

Blue Line

January 1993

Volume 5 No.1



Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine



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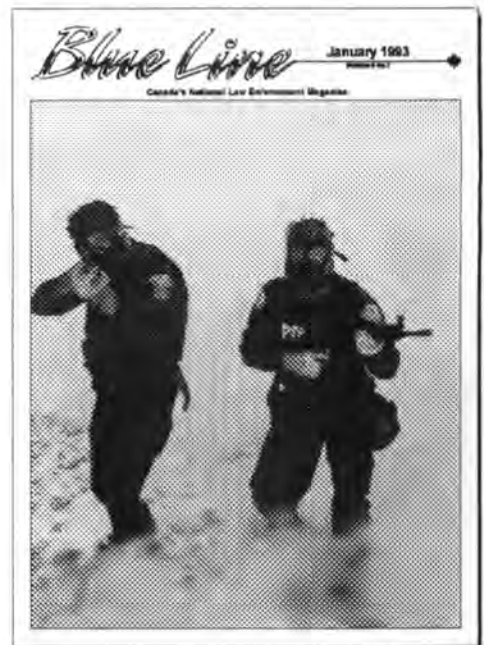
IN THIS ISSUE

FEATURES

Cover Story	3
Commentary	5
The Firing Line: Jim Dalweg	6
Range Management	7
Bill To Ease Police Surveillance Restrictions	8
Blue Line Classified	10
Canadian Centre For Justice Statistics	11
Ontario Officers Receive Bravery Awards	12
A History Of The Criminal Code	13
Letters To The Editor	14
Victims of Depatterning To Get \$100,000	15
Canada Is Turning 40 - The Glock 22 Has Landed	18
Pepper Sprays And The Uniformed Officer Part 2	20
OC Sprays On The Force Continuum	21
Product News	22

NEWS

Firearms Amnesty Said To Be Biggest Success	16
American Anti-Stalking Laws Criticized	16
Crime Stoppers Conference Going To Calgary	16
January Is Crime Stoppers Month	16
National Symposium On Crime Prevention Announced	17
Nova Scotia Appeal Courts To Join Supreme Court	17
Mexican Police Make Cross Border Arrests	17



The beginning of a new year brings a new look to Blue Line Magazine. We hope you enjoy the change. We feel it gives a more professional appearance to the magazine and one in which we hope all law enforcement personnel will be proud to point to as their professional journal.

You can not judge a book by its cover, however, and we intend to dedicate this year to even more information and news relevant to your day to day work. Its nice to be pretty but there is much work to be done as well.

You have probably noticed that Blue Line has not been as full of advertising as our American counterparts. This situation is a double edged sword. Our sales staff have trouble convincing many companies that law enforcement people are worthy enough to communicate with about their products. This situation means we do not have as many ads for you to trip over to get to the articles you want to read. It also means we do not make any money to grow with.

Blue Line has never been a big money making proposition and has never had a full-time employee. It manages to keep its head above water with the paid subscription base. For this reason we would like to encourage more subscribers to make up the shortfall in advertising. If you are a paid subscriber encourage others to do likewise. If you pick up a free promotional copy please consider subscribing. We want the real strength of Blue Line to be in the hands of its readers.

Out Of The Blue

By David Bluestein & Morley Lymburner



FANTASY CITY- Members of the Police Commission recently refused to approve the purchase of semi-automatic handguns. The Commissioner stated the revolvers presently in use have served the police force for the past eighty years and if it was good enough for him when he walked the beat it should be okay for the officers today.

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Next month we will present an article by Hamilton Wentworth Constable Rick Rozoski on what they learned about ice water rescue in last year's seminar held in Hamilton.

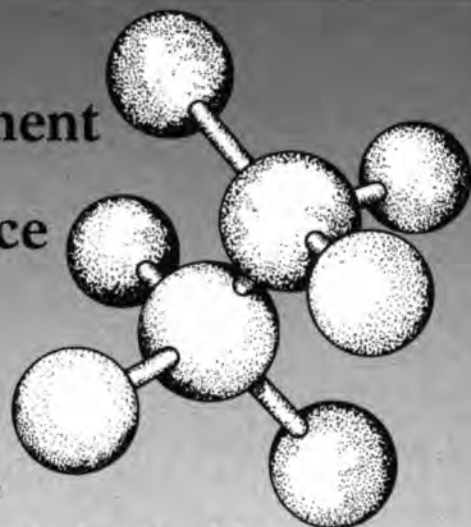
Also next month we will be presenting a comprehensive article on cellular telephone fraud. How it works, how to find them, how to get technical help and what the new Canadian laws are in relation to this type of crime.

In another article we will let you know about new encrypted security cellular communications equipment.

Later this year we will be presenting an article on riot squads in Canada and a particular story about a riot squad which coordinates its efforts with ambulance and paramedics.

Many other exciting articles are lined up along with the usual comprehensive case law citations and humour by our writers and cartoonists. Are you ready to learn more about your business? Subscribe to Blue Line Magazine today.

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Commentary: Morley Lymburner

Blue Line Begins It's Fifth Year

It is a new year. Blue Line's fifth year of publication brings with it a lot of changes and a lot of history.

Our first issue, five years ago this month, consisted of a print run of 3,000 copies distributed mainly in the southern Ontario region. Publicity of our magazine commenced about two months before the first issue and an astounding 350 people paid for their subscriptions - sight unseen. This was either a tremendous leap of faith on their part or there was a tremendous hunger for this type of publication.

As I looked over the first 350 names on our mailing list I was pleased to see almost all of them still on the list. The number one person on the mailing list was Craig Best. Craig has supplied us with a wealth of information in many articles over the years and he is currently our Defensive Tactics Editor. As a founder of the Montreal based Officer Survival Institute he is still enthusiastic as ever about Blue Line's concept.

And what is Blue Line's concept? It is a simple concept of communication. Talking to the average cop in Canada and informing him/her about what is new or what has changed which will affect their day-to-day work. It is not a medium to gripe or complain. It is not to tell "war stories" which can depress and frustrate the officer. There is enough information of positive interest out there without going into sordid stories of deprivation. Dwelling on the negative is what you do all day long. If we present a negative story it is for a positive purpose. Not simply to bitch.

Blue Line is not a union nor management publication. It is not affiliated with any government agency. It has no loyalty to any police or law enforcement agency but has a loyalty to the profession of law enforcement. It is the magazine's position that well informed people in law enforcement results in a good and strong working environment and makes for good and strong working members.

RCMP officer Robert Bangs of Winnipeg presented an analysis of Blue Line Magazine's editorial content over a three

year period for his university course on Sociology in 1991. His analysis pretty well says it all and I would like to present you with his conclusions.

"Blue Line's built-in formula for success is that it fills a void for Canadian law enforcement officers. It's the only national Canadian Police publication in existence. Readers are not held captive by this fact, but it and its newness are features drawing readers to the publication."

The key element of Blue Line's popularity is the way in which the editor edits to communicate with its readers and least of all to fill the pages of the magazine with empty articles...

Having completed this research, I am of the opinion that Blue Line's content strongly supports the major tenets that Canadian society holds dear - The Charter of Rights and Freedoms. As such, Blue Line would be regarded by the general populace as a responsible publication that makes itself accountable to society and its readers."

Bob's seventy-page essay was a real help to us at Blue Line Magazine. His analysis of our content not only gave us praise but also pointed out areas where our editorial has been lacking. We thank him immensely for his efforts, loyalty and interest.

We feel strongly that this is a magazine that must go home with you. Your family must read it as well. Officers sometimes have difficulty translating their work to their families. This is a grand opportunity for the family to become acquainted with your chosen profession. It is not an easy profession and your family knowing little about it only makes your job harder. You cannot leave your family to view your profession through the eyes of the popular media. Let us keep them informed as well as yourself.

A subscription costs less than half a pack of cigarettes per month and it will serve you and others far better. The cost per month is similar to five postage stamps but we include postage. Get a subscription of your own and let someone else scramble for the station copy.



The 40 What?

Introducing the hottest new pistol calibre in Canadian law enforcement

Just when you thought the .38 Special was going to haunt you for the rest of your career something remarkable comes along! No, it isn't the pipsqueak parabolium which really isn't a leap forward, unless you're counting cartridges. No, this is something refreshingly new yet most Canadian coppers I've spoken to really don't know what it is. The forty S&W is the calibre that has blitzkrieged it's way into Canadian law enforcement. At this time the calibre is building momentum and is well on it's way to becoming the cartridge of choice for agencies making the revolver to pistol transition.

Origin Of The 40

In April 1986, the law enforcement community was shocked by the horrific shoot-out that ensued between FBI Agents and two very capable and determined hold-up suspects. When the dust settled, both suspects were dead as were two FBI Agents. Five of the six remaining six Agents were seriously wounded, a couple critically. Perhaps the most frightening aspect of the gunfight was that suspect Michael Platt at the opening stages received a hit to the thorax by a .9mm Winchester Silvertip. (This wound was later determined at the autopsy to be non-survivable)- Platt was unimpressed with the fact he was 'technically dead'. For the next three or so long minutes he proceeded to decimate the FBI squad with a .223 calibre rifle.

To be critical of the FBI's tactical performance is not the intent here. Let's just say that when they rolled out after the morning briefing, Mr. Murphy decided to accompany them on the operation.

The FBI's image took a real 'hoof in the jewels' over the incident. Many believe that in order to save face they chose to use the .9mm Silvertip as the scape-



The .40 S&W can be safely fired from a 10mm autopistol. The case is slightly shorter and these cartridges use different size primers.

goat. They then convened a series of workshops on wound ballistics and initiated a series of test procedures to find the ideal handgun cartridge for law enforcement. The part of the equation they placed emphasis on was Penetration. These tests were in concept very sound and a lot of interesting material was generated because of it.

But, all is not so simple. The FBI chose the .9mm, then condemned the .9mm. They didn't want the .45 because they initially chose the .9mm. (Light and fast vs. Big and Slow debate) So what do they do? The .10mm. A reasonable choice except that full power 10mm rounds are between the .357 and .41 Magnum in recoil, and the guns available at the time although large framed were taking a pounding. Well then, let's down load the .10mm to 950 fps firing a 180 grain bullet. Light on the hands, light on the gun, perfect penetration. And there it was, the FBI 10mm Light!

G. Sitton aptly described Their choice in a recent article as "the 10mm Auto has a maximum overall cartridge length of 1.260 inches. This means it needs a

large-frame, .45 size platform. So what the Bureau bought for a few hundred thousand tax dollars was a gun as big as a .45, weighs as much as a .45, shoots like a .45 and hits more or less like a .45. Except it isn't a .45. What a concept!"

Also credited to the FBI tests was the introduction of the .9mm 147 grain subsonic. This has started another war of words between the small & fast vs big & slow crowds.

A Simplistic Overview

The FBI had written the specs on what they considered to be the ideal bullet. 10mm or .40 calibre in diameter, firing a 180 grain bullet at 950 fps. At the same time Smith & Wesson was watching all this with interest. They approached Winchester/Olin and embarked upon a joint project to produce what is now known as the .40 S&W cartridge.

What turned out was a 10mm cartridge meeting the above mentioned criteria, but with the overall length which approximated a .9mm round. The cartridge case is dimensionally different from the larger 10mm in key areas. The 10mm utilizes a large pistol primer as compared to the 40 S&W's small primer, the internal case dimensions differ significantly.

Initially the 40 was loaded with bullets in the 180 grain weight. In the last year there has been a proliferation of bullet weights and designs. The 40 S&W has definitely taken on a life of it's own.

Virtually all the major ammunition manufacturers are now carrying versions of the .40 S&W. These include Black Hills, CCI-Blazer, Cor-Bon, Federal, Hornady, PMC-Eldorado, Remington, Winchester, etc. Retail sales figures have shown that this round is a winner. Unfortunately it is too soon to tell where the round lies in terms of street effectiveness, but initial results look promising. As manufacturers make the ammunition available we will put it through the wringer and publish the results.

A n Eager Canadian Welcome

The Canadian law enforcement community has taken to the .40 with a passion. Long saddled with the .38 Spe-

cial the .40 is definitely a welcome relief. Calgary has started the ball rolling by selecting the Glock Model 22, Edmonton has joined their Southern neighbours by doing likewise. (That should say a lot right there. For Calgary and Edmonton to agree on anything publicly is in itself a small miracle!)

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force has purchased 650 Model 22's for their speciality squads. Once the province of Ontario develops the same thinking process as Alberta then the .40 S&W will no doubt make serious inroads as a general duty issue sidearm. I have been informed that Quebec is also giving the calibre and pistols a very hard look.

The .40 is a fine balance between large bore effectiveness and small bore capacity, presented up in a package that can be efficiently utilized by all officers regardless of assignment or gender. The .40 Smith and Wesson is a very serious and long awaited step forward. Definitely in line with the 'Beyond 2000' concept I keep hearing about here in Toronto.

Range Management

Creating A Lead-Free Environment

by Jim Dalueg

We all know and fully realize that being on the receiving end of lead fired in an armed confrontation can cause serious injury or death. Most of us fail to realize however that the 158 grains or so launched away at its target is not the only source of danger. Many police officers become sick and some have died due to complications brought on by continual ingestion of airborne lead at their training range. If you are a full time range instructor or training officer it is imperative that you keep on top of your lead levels.

The reason for this is simple. Lead is a poison and for some reason our bodies don't care much for poison. Many police departments utilize indoor training ranges. On these ranges most of us do our training and qualification shooting. We all know how smoky and foul the air can get inside when you have to run a considerable number of shooters through in a short period of time.

Many of us thought that by switching from lead practice ammunition to copper jacketed bullets we would eliminate most of our 'lead' problems. This just isn't true. Most jacketed bullets still have an exposed lead base that can be vaporized by hot gases upon ignition of the powder when the round is fired.

This problem can be eliminated by utilizing totally metal jacketed or plated bullets.

The reports and information I have seen indicate that 80% of lead fouling on indoor ranges is caused by the projectile (bullet). We now have ways to rectify that problem, but it is the 20% of airborne lead that originates from the primers that is the real medical concern. because it is burned into much more minute particles, it absorbs into the body and blood stream quite easily. Contact your medical officer for more informa-

tion concerning the adverse effects on lead and the body.

Quality Range and Firearms Instructors are not an easy find. Forces that do have quality instructors will want to keep them working. Budget restraints alone have trimmed many departments training staffs. It is therefore important to be able to keep your existing staff as lead free as possible.

This goes for range facilities also. If your department only has one range or training facility you will want to keep it in operation. Having your facilities shut down for indefinite periods by medical authorities because of health hazards is very costly. Ventilation systems are very expensive as is range maintenance/decontamination.



Recently the Metro Toronto Police switched to CCI/Blazer Lead-Free training ammunition. As a range instructor I can tell you from a personal point of view that it is as different as night and day.

The lead-free training ammunition utilizes a totally metal jacketed bullet. This bullet has the base enclosed so no lead is exposed. The primer used differs from the conventional lead styphnate primers. These primers use the styphnate as the explosive initiator. Barium nitrate is used for the oxidizer.

CCI-Blazer lead-free primers are made without the use of lead, barium or antimony. The cost of this ammunition is slightly more than traditional factory training rounds. I would think that the benefits would outweigh the initial purchase expense.

Performance Data

155-Grain Bullets

	Velocity (fps)	Energy (ft-lbs)
Federal Classic-JHP	1,083	404
Hornady XTP-JHP	1,119	431
Remington-JHP	1,147	453
Winchester Silvertip-HP	1,150	455
Winchester FMJ Match TC	1,077	399

180-Grain Bullets

American Eagle Lead FN	958	367
CCI-Blazer Plated HP	1,008	406
Federal Classic -JHP	943	356
Federal Hydra-Shok	925	342
Hornady XTP-JHP	970	376
Remington -JHP	941	354
Winchester Subsonic-JHP	990	390
Winchester Black Talon -JHP USA FMJ	920	338

Bill Presented To Parliament To Ease Up On Police Surveillance Restrictions

A series of Supreme Court of Canada decisions, principally Duarte (January, 1990), Wong (November, 1990), Garofoli (November, 1990) and Wise (February, 1992), affected the law and practice relating to investigations and subsequent prosecutions involving audio, video and similar technology. Several provisions of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms were applied.

Although the recent court decisions settled or clarified certain issues, they also created uncertainty about a number of other matters. Furthermore, they also had a significant impact on police investigations of certain kinds of offences, as well as on prosecutions involving evidence obtained pursuant to authorizations.

It is a complex issue as any law must strike a balance between the protection of individual rights and freedoms and the

obligation of society to protect itself. A discussion paper was published in August of 1992 as a forum around which interest groups submitted their particular concerns to the Minister of Justice regarding the introduction of new legislation touching on the issues of electronic surveillance.

The proposed legislation restores to the law enforcement community their ability to employ electronic surveillance methods, but only in a manner consistent with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. It does this in four basic ways:

- ◆ permits electronic surveillance by the police where police and others (i.e. agents of the state) are in potentially dangerous situations;
- ◆ provides judges with the authority to authorize electronic surveillance when there is the consent of one the partici-

pants, and in other cases for serious crimes;

◆ gives power to the judiciary to issue a warrant in other circumstances where it is clearly indicated the request meets the tests prescribed by the Charter;

◆ changes the Criminal Code in a manner that streamlines and rationalizes procedures necessary to admit, in court, evidence obtained from electronic surveillance.

In specific terms, this means the police will be permitted to use an electronic life-line between undercover operatives and back-up teams. The back-up team would be able to monitor and incidentally record conversations with the consent of a participant (the undercover operative) provided that the reason for the surveillance is for the protection from bodily harm of one or more of the participants. There will be a limitation on use of the information obtained from such monitoring and recording.

Judges will be able to authorize the use of video surveillance in situations comparable to those where audio sur-

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veillance would be permissible. And a justice of the peace can issue a warrant or similar order, as appropriate, on reasonable suspicion that an offence has been or will be committed, in order to permit the use and installation of an electronic tracking device.

Rationale

The view of the law enforcement community is that the Supreme Court decisions have placed severe and unwarranted constraints on the ability of police officers to investigate and combat certain kinds of crime. For example, the police can no longer use consent-based intercepts to establish the reliability of informants or confirm the information of participant-informants. More importantly, many police feel that undercover operations without access to an electronic life-line have been made more dangerous. And the expense and time needed to investigate some offences (generally related to serious or organized

crime), in some instances, precludes a timely response.

Scarce judicial resources are also being consumed in inefficient procedures and duplicative evidentiary rules. The Supreme Court pointedly referred to the existing state of affairs as a "procedural quagmire" and advised Parliament to clean it up.

On the other hand, while not denying the usefulness and appropriateness of these kinds of investigative measures, the Supreme Court has made it abundantly clear that the rights of affected individuals under the Charter had to be respected.

Thus, the legislation strikes a balance between societal needs for effective law enforcement and the legitimate privacy interests of citizens. The result is that the requirements of the Charter relating to searches and seizures were scrupulously considered in the legislative response to these cases while giving the police some of the powers that they indicated in submissions to the Minister that they required.

Bill C to amend the Criminal Code will also enhance communications privacy over radio-based (cellular) telephone services by:

- ◆ Deeming an encrypted radio-based telephone communication to be a private communication;
- ◆ prohibiting the interception of radio based telephone communications which are carried out maliciously or for gain; and
- ◆ prohibiting the disclosure or other use of information obtained from the interception of communications between any remote unit primarily used for radio based telephone communications and a base station.

Other interesting parts of the Bill will permit the using of telephones and Fax machines to obtain authorization for the use of electronic surveillance equipment and a provision which permits surveillance where the circumstances do not permit the obtaining of judicial approval.

Blue Line will report in more detail in the February Issue.

Blue Line

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Up-Coming Events

January 24 - 30

C.O.P.S. Host 7th Annual Fun Ski Race

Vernon - British Columbia

The Canadian Organization Of Police Skiers (COPS) will hold their 7th Annual Alpine Ski Championships at Silver Star Mountain. For further information contact Jerome Malysch at (604) 264-2323.

February 8 - 12

International Law Enforcement Winter Games

Ottawa - Ontario

The 1993 games will be hosted in Ottawa. The games will be sponsored by the Ontario Law Enforcement Athletic Association. All sworn Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Law Enforcement officers, active or retired, are eligible. Events include badminton, basketball, broomball, curling, darts, hockey, volleyball, and skiing. For further information call (613) 225-1204.

February 11-12, 1993

The Dynamics of Critical Incidents Prince Albert - Saskatchewan

The Prince Albert Police Department is proud to present this two day seminar on critical incidents, police relationships and stress and burnout in the police profession. The key note speaker will be Dr. William Lewinski, Ph.D., Director, Law Enforcement Program, Manakato University, Minnesota. For further details contact Garry Rychorchuk (306) 922-5380.

March 6 - 13, 1993

North American Police Ski Championships

Snowmass - Colorado

This has become the largest police ski event in North America. It is expected to draw over 700 officers from Canada and the United States. For further info call NAPSC at (303) 792-7315

March 28 - April 2, 1993

15th Annual International Asian Organized Crime Conference

Las Vegas - Nevada

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police and the FBI will host this event. Over 1,000 delegates from 25 countries are expected to attend this conference. This year's theme is entitled "Asian Organized Crime: A Global Impact". For more information contact Edward Bazar at (702) 795-3111.

June 7 - 11, 1993

Advanced Homicide Seminar

Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Homicide Squad will be hosting this seminar at the Toronto Skydome Hotel. This will be the 11th year for this seminar. For further information call (416) 324-6150 or Fax (416) 324-6151.

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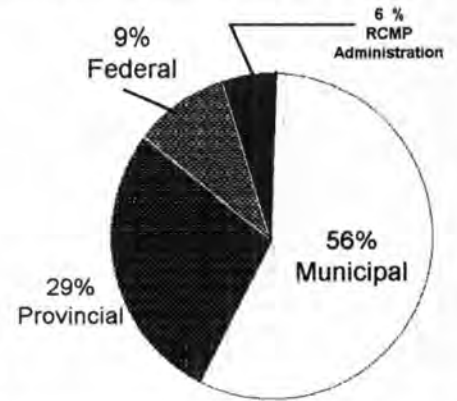


The Cost Of Policing

1991

	Population	Municipal \$	Provincial \$
Newfoundland	573,500	-	69,608,000
Prince Edward Island	130,700	5,184,000	8,824,000
Nova Scotia	900,600	55,614,000	52,523,000
New Brunswick	726,000	54,233,000	43,278,000
Quebec	6,845,700	758,829,000	507,908,000
Ontario	9,914,200	1,375,126,000	444,723,000
Manitoba	1,093,200	104,067,000	60,939,000
Saskatchewan	994,000	83,587,000	75,209,000
Alberta	2,522,300	270,006,000	107,231,000
British Columbia	3,218,500	303,416,000	147,514,000
Yukon	26,900	-	12,994,000
North West Territories	54,800	-	33,903,000

tenance costs or costs associated with by-law enforcement and court security are paid by the municipality rather than the police department. Similarly, RCMP municipal contract expenditures do not include the cost of municipal employees provided at no charge to the RCMP by the municipality. Accordingly, comparisons between the three levels of policing and direct inter-jurisdictional comparisons are not recommended.



A major concern regarding data from this survey pertains to the scope of the expenditure data and precisely what can be considered comparable between forces, the provinces, and the three levels of policing. It is important to note that

any comparisons should be done with caution as only those expenditures paid for out of a police department's budget are reflected in this report. As an example, for some forces and not others, accomodation costs, support and main-

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Ontario Officers Receive Bravery Awards



Constable John Stemmler, Sergeant Robert Higginson, Waterloo Region Police, Constable Thomas Scanlon, Sudbury Region Police and Constable Trevor Babott, Peel Region Police, received Ontario Police Bravery Awards from Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor

Four police officers were awarded the 1992 Ontario Medal for Police Bravery last November.

Established in 1975, the annually awarded medals recognize acts of superlative bravery, and focus public attention on the vital and frequently dangerous duties of police officers.

On the afternoon of August 13, 1992, Sergeant Robert Higginson, Waterloo Region Police, responded to a call for assistance at a bank robbery in progress. The suspects were armed with guns and carrying explosives.

When the suspect left the bank, Sergeant Higginson followed him on foot to his van. He believed that the suspect would not recognize him as a police officer because he was wearing civilian clothes.

After the suspect joined his partner in the van, he pointed a gun at the Sergeant who was only six feet away at the time. Sergeant Higginson drew his service revolver and ordered the suspect to lay down his pistol.

The suspect then began to inch his van ahead in an attempt to escape. Constable Stemmler, who had just arrived in his cruiser, drove in front of the van, blocking the suspects' escape.

Drawing his service revolver, Stemmler then left the safety of his vehicle and ordered the suspects to drop their weapons. The driver opened his door and ducked behind it, refusing to surrender.

Constable Joy Mitchell then approached the suspects from the rear and ordered them to surrender which they did after collectively assessing the situation.

The officers found a large collection of semi-automatic rifles, pistols, bullets with full metal jackets, hollow-point bullets, grenades, and sticks of explosives in the van. The two men were charged with robbery, and several weapons and explosives related charges.

Chief Larry Graville of the Waterloo Regional Police Service presented the awards.

Police Constable Joy Mitchell received a commendation for her courageous role in securing the arrest of the two dangerous suspects.

On the evening of March 21, 1991, Constable Thomas Scanlon, of the Sudbury Regional Police, received a call that two people had broken through the ice on the nearby Grassy Lake with their all-terrain vehicle.

After unsuccessfully signalling to the people from the shore, Constable Scanlon, an Armed Forces captain, and a paramedic started out to the accident scene in a small boat, sometimes pushing and pulling it across the thin ice and sometimes rowing it through the cold waters when the ice gave way.

Twenty minutes later, they found the couple, wet, cold, and suffering from shock and hypothermia, sitting on the ice. Just then, a large party of rescuers arrived creating a great deal of confusion. Constable Scanlon ordered the captain and a recently arrived firefighter to load the frozen couple into the boat and then tried to get everyone else safely back to the shore.

As the party made their way back, Constable Scanlon was kept busy trying to prevent the growing rescue party from coming to harm as well as keeping one of victims, who was delirious, from continually trying to climb out of the boat.

Eventually everyone made it to shore safely under the coordination of Constable Scanlon.

Chief Richard Zanibbi of the Sudbury Regional Police Service presented Constable Scanlon with his award.

While on patrol in southern Mississauga on November 27, 1991, Police Constable Trevor Babott spotted a car that had been reported stolen by two suspects wanted in relation to several attempt murders and robberies in cities across Ontario and Quebec.

After spotting the constable's cruiser, the suspects attempted to flee. They soon abandoned their vehicle and fled on foot into a residential area. Both suspects were armed with loaded handguns and repeatedly pointed them at Constable Babott who was pursuing them on foot and shouting at them to stop.

After a foot pursuit of several hundred metres and a brief struggle, Constable Babott arrested one suspect and then continued on to arrest the second male.

The suspects were charged with several attempt murders, and weapons and robbery-related crimes.

Chief Robert F. Lunney of the Peel Regional Police Service presented Constable Babott with his award.



A History Of The Criminal Code

By Richard Duplain - Part 5

1892 - 1992

"Our Criminal Code contains no general guiding principles. It nowhere says what criminal law is, what it is for or what it aims to achieve. Instead it consists largely... of particular rules of ever increasing detail... a collection of complex, cumbersome sections, many of which have been added from time to time ad hoc," says the Law Reform Commission of Canada.

Established in 1971, the commission has spent several years re-examining the Criminal Code to a view of a new codification of criminal law. "Crime uncoped with is unjust: to the victim, to potential victims and to all of us. Crime wrongly coped with is also unjust; criminal law - the state against the individual - is always on the cutting edge of the abuse of power. Between these two extremes justice must keep a balance," urges the commission.

"Common sense suggests that stopping crime is simple, and yet it seems to keep on rising no matter what we do. Criminology has still not discovered the cause or cure. All it has found is that our present cures work badly. So we end up frustrated with our criminal law for not delivering the goods and not satisfying our expectations."

"Our Criminal Code is largely the product of nineteenth century thought. That century was one of broad consensus and naive optimism. People in general were agreed on many matters of morality. They also thought that just as every event had its cause. So every problem had its own solution if only we could find it. Hence the... view of human beings as mechanistically rational and motivated solely by the principles of pleasure and pain. Hence too the primi-

tive faith in the effectiveness of deterrence."

The commission feels that today there is less confidence that every problem has a quick solution - problems may be an inevitable feature of the human condition. "And there is less faith in the view of man as purely rational and acting in his own self-interest - the darker, irrational and unconscious side of human nature has been rediscovered."

"This means there are no quick solutions to crime. There are no patent medicines. There is no instant cure. Crime, like the poor, is always with us. As long as human beings remain the sort of creatures they are, they will hold moral values and they will also transgress them. Crime is part of our divided nature. It is here to stay and the problem is to come to terms with it," notes the commission.

The commission said to come to terms with crime, society must keep an open mind and face up to reality. That reality is;

- ◆ For every crime prosecuted there may be 10 reported and 40 unreported;
- ◆ The law is frequently inhuman with Canada being a leading Western country in its use of prison sentences;
- ◆ That crimes for penalties often depends, not on the nature of the crime, but on the person who commits it and
- ◆ Most of the workings of the justice system takes place behind closed doors.

The presumption of innocence also bears little resemblance to reality. "In reality the defendant often fights under a handicap - appearances, his clothes, his way of speaking, his very presence in the prisoner's dock, all tell against him."

"The kind of law we have can never guarantee protection - in general it only

moves in after the event and bolts the door after the horse has escaped. Our criminal law looks to the past. Protection comes from looking to the future," remarks the Commission.

In looking to the future, criminal law tries by means of sentence and punishment to deter potential criminals and rehabilitate the actual offender. "Our society has too much respect for freedom and humanity to countenance measures stern enough to make a deterrence really bite," observed the commission.

"We still need to do something about wrongful acts; to register our social disapproval, to publicly denounce them and to re-affirm the values violated by them. Criminal law is not geared only to the future; it also serves to throw light on the present - by underlining crucial social values."

I've never had a problem with drugs; I've had problems with police.
- Keith Richards

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All New Officers Should Take Course

In response to the November '92 article (Volume 4 No.8, The Firing Line - James Dalueg) I have advocated the position for a number of years that "ALL" potential police recruits be required to take and pass the Ministry of Natural Resources hunter safety course prior to being hired! This would not be any greater requirement than the first aid and CPR courses that new recruits must have.

Why senior management has balked at this is beyond my comprehension. While this course does not provide all the needs for the safe use of firearms in a police environment, it does provide good common sense for prospective officers, some of whom have only seen any type of firearm on the television set alone handled one.

I am a coach officer as well as an instructor for the hunter safety course. I have had many anxious moments observing some new and other not so new officers handling potentially loaded and unsafe firearms both at the scene of incidents and at the office.

The only reason that I think the hunter safety course has not been made a requirement for police officers is that too many person in upper management might feel this could be made retroactive.

It's time we put personal safety and the safety of others ahead of our biased opinions. Let's keep a step ahead of the government and show that we are willing and able to improve our skills in the use of firearms without its intervention.

-Ralph S. Martin

Rainy River, Ontario

Editor's Notes

Commencing this year anyone wanting to obtain a Firearms Acquisition Certificate will have to produce proof of taking a course such as mentioned here. Perhaps it is not too far out of line for police academies to incorporate such training.

Frustrated With Training Concepts

There has been much discussion about firearms for law enforcement in the preceding years especially the revolver vs. semi-automatic debate. I think it goes without saying that the U.S. is ahead of us as far as "technologies" in law enforcement. So why is it that most police agencies in the U.S. are using semi-automatics and police agencies in Canada are not?

I have heard that people may think they look too aggressive. So what! If they are better we should have them. I have heard that they are too expensive. So what! What is the cost of the life of a police officer? It's us out there on the front lines facing the criminals who are more often than not better armed than we are.

Police equipment and their companies are on the rise. Each individual department decides what their members are (or supposed) to wear. Some agencies even have policies what their members can't wear.

Two pieces of equipment I'd like to mention are pepper sprays and telescopic batons. Pepper spray in it many forms has been widely accepted as a non-lethal use of force by police. The telescopic baton is another one. In my opinion, its more practical, concealable and more effective. To me its inconceivable that they are not more widely used. In some instances the officers are not allowed to wear and use them even if they buy them themselves.

The last thing I'd like to bring up is training. It seems that in times of fiscal restraint, training seems to be the first thing that gets cut. In times where everything the police do is under heavy scrutiny, training is even more important.

In the article in the October issue, Dalueg talked mostly about firearms training. I agree with you but firearms training is not the only important thing. One other I can think of is officer survival. I found, other than "the basics" of the training academy, there is none. I made a decision that I wouldn't let that stop me. I paid out of my own pocket to attend a course in Spokane Washington. I know I will probably never be reimbursed for the expenses but I don't mind

because to me it was worth it. My point is I shouldn't have to pay for it.

While at this seminar I learned to be effective, firearms training has to be "Recent, Relative and Realistic." In my agency the firearms training doesn't meet any of the these.

We get 120 rounds a year: 60 to practice and 60 to qualify. Our qualification is the standard PPC Course of fire, and as a qualified Range Officer I know this is a method of gauging whether an officer can carry his/her sidearm or not. But, this really won't help in a situation on the street. To top it all off, we are not allowed to shoot reloads trough our service revolvers (its a "you can but you may not" situation). In fact I am looking at forming a local peace officer association to combine resources to buy necessary equipment to do some "Recent, Relative and Realistic", training. After all, whose life is on the line? Ours!

The last thing I'd like to say is I agree with Dalueg's last line in the article. "maybe we can stop re-inventing the wheel." In fact anyone who knows me has probably heard me say that more than once. Maybe if "they" stopped spending so much on studying firearms equipment and training we would have some money to pay for them!

Tight lips, tight lines, firm, fair and armed, and maintaining the right.

- B.G. Rahier

Lac La Biche, Alberta

Editor's Notes

Training is always a good investment in the future of any police agency. Training is not cheap nor is the life of an officer. It is my opinion that it is definitely a tragedy when an officer has to pull his gun and use it. However if an officer has to take that terrible step then it is in the officer's and the public's interest that the weapon used can do just what the officer has to do. This means the possibility of putting a person down as fast and as permanently as possible. We can not expect officers to take the ultimate action then not give them the tools to do it effectively and with the most safety to themselves and the public.

"Victims" of Depatterning To Get \$100,000 Compensation

Patients of Dr. Ewen Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal who were treated with psychiatric depatterning techniques during the 1950s and 1960s are eligible for a payment of \$100,000. The government announced in November payments to these patients on compassionate and humanitarian grounds would be available immediately.

"Depatterning" was a psychiatric procedure used to treat mental illness at the Allan Memorial Institute between 1950 and 1965. The government of Canada provided funding to the Allan Memorial Institute as part of its program of national health care grants.

Depatterning involved administering massive electroshock treatments to patients--sometimes up to twenty or thirty times as intense as the "normal" course of electro convulsive therapy treatments. In preparation for the treatment, the patient would be put into a prolonged sleep for a period of about 10 days by using various drugs. At that point, the massive electroshock therapy would begin with the patient being maintained on continuous sleep throughout. At the end of up to 30 days of treatment the patient's mind would be more or less in a childlike unconcerned state. Depatterning was then maintained for another week, with electroshocks being reduced to three per week and gradually to once per week. After this had occurred, the idea was to "re-pattern" the brain by trying to instill new and "correct" patterns of thinking in the patient's mind through various techniques.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, through an organization called the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, covertly funded Dr. Cameron's depatterning techniques at the Allan Memorial Institute. Total funding amounted to \$85,000 over six years, from 1957 to 1962. However, the government claims no Canadian government official had any knowledge of the CIA funding.

This form of treatment is no longer used at the Allan Memorial Institute, having been abandoned at the hospital in 1965.

In order to be eligible for the assistance, applicants must be permanent Canadian residents and demonstrate that they were a depatterned patient of Dr. Ewen Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal between the years 1950 and 1965.

Officers knowing of any patients who

may have received treatment at this medical facility during the dates mentioned should direct them to call toll free 1-800-267-4988 to receive an application form. The application form is straightforward and self explanatory and an independent medical reviewer will provide assistance where needed.

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Firearms Amnesty Said To Be Biggest Success Ever

The government release statistics last month which indicated 12,368 firearms were turned in or registered during the 28 days of the national firearms amnesty in November.

In addition there were 4,148 other devices such as explosives, grenades and military shells turned in together with 446,215 rounds of ammunition.

"I am pleased to announce that the number of firearms turned in has already exceeded the number received by police during the 1978 amnesty by 67 percent," Attorney General Kim Campbell stated.

The total number of weapons surrendered in 1978 was 7,394. The results

were so encouraging the Attorney General announced a two week extension on the program in the hopes more weapons would be brought in for disposal or registration

Under the program persons with firearms or ammunition in their possession, legal or otherwise, would be permitted to surrender the weapon or make application to legitimize their possession.

The Attorney General said the amnesty combined with the new safe storage regulations and screening requirements for the Firearms Acquisition Certificate will reduce the possibility of accidental misuse and theft.

American Anti-Stalking Laws Criticized

Criminal defence lawyers in the United States are currently questioning the constitutionality of "anti-stalking" laws that allow police to arrest individuals without a warrant. Currently, 28 states have enacted or are considering legislation that makes it illegal to repeatedly or intentionally follow another person. California enacted the nation's first anti-stalking bill in January 1991, reacting to five unrelated murders of women who had been stalked by their husbands or boyfriends. Anti-stalking laws also have been passed in Florida, South Dakota, Tennessee, Illinois and Virginia.

Section 423(1)(c), better known as "Watch and Beset", is the only section in Canada's Criminal Code which comes close to this legislation. Many jurisdictions in the United States have been hampered by the U.S. Constitutional wording on the freedoms of individuals to do as they wish. There appears to be a strong lobby to modernize the Constitution to reflect offences which were never envisioned in 1776.

Crime Stoppers Conference Going To Calgary



Delegates to the 1992 Crime Stoppers Conference from the city of Calgary were delighted to hear their city had been selected for the 1993 conference.

The conference, to be held September 21 to 26, promises to be "warm and friendly" says event organizer Grant Howard.

"While there are still some details to be worked out," Howard said, "we believe there will be a most interesting lineup of keynote and educational speakers at the conference." He added that it was their mandate to provide speakers "who will provoke good-hearted discussion and, possibly, debate."

For further details contact your local Crime Stoppers representative or call Crime Stoppers HQ 800-245-0009.

January is
CRIME STOPPERS
Month



For more information on this program call
800-245-0009

More than 850 Crime Stoppers programs will highlight their successes, and hype the name and concept of Crime Stoppers to people in many different countries during the month of January.

Crime Stoppers began in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1976, when a police detective named Greg MacAleese made a television appeal and offered a reward to anyone who helped solve the murder of a gas station attendant. It worked better than he could have imagined! Since that time, Crime Stoppers has been responsible for well over 69,000 arrests. Tips have led to the seizure or recovery of more than two billion dollars in illicit drugs and stolen property. Even more astonishing is the fact that, on average, for each dollar paid in rewards, Crime Stoppers has recovered \$77.00 in property or drugs.

Crime Stoppers is a three-way partnership among law enforcement, citizens and the media. Citizens are urged to call in information about a crime, remain anonymous, and be eligible for a reward if the information leads to an arrest. Each program is administered by civilian volunteers who are responsible for publicity, fund-raising, and paying rewards. The organization is non-profit and donations are tax-deductible.

Crime Stoppers is currently working in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, Israel, Mexico, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, West Africa, and Guam.

National Symposium On Crime Prevention Announced

Toronto will be the site of a national symposium on Community Safety and Crime Prevention this March 10th to 12th.

The symposium was announced in Ottawa last month and was stated it would bring together those who play key roles in improving the safety of Canadian communities. The announcement further stated the symposium will bring together over 200 people from all levels of government, voluntary organizations, the police community, the judiciary, ethnocultural groups, the media and academics.

The symposium participants will be invited to begin the complex work of mapping out a national strategy on community safety and crime prevention.

Improving community safety through the prevention of crime will be the central theme of symposium discussions. The announcement stated Canadians are calling for action on such issues as fear of crime, protection for victims of crime and the growing problem of youth alienation and violence. The symposium is intended to give voice to the many ways in which these issues can be addressed in a national strategy for a safer Canada.

For further information contact Alexandra Guest, Office of the Minister of Justice (613) 992-4621

We Committed a "SIN"

On Page 15 of the December issue we goofed on a typo error on the formula for determining if a Social Insurance Card was proper. In "STEP TWO" the second line of numbers and the third digit from the left should be a zero. We put in the proper total underneath but the gremlins were at work in the typography department and placed a number six there. Hope you did not struggle with your cards too long trying to figure it out.

Nova Scotia Appeal Courts To Join Supreme Court

Legislation that enables Nova Scotia to proceed with reorganizing and streamlining the court system in that province was introduced into the House of Commons in November. The announcement came as the Attorney General tabled a bill that amends the Judges Act and other related federal statutes.

The bill was designed to complement Nova Scotia's plans to merge the County Court with the Supreme Court - Trial Division into one court. The two courts will be known as the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. The former Supreme Court - Appeal Division will now be constituted as a separate court, the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal.

Minister of Justice and Attorney General Kim Campbell stated the merger will increase the efficiency of the courts and help reduce the cost of administering the judicial system in Nova Scotia.

The judges and supernumerary judges of the Supreme Court - Trial Division and the County Court will be reappointed to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, as soon as the Act is proclaimed.

Mexican Police Make Cross Border Arrests

Mexican police crossed onto American soil and seized two men at gunpoint the same day the United States Supreme Court infuriated Mexico by saying U.S. agents could cross borders to apprehend fugitives, border officials say. A Customs official said that such border crossings occur once or twice a year by Mexican officials but are not publicized.

The alleged incursion into the southeastern Arizona town of Douglas followed the weekend seizure of a fugitive from U.S. courts in Mexico by private investigators from north of the border.

The Supreme Court ruled that in spite of an extradition treaty, the United States was justified in the 1990 kidnapping of a Mexican physician wanted in the killing of U.S. drug agent Enrique Camarena. Mexico briefly suspended anti-drug cooperation after that ruling, and has protested the seizure in the Mexican state of Sonora.

In the latest case, several men who appeared to be Mexican federal judicial police followed a van as it crossed into Douglas and stopped at a U.S. border checkpoint, said Fred Lawrence, district attorney director for the U.S. Customs Service in Nogales. Four American agents - two Customs and two Immigration - witnessed the incursion.

Blue Line

FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"Please officer, I'll confess to anything!... Just please stop singing "Achy Breaky Heart!"



Canada Is Turning 40

The Glock Model 22 Has Landed

The Semi-automatic pistol dates back to around the turn of the century. It had not changed very much until an Austrian manufacturer introduced a gun which replaced much of the wood and metal with polymer plastics. In this feature story Jim Dalweg introduces you to this revolutionary weapon.

It is with great pleasure that I can say that state of Canadian law enforcement is really not as sorry as previously imagined. The Province of Alberta has just shown the country that it has confidence in the competence of the men and women who 'serve and protect' the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. I also have to take my hat off to the Armament Office of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force for weathering incredible political controversy which, at times, appeared to border on the insane.

Why the fuss, muss, and bother? I can sum it up in one word. "Glock". These three police departments have begun an extensive refit into 21st century technology.

For Calgary and Edmonton the aged stand-by has been put out to pasture for a long overdue rest. The revolver has been replaced by the most advanced pistol of this decade the Glock Model 22 in .40 S&W.

There are many fine pistols currently in use by law enforcement agencies worldwide. Canada is now finally coming to grips with the fact that the time has come to modernize. In some ways Canadian law enforcement agencies have had a distinct advantage over our U.S. counterparts. We have been able to watch the incredible infighting over .9mm vs .45, Domestic vs European, hypervelocity vs subsonic debates, and then there's that heathen plastic gun from Austria.

Since its introduction to America in 1986, the Glock has been dragged through the mud and endured being slimed from endless sources. These being official, unofficial, by those suppos-

edly in the know and should, quite frankly know better.

Has this affected Glock in any way? Well, it sure made a whole lot of people in the law enforcement community curious. Once the guns were out into the officer's hand they have never looked back. Glock is THE success story of the firearms industry. Glock currently enjoys in excess of 40 percent of the U.S... law enforcement pistol market. In Canada that margin is approaching the 60 percent margin.



The .40 S&W

When the .40 S&W cartridge was introduced as a joint venture between Smith & Wesson and Winchester/Olin at the 1990 SHOT Show in the U.S., Glock immediately set out to build a gun around the newly developed calibre. When the industry bombshell was dropped Glock was currently in the middle of producing the Model 20 in full house

.10mm and the Model 21 in .45acp. These pistols were put on the backburner as the design engineers went to work on the forty to be known as the Model 22. They were able to work the round into the existing format of the .9mm Model 17 frame. In a matter of weeks the first prototypes were ready.

The California Highway Patrol, who were to become the first agency to adopt the calibre, requested samples of the pistols be submitted immediately before their testing deadline. Two of the prototypes were sent for examination and test fire purposes.

The CHP however included them in the testing program and they did not fare to well. Being prototypes they were never expected to. However the press picked up on it and subsequent media hype again surrounded Glock concerning the inferior plastic pistol. After all it was a foreign gun shooting a foreign calibre (9mm). Now the infidel was faced with the home grown North American calibre of the future and it failed to live up to the challenge! It was hilarious reading.

Glock however took it in stride and learned from the experiences. Improvements were made to the .9mm frame and magazines, the slide was made heavier to absorb the increase in felt recoil and pressure. When all was said and done the Glock Model 22 was introduced. As stated earlier Glock hasn't looked back. I have been informed by Glock representatives that the Model 22 is the hottest pistol in their line-up. In Canada it accounts for 70% of sales.

The Pistol:

The Pistol's design is totally unique. No other pistol comes close to it. The most apparent deviation from the norm is Glock's use of synthetic polymer in the frame. The frame is 17% stronger than the conventional steel used in firearms manufacturing and about 14% lighter. Extreme cold or heat does not affect the Glock. The steel slide is massive and is designed to sit low to the shooter's hand. Remember the Recoil-Mass-Pivot-Distance article. The bore axis now pushes

the recoil straight back into the shooter's arm and there is less muzzle flip. The slide and other metal parts are finished in what is called tenifer. This produces a hardness that rates 70C on the Rockwell scale. Just a step down from diamond hardness. The barrel of the Glock is cold hammer forged with

hexagonal rifling. This allows for a better gas seal behind the bullet as it's fired, in turn you get higher velocities, and improved accuracy. Barrel life is increased and requires considerably less work to clean.

Mechanically speaking:

The Model 22 consists of 34 parts including the magazine components. These parts are precision manufactured and are completely interchangeable from one pistol to another. This greatly reduces maintenance and logistics headaches for your force armorer or gunsmith. Fully loaded the Model 22 weighs in at 32.98 ounces. By comparison an empty S&W Model 10 weighs in at 33.50 ounces. There are no external safetys or decocking levers on the Glock. It employs what is described as a 'Safe Action' trigger. It is in this area that the pistols detractors place a lot of emphasis. Claiming it is prone to accidental or non-intentional discharge.

For those unfamiliar with the pistol, here's a quick overview. The pistol employs what Glock calls a "Safe Action" trigger. I suppose you could simplify the term by calling it double action only. The trigger pull remains constant at all times.

There are three internal safetys found within the pistol. The first is located within the trigger itself. Giving the appearance of a trigger within a trigger. This lever must be depressed to allow the trigger to move rearward.

When the trigger is engaged the rearward movement causes the extension of the trigger bar to lift upward raising the firing pin safety. As the trigger pull is nearing completion the trigger bar releases the firing pin and away goes the round. The trigger springs come in a variety of weights and in two configurations; coil or leaf spring. The coil spring has a five pound trigger pull and the leaf spring increases the pull weight to eight

pounds. The latter being known as the New York Trigger. (Designed at the request of the New York State police who wanted a heavier pull).

How It Shoots:

The pistol is ergonomically designed to fit the greatest number of hands possible. While not as convenient as a single column magazine pistol, the grip profile

of the Model 22 should accommodate all but the smallest hands. When fully loaded the magazine to frame fit is tight. Loaded magazines will not freely drop out of the pistol. While this is a design feature many agencies in North America prefer magazines to clear the pistol when the magazine catch has been depressed. Glock has responded to this and drop-free magazines are forthcoming.

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Pepper Sprays And The Uniformed Officer

Part 2
By John Propper

Capsicum Spray Nozzle Types

Perhaps the best way to look at the different types of sprays is by nozzle type. All range or distance-to-target figures assume still air.

Rotating Head Nozzle:



This is typically found in smaller containers and produces a misting "cone" shaped or streamer type spray depending on the model.

The cone spray has a maximum range of about a metre; the streamer has a maximum range of about 2-3 metres. The safety is engaged by rotating the nozzle head, with your thumb say, into a locked position.

This model is often found in "dog repellent" sprays and is ideal for situations where concealment is very important, eg. "old clothes" assignments.

Grenade Nozzle:



This is for Emergency Response Unit (ERU) applications and useful for clearing enclosed areas.

The nozzle is depressed into a locked position and the can is thrown into the room where it fully discharges in about 30 seconds. The can has a flexible dip tube with a weight on the end of it. This keeps the end of the tube in the liquid, and the ASR working, even if the can lands on its side. (See Photo 5)

The grenade produces a cone spray and can also be used hand-held. The user can repeatedly spray by only partially depressing, and **NOT** locking open, the nozzle.

This grenade also comes in a "Keyholer" version with an integrated 6

foot flexible plastic tube for sliding under doors etc. (See Photo bottom right)

The Halon Nozzle:



So called because it was originally developed for use in halon gas fire extinguishers for home use, this has a largish rectangular shaped nozzle. It has the

greatest range of the nozzle types and dispenses the most OC per second of any of the nozzles. The halon type is often found on the "Burst" or "Crowd Control" law enforcement models and the "Bear repellents."

This nozzle blows a powerful cloud of OC to a range of about 3 to 4 metres. This also means that an enclosed area can become contaminated very quickly and that the cost per application is the highest.

Although some manufacturers do market these models for uniformed officer use their widest application is in ERU. They are most popular for clearing operations and "one-on-many" situations.

The Streamer Nozzles:



This and the following "cone spray" nozzle are the most popular for general purpose uniformed officer use. It is hard to distinguish a cone spray from a

streamer by simply looking at the nozzle and this photo could be either (in fact it is a cone spray).

The streamer and the similar "ragged" streamer squirt a reasonably coherent stream of liquid. The ragged

streamer is, as it sounds, a little rough around the edges and wets a bigger area than the "vanilla" streamer. The streamer types have a range of about 3 metres.

The Cone Spray Nozzle:



The cone spray has an effective range of about 2 metres and has a bigger "footprint" than streamers. It starts off fairly coherently and starts to break into a mist at about the 1/3 metre mark. In still air it will be misted in about one metre and continues for another metre or so.

The cone spray and the streamer types are the most popular for uniformed officer issue. Unfortunately there are important trade-offs among the features of each of these two nozzle types.

The benefits of the streamers include more stability in windy conditions and more range. Also the officer is less likely to be affected by "cross contamination."

Proponents of the cone spray claim that the cross contamination is typically not serious and can be significantly reduced through training. The advantages of the cone spray include a respiratory effect on the subject. Repeated short bursts (with lateral movement) can ensure OC gets into the lungs of a fighter. Streamers typically do not affect the breathing and some subjects can continue resistance in spite of eye and skin discomfort and temporary loss of sight.

Also, especially in dynamic conditions, it is often easier to acquire and track your target with the cone spray.



The cone spray also allows the attachment of an "AutoEjector,". This needle-and-tube attachment allows the application of OC to the interior of cars, vans,

etc. by working the needle through or around rubber seals, under doors, etc.

OC Sprays On The Force Continuum Model

Generally, the use of OC in a one-on-one situation is inappropriate against an armed subject. OC is most effectively applied very low on the force continuum.

Using this force model, agencies typically put OC after open hand techniques have been attempted or ruled out. This puts OC before the baton.

For tactical reasons OC is best used without warning.

Benefits and Limitations of OC:

The benefits from OC with the above kind of use are many. OC eliminates the constant scuffling and resulting frequent injuries to both police and subjects.

Besides reducing injuries OC can also save lives. The life-saving properties of OC stem from the immediate halt to violence; there is little opportunity for the struggle to escalate. During a conflict there is always the threat that the assail-

ant will produce a weapon or try to disarm the officer or the officer is simply overpowered or etc. This risk of the escalation of threat can be reduced by OC.

Finally but most importantly, because of its temporary effects and safety OC is very forgiving and tolerant of error. The highly stressful nature of violent encounters ensures that mistakes in the application of force will necessarily occur. The use of OC minimizes the injuries that may result from errors.

What then are the shortcomings of OC? OC has a limited range and usually is used at very close quarters. By far the most typical contact range is about one metre. Also the spray is affected by environmental conditions such as temperature, precipitation and wind. Finally, a few subjects, say 5%, are relatively unaffected by OC.

For the above reasons OC is inappropriate, in the general case, against an armed assailant. For example, a typical male youth can cover over 5 metres from a standing start in less than a second. The use of OC, with say two metres range, with 95% effectiveness, is simply not good enough in an armed attack - when death or serious injury could result.

In ideal cases, however, one could argue for the use of OC against armed subjects. For example, OC might make sense if officers have back-up, if the subject's freedom of movement is restricted, if the subject is not very determined, and so on.

John Propper is the owner of Canadian Law Enforcement Products in Toronto. As well as marketing this product John has taken an intense interest in its use. For further information on these products you may contact John at (416)487-8894 or FAX (416) 484-9345



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Sweater Acts Like Thermostat



I'm not sure if the company's specs even say this but I was looking inside the *Blauer Commando 210-XCR* sweater for the thermostat. It appeared no matter where I went with this sweater I got neither too cold nor too warm.

When I first put it on I was impressed with the weight of the sweater and then with the Gore-Tex white nylon-type lining which made it easy to pull on and take off. I walked around outside (in minus 3 Celsius weather) and found the wind did not reach through to me. For the next week I wore the sweater outside with a spring jacket over it and found I was as warm as my down pile winter coat.

The real surprise hit me when I entered a rather warm room for a meeting. I took off my spring coat, expecting to experience a little over-heating, but was surprised to find my body maintaining a comfortable temperature.

In short I am impressed with the *Commando 210-XCR*. If you are one of those people who are detailed at the whim of the boss to both inside and outside details you will like the way this sweater un-complicates your decision on how to dress. If you are on car or beat patrol you can't go wrong with this product.

I have been told it is made from New Zealand wool and is also machine washable and that's a nice added bonus.

For more information contact Blauer at (617) 536-6606

Spray Can Replace A Lot Of Elbow Grease

Roberts On-Guard Products Ltd. of Guelph, Ontario, have released a new product that could reduce the amount of scraping performed on frosted windshields this winter. A bottle of this stuff in each cruiser could certainly help out when in an hurry.

"Frost Buster" comes in a plastic spray bottle and the liquid works very quickly on windshields on those cold frosty mornings when you just can't take the time to scrape the windshield and then just hope it doesn't fog up.

I found it works quite well on frost but not so well on ice crusted on the glass. The adjustable nozzle can go from a stream to mist. For further information call (800) 653-7678.

Smaller Alcohol Tester Fits In Pocket

Alcohol Countermeasure Systems of Mississauga has announced an improved "Alcolmeter S-L2" designed to increase your chances of apprehending a drinking driver quickly and effectively.

The S-L2 has two indicator lamps to ensure a proper breath sample is taken. The "A" (pressure) lamp indicates the proper flow of air through the instrument while the "B" lamp indicates the minimum specified duration (2.5 seconds) as been achieved. The operator is then instructed to press the "Read" button and continue holding the button until the reaction is complete within 10-20 seconds. The BAC display lamp illuminates to provide the BAC test result.

The company claims the unit is lighter, smaller and ready to use in a shorter time than the old ALERT J3A which is currently in use by many police agencies. The smaller dimensions of the instrument makes it suitable to fit in a pocket. The retail price at around \$545.00 each also brings it down to an affordable level for many agencies and even private interest groups.

For further information contact ACS at (416) 670-2288 or Fax (416) 670-8211.

Bullets On Recall May Lodge In Gun Barrell

The *Remington Arms Company* is recalling a quantity of .243 Win., 100 gr., PSP, centrefire ammunition, index #R243W3. This action was taken because a limited number of these rounds were loaded with insufficient powder. This will result in failure to fire properly and could possible leave a bullet lodged in the barrel creating an obstruction which may be dangerous if a subsequent round is fired.

The affected product has lot numbers that begin with "U06D" or "U07D" and no other lot numbers are involved. The lot numbers are located on the inside left flap of the 20 pack cardboard box. For further information about this recall officer may call (800) 634-5401.

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