.

There are certainly safety risks from most aerosol propellants, but with proper training and proper use, the 83 propellants pose no greater risk than household aerosols which use the same propellants. It is, therefore, important to continue research into the safety of both the propellants and capsicum.

OTHER USES

Capsicum aerosols are increasingly being used for crowd control and tactical room clearing. Unlike tear gasses, capsicum crowd foggers and grenades do not cause a crowd to disperse or stampede. Once sprayed, the crowd simply stays put, but is incapacitated. In some countries, police have then proceeded into the paralyzed crowd to remove selected agitators and leaders. Similarly, some American prisons are now testing remotely controlled capsicum room flooders.

In the US, capsicum aerosols, (normally 1% capsicum) are available to the general public as self defence devices. These weapons are prohibited in Canada under the criminal code, including capsicum aerosols, if intended for use on

humans. There are, however, aerosol animal repellents available in Canada based on capsicum.

USE BY POLICE PATROLS

The big question remaining unanswered concerning capsicum based aerosols, involves their position in the force continuum.

Some argue that aerosols should be employed as soon as verbal techniques become ineffective: if a person refuses to accompany a police officer, it becomes legitimate to spray. Others argue that capsicum aerosols are the answer to knife wielding subjects, and should eliminate police shootings of this type of assailant. The solution is probably somewhere between these two extremes.

There may very well be knife wielding subjects who can be effectively incapacitated with capsicum aerosols, particularly if a second officer has lethal force at the ready. Aerosols, however, have limitations in range, accuracy, and effectiveness. Although they may blind a person, they can't stop a subject from firing a gun, or stabbing someone. An individual with a knife can take a life very quickly, and lethal force must remain an option to prevent the loss of life.

At the other extreme, the use of capsicum aerosols for those who simply refuse verbal direction comes dangerously close to an excessive use of force. This is particularly true if non-violent open-handed techniques, or further verbal persuasion, might still gain compliance.

Capsicum based aerosols overlap with aggressive and defensive barehanded and baton techniques, but do not necessarily replace either. The limitations of aerosols may mean that an officer must, in some circumstance use a baton or bare handed controls.

A SUGGESTED POLICY

The following is a possible policy for capsicum aerosols defining the lower and upper limits of employment:

"Aerosols are a legitimate force option, when the alternatives present a clear risk of injury to the subject or police officer. Aerosols should not be used in place of lethal force."

Although capsicum weapons are not a substitute for lethal force, or the final



solution to knife wielding subjects, they do promise a way of controlling the escalation of some incidents. Traditionally police have had few response options when faced with a knife wielding subject. Barehanded control is out of the guestion and baton intervention is very dangerous. Unless the officer can negotiate an end to the incident, there is often no other way of ending it. Partly because of this, knife incidents occasionally escalate to the point where lethal force becomes necessary. So although capsicum aerosols do not replace lethal force, they may provide a way to end incidents that might otherwise escalate to the point where lethal force is required.

TRAINING

Aerosol weapons are very easy to learn how to use. User training normally takes four hours, while instructors can be trained in eight. Training covers use, safety, firing from different positions, and weapon retention. Refresher training is minimal.

COSTS

A single canister, with duty belt holster, costs from \$50.00 to \$60.00 (1991). A typical canister provides about 25 one second bursts, and has an indefinite shelf life. Most of the manufacturers make a range of sizes for different applications.

CAPSICUM TESTING IN CANADA

Capsicum aerosols are in extensive use by patrol officers in the United States, and are now undergoing field evaluation in British Columbia. Since the start of the British Columbia field trial, the weapons have been used in a wide range of incidents, including the successful disarming of a knife wielding subject.

The Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General has conducted extensive research into capsicum aerosols and is considering conducting a 6 month field test of two hundred units, in a number of different police services.

CONCLUSION

Capsicum aerosols are not the ultimate police weapon. They certainly are not a substitute for lethal force. They do however, provide police officers with a new option for resolving violent situ-

ations. Although nothing is entirely safe, and it is always best to remain cautious, there is evidence that capsicum aerosols are an effective non-lethal option which might often eliminate the need for potentially injurious barehanded or baton intervention. They may also provide a way to intervene in incidents which could escalate to life-threatening levels.

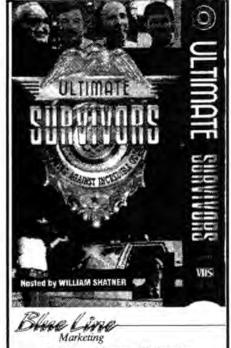
There are other advantages as well. Use of force by police is increasingly subject to public scrutiny. A medically harmless incapacitant that reduces the incidence of more physical and injurious intervention, can serve the public requirement for greater police restraint. As the composition of police forces evolves, aerosol weapons also allow police officers of smaller stature an alternative to physical involvement with a large violent individual.

Another benefit arises in complaints of excessive use of force. Some jurisdictions insist that every police officer who carries a capsicum aerosol weapon, must be sprayed with it during training. Not only does this give the officer a better understanding of its effects, it allows officers to say, if necessary, that they used no more force than they have personally received. This has apparently been very valuable in some excessive force complaints involving capsicum aerosols. It is a defense that is not available with most other force options.

But most importantly, capsicum aerosol weapons hold the promise of far fewer injuries to the public and police, and may, in some circumstances, save lives. For that reason alone, capsicum aerosols should be carefully but quickly assessed for police use in Canada.

About The Author

James Ridge is the Manager of Policing Standards with the Policing Services Division, Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General. The opinions expressed by him in this article are not necessarily those of the Government of Ontario or representative of any law enforcement agency.



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Wear it for your life

Although 15 police officers across Canada say they owe their lives to the use of personal body armour, fewer than half the police officers in this country actually wear this vital personal safety equipment.

How can this be?

Too often, police officers decide that wearing the vest isn't very comfortable, that it's more trouble than it's worth. Too often, the vest is hanging in the officer's locker, instead of over the shoulders, where it can do some good, even though they know the vest can't provide any protection when it's left behind.

One has only to read the newspapers these days to see that threats to police officers are escalating. A robbery in the Toronto area last spring put an estimated 60 sophisticated and powerful weapons into the hands of criminals.

For Canadian manufacturers of personal body armour the challenge has been to enhance the wearability of their products to promote increased use. An essential element in reducing the weight



Bob Nicholls, President of Nicholls Distributors is a noted Canadian manufacturer of Police Vests made with Keylar 129

of vests is the protective fibre.

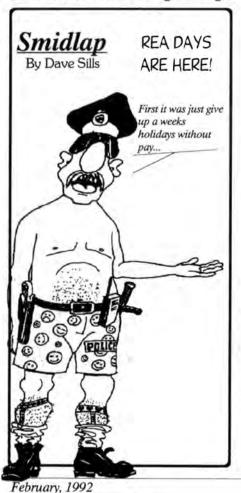
DuPont produces KEVLAR aramid fibre which has been the mainstay in the manufacture of personal body armour since the early 1970's. The most recent improvement, KEVLAR 129, is a second-generation product with several significant advantages.

Kevlar 129 fibre is up to 15 per cent stronger than its predecessor, which means a vest can be tailored to provide the same degree of penetration protection at a considerable less weight saving. Personal body armour incorporating Kevlar 129 are also typically 20 per cent less bulky.

Police officers trying on armour made of the improved product may not recognize the difference immediately. However Bob Nichols, president of Nichols Distributors, a manufacturer of personal body armour for law and security applications, says that officers will appreciate the enhanced comfort of the improved vest after a few hours of use.

Perhaps then Canadian police officers will accept the inescapable conclusion that it makes sense to use all the protective equipment available in the interests of self protection.

> DuPont Canada will be pleased to discuss the use of personal body armour and the development of programs to encourage wider use. Call Paulette Mouzer (416) 537-8493





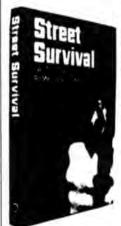
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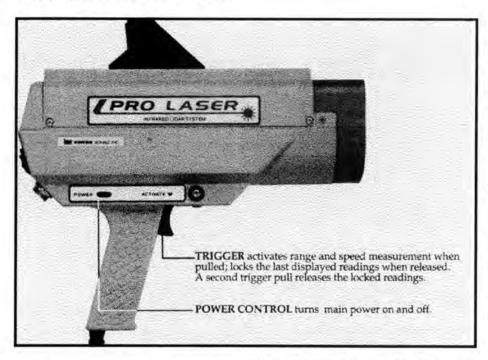
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Radar Warning Devices May Soon Be Obsolete



As any experienced radar operator knows, radar warning devices (aka. fuzz busters) are not really as good as the various manufacturers would have their customers believe. However they do work with enough reliability to make them a hot item for the high performance crowd.

This however is all changing. Even the best radar warning device on the market today will soon be obsolete.

Kustom Signals Inc. of Lenexa, Kansas recently released their "ProLaser" Infrared Lidar System speed timing device. To the untrained eye it looks just like any other hand held radar gun, but as you may have guessed from the name, it's not.

The system uses a Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging) system that operates using invisible laser light pulses to measure both the velocity and range of targets. It is advertised as being accurate to within +/-2km/h up to a maximum speed of 480km/h through a minimum range of 16m to a maximum range of 610m.

The range display accuracy is within +/-0.5m and the beam width at 300m is a mere 1.2m making it nearly perfect for picking those "Road Warrior" types out

of moderate to heavy traffic. Target acquisition for an in-range target approaching or receding at approximately 96km/h is only 0.3 (yes, zero point three) seconds.

This particular unit uses a "Heads-Up Display" (H.U.D.), which provides the operator with the targeting circle, speed, and range display while watching the target. This is the same application of H.U.D. technology as used in military weapons systems (minus the targeting and range information), and the same as the systems used in some upscale passenger cars to display the road speed on the inside of the windshield.

The next obvious question is, when can I have one? And, you guessed it. Not too soon.! At a price of about US\$5,000. these things don't come cheap, especially when compared against about US\$1,000. more or less for a decent hand-held radar gun.

And not that this system is perfect either. It is advisable to use some kind of tripod or monopod to steady the 1.9kg (4.25lb) unit, as the slightest shake or wobble will make target acquisition next to impossible. Additionally it must be used outside of your car and fairs consid-

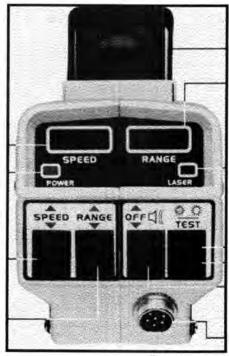
erably better on the vertical surfaces presented by receding targets. Last but not least is the weight, which makes it almost twice as heavy as a conventional radar gun.

Currently only Laser Technology, Inc. of Englewood, California and Kustom Signals Inc. of Lenexa, Kansas market Laser Speed timing units, the LTI 20-20 and ProLaser 5000 respectively, while National Optics Institute of Quebec City and Tribar Industries of Toronto, have done some work in conjunction with the Canadian Police Research Centre in Ottawa in relation to producing similar units in Canada.

I spoke with John Chipetta at Tribar Industries who indicated that they have no plans to manufacture a Laser based unit at the present time, due to among other things the cost per unit, the relatively small market and the fact that this application of Laser technology is still very new.

Further information about Laser Speed timing units can be obtained from;

- Tribar Industries, 1655 Flint Rd. Downsview, Ontario (416)736-9600.
 Attn: Mr. John Chipetta.
- (2) Canadian Police Research Centre, P.O. Box #8885, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3M8 (613)998-6340 Attn: Mr. Richard Shaddick.
- (3) Kustom Signals, Inc. 9325 Pflumm/ Lenexa, Kansas, U.S.A. 66215-3347 (913)492-1400 Attn: Mr. James Maxton.



A Family Business

A cop finds his life has changed when he takes his partner home

By Valerie Hill

It's a cool fall evening. Cooler than October is supposed to be. Police Constable Kerry Grant of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force and his two partners have been called at their picturesque office overlooking Lake Ontario in Toronto's east suburb to attend a search at Pearson International Airport.

Kerry feels the chill in the air as he leaves the office but his partners do not. Excitedly, they hop into the police car, anxious to start their tour of duty.

Kerry's two coworkers are not what you would expect police officers to be. These coworkers have four legs and wet noses. They're dogs who are trained for police services and drug detection. But more importantly, these partners are

also family members. Morgan, a threeyear-old golden Labrador retriever, and Tell, a three-year-old German shepherd are the Grant family pets.

Kerry, 38, has been a part of Toronto's canine unit since its birth in January, 1990, and he believes every police service dog should live in a family with children.

"I think it makes the dog more secure if its got that solid family environment." To be certain, Morgan and Tell are well-loved at home. Kerry's children, aged 13, 8 and 5, can be seen taking their dogs for walks, and are always full of encouragement for Morgan and Tell when they have done well at work. "They're really proud of them," Kerry says. Kerry's wife, Kathy, says Morgan and Tell are treated differently than most house pets. She

says these dogs do more than lay around the house and become docile. They are active most days of the week, and the result is what Kathy calls a peppier pet.

And when the dogs do come home from work, they are overloaded with praise from the family. Not only does this reinforce the skills the dogs use while

at work but, according to Kerry, it does something else for Morgan and Tell.

"You home, the children are there ... they play with the dog and it's a pet. It really takes the dog away from work and calms them down."The Grants have had Morgan in their home since she was 13 months old. Kerry describes her

as a "sad looking, sweet little dog." She is Toronto's only drug detection dog and last year, she was responsible for recovering \$314,000 worth of narcotics.

Tell is strictly a police service dog and he has been with the Grants since he was two years old. Still very much a pup, he is constantly in the mood to romp and play-- especially with his companion, Morgan.

Tell's duties include investigating buildings, taking part in missing person searches, and tracking suspects. Kerry says that Tell has had some "unbelievable arrests" recently and says that "working with a police services dog is like having another sense."

Both dogs took part in a 12-week training program before becoming full-time employees of the police force.

They were taught to obey basic commands, to indicate when they have found something, and to feel comfortable in urban situations.

One of the most important details the dogs learn though is to trust their handler, or their human partner. They have to trust that they and their handler will protect each other if they are ever in danger.

Kerry has exposed his dogs to many types of environments, such as highways and airports, and he knows that in their minds, they're thinking that "My handler isn't going to take me anywhere where I might get injured."

Kerry hasn't always been involved in this type of police work. It was only three years ago that he was an undercover officer working out of a busy down town police division in Toronto. It was there that he became interested in getting a dog to help with undercover work.

"When I was raiding all those booze cans in 14 Division plainclothes, in the drug squad, I saw (dogs) just as a useful





tool for searching these places."

Word got around that he had this interest, and he and another officer with a similar idea began to put together what is now known as the Police Services Unit. Currently, they have 11 police service dogs and 10 officers, and they expect to expand to 25 dogs by the end of 1992.

Two years ago, Kerry would have never expected this type of job, but now that he's there, he doesn't want to leave.

"This is Utopia as far as police work." he says. For one thing, when he was working undercover, he says he never spent time with his family. The shifts were long and there was always court to attend during the day.

"I didn't know my five-year-old," Keny says. "She hated me. She didn't know me." It was at this point that he knew he needed a change.

Morgan was not the first dog he introduced to his family as his partner. The family went through a couple of dogs before they found one that could successfully track drugs.

One dog in particular still holds a

special place in their hearts. His name is Max, a long haired Labrador retriever, and to this day. Kathy is still sad when asked to discuss this guiet and lovable dog.

During Max's training in the fall of 1989, it was discovered that he had a heart murmur. Kerry says the family waited six months and tested him again, but by this time Max was "too much of a house dog." Eventually, the Grants had to give Max up so Kerry could try training another dog.

Kerry says his wife is still mad at him for giving Max away. Kathy agrees that she was upset at the time but says she is a flexible person and knew that Kerry wanted to find a dog he could work with. So, Max was given to another couple who would treat him like the child they never had.

Kathy admits that in the beginning it was very hectic around the house with two dogs and three children, but she says they have all adjusted quickly.

"If you love animals it's not a hard thing to do," she says. Now Kathy says, the house runs smoothly and Morgan and Tell are such "beautiful and loving dogs, they are a pleasure to have around."

Morgan and Tell have settled into shift work well, Kerry says, and they get very excited when Kerry puts his uniform on to go to work. They know they are going with him and when he says to get in the car, they even know to get into the police station wagon-instead of the family

Cherokee.

Coming home after work however, is the best part for the family.

"It's such a high when they arrive home," Kerry says, and when they walk in the door, his wife and children are always anxious to hear about their day.

Kerry likes the fact that his children can relate to his job better now, because it involves Morgan and Tell. He even jokes that sometimes when they come home, the children "don't want to see Dad; they pet the dogs first."

Kathy insists that all three children are very proud of Kerry and proud of the dogs. On a professional level, Kerry believes that there is something unique about having a dog for a police partner. He knows that with Morgan and Tell, there will never be any friction between personalities or any second guessing of judgments.

They are completely reliable.

"They're the best partner you could get," he says. "They'll do anything for you. They'll even die for you."

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Out Of The Blue

By David Bluestein



...news beat...news beat...news beat...

New European police agency created

A European police intelligence agency, temporarily known as "Europol," is to be set up as a result of a treaty, called the Maastricht Treaty, signed last December.

The Treaty proposed the new police body under the 'interior justice' articles which address the problems encountered by the European open borders concept. The first phase will be completed with the establishment of a European Drugs Intelligence Unit by next year.

The new agency will ultimately gather and analyze information on cross-border crime. It will include offences committed outside the European Commonwealth.

A December announcement by Dutch Justice Minister, Ernst Hirsch-Ballin, stated that drug smuggling and money laundering would be Europol's first targets. "Europol will be a unit of cooperation between police services of all 12 EC members," he said. He continued by saying the agency would steadily expand to include other types of organized crime.

Each European Nation and State are to implement common legislation that will assist in the creation and implementation of Europol. One of the bigger decisions is where to set up headquarters. Suggestions have included Wiesbaden, Germany and Rome, Italy. However the most favoured location appears to be Lyons, France because of the present location of Interpol. It may be that the new agency could be set up in the same facilities and is heavily favoured by the British.

Police to receive surprise visits to reduce abuses

The Austrian Government recently announced it will be introducing a policy of surprise visits by doctors to police facilities in an attempt to stop a pattern of physical violence against prisoners.

The announcement came after the Austrian government came under heavy criticism for human rights violations from Amnesty International.

An Amnesty International spokesman stated, "We welcome the steps taken so far to stop abuse in police custody but think the measures aren't always followed or don't go far enough to protect detainees."

A follow up report stated they still receive complaints of ill-treatment "in some cases amounting to torture, such as beatings and burnings with lighted cigarettes." The report continued by adding, "Amnesty International is particularly concerned about the use of physical violence by the police to obtain confessions or other evidence relevant to criminal offences and at the apparent reluctance of the Austrian government to take additional, relatively simple measures to combat this."

The government stated it instituted several procedures to protect detainees and boost public confidence in procedures. Among these is surprise visits to police stations by police doctors and changes in police disciplinary procedures. It also has called for the tape recording of police interviews.

Lessons from earthquake will be Conference theme

San Francisco Mayor Art Agnos will deliver the keynote address at the 2nd annual International Emergency Management Exposition and Conference to be held March 17 to 19 at the Moscone Center in San Francisco.

The keynote, "Lessons Learned from the Earthquake" will address how San Francisco deployed on-the-spot strategies in expanding the fefiniaiton of "disaster shelter" to include long-term housing for residents displaced by the quake

EMEX will present a 35 session conference program with industry leaders in the areas of emergency management, search & rescue, regulatory issues and technology.

Two morning plenary sessions will provide a detailed look at some of the most current emergency management. One such session will define common urban violence, street gangs, drug warfare, murder as acts of terrorism to police and other emergency services personnel working in these areas. The sessions will assess how these professionals cope with terrorism.

The second session will share firsthand accounts of recent disasters, describing how communities, corporations and government agencies responded to crisis and what valuable insights were gained.

Persons wishing to attend this conference may call (617) 449-8938 or Fax (617)449-2674.

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...news beat...news beat...news beat...

Australia recruits Asian officers for drug squad

Australian officers have flown into Hong Kong to recruit Asian specialists for a new task force aimed at stemming the flood of heroin from South-east Asia.

"We have found that over recent times at least 75 per cent of the heroin coming into Austrailia is coming from South-east Asia," the New South Wales Assistant Commissioner, Ray Donaldson, said.

"We have also found that the importers and/or the first-line distributors, once the heroid reaches here, are predominantly South-east Asian nationals."

Police had advertised in Asian newspapers for recruits for the 30 member Task Force. They were seeking about six multilingual Asian recruits, possibly from Customs, immigration, police and the armed forces, for employment as civilians by the New South Wales Crime Commission.

Chile boosts police strength to fight crime increase

The Chilean Government announced it will be increasing the size of its National Police Force by 20 per cent to combat a crime wave that the President stated was a threat to civilized life.

In addition President Patricio Aylwin announced steps to toughen prison sentences for armed violence and reduce from 16 to 14 the age at which minors can be charged as adults.

In the announcement the President promised more money for new cars, motorcycles and bullet-proof vests. In addition the announcement made reference to construction of a new high security jail and increase the judiciary's budget to make courts more efficient.

The President concluded by sternly adding, "We are determined to defeat this threat."

Burglar sentenced to be burglarized

In a unique sentence, given out by a Tennessee Judge, a man convicted of burglary received a sentence which included having his house entered by the victim who was given the opportunity to take any five items he wished from the house and keep them.

Criminal Court Judge Joe Brown (also known as "Downtown Brown") offered the sentence to the accused along with a period of probation and viewing a film. The alternate? "A long jail term!"

The accused accepted the the judges

offer and the victim took the accused's television, VCR, stereo system, lamp and a car. A dispute arose over the speakers being separate from the stereo system but the judge ruled the system would not be complete without them. He also stated that no self respecting thief would leave without them so he could not see why the victim should.

The movie the accused was to watch is called "Boyz N The Hood", about inner city life in south-central Los Angeles where Judge Brown grew up.

Taiwan discards 32 inch bust limit for female officers

A regulation requiring all female police officers in Taiwan to have a minimum bust of 32 inches has been scrapped as part of a policy against discrimination.

The deputy justice minister, Lin Shyihwu, said last November a minimum bust size would no longer be required as proof that female police officers were strong enough to do their jobs.

Legislators said the rule was discriminatory. No minimum chest size is set for male officers, though they must be at least 5 feet 5 inches tall.

A 32-inch bust had been required of female recruits "because they might otherwise be too small to subdue suspects," a police academy spokesman said.

"You know, I go live out in the desert and I see a lot of madness. I see big fat people coming around with guns, shooting lizards, spiders, birds, anything they can get their sights on. They're all programmed to kill!"

- Charles Manson

Blue Livie

FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"Why aren't we out chasing real criminals?... Probably because they're not stupid enough to be out driving in weather like this!"



1991 International Police Diver Symposium Well Attended

Delegates representing 42 different search and recovery organizations from four countries attended the fourth International Police Diver Symposium held recently at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters in Burlington, Ontario. Cam Rumpel and Rick Rozoski of the Hamilton Wentworth Region Police and Bill Wiley of the Niagara Region Police organized this event and filed this report.

Organizers scheduled the two days of seminars and demonstrations to provide the attendees with an opportunity to learn about the latest information regarding search and recovery techniques in the marine environment. Several internationally acclaimed experts agreed to lend their support to this worthwhile cause.

A repeat appearance by United States Secret Service Special Agent James Corry started proceedings with a lecture dealing with the helicopter extrication training which Special Agent Corry instructs at the United States Secret Service James J. Rowley Training Center in Laurel, Maryland. It was interesting to learn that this specialized training is for all Secret Service personnel primarily involved in providing security for America's dignitaries. These training techniques were demonstrated to President George Bush when he visited this magnificent new facility in July.

Chief Inspector Derek Thompson had the distinction of being the speaker who traveled the furthest to attend the symposium. He is the Director of the Northumbria National Police Diving and Marine School located in Gateshead, England. His duties also include being a member of Her Majesty's Inspectorate Branch which enables him to travel throughout the United Kingdom to inspect all the police dive units to ensure that they meet the prescribed national standard as taught at the Northumbria National Police Diving and Marine School and the Strathclyde National Police Diving and Marine School which is located in Glasgow, Scotland. He provided information regarding the stringent training standards currently in effect in the British Isles. North American dive teams would most likely see improvements if a similar system was instituted on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The New York Police Department Underwater Search Unit was represented by Sergeant Val Askins (Retired) and Police Officers Kevin Brodley and Mike Carew. They were all involved in the US Air flight 5050 crash investigation which occurred in September 1989. Their excellent slide presentation covered many of the points pertaining to a major operation of this magnitude. It should be noted that Mike Carew will be the subject of a "TOP COPS" segment regarding a rescue of a trapped diver which will be aired later this year.

Marine Patrol Methodology. What does it mean? Senior Instructor Gerald Brooks from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia explained some of the procedures relative to VIP security in a marine environment. Although not primarily focusing on underwater activities, he did furnish information of interest to the approximately 100 divers in attendance. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is a leading authority when it comes to marine p73 instruction.

The Federal Minister of State (Transport), the Honourable Shirley Martin arrived in time to listen to Captain Scott Fuller's lecture which was entitled, "Military Diving -- Past, Present and Future". He traced the history of EOD diving equipment and procedures and how they evolved from early times to the present and beyond.

Mrs. Martin stated, "My main purpose in being here is to show support for the organizers and for the very important work being done by police divers," She also brought welcoming remarks from the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government of Canada.

The new Ontario Provincial Police helicopter and members of the OPP Underwater Search Unit conducted a very impressive demonstration of a rescue of a diver in distress. The diver was safely plucked out of the water after rescue divers were deployed to assist in the rescue operation. The "victim" was air-lifted to shore in a specially designed basket.

The Canadian Coast Guard 44' inflatable CGR100 provided some of the delegates with a brief tour and demonstration of the search and rescue capabilities of this high speed vessel stationed in Port Wellar, Ontario.

Dr. Guy Metivier, from the University of Ottawa, was not only informative but also entertaining when he spoke about stress and Police Officer. As a result of his lecture, Sergeant Elvin Leech, from the Royal Ulster Constabulary, declared that the recommended practice of squeezing a rubber ball to relieve tension, did in fact work!

Rochester Police Lieutenant Scott Hill addressed the audience on some tips to keep in mind when managing a dive team in the 90's. He advised the procedures he follows with regards to psychological and physical testing before he selects and trains members of the Rochester Police Scuba Squad. He even dealt with the unfortunate task of dealing with a diving fatality of one of his own members.

Three officers from the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Northern Ireland, Sergeant Elvin Leech, and Constables Edward Donly and Ian Hamill presented some unbelievable facts of life which are routinely experienced by Police Officers in the Northern Ireland provinces.

On the advice of Sergeant Leech, it was decided not to report on any of the tactics utilized by the RUC on their diving operations. Suffice it to say all necessary precautions are taken to ensure the safety of the divers is forefront at all times. They all agreed that they are definitely safer under water than on the ground.

At the conclusion of this moving discussion and slide presentation, a delegate stood to say that although everyone in the audience were police divers and that they all enjoyed their work, why, one would ask, would these RUC Officers want to do this job after hearing that 283 Officers of the RUC were killed in the line of duty since 1969. A well-deserved standing ovation was

the true recognition these Officers received from their peers.

Special Agent Corry was so impressed with the members from Ireland that a hastily arranged visit to the James J. Rowley Training Center in Maryland was confirmed in order that the United States Secret Service Special Agents and several other Washington Police EOD technicians and FBI Agents could benefit by meeting these Officers. The information exchange proved to be mutually rewarding.

Paul Wiancko, a Technical Superintendent with Ontario Hydro, enlightened the delegates of the quickly spreading phenomenon of zebra mussel infestations throughout most of the Great Lakes. This would seem on the surface, (no pun intended) to be unrelated to search and recovery diving operations. Quite the contrary is true. So rapid is this proliferation, that evidence could quickly be lost entirely if not located and recovered soon after it enters the water. Zebra mussels will apparently adhere to anything but brass or copper and could number 348,000 on a square meter of surface. Although they each filter several liters of water daily, the clarity of the water is improving but the problem of their existence is worsening. It was said that there would be a better chance of eliminating the mosquito population in Ontario than reducing the number of zebra mussels in the Great Lakes. Like it or not -- zebra mussels are here to stay!

Lieutenant-Commander Scott McDougall, who works with the Experimental Diving Unit at the Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine (DCIEM) in Toronto commented on the recent findings regarding several pieces of dive equipment which had been tested for use by the Canadian Department of National Defence divers. Much of this information would prove to be invaluable to dive team representatives who were responsible for purchasing new equipment for their teams.

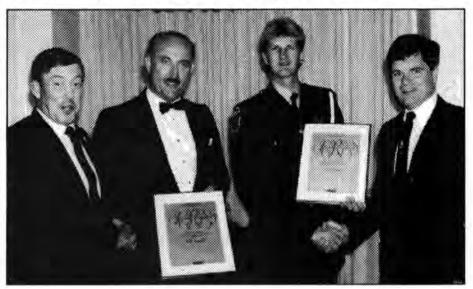
A lively discussion concluded the symposium. Panel participants included Scott Romme, of Dive Rescue Inc. in Colorado; Walter "Butch" Hendrick, of Lifeguard Systems Inc. in New York; Staff Sergeant Randy Hancock, Provincial Coordinator for the Ontario Provincial Police Underwater Search Unit; and

Chief Inspector Derek Thompson, of the Northumbria National Police Diving and Marine School in England. Constable Bill Wiley, of the Niagara Regional Police was the moderator and Master of Ceremonies for the entire symposium.

Each of these diving experts pro-

vided ideas pertaining to training methods and standards as taught by their respective organizations. Although their views differed on occasion, the intent was always to provide the best and safest service to the communities which they serve.

Awards presented to organizers



A gala appreciation dinner was held to celebrate the conclusion of the International Police Dirver Symposium. The event, held at Tiffany's Restaurant, gave the organizers the opportunity to thank each speaker and to present them with a commemorative plaque as a small token of appreciation for participating.

In addition the National Association of Underwater Instructors (NAUI) presented the 1990 NAUI Canada Special Recognition Awards to both Cam Rumpel and Rick Rozoski for "leadership in conducting the Police Diver Symposia. It

was pointed out these officers have "attracted international police attention and have brought credit to Canada as a centre of excellence for police diving and to their Police Department."

All things considered, this symposium was another resounding success. The information shared by these delegates will, no doubt, enhance the quality of the respective dive units. It is only through exchanges such as these that enable search and recovery divers to improve the odds of conducting safe and successful diving operations.



FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"Beanos nutchos senoir! In keeping with our Force's new found ethnic equity program, It's 'Spanish Ride Night'... Licence, Gringo!"



Denied Access To Lawyer Was Okay Court Says

Regina Vs. Schultz (25 Pages)

The British Columbia Court of Appeal ruled last November that police did not breach an accused's Charter Right to Counsel when they refused to let him contact a lawyer after his arrest.

The Court of Appeal stated in its ruling that the police in some circumstances are permitted to deny certain rights to the accused temporarily. In the case heard the right to use the telephone was temporarily denied because police were concerned with the accused warning his associates of his arrest. The police concern was specifically that the accused's associates would flee the country.

The court noted the accused was in custody about six hours before he was finally permitted to use the phone. Evidence showed the accused contacted duty counsel immediately and then contacted his confederates next. As a result both parties fled the country. In its ruling the court stated the "proof was in the pudding." The police were quite correct in assuming this would happen.

"The point is," stated Justice James A. MacDonald, "it may be legitimate sometimes to suspend the right... and if it is legitimate... the right will not have been breached."

In the five member unanimous decision the court ruled "the Charter, hopefully, does not obviate the realities of life."

In the case heard the accused was arrested around 2:45 P.M. on charges of robbery, extortion and kidnapping and advised of his rights. When taken to a

police station the officer determined it would not be in the interests of the investigation to permit the accused access to a telephone. At 3:15 P.M. the lock-up was notified not to permit the accused to make contact with any one.

Shortly after being placed in a cell the cell next to the accused was occupied by an under-cover police officer. The officer was promptly asked by the accused to contact his confederates and warn them of the arrest. The accused then gave some information concerning the charges to the officer.

The accused's ban on the use of the telephone was lifted just after 9:00 P.M. and the court ruled that the accused's rights had not been breached because the police had in effect removed the accused's rights during this time. Because the accused's Charter Rights had been removed for due cause the administration of justice could not be brought into disrepute. The ruling also determined the accused had not been reasonably diligent in asking for his right to use the telephone. The court noted that inspite of the fact he was advised at 2:45 P.M. of his right to use the phone he had made no enquiry about the use of the phone until around 5:00 P.M.

The court ruled the decision to deny the accused the use of the phone was proper under the circumstances and subsequent events when he was permitted the use of the phone helped to verify this clearly.



If you really want to know then Subscribe to Black Line Name

Search Of Auto Requires Warrant B.C. Court Rules

A police officer in British Columbia who searched an auto for stolen keys breached an accused's Section 8 Charter Right and the evidence must be excluded. This was the finding of a B.C. Court of Appeal majority decision.

In the case it was revealed a police officer attended a call of a suspicious vehicle parked at a gas station. When the officer arrived the car had moved a distance up the highway where the officer located the accused asleep on the front seat of the car.

The officer found the car was registered to the mother of a friend of the accused. Further information revealed the man was suspected of breaking into vending machines with the help of some stolen keys. A search of the area resulted in finding over \$186.00 in coins. The officer did not feel he had enough evidence to "warrant charges" in the matter so he had the man taken to a local police station for further questioning.

The officer requested another officer search the car while the accused was being investigated. This second officer came up with the vending machine keys and a quantity of coin wrappers and loose coins. The accused was subsequently charged with possession of an instrument suitable for breaking into coin operated device under section 352 of the Criminal Code.

The court refused to admit the evidence in this case stating the search of the car was not lawful and would bring the administration of justice into disrepute if the evidence was admitted. The court also ruled that the accused was arbitrarily detained by police and in this manner breached the accused's section 9 Charter Right.

The ruling noted that the officer himself stated he did not have sufficient evidence to warrant a charge even after being given information from another officer about his suspicions, the locating of a large quantity of coins and the suspect being found in a car not owned by him-

self. Given these facts the officer did not think, on reasonable and probable grounds, the accused had committed an indictable offence. Carrying this thought onward it is obvious the police had no authority, even under common law, to search the accused's vehicle without a warrant.

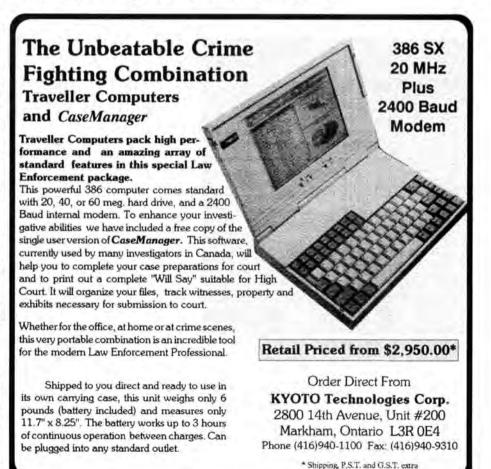
The court noted that all warrantless searches are initially consider unreasonable and it is only at trial that the Crown introduces evidence to the court that the grounds for the search were proper.

"There are at least two methods by which that onus may be discharged," stated Justice Josiah Wood. "The first is by resort to the common law, which has long recognized a power of warrantless search incidental to a lawful arrest. The second is by invoking one of the statu-

tory schemes, such as that found in section 10 of the Narcotic Control Act, which authorizes warrantless searches in narrow and closely defined circumstances."

The ruling found that the officer, without the belief of having enough evidence to warrant a charge, was in effect having a vehicle searched in bad faith.

In throwing out the evidence the ruling stated, "For the sake of the community at large, it is both desirable and important that the police have every reasonable opportunity to investigate crimes and apprehend criminals. But for the sake to each of us, who collectively are that community, it is equally important that they achieve that goal in a manner consistent with constitutional values, indeed, it is the very essence of the social contract that they do so."



Vigilence And Service

Photos by Tim Boniface

Text by Morley Lymburner

Waterloo Regional Police Constable Tim Boniface was assigned by Blue Line to seek out the pictoral feel of a police communications facility. The front cover and these two pages give just a brief glimpse of the skilled and patient vigilence of the police dispatcher.

It has been shown many times the difference between life and death can be attributed to the quick action of the police dispatcher. This time lapsed picture of Police Dispatcher Tracey Scully (right) depicts the dexterity required at times to react to the many quickly developing street situations.

While training for their positions dispacthers are taught that their mental alertness is extremely important, and at times critical, to the officer's safety in the field.



The Centre of The Hub

The hub at the centre of any good communications system is the supervisor on duty. This person holds the ultimate responsibility for not only each person in the communications section but also the events occurring on the streets.

Sergeant Joe Adams (above) monitors the dispatching of officers by the dispatchers under his command. Overseeing the orderly movement of calls for assitance requires the proper blending of street experience, technological training and human understanding.



Service Above & Beyond

Even with all the new high-tech equipment it is very difficult for many rapidly growing areas to keep up with the new street names that grow with the buildings and sub-divisions. Karen Allard (right) checks her directories to assist an officer locating a new street.

Modern police cars are being equipped with the technology that in many cases reduces the work load for many dispatchers. Today many officers have access to their own CPIC and registrations systems with their on-board computer terminals. The advent of this new technol-

ogy has permitted dispatchers the opportunity to enhance the service given to the officer in the field. Many dispatchers can assist the officer in street location, checking on summons wordings and section numbers of statutes.





The Connecting Link

This is the view most officers have of a dispatcher. This is only the connecting link. It still takes a human touch to make the final connection.



Inability to Panic

The dispatcher is the community's link to many other public safety agencies and serivices. Quite often the Police Dispatcher is the 9-1-1 three tiered response co-ordinator. This means good communications and communication skills between Police, Fire and Ambulance personnel. Getting it all together, on-time and to the right place requires an inability to panic.





Policing Principles: By Chris Braiden

Ownership Two

Who Washes A Rented Car?

FIRST WORD

An explanation is necessary here so that I don't anger the verypeople I want to champion. Throughout this paper I use the term 'Grunt'. I do so intentionally, out of respect. That is why I capitalise the word. A Grunt, quite simply, is the one who delivers - as opposed to packages - the goods. In the conventional police organisation, all players do not contribute equally. There are too many packagers, and not enough deliverers. In fact, I see this free-loading by too many on the backs of too few as the primary obstacle confronting fundamental change in conventional policing.

I also want to apologise in advance to our female colleagues for writing in the male gender but it is simply too awkward referringto him/her each time. Nevertheless, everyone is in my thoughts as I work through this thing.

Grunts are the people who produce the "Moments of Truth" upon which the fundamental success of the organisation depends. I borrow this term from the CEO (can't remember his name) of Scandinavian Airlines. A Moment of Truth occurs when a person or a policy of the organisation makes contact with a customer. In the policing context, citizens know little - or care - about Uniform Crime Reports, Clearance Rates, Strategic Plans or Standard Operating Procedures, but they can give you a graphic description of their encounter with a Grunt, for whatever the reason.

I believe the Grunts of policing have been neglected and their work demeaned. They are the Cinderellas, they do the most work but reap the least rewards. On the other hand, the specialists are the Ugly Sisters; they do the least work but reap the most rewards. Grunts run the most risks too; it takes real effort to die in the line of duty - or run afoul of Internal Affairs - In an office. The Grunt produces the fundamental product that sustains the organisation but management has become mesmerised with the package. I

think the idea was put best by the guy who was talking about quality control in his company. He said, "I'll tell you all you need to know about quality control and I'll tell it to you in one sentence. Quality-Control is the guy on the loading-dock who decides NOT to throw the box into the back of the truck". He's a Grunt and right now, in policing, he is throwing the box into the back of the truck too often. We need to discover why.

FIGURES POLICING

For a long time I have been looking outside policing to try and understand things inside better. I am trying to look beyond law and crime. For too long, policing has tried to exist as an island in a sea of societal and human problems. It has pursued crime as if it has a definitive start and finish. Someone once said that crime is the only problem we consider solved when we charge someone. I realised long ago that true policing cannot be divorced from poverty, bigotry, illiteracy, hate, racism, unemployment and all of the other failings of human nature because their consequences make up the reality of policing. The flight to the suburbs has left most cities with core slums. The gap between the poor and middle-class continues to widen. Money still talks, the poor being the overwhelming favourite to become either a criminal or a victim of violent crime. One third of all Canadian children now live with one parent. These are the realities around which any intelligent examination of policing must begin. All are beyond our control and are immune to law enforcement, yet that is how we have been reacting to them.

I enjoy reading, but not fiction. I need to know I am learning as I read and so along the way I have read many biographies. In understanding my world of policing, I think I have learned more from Ed Deming than anyone else. Doctor W. Edwards Deming is now 89 years old, but still very active and sharp as a tack. His PhD is in mathematical physics. He was a

catalytic figure in the success of American industrial productivity during the Second World War. He went to Japan in 1950 at the request of the scientific community and spent many years living there before returning to the United States. In that country, he is credited with the success of their industrial miracle which redefined "made in Japan" from junk to excellence.

The production system in Japan is structured around Daming's theory of Statistical Quality Management. They considered him a god in that country and indeed their annual award for industrial excellence is named after him.

By now you probably think Braiden has lost his marbles trying to apply Daming's theory to policing, but just hang in there for a bit. Doctor Deming was giving a lecture to an MBA class at Utah State University in 1985. His subject was Running a Company on Figures. Here is what he had to say;

"Some of you are students of finance. You learn how to figure and you learn how to run a company on figures. If you run a company on figures alone, you will go under. How long will it take your company to go under, get drowned? I don't know, but it is sure to fail. Why? Because the most important figures are not there. Did you learn that in your school of finance? You will, ten or fifteen years from now, learn that the most important figures are those that are unknown, and unknowable.

"What about the multiplying effect of a happy customer, in either manufacturing or in service? Is he in your figures? What about the multiplying effect of an unhappy customer? Do you know that figure? You don't, and if you run your company without it, you won't have a company. What about the multiplying effect of doing a better job along the line"?

Deming was talking about Grunts and their work. Even though his theory is built around statistics, he knew that in the final analysis ordinary people have to

Blue Line

deliver the product. The conventional model of policing is only interested in known figures; uniform crime reports, clearance rates, response times, arrests and charges. But these things only speak to quantity; they tell us nothing about quality. All of them can be reduced to numbers. Two hours spent writing tickets can be quantified; an hour with a wino bent on suicide cannot.

As a consequence of this short-range focus, Specialised Units - and people - in policing have multiplied like rabbits over the past two decades and their work glamorised. But these latter do not produce Moments of Truth, or contribute equally. In fact, they often slow down and create work for the Grunts. For example, detectives at one time did their own legwork and made their own arrests. Now they 'coordinate' others to do it for them in the form of surveillance teams and take-down teams.

In policing, we need to create new heroes. Management needs to reassess its priorities - and reward systems. If we do, I forecast the dawning of a new day for the Grunt, a better service to ourconstituents and a re-assessment of personal resumes. And it all has to do with ownership.

THE START

Ownership, whether it be of things, time or destiny, is a powerful force in the human psyche. Lack of it brought down Communism, the Berlin wall and got rid of the Ceausescus, all in a single weekend. Things that the United Nations, NATO, Kremlinologists, Sovietologists, countless politicians and international conferences could not do over the span of forty years. When two or three people a week tried to get over the wall, they could be shot. When a million climbed up from both sides, the senselessness of the Wall was over.

A political system that ignores the elementary humanism that people want to own things will leave half its national crop in the field to rot. Every year in the U.S.S.R., 30 percent of everything produced never reaches market. On the other hand, farmers who own their land don't leave a grain. The flaws of Communism and conventional police management have much in common, I think.

Both deny the human spirit.

By the time we reach the age of ten, we want our 'own' room which then becomes far more important than the rest of the house. As soon as we get our first driver's licence, there is a universal urge to 'own' our own car. Even though it's an old 'clunker', it's ours! and it doesn't seem to matter that we could still drive the old man's which is probably nicer.

And then when we get married, there is that same compulsion to own our own house, however humble it may be. Who washes a rented car or paints a rented house? No one, but the minute we become owners of either, one of the first things we do is wash the car or paint the house. It is well documented by observers of human behaviour that self-employed people work much harder than those employed by others. We will invest in ourselves quicker than in others. It is just the way of the human animal. That is why profit-sharing is so common in free enterprise.

Everyone has heard of the late Ray Kroc of McDonald's fame. He parleyed a single hamburger stand into a multi-billion dollar miracle. In fact, it was no miracle; it was just that Ray Kroc understood people. His 'big-stick' was the franchise. He sold them. He realised that people work hardest when they are working for themselves and so he shared the wealth by letting people own a piece of the action. Ray Kroc knew that in the short term, he could have made more money by retaining total control of the enterprise and hiring salaried managers to operate

individual outlets. That was the conventional approach at the time. But because Kroc knew people, he also knew that in the long term, this approach would fail.

Ray Kroc's miracle could not happen in the Soviet Union, doing things their way. In fact, by introducing his franchise system in Moscow some years ago, he might have contributed more to the downfall of Communism than Presidents and Prime Ministers! It would be interesting to know how much time Gorbachev spent sitting in McDonald's in Moscow before he came up with Perestroika. That is why the August coup failed. Freedom, once tasted, is addictive. Freedom is simply ownership of our destiny.

And so it is with policing. Understand humans and the flaws of convention jump out at you. Surely it is a given that policing is labour intensive. The vast majority of police work in the broadest sense, the stuff that consumes 90 percent of the average workday, is done by people. Therefore, it seems clear to me that if we are ever to make significant improvements in the quality of our product, it will have to come through the minds, hearts and sweat glands of the people doing the work.

Ed Deming, had this to say on the subject; "The quality of any product is primarily a function of human commitment". This being the case, it seems elementary to me that if I want to get quality work from people, I had better figure out what turns their crank on... and off.



Product Review

Radio Encrypted Communications In Compact Package



Several years ago the London, Ontario Police Force was plagued by the multitude of inexpensive police radio scanners in that city. Officers found themselves confronted by large numbers of tow trucks at accident scenes and on more than a few occasions both the media and spectators would be at the scenes of major incidents before they were. Police viewed this type of monitoring simply a nuisance.

Attitudes quickly hardened when it was revealed the criminal element was aware of the police patrol patterns and even the persons and vehicles being watched by the police surveillance teams.

In 1990 the London Police Force became the first agency in Canada to purchase the General Electric radios utilizing the Voice Guard Digital Speech Encryption system. This included a repeater Voting System and a quantity of MPD portable radios.

Since the acquisition of this system Deputy Chief John MacIntosh has been pleased. "Our tests," states MacIntosh, "indicate that this encrypted radio system is performing exactly as promised, and we are well pleased with the results."

"While conversation on our encrypted channels is not of the same quality as in 'clear' mode, we find that our officers quickly became accustomed to the new sound and have no difficulty understanding or identifying one another by the sound of the voice." MacIntosh added that, "any minor inconvenience is far outweighed by the security provided."

Regarding the training supplied MacIntosh states they were pleased with the technical training provided to his radio maintenance personnel at their own offices, in Lynchburg, Virginia and Toronto.

Ericsson GE reports the M-PD VGE radio combines the wideband performance and rugged durability of the M-PD personal radio with the advanced capabilities of the Voice Guard system in a small compact portable unit. It has a 64-channel wideband operation in either UHF or VHF frequencies. The encryption is programmable in the field without opening the radio. Functions can be customized with any IBM XT or AT compatible personal computer.

General Electric states they have received very positive results from the Durham Region Police Force as well. This agency recently took delivery of a large number of Ranger Mobiles along with the Master IIe and four site-mobile data terminal systems to enhance their advanced communications systems.

Further information may be received by contacting;

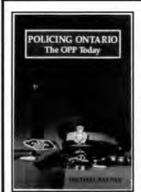
Ms. Enid Curd at (416) 629-6700;

Durham Region Police - John Ryecroft (416) 579-1520 Ext.260;

London City Police - Jan Smelser (519) 661-5521 or D/Chief MacIntosh at (519) 661-5521.

"Get this straight once and for all. The policeman isn't there to create disorder; he's there to preserve disorder."

> - Richard Daley Former Mayor of Chicago



POLICING ONTARIO The OPP Today

by Michael Barnes

An easy-reading book full of stories and anecdotes from the men and women who preserve law and order in Ontario. From Chatham to Cornwall, Downsview to Baker Lake, the province comes alive as OPP members stake out drug traffickers, patrol backroads and major highways, investigate mysterious occurrences, and protect visiting heads of state. Full of historic and contemporary bow photos.

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Product News New Screening Device from Draeger



Draeger Canada Limited has announced the availability of its new portable breath alcohol instrument - Model "ALCOTEST 7410". This device uses a Draeger developed electrochemical sensor to measure breath alcohol concentration (BAC). The digital backlit display can be set to read % blood alcohol or P-W-F (Pass, Warn, Fail) or milligrams per litre.

The company states continuous accuracy is assured because calibration is only required once every six months and can be easily and quickly done by the user. The mircroprocessor based system is said to be tamper proof with only one external operating element, the On-Off switch.

The unit is stated to give three hundred tests per battery charge from the Nicad battery pack or 600 tests from alkaline batteries. An optional printer accessory will provide a record of each test.

As of this writing the instrument had not been announced as an approved within the meaning of the Criminal Code but indications are that it will be soon.

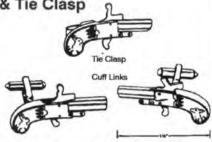
Further info contact Wes Kenneweg (416) 564-2844 or Fax (416) 564-2860.



ALERT!

Firing Cufflinks & Tie Clasp

These small cufflinks and tie clasps purchased in Germany and San Francisco have a charge of birdshot. The weapons are approximately 11/2 inches long and resemble miniature representations of antique pistols. The pistols, when loaded with number 8 or 9 birdshot, can be lethal at close range.



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DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

Blive Livre

Systems In Review

Dispatcher Friendly Systems

Intergraph Corporation's "Calltaker" 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.



Intergraph offers real-time, online, computer-assisted dispatching (CAD) systems to enhance the operations of public safety communications centers. For dispatching operations, Intergraphs Dispatch Workstation combines specialized hardware and software that integrate interactive mapping with dispatching and monitoring functions.

Used as a decision support tool, this system integrates an interactive map display with the functionality necessary to capture information received from emergency calls. The Dispatch Workstation can help public safety officials more effectively dispatch service, monitor unit and incident (event) status, and control the operations of emergency service vehicles. By visually assimilating more information, the dispatcher can make better decisions in crisis situations.

The Dispatch Workstation includes Dispatcher software, which provides automatic dispatch recommendations based on type of service required and automatic vehicle routing based on minimum distance, minimum time, traffic flow patterns, and other similar factors.

The software can be customized, allowing dispatching centers to match their existing work-flows. The Dispatch Workstation interfaces with Enhanced 9-1-1 (E911) which provides automatic number identification/automatic location identification (ANI/ALI). The system comes with dual 19 or 27-inch screens and uses a mouse and keyboard with function keys for input. It operates in conjunction with Intergraphs Calltaker Station and I/Calltaker software. One keyboard accesses all the information an operator needs.

Dispatch Functions

After the emergency call has been received, and all necessary information about an event has been collected, the call is automatically routed from the calltaker to the appropriate dispatcher for further action. Customizable onscreen forms and commands in I/Dispatcher access a variety of graphic and nongraphic information sources to display the following information:

Pending Events. As events are routed to dispatchers, two CAD functions are performed. First, a summary of the event is displayed on the screen, alerting the dispatcher to the event and showing the event status, priority, time, type, and location. Then, an event indicator is activated denoting that new event information has been received by the workstation. This indicator remains lit until the dispatcher has reviewed the new information. Pending event summaries appear in first-in, first-out (FIFO) order within priority.

Selecting Pending Events. The dispatcher may select a pending event for dispatch or other action by simply selecting a command and choosing the desired event on the screen. The selected event is known as the working event.

Holding Events. A working event may be held by the system at the discretion of the dispatcher. An event may be held for dispatch at a specific time, for a specific unit, or for a specific unit at a specific time.

Preempting Events. When necessary, the system allows a dispatcher to pre-empt a unit from an active call and assign that unit to a more serious incident. If the preempted unit was the only unit on the call, the event is returned to the pending summary for later dispatch.

Recommended Units. The system recommends units for dispatch to the working event. When the dispatcher accepts the recommendation, the system dispatches the unit. Recommendation is based on location of the event and availability of units.

Locations Of Interest. When an event is entered, the system begins a location-of-interest search for the event location. If information is found and the dispatcher selects the event, an indicator

signifying the existence of location information is displayed. Categories of location information are user-definable. Typically, they include premise history, police warnings, fire hazards, occupancy information, floor plans, evacuation plans, and hazardous materials location.

Unit Status Change. A large part of a dispatchers job is keeping track of unit status. I/Dispatcher allows the dispatchers to monitor unit status and issue change commands to units assigned to them. All status changes are recorded in the system database for later retrieval, and all dispatcher positions are notified and updated on each change. Each status (available, dispatched, enroute, arrival, clear, out of service, and field event) has a designated color on the map display which is reflected by the unit icons.

Assist/Backup Functions. Backup units can be assigned to an event by specifying the unit requesting assistance and the dispatch of additional units.

Field Events. Information from a field event (one that is detected and reported by a unit on patrol) can be entered into the system efficiently. Officers on the scene may find recording event information manually too time consuming to be practical. The system allows the calltaker or dispatcher to enter the key information, establishing the event as active and simultaneously reporting the unit as assigned to the event.

Transferring Unit. An operator may transfer an available unit, or an event and all units associated with it, to another dispatch group if needed. Once transferred, the units are displayed on the status monitors of all operators monitoring the new group.

Miscellaneous Information. A dispatcher can add miscellaneous information to active events at any time.

Copying Events. The system provides the capability to generate a new event from an existing event in multiservice environments. For example, if police on an active event request an ambulance, the operator indicates the additional request and enters any remarks. Upon receipt of that information, a new event for the emergency medical service agency is automatically created.

Overdue Timing. To alert dispatchers to potential problems when elapsed times deviate from the norms

established in the event type record, an overdue timing function is provided. This ensures that events are not lost or ignored during busy periods. When norms are exceeded, the system alerts dispatchers by a visible and audible signal.

Deployment Plan Initiation.The system is capable of storing multiple dispatch plans for each agency. Alternate plans may be initiated at any time as operations dictate.



Workstation Hardware

The Dispatch Workstation contains a 10-MIPS UNIX processor with floating-point accelerator; 16MB memory; 355MB (formatted) system disk drive; 31/2-inch, 72OKB/1.44MB (formatted) disk drive; and Ethernet.

The color monitors are dual 19-inch, I-megapixel (I 184×884 resolution), or dual 27-inch, 2-megapixel (1664×1248 resolution). EDGE I graphics provide 256 colors from a palette of 16.7 million.

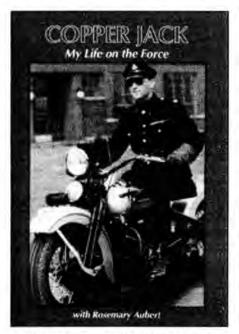
The system includes a three-button mouse and a keyboard with user-definable function keys for input.

For more information or a demonstration, call: (403) 250-6100.



Book Reviews

By Morley Lymburner



Published by Dundurn Press - \$19.95

Retired Staff Superintendent Jack Webster's career with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force spanned 43 years. His most notable accomplishments came as a result of his many years as a Detective investigating stolen autos and then homicides. It is no wonder he was invited to tell his story in this book.

"Copper Jack" is certainly worth the time it takes to read it. I have spent most of my career only knowing Jack Webster from afar. He was always one of those persons we at the lower ranks knew as a personality rather than a person. This book changes that outlook for me. In many respects it is too bad the police structure is such that we can't get to know the person better while they are still working with us.

The strongest message I got from the book was Jack Webster is a very "loyal-to-the-profession" kind of man. Even to the point of self-deprecation. If anything sold me on the book it has to be Jack's ability to talk about the mistakes he has made as well as the successes. Throughout the book he relates the lessons he learned from the "school of hard knocks".

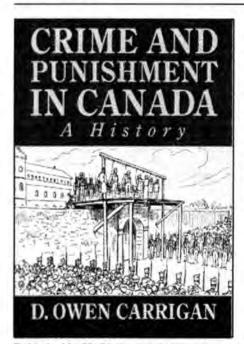
It is clear that when Jack writes he is not writing to cops but the public. He is quick to give credit where credit is due and he is respectful of the feelings of others when talking in negative terms.

Jack's description of the way the Metro Toronto Police Force operated through the 50's and 60's is very enlightening. His description of the feelings he and his co-workers had when dealing with homicide investigations makes particularly interesting reading.

When reading this book you certainly get the point that Jack Webster loved his job and would certainly have no other. If the book fails in any area it would be the stories he missed or just touched upon. I felt he could have spent more time talking about some of the more high profile cases in which he was involved and less on his childhood or lamenting over the media's inability to get their facts straight.

He has the honour of investigating and arresting the last man to be hanged in Canada and does a great job of documenting this case. I would have enjoyed reading more about the shooting of Constable Goldsworthy in 1969 but this case was only briefly mentioned.

This is a book that should make good reading for any cop. Again it should be remembered that the boys in the band know the tune and if you, as a police officer, feel a little uncomfortable when reading some areas it is certainly understandable. This book was not written specifically for you but will give the public a good insight into the making of one heck of a good detective. I understand that this book has been nominated for seven awards this year including "Best New Author".



Published by McClelland & Stewart Inc. \$26.95

This book is a fantastic achievement. For me it brought together many things I enjoy most. Interesting anecdotes, historical accuracy, excellent analysis of events and all Canadian.

This book should be must reading for any person serious about law enforcement. It relates a very comprehensive review of how we got to where we are today. It helps us to put the whole judicial process in perspective with the needs and wants of the Canadian public over the years.

I enjoyed how the book was laid out. In particular I liked the idea of putting all the footnotes in its own area at the back of the book. The index is easy to read and comprehensive. I have a set pattern of tests I put indexes to and found it passed almost all. (eg. "Lawyer" was indexed but not "Police") It uses a great deal of tables and data from Stats Canada but, alas, no graphics or pictures to break the endless text.

By using the index and the summary of chapters it is easy to find your way around this book and find what ever interests you. It contains an unbelievable wealth of information and it staggers the imagination how only one man did it all. The text is written in a clear manner and in rapid fire succession. It does not drag out incidents beyond the readers ability to keep interested. A better title for this book would be "An Encyclopedia of Crime and Punishment in Canada".

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The original photograph of this picture showed white ridges on a dark background. A police photographer copied the image with PolaPan, then printed the PolaPan slide onto conventional photographic paper to reverse the print.





These type 55 photos show that the suspect's sneaker matches a print found at the crime scene.

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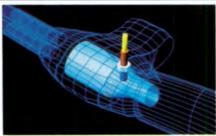


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