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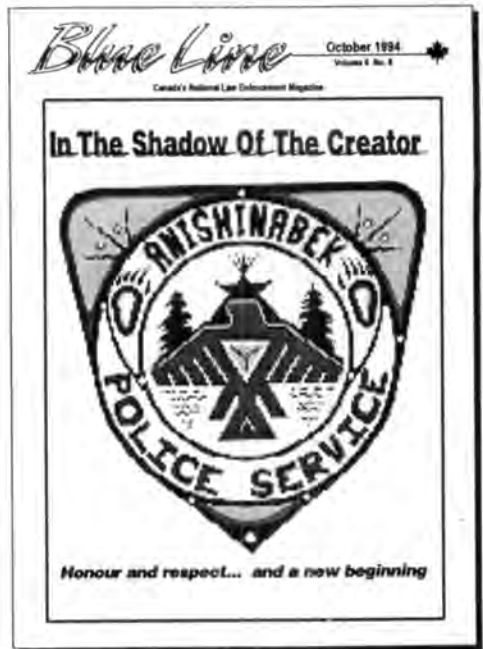
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This issue we have the crest of the Anishinabek Police Service gracing our cover. You will find a Commentary piece on page 5 and the complete story surrounding this new police service on page 26. We congratulate the Anishinabek people on the creation of this new and innovative police agency and look forward to their success.

Inside this issue you will find many articles of interest to those concerned about personal body armour. While doing research on this subject it was discovered that, as one manufacturer stated, "there is a lot of smoke and mirrors to deal with." We found there was a lot of subtle disagreement between styles, types and preferences of body armour. It was decided to include an angle that we felt had not been dealt with properly up to now. That is the history of where this personal body armour had come from, who invented it and how did it develop. You will find these stories start on page 6.

Next month we will let the manufacturers tell their own stories about what is new in body armour. We hope you will enjoy this two part series and have a better understanding and appreciation for that armour we hope you put on each and every day.

This month we also present a series of articles outlining the story behind the last persons to be hung in each of Canada's provinces. Blair McQuillan, our staff writer, did much of the research and reports it was quite fascinating doing the research. We have entitled the series "The Last Noose" and begin with the "Land of Anne" on page 18. Once again we hope you enjoy this issue and don't forget to put on your vest.



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

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

Blue Line Magazine is printed in Canada
By Pro Art Graphics

- Member -

International Association of Law Enforcement Planners
Canadian Advertising Rates & Data
Periodical Publishers Exchange
International Police Association



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P.P.E.

ISSN #0847 8538

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail
Product Sales Agreement No. 176796



Publisher's Commentary

The Shadow Of The Creator

Last April *Blue Line Magazine* was invited to follow along with the progression of a new beginning for First Nations Policing in Canada. But it was found to be far more than a beginning of a new police force. To the organizers and community leaders it was an indication of how they have come of age with the "whiteman's" community.

As I attended the training seminar near Orillia last June, I was invited to join a circle of police officers and members of police services board members. At that time I felt that this was simply a convenient way to converse as a group. I was later to find that the significance of the circle, and inclusion in it, was far more meaningful than originally thought.

For centuries it would seem as though the First Nations people have been walking in a shadow of gloom over what was a great people and lifestyle. As if in mourning they drew inward, in many respects cutting themselves away from, and being cut off by, mainstream society.

Historically it is very understandable. The coming of the whiteman was a considerable culture shock to a basically peace loving society that existed in tune with nature. The Indians were the people who understood man's vulnerability. For thousands of years they had learned to adapt to the environment and understood the true power of "the Creator". When the seasons change there was nothing man could do to stop it. Life was not looked upon as something that simply begins and ends. Everything was seen to go in circles. The seasons changed, the sun rises and sets, the moon passed through its phases and man was born and returned to the soil.

The traditional "Medicine Wheel" was a very powerful factor in native culture. Again it represented nature's wheel and how everything made by the "Creator" was in balance. If someone was sick or a relationship was troubled it generally meant that something was out of balance in the "wheel" of life. It was at times like these that it was necessary to determine what was out of cycle and bring things back to balance so the cycle of life can continue.

Upon the arrival of the whiteman the native peoples saw a new culture that came with ideas of opportunity and exploitation. A people who were motivated by greed and denied man's weakness or subservience to nature. They came with unimaginable ambition, tools and technology to ensure their success. By brute force or guile they would have their way.

Slowly but continuously the whiteman forged ahead. The first nation people were a hindrance to their progress and ways of controlling them and putting them out of the way were sought. An arrogant attitude of superiority caused many of our forefathers to hastily produce treaties that were, at best, ill thought out and vague. Both sides had their own idea as to what they were signing.

Today it is clear we have a different type of native. We have a more knowledgeable First Nations people and one who understands the full impact of what history has dealt them. There is a strong feeling of receiving back what is rightfully theirs. This is a generation who can understand far more clearly what both sides of the cultural table was thinking when the treaties were signed.

The First Nations people also understand to survive they must open up the dialogue with governments and must be respected on equal terms as a nation, not just a people. They gave up land but never gave up their idea of community or nationhood.

As I entered that circle of cops I discovered each participant's desire to "keep the circle strong." As each officer spoke about their sense of community and duty it finally dawned on me. It is the strength of the group that gives strength to the individual. The strength of the circle... everything in balance... the strength of the wheel... the power of the Creator's presence.

I was honoured that day to experience a police training session like none other. I came away feeling these people have come of age. They deserve every bit of the autonomy they desire. The control over how they keep their own peace in their own community is vital to a new beginning for a very proud people. We have no right to deny them this.

"We have watched and learned from the whiteman's ways but are stuck with the cards played by our ancestors," said one native leader to me as we spoke over lunch. *"They never understood the rules of that game completely. It is up to us, who understand that game, to pick up those cards and play by the whiteman's rules. A big part of that is to try to right the wrongs of the past to some degree. We understand that we must live, as much as possible, with the whiteman's society and respect our neighbours. But we must have honour and respect for the ways of our ancestors and the will of the Creator. We all walk in the shadow of the Creator."*

Improving The Odds

When it comes to a cop facing down a crook there is no Geneva Convention on how the battle will be fought.



Photo Courtesy Du Pont Canada

Personal Body Armour is one way to tilt the balance of power in your favour. But it only works if it is used and used regularly. While doing research on this subject one message came through loud and clear. No body armour has ever failed to do what it was designed to do. In the next two issues of Blue Line you will be introduced to some nice to know information about personal body armour. The series is designed to inform you on what is good about it and shatter a few myths as well.

It is difficult to believe that in the past ten years 33 Canadian police officers owe their lives to the talents and ingenuity of a woman and a Pizza store owner.

In 1965 a Du Pont scientist, Stephanie Kwolek, invented an extremely strong polymer based fibre that later received the Registered Trade Mark of "Kevlar". She found that the fibre had the same tensile strength of steel yet was pliable enough to be woven into a fabric.

Ms. Kwolek served with distinction for 40 years with Du Pont and retired in 1986. She was recognized as the scientific communities leading researcher in polymer and fibre sciences. She presently holds 17 U.S. patents and 86 foreign patents related to her work. She is also the proud recipient of many honours both nationally and internationally including the Prince Phillip Award for "Polymers in the Service of Mankind."

In 1967, at the height of the Vietnam War, tests on an intricately woven 1/8th inch portion of Ms. Kwolek's creation successfully stopped a .22 calibre rifle bullet.

The perfecting of the material weave finally achieved a level of protection that would stop bullets from handguns. Although not as useful to the military field it

was very quickly identified as suitable for law enforcement purposes.

Early statistics indicated that over 80 percent of police officer gunshot casualties were from lower powered handguns up to 38 calibre. A surprising 85 percent of these were shot in the upper back or chest areas, locations which would be normally protected by body armour.

These statistics were enlightening but far from encouraging. The big job was to determine how to first of all manufacture the product and, most importantly, get every officer in the country to wear it.

This last part was the most difficult because most police agencies were made up of ex-military people who only remembered the 25 pounds of dead weight they had to carry in Vietnam. It was not going to be an easy sell by any means.

In 1969 a Detroit Pizza store owner, Richard Davis, was accosted by three muggers in an alleyway. Davis was shot twice by the assailants and returned fire striking two of the three.

Davis recovered from the incident but his business did not. Shortly after the incident his uninsured pizza business was burned to the ground.

Driven by a need to find a new busi-

ness, his experience with the shooting and his military training lead Davis to become interested in the possibilities of the then new Kevlar material.

Davis found that unlike military casualties, police officers were most often shot under conditions which were totally by surprise and at close quarters. He also realized that with this element of surprise in favour of the perpetrator the use of a visible flak jacket would cause more shots to the head. Thus he came up with the idea of a concealable body armour that was more comfortable for encouraging constant use.

Davis then set to work making the first concealable body armour and setting up Second Chance Body Armor. He then set about the arduous task of convincing police officers that they should wear it and that it will work. This proved to be the most difficult task of all and is one that still exists.

Davis initially attempted to make sales to police departments and found little interest. He found himself fighting what he referred to as the "Pre-Pearl Harbour" syndrome. Nobody believed it could happen to them or their department. This apathy was terrifying to a man who had faced down three attackers in an alleyway and knew that the odds of it happening to a cop was extremely high.

Davis finally got frustrated with putting his Second Chance vest up against the firing range and shooting at it to show officers that the bullet would not pass through. They were always impressed but somehow never convinced. Finally he attended a session with about 40 members of a police force and went to the front podium, pulled out a .38 calibre handgun and placed it up against his chest and fired. He then smiled and told the astonished officers that just because you are shot does not mean you haven't got a second chance. Davis has since demonstrated this on over 150 other occasions.

At one point he convinced a Detroit special police squad to obtain the vests. A purchase order for \$2500 to equip them was turned down by a city purchasing agent. Two officers were later killed before they decided to go ahead with the purchase.

This departmental resistance was in stark contrast with the officers on the street who knew the streets and the threat. Davis simply shifted his focus from the chief's office to the copper on the streets. With each individual vest sold he guaranteed he would refund the officer if their departments decided to purchase them as stand-alone issue. The policy eventually paid off for Davis and the cop on the street.

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FACT

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Personal Body Armour Not Simply Myth And Magic



Initially people marketing body armour had a problem convincing cynical cops that these products could actually do what they claimed. The development of standards has for the most part removed the almost mystical claims made by earlier producers of armour and has created a high credibility factor with law enforcement agencies world wide.

During the early 1970's, the invention of concealable body armour by Michigan based Second Chance Body Armour and the availability of Kevlar aramid fiber made production of routinely wearable body armour practical for the first time.

Since the introduction of the Kevlar material other products have come on the market that possess the same terminal ballistic capabilities. Allied Signal created the Spectra material as a waterproof flexible thin shield and more recently as Hyper-Lite which mixes Spectra shield material with a Spectra based cloth. European based Akzo created the Twaron fibre which is similar in concept to Kevlar and can be woven into a fabric for use in armour.

Today's applications go far beyond personal body armour. These materials have been used effectively in military helmets, shielding for police cars and helicopters, tire reinforcement and most recently in weapon unloading stations (see article this issue).

Modern manufacturers of body armour are increasingly moving toward hybrid mixing of materials in order to accomplish maximum protection with maximum comfort for the officer. In this quest for balance competition is keen and innovation and creativity is nothing short of amazing.

Although bullet resistant vests are pri-

marily designed to ballistic standards, they truly are personal body armour. They have protected hundreds of police officers from death or serious injury during handgun, shotgun, club and slashing knife assaults.

Personal body armour has also helped minimize injury during automobile accidents, falls, explosions, fires, motorcycle

spills, and even bull gorings, helicopter crashes, and lightning strikes. FBI statistics indicate that hundreds of additional lives could have been saved had personal body armour been worn. Nothing protects totally - but today's personal body armour is the best ever available.

Classification

Personal body armour is designed to resist firearms threats which range in severity from small caliber handguns to high velocity rifles. Firearms threats are predicated on these factors: composition and geometry of the projectile, weight (mass) of the projectile, impact velocity of the projectile, impact angle of the projectile, composition and thickness of the projectile jacket.

Because of the wide variety of weaponry and ammunition, including hand loads, that are available to the general public, the factors listed above may change, leading to a change in level of protection required.

For example, armour designed to defeat a copper jacketed 9 mm lead core bullet at a given velocity will not necessarily defeat the same round at the same velocity if that bullet has a steel jacket.

To this end it was recognized fairly early that some sort of standards must be set for the types of body armour available to officers. To date there are two recognized standards set for testing armour. One standard is set by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ Standard) and the other is the Personal Protective Armor Association (PPAA Standard). Debate and argument exists on the manner by which armour should be tested but the major consensus still follows the NIJ Standard simply be-

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cause it is viewed by many as being more objective in appearances.

The test ammunition specified herein is based on up-to-date, comprehensive research and represents the most common threats to members of the law enforcement community. Personal body armour covered by this standard is classified into five levels of protection.

NIJ Level IIA

This is the minimum level of protection that any law enforcement officer should wear. This level represents protection from low energy handguns (.22, .25, .32, .38), shorter barrel medium energy handguns (.357 Magnums, 9 mm and .45 ACP) and many .22 rimfire rifles.

NIJ Level II

This level represents protection from higher velocity, medium energy handguns such as six-inch barrel .357 Magnums. It also represents protection from most shotguns. 92% of those United States officers slain with firearms between 1980 and 1987 that might have been protected by body armour needed the protection afforded by Levels II and IIA.

NIJ Level IIIA

This level represents historically infrequent threats from high energy handguns. Bullet resistant vests in this classification may not be comfortable for full time wear by all persons in all situations, particularly during warm weather.

This level also represents protection from 9mm submachine guns. The wearer of this level of protection is most likely to encounter multiple hits from automatic weapons.

NIJ Level III

This level represents protection from typical high power hunting rifles and NATO military rifles. Typically soft body armour in this category is augmented with additional materials, such as steel, ceramic or reinforced plastics.

Caution: Certain types of Level III armor may not withstand four or five impacts from bullets specified in Protection Levels in IIA, II, IIIA.

NIJ Level IV

This level represents protection from armour piercing bullets fired from rifles. Soft body armour of lower protection levels will not stop this type of threat without being augmented with additional materials, such as steel, ceramic and/or reinforced plastics.

Levels III and IV represent special purpose armour not designed for full time

wear. Typically, it is carried or issued for special situations.

Body Armour Selection

Selection of the appropriate amount of protection and coverage is vital to maximizing the number of officers who survive life threatening incidents because they wear soft body armour. Generally speaking, the more protection and the greater coverage, the better an officer is protected - but only if that officer can and will wear the armour selected.

Current information suggests that armour wearability might not have been adequately considered in many purchasing decisions. The general rule of thumb for selection of concealable body armour is: *Buy only as much protection as you can comfortably wear - all the time!*



New York State Trooper Skip Beijen displays typical bruise caused by .357 magnum handgun. No serious internal injuries resulted.

General Background

Recent studies initiated by the PPAA indicate that the law enforcement profession is growing more dangerous. Total assaults and assaults with firearms are increasing, more than 1% per year, as are accidental duty deaths. Since most of these deaths occur during routine duty assignments, this makes the daily wearing of concealable body armour even more important than before.

Conducted by Du Pont with the assistance of the FBI and IACP, these studies indicate that more than one third (236) of the 657 felonious fatalities that occurred in the US during 1980-87 might have been prevented by wearing soft, concealable

body armour. Over 92% of those officers whose lives might have been saved by soft body armour needed torso protection from low-medium energy handguns, .22 rimfire rifles and shotguns. These incidents ranged from one to five torso hits, averaging less than two.

On the positive side, the IACP/DU Pont Kevlar Survivors' Club data shows that officers whose lives are being saved by body armour are surviving the same types of assaults (and accidental threats) as those who are dying without armour.

Specific Issues To Consider

The types of weapons being stolen, confiscated and used to commit crimes in your region are all strong indications of the threats with which law officers might be assaulted. To the extent that wearable protection against these threats can realistically be provided, they should be considered in the selection process.

Changing Threats

During the early 70's when soft body armour was first developed, most officer fatalities were from low energy handguns. These "Saturday night specials" today, represent only about half of those incidents where the use of concealable body armour can prevent a tragedy. Today's officer clearly needs protection from low to medium energy handguns, .22 rimfire rifles and shotguns. Many law enforcement practitioners believe the trend towards higher energy threats will continue. Again, to the extent that wearable protection against these increasing threats can realistically be provided, they should be considered in the selection process.

Officer's Weapon

Typically, about one out of every five officers feloniously slain is killed with their own service weapon. Therefore, compatibility of the officer's weapon and ammunition with his/her body armour is fundamental. This is not only important to recognize in the body armour selection process, but also in any weapon or ammunition selection process.

Work Environment

Temperature, humidity, normal work environment and type of duty assignment are all important considerations to the extent that they may well impact the type of coverage and amount of protection that is wearable. Armour configurations being considered should, when possible, be evaluated for wearability in the climate, work environment and type of duty assignment in which they will be used.

Individual Preferences

There is growing recognition that the ability of an officer to be comfortable and mobile while wearing body armour can be a highly individualistic issue. For example, some officers can wear relatively heavy, stiff, high coverage armour without discomfort. Others feel heat stress and/or claustrophobia in lightweight, soft armour with full side-panel protection, but will willingly wear the same vest without side panels. Here again, the issue is to select as much protection as the officer will wear.

Side Panel Versus No Side Panels

Recent statements that "most common fatalities among officers wearing armour result from bullets entering an officer's side between the front and rear armour panels" are erroneous. FBI data shows that during 1980-1987, 125 law officers were killed feloniously while wearing soft body armour. 10% in what might have been the side panel region. While side panel protection is desirable and increases protection, this selection decision must be measured against whether or not the individual officer can and will wear the extra coverage.

Water Repellency

Non-water-repellent fabrics exhibit a temporary reduction in ballistic capability when soaking wet (> 15% moisture pickup). When the armour dries, full performance is restored. For this reason, an officer who might expect to become soaked during his assignment should consider purchasing water-repellent treated body armour.

However, today's water-repellent treatments tend to make ballistic fabrics noticeably stiffer, and some officers feel hotter and less comfortable wearing them.

Both the FBI and Du Pont have conducted scouting studies on the effect of perspiration on body armour. Through June 1989, there is no evidence to suggest that an officer might soak his vest with enough sweat, during normal duty assignment, to affect ballistic performance.

The Teflon Scare

There has been a lot of talk about Teflon coated bullets penetrating body armour. Bullets coated with teflon tend to be the much higher calibre bullets designed to penetrate armour. These bullets are of the NATO military type and are not of the types used on the calibres of weapons personal body armour is designed to stop.

Again it should be made clear that personal body armour is designed to protect officers from the types of weapons he or she will most likely come into contact. Do not let the fact you are wearing body armour override your concern for safety. Good common sense must be present in abundance wherever firearms in use.

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Armour Can't Help If Not Worn... ...All The Time!




 Ontario Provincial Police Sergeant Jim McGuigan didn't have to be shot to be convinced to wear his body armour all the time, but a young officer under his command did. Constable Scott Couse (upper left) of the Barrie Detachment stopped a speeding car while patrolling highway 400. He was unaware that the occupants had just murdered the two occupants of the vehicle. Constable Couse approached the car and was shot at point blank range in the chest with a heavy calibre bullet. Only the armour he was wearing saved his life. "The message came through loud and clear," said Sergeant McGuigan. This is just one of the 33 stories collected from Canadian Police Officers by Du Pont Inc. over the past ten years. Each story is a stirring reminder of the lives that could have been lost if it were not for the body armour worn. What follows is just a sampling.

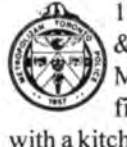
 1981 - While attending a hospital on other business, an Edmonton Police officer appeared on the scene of an incident involving a federal prisoner who attacked his guard with a home-made knife. While subduing the prisoner, the officer was severely slashed on his chest and stomach.

 1984 - A Vancouver Police officer, while on foot pursuit of a robbery suspect, was shot in the front torso area with a 12 gauge shotgun. While down, the officer was shot in the back.

 1988 - A Vancouver Police officer, while investigating a residential break and enter, began a conversation with the suspect who had been posing as the

owner. The suspect pulled a 6 inch bayonet and stabbed the officer.

 1988 - Halton Regional Police officer, while pursuing a suspect on foot, was ambushed and knocked unconscious with a wood plank. The officer was then stabbed twice in the back with a flat end screwdriver.

 1990 - While questioning a break & enter suspect in the cruiser, a Metropolitan Toronto Police officer was stabbed several times with a kitchen knife. The suspect had been sitting in the rear of a screened car with the plexiglass partially opened.



1991 - An Edmonton Police officer responded to a call concerning a domestic dispute. Upon arrival at the suite door, the officer was met by a man holding a hunting knife. As the officer requested he drop the knife, he was stabbed in the abdomen.



1991 - A Metropolitan Toronto Police officer was involved in a shoot-out with a robbery suspect. The officer was shot in the chest with a .45 calibre pistol.



1991 - A Peel Regional Police officer on routine patrol stopped to check out a suspiciously parked car. Upon questioning and subsequently searching the driver, the officer discovered a revolver. At this point, the passenger exited the vehicle and commenced firing at the officer. The officer was struck once in the back near the spine with a 9mm bullet.



1991 - Ontario Provincial Police officer with the canine unit was called in to track three armed robbery suspects in the bush of Northern Ontario. While tracking the suspects, the officer was ambushed and shot in the chest with a 12 gauge shotgun from a distance of approximately 2 metres.



1992 - A Metropolitan Toronto Police officer while attending a downtown nightclub became involved in an altercation and was thrown out of the club. The patron returned with a 9mm semiautomatic and shot the officer 3 times in the front panel of his vest.

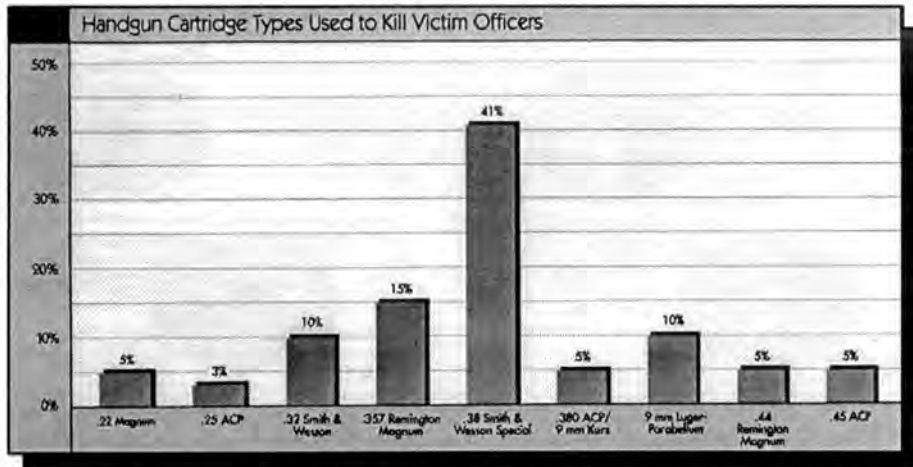


1993 - Upon investigating a call that someone was being threatened a Metropolitan Toronto Police officer had a cup of coffee thrown into his face and was stabbed repeatedly with a pair of garden shears.



If your agency experiences an incident where a member of your force was saved by protective body armour or you would wish more details on other saves you may call Du Pont Canada Inc. at (905) 821-5601 or write them at: PO Box 2200, Streetsville, Mississauga, Ont. L5M 2H3.

What Are The Odds For Armour Protection On The Streets



The chart above shows the results of studies performed by U.S. Department of Justice through interviews with perpetrators. Although the subject of police officer deaths is grim, the knowledge gained can be beneficial when trying to understand the threat that exists on the streets.

The report states 72% of the victim officers in the incidents selected for study were killed as a result of handgun wounds.

Other weapons used in the victimization of these officers include rifles at 13%, shotguns at 9%, and other weapons at 6%.

The clear predominance of handguns as the weapon of choice used to victimize officers leads to further delineation of the handgun cartridge types. The chart above shows the differential involvement of a variety of handgun cartridge types in the killing of these officers.

In the selected study incidents, the .38 Special was used in 41% of the slayings as compared to the .357 Remington magnum in 15%. The 9mm Luger and .32 Smith & Wesson were used in 10% each.

Although specific cartridge types used in the killings have not been included in the FBI historical data, handgun calibres have. The data on all officers killed during the past decade indicate similar weapon use with .38 calibre handguns being used 39% of the time, .357 magnums 24% of the time, and 9mm weapons 9% of the time.

Interestingly, 85% of the victim officers in the study did not discharge their service weapons. This information about handgun type and use has implications for tactical and training aspects related to reducing the likelihood of law enforcement officer deaths.

Another interesting portion of the study was the response of the perpetrators when asked why they selected the weapons they used. The answers were a true enlightening picture of the American life style. Over 72% said they chose to use a handgun because of its availability. It also found that only a small portion were actually familiar with its use prior to the incident.

For a copy of this study write U.S. Dept. of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, Washington DC. 20535.



Have You Seen This Child ?

This is a monthly column supplied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Missing Children's Registry in cooperation with Blue Line Magazine. All material supplied is copywrite free and may be distributed to local media.

Readers who feel they know the whereabouts of this child are asked to call
(613) 993-1525 or Fax (613) 993-5430.

Or

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

1-800-843-5678



| | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Name of Child: EMMA CHARLOTTE HALLAM | | Sex: FEMALE | |
| Date of Birth: 15 DEC 86 | Race: WHITE | Details | |
| Height 4 FEET | Weight: UNKNOWN | Hair BLONDE | Eyes BLUE |
| Date Last Seen MAY 26, 1992 | Missing From: LEEDS, ENGLAND | | |
| Known Abductor: MARTIN HALLAM | | Sex: MALE | |
| HAS A BROAD YORKSHIRE ACCENT, A CHIPPED FRONT TOOTH, DIMPLE IN CHIN AND IS A HEAVY SMOKER. | | | |
| Date of Birth: MAY 2, 1960 | Race: WHITE | Relation To Child FATHER | |
| Height 6' 2" | Weight: UNKNOWN | Hair GINGER BRN. | Eyes UNKNOWN |

First National Crime Symposium Great Success

By Martin Groleau

Crime Prevention Ontario, in association with the Crime Prevention Association of Canada, hosted the 1st National Crime Prevention Symposium at the Days Inn Hotel in Mississauga, Ont., April 28-30, 1994. It was the first all-Canadian, crime prevention practitioners' symposium to be held in Ontario.

Over two hundred people from across Canada and the United States attended the "Aim for Change" symposium which brought together representatives who shared a common objective: making their communities safer. Delegates who participated in the symposium included police officers, educators, retail sales employees, civilian volunteers, local transit authorities, and government representatives, to name only a few.

The symposium also provided an excellent opportunity for manufacturers who specialize in crime-fighting technology to display their latest offerings. Delegates had the opportunity to meet manufacturers' representatives and discuss strategies with regard to preventing crime.

Breaking Social Conditions Vs. Increasing Punishment

The symposium opened with keynote speaker Ross Hastings, a leading criminologist from the University of Ottawa, whose remarks focused on crime prevention through social development.

"We have to layer into our concern for enforcement and punishment, a concern for rehabilitating the people who commit crimes and more importantly, set up services and programs for the people who are at risk at becoming those individuals," said Hastings.

Hastings believes crime is usually a predictable behaviour and he advocates focusing our resources on breaking the cycle of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and other social conditions which are conducive to leading individuals to commit crimes. However, although an increasing number of police officers agree with this principle, the public as well as politicians has yet, to be convinced. According to Hastings, politicians need to look at social development instead of changing laws, in order to impose harsher penalties to fight crime.

This particular point, however, is not

shared by fellow guest speaker Bob Horner, former M.P. and chairman of the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and the Solicitor General. In his address, Horner stressed the fact that we must focus on youth, referring to proposed changes to toughen the Young Offenders Act. He strongly believes that "young offenders become the adult offenders of the future". Therefore, we must "ensure that the punishment fits the crime" in order to discourage young people to commit crimes.

"We must also take priority in educating our children about violence and crime," he continued.



A Learning Experience for Many

Street crime, elder abuse, violence in schools, tourism crime, gangs, community policing, telemarketing fraud, the occult and the prevention of retail theft were among several workshops featured on the agenda during the two-day event sponsored by 14 companies and organizations. These workshops allowed delegates to share information, strategies and techniques on crime prevention, while exploring new approaches to proactive community policing.

The street crime workshop directed by a detective from Metro Toronto Police discussed the growing problem of youth violence in the community and how to minimize it through education and enforcement. The telemarketing/con games workshop covered a variety of telemarketing pitches and provided advice to business retailers and the general public on how to better protect themselves.

The occult presentation featured an expert police officer from the Chicago Police Department who gave a fascinating lecture on the identification and investigation of ritualistic criminal activity, which is becoming increasingly prevalent in our society. Other workshops such as elder

abuse, victim services and volunteer management focused on specific issues related to each of those target groups.

Sgt. Don Jones of the Kenora District headquarters of the OPP was one of several representatives who took part in the symposium.

"I was particularly impressed with the presentation on street crime which gave me new ideas on how to deal with school boards, in an effort to establish a policy on the issue of youth violence," said Jones. "The conference also gave me the opportunity to share policing experiences with representatives from other provinces. I think it was a valuable learning experience," he added.

Rosin Barley, the symposium coordinator and Crime Prevention Ontario representative for the Town of Oakville, Ont., had high hopes that this conference would give participants ample opportunity to engage in a collective problem-solving process.

Barley maintains she was satisfied with the feedback provided by attendees at the close of the conference.

"I think that these talks served a dual purpose in the sense that people got to share information amongst themselves, and that they will hopefully return to their communities with a more creative approach on crime prevention which will benefit everyone," she explained.

Individuals Recognized

At the close of the symposium, 16 Ontario citizens received a provincial award from Ontario's Solicitor General and Minister of Correctional Services, David Christopherson, in recognition of their contribution in a crime prevention endeavour within their community.

Among the award recipients were people who had given countless hours to work as volunteers in such programs as Neighbourhood Watch, Block Parents, Citizens on Patrol, Crime Stoppers, and M.A.D.D. (Mothers Against Drunk Driving).

Next Year - "Aim For Change"

The theme for the 1995 National Crime Symposium will be "Aim For Change". This is scheduled for April 27 to 29 at the Days Inn Hotel, Mississauga.

It is expected that this second symposium will be bigger and better than this year.

For further information contact Rosemary Raycroft (705) 326-6464 - Fax (705) 325-7725 or Kirk Anderson (416) 324-4308 - Fax (416) 324-4302.



Tom Rataj
Computers and Technology Editor

CPIC does Windows!

A pre-release review of upcoming Windows version of the CPIC interface

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) section of the RCMP is all set to release version 1.0 of their newly developed Microsoft Windows version of the CPIC interface. Set for fall release, the new Graphical User Interface (GUI) will allow officers all across the country to use CPIC in the same familiar Windows environment many of them already use on a daily basis.

Major advantages over the current GITS III terminal package include drag and drop data manipulation, cutting and pasting of



data between applications, an on-screen tool-bar for common functions and a menu-bar for complete application control.

CPIC for Windows ver. 1.0 will provide users with the same basic functionality of the current non-windows version, while adding many new and enhanced features.

A real boon to users will be the hypertext-based and searchable on-line help feature which will provide assistance for many of the more complicated search types. The status bar also provides specific information about

what the current field is used for and any special data types or formats required.

Because of the inherent ease of use of the Windows interface, especially for novice users, the new CPIC for Windows should also provide daily benefits by assisting inexperienced CPIC users with the ability to find and learn all the benefits the system has to offer.

You will probably have to upgrade your station computer if it was the old "meatgrinder" (olivetti) that was originally sent out with the first version of the DOS CPIC system back in the early to mid 80's. If you have any doubts forget them. There is nothing better than the latest technology to make your work environment run slicker.

By the time this goes to press some users may already be using this interface. Minimum hardware and software requirements include a 486 personal computer with 8MB RAM, Microsoft Windows version 3.1 or better, and EICON communications cards and software.

Britain To Set Up World's First Criminal DNA Database

Britain is to establish the world's first criminal DNA database, under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Bill now being considered by Parliament.

According to the British Home Office the Forensic Science Service (FSS) branch is currently evaluating a pilot study into the costs and operation. When complete it will be the world's most comprehensive database, records of convicted criminals' DNA samples (known as Generic Fingerprints). Unsolved cases will be collected stored and matched much the same as is presently done with fingerprints.

The police will take samples from people they arrest, charge or convict without having to ask for their consent. However, records of those cleared during the investigation will be deleted.

The report on the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice chaired by Lord Runciman, and published in July this year, recommended a national DNA database and wider powers for British police to take DNA samples, on par with fingerprints.



**Presented by the staff of the
C.O. Bick College**

This is an opportunity for individuals involved in law enforcement and the security industry to see the latest in products and services from a variety of sources.

Over 40 exhibitors will be displaying their products and services with many items available for purchase on site.

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November 9 - 10

10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

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Turbans Allowed In RCMP

Inkster made right decision court says



The Federal Court of Canada has ruled that Orthodox Sikhs in the RCMP can continue to wear turbans instead of the force's traditional stetson.

Madam Justice Barbara Reed said former RCMP Commissioner Norman Inkster did not act unconstitutionally in 1990 when he allowed Sikh officers to wear their religious headgear while in uniform. This statement came after dismissing a suit by three retired Mounties and the wife of a former officer, all of whom reside in Alberta.

The four have not decided whether or not they will appeal the ruling. The suit was filed by the group in March 1991, after they claimed that Mr. Inkster's decision violated the force's non-religious nature, was discriminatory and should be struck down.

Currently, the RCMP employs two members who are orthodox Sikhs and wear a turban at all times. Other non-orthodox Sikhs on the force do not wear turbans.

Most major police forces in Canada allow Sikhs to wear turbans, and over the past ten years changes have been implemented to permit headgear in the courts and the House of Commons.

However, when Mr. Inkster recommended in April 1989, that the national police force's uniform code be amended to allow turbans, there was a negative reaction which was overwhelming. The animosity was especially strong in Western Canada where the force played a historic role with its incarnation as the North West Mounted Police.

Kirsten Mansbridge, the wife of a former officer began and became part of the group who launched the lawsuit, began a petition to Parliament which contained

210,000 signatures of police and citizens who signed from 1989 to 1990.

Judge Reed concluded that while the public wishes to have a police uniform devoid of any religious symbols, she does not feel a Canadian's right to religious freedom is infringed upon when dealing with a turbaned RCMP officer.

Only having to look at a religious symbol is not an infringement on one's religious freedom, explained Judge Reed in her ruling. She also added that those who began the lawsuit presented little evidence which suggested a compromise in regards to religious neutrality with the altering of the uniforms.

Judge Reed rejected the notion that by permitting the Sikhs to wear turbans the RCMP is discriminating against other officers' religions. For example, the former officers argued that the Roman Catholics were not allowed to wear a chain with a cross.

Judge Reed said it is hard to determine whether or not the special privilege given to Sikhs is discriminatory when other religions do not place the same importance in regards to wearing certain items or apparel.

Officer Justified in Shooting

Howard Morton, head of the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), which explores all police shootings, announced that Constable Richard Shank was justified in firing his revolver three times because he thought his life was in danger. Shank, a rookie with the Metropolitan Toronto Police shot and killed Ian Coley on April 20, 1993, after a foot chase which resulted from the constable and his partner conducting a roadside spot-check for impaired drivers. Mr. Coley was a passenger in one of the cars.

In his report to the Attorney General, Mr. Morton indicated dissatisfaction with portions of the investigation. They included (a) a 50-minute time lapse between the incident and when the SIU was notified; (b) the fact the officer was permitted to keep a semi-automatic gun in addition to his police revolver; (c) the circumstances in which the car carrying Mr. Coley was stopped; and (d) Constable Shank's refusal to be questioned by the SIU.

Mr. Morton also recommended that there be research into the legality of police stopping the car that night and chasing Mr. Coley when he fled, because the law is uncertain in regard to these issues.

New Judges May Be Badly Biased Private Inquiry Report States

Some Ontario judges may be too biased to hear many of their cases, says a new study released by the Mackenzie Institute. The study is entitled "The Law Union of Ontario - An Inquiry" by John Gunning.

It raises questions about many recent Provincial nominations to key legal positions and the political neutrality of many Ontario judges. The study reports that Judge Walter Hryciuk probably never had a chance in his sexual harassment case; that some Ontario legal clinics engage in "organized, politically one-sided, lobbying of government," and that political interference in the judiciary is growing.

The report concentrates on members of a group called the Law Union. They describe themselves as "a group of socialist and progressive lawyers, law students and legal workers." They have grown beyond their 1960's-era radical roots to gain tremendous influence over the law, the police and the Provincial government.

The report found that many members

of the Law Union see the law as a way of causing fundamental change to society without the informed consent of Ontario citizens. Now, some Law Union members have been appointed as judges in Ontario courts while others have acquired important positions within the Province's civil service, agencies, boards and commissions.

Gunning points out that judges and key civil service lawyers are meant to defend the liberal democratic system, not undermine it. Having some Law Union members in such positions is "like giving a drunk the keys to the liquor cabinet."

The report's author was a lawyer for many years before leaving practice in 1991 to pursue other interests. The Mackenzie Institute shares Gunning's concerns about the long term prospects for the rule of law in Ontario. The paper is the third in a series on law and order issues in Canada.

For more information contact John Thompson The Mackenzie Institute, Toronto, Ontario 416-214-1388

What's News In Your Area?

Blue Line Magazine is always on the lookout for news as it relates to law enforcement.

Information of interest would include new or outgoing chiefs of police profiles, innovative programs or results of inquiries, studies and reports. It can be written by yourself or simply a newsclipping either mailed or faxed. Chances are that if it is of interest to you it will be of interest to others. Use our toll free FAX if you wish at 1 800 563-1792.

Quebec RCMP Bust Drug and Laundering Ring



On August 30 the RCMP in Montreal, Quebec City and Trois-Rivieres assisted by the Surete du Quebec and MUCPD simultaneously arrested 41 persons and searched 160 residences, places of business and financial institutions in the province of Quebec, other Canadian provinces and abroad.

All persons arrested will face charges of laundering proceeds of crime, possession of property obtained by certain offences, conspiracy to launder the proceeds of crime, narcotics importation, conspiracy to import narcotics, and conspiracy to traffic in a narcotic.

The RCMP thus concluded a four-year undercover operation conducted by the

Montreal Proceeds of Crime and Drug section. If all funds involved are eventually seized under the Proceeds of Crime Act all police agencies involved could find themselves sharing well over \$200 million in cash and assets.

Two major investigations involving two major groups were launched under this undercover operation. The first consisted of a group of 26 persons, having international contacts they will be charged with conspiracy to traffic in cocaine. In this case, the RCMP seized 558 kilos of cocaine which was tracked by ship from Columbia.

Several suspects will also be charged with laundering over \$100 million in cash, \$65 million of which was transferred to various foreign countries. Over 200 accounts in 29 banking institutions have been frozen by the RCMP. Several more applications to freeze bank accounts will also be made. In Canada, restraint orders dealing with the residences, vehicles and places of business have been executed in several cities.

A second group of 12 persons under investigation will be charged with importing and distributing hashish from Jamaica. They will also be charged with laundering over \$4 million. Part of that group was being investigated jointly by the RCMP and the Organized Crime Squad of the Surete du Quebec in St-Jerome.

This police operation, which focused on the proceeds of crime and drug trafficking, is regarded as the largest of its kind ever to take place in Canada. The media

were treated to quite a story when it was revealed the RCMP set up a phoney financial institution in down town Montreal across the street from a law firm suspected of involvement. Stories released indicated that over the past four years persons from the law firm regularly delivered gym bags full of cash for the cops to invest and dispose of.

The investigation is still ongoing and further arrests and seizures are forthcoming.

Chief Has Picture Taken by Photo Radar

Police Chief Doug McNally has long been regarded as Edmonton's biggest anti-speeder. However, McNally, who was the driving force behind Edmonton's "Speed Kills" campaign, was recently nabbed by photo radar.

The Chief was caught by one of his own photo radar cameras while on his way to work on the morning of July 25. McNally, was cruising at 66 km/h in a 50 km/h zone.

In his own defence the Chief said it was his first day back to work after vacation and he had other things, like a police commission meeting, on his mind.

The heavy-footed McNally went on to advise the media the fact that he got caught drives home the message the photo radar units are not biased. Chief McNally admitted he had indeed made a mistake and that he had learned his \$60 lesson.

Ontario Implements Child Porn Probe

After a London, Ontario, investigation revealed large-scale sexual exploitation of children, a special 12-member task force was launched in Ontario. The yearlong project involves London, OPP, and Metro Toronto police.

The London based probe has already resulted in 1,500 charges against 32 people. Among those arrested are a high-school principle, a youth home director and a former municipal politician.

London police chief, Julian Fantino, feels the probe will generate arrests of people who are looked upon as honourable citizens in the community.

The probe began when London police were notified that 40 video tapes involving children performing sexual acts with adults were discovered in a local river. After finding another 53 tapes, detectives were successful in identifying 32 victims and 10 suspects.

Fantino said because the London force didn't have the resources to continue the probe, which rapidly expanded to other parts of the province, other forces were approached.

The Ontario Solicitor General did not wish to discuss the tactics police are using or the amount of money the province is spending on the task force.

Blue Line Magazine

FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"I still say we should have bought a Photo Radar, instead of trying to make our own..."

Want even more laughs?
Order a copy of
"The Great Mac Attack"
Details on Page 39



The Last Noose

Prince Edward Island

This is a series outlining the details surrounding the last persons to hang in each province

By Blair McQuillan

The case against Fred Phillips and Earl Lund was not air tight by any means. The evidence was circumstantial and the feeling was that the court would become more of a three ringed circus than a chamber of justice. It was the last week in June 1941 as the jurors entered the courtroom in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. However, as the jurors took their seats their minds were quickly taken from the summer heat to a cold night on January 30, 1941.

It was a little past eleven when Phillips and Lund made their way out of the movies at the Capitol Theatre. The two men had been drinking moonshine throughout the two shows they had watched that night and as they set out on the deserted streets they tried to think of how they could acquire another bottle.

Earl Lund was 29 years-old. He was a threatening character with black eyes which were permanently locked in a squint and a large crooked nose. Earl was in the midst of celebrating his parole after serving seven years of a ten year sentence for armed robbery. His companion, Fred Phillips was a skinny blue eyed orphan of 25 years. He had red hair and a smooth freckled face. Phillips had nothing to celebrate, he was just along for the ride.

Soon the two men found themselves in front of Trainor's Meat Market. The market was a two story building with a shop downstairs and living quarters above. When Lund and Phillips noticed a light still burned inside the establishment and they found the door was open, they decided to go inside.

Sterns Webster and Anthony Lund, Earl's cousin, were two of Charlottetown's beat constables. Just before midnight as the officers walked along the same intersection they witnessed a man rush around the corner near the market. Because the snowbanks were piled so high, they could only make out the top of the man's head and his hat.

The officers thought it was odd that the lights were still on at Trainor's Market.



Earl Lund

Fred Phillips

The owner of the market, 78-year-old Peter Trainor, was a man who was routinely in bed by 10:30 PM.

Constables Lund and Webster decided to investigate. As Constable Lund looked through a latchhole he noticed the shadowed outline of his cousin Earl standing behind the cash-register. Constable Lund first used his billy-club to tap on the window and when there was no response he broke the glass and went inside. At this point the lights went out.

Boxes toppled and the sound of glass shattering rang out during the struggle in the dark. As the officers managed to apprehend Earl Lund, Fred Phillips stood at the top of the stairs with Peter Trainor's .23-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver levelled at the two constables. However, the gun failed to fire and Sterns Webster ran up the stairs and after a short struggle, seized the second man.

When the constables turned the lights on again, they found blood stains throughout the market and a distinct trail which led to the storage area. In the back room they found the body of Peter Trainor.

To say Trainor had suffered a brutal fate would be a grave understatement. Peter Trainor was stabbed 22 times. One wound had severed his spinal cord. The deceased was almost completely decapitated. A twelve-inch wound ran from the back of Trainor's neck to his right ear. The man's false teeth had been knocked out and his eyes were still open.

Phillips and Lund were taken to the Queen's County Jail. Both men were well known to the police and both had begun their criminal activities at the age of 17.

The police firmly believed they had a sound case. So sound in fact that they felt their was no need to extract a verbal or written statement.

However, the evidence was purely circumstantial and no one had witnessed the murder. The police remained confident none the less. Motive, opportunity, weapon and the condition of the accused provided enough circumstantial evidence to gain a conviction for the two men. There still remained one oddity. Of all the knives and cleavers in the store the Crown failed to produce the actual murder weapon.

The presiding judge was Albert C. Saunders a former premier of the province and the prosecuting attorney was none other than the present premier, Thane Campbell. Campbell, who also shared the office of Attorney General, felt there were no existing Crown Attorneys capable of handling a capital offence prosecution. With two high profile personages as these it was no wonder the headlines across the Maritimes took a brief break from news of the war raging in Europe.

For the defence was local lawyer Lester O'Donnell, who based his case on the theory that the unidentified stranger the officers had observed that night committed the murder. O'Donnell tried to explain that the man could have killed Trainor and left before the accused could comprehend what had happened in their drunken state.

The first task O'Donnell accomplished was proving the weapon in the court was not the weapon used to kill Peter Trainor. This was verified by the coroner who testified that the blade was not sharp enough to produce the wound which nearly decapitated the store owner.

However, Phillips and Lund pretty much managed to convict themselves on the stand.

The two men maintained that they had gone into the store in search of ale but could not locate the owner of the establishment. Both men professed their innocence. Lund maintained that the gun he was holding was a cap gun he had picked up in the store. The next thing they knew the two constables were coming through the window and they decided to flee.

The testimony of both Lund and Phillips, though similar in nature, were too similar in speech. Their individual accounts seemed rehearsed and fabricated. What little damage they had not done to themselves while delivering testimony came under cross-examination conducted

by Thane Campbell.

"If you were in the store not doing anything improper why didn't you open the door and let the policemen in?" Campbell asked.

"They would have arrested us if there was anything wrong," Phillips replied.

"What gave you the idea there was something wrong?"

"Well, by the cops hitting the window."

"In other words, your minds were rather prophetic."

"I heard lots of fellows that were innocent of things they were convicted of," Phillips said lamely.

Judge Saunders spoke to the jury for three hours and even re-enacted the murder before he allowed the jury to deliberate. At one point the judge left the bench and produced an imitation blackjack and started into a dramatic recreation of the death of the elderly storekeeper. The dramatics included voice inflections and tone changes as the jury viewed the judge take on the parts of both the victim and suspects. Quite an entertaining show. The jury returned in less than thirty minutes with a guilty verdict.

Fred Phillips and Earl Lund were sentenced to be hanged on August 20, 1941. Although many pleas were made on their behalf, the two men were executed as scheduled. At a time in history when so many law abiding citizens were dying in a war overseas it was difficult to raise any sympathy for the two convicted killers.

Constable Stems Webster witnessed the execution and in Alan Hustak's book "They Were Hanged" described it as follows:

"They finished their last meal chicken sandwiches and tea at two o'clock in the morning, and walked to the gallows so calmly you might have thought they were going to the movies. They were really tough characters.

They stood outside the gallows which were built in a big enclosure outside the prison walls. Phillips dropped nicely, but Lund was powerfully built. He must of had an eighteen-inch bull-neck on him, and he was strangling. The hangman had to jump on his shoulders to help him out of his agony."

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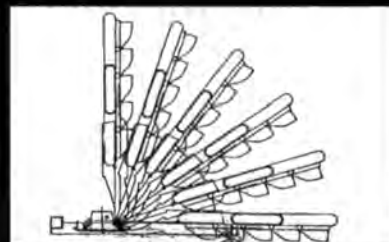
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A Closer Look

The Beretta Semiautomatic Pistol

By Manfred W. Bentin
Firearms & Ballistics Editor



Welcome to the world of semi-automatics. The countdown is on for all police departments to make a decision to choose one of the many good semi's from well known manufacturers on the market today. My advice; take your time, read about the different models and their features, test fire many models for accuracy and function and if needed seek the advice of an expert. Remember, you have to live with what you choose for a long time.

Last April *Blue Line Magazine* arranged to have me visit Beretta USA and is one of a series I have been assigned to complete for you.

After an impressive plant tour I took part in the armourer course for the model 92F series semiautomatic pistols.

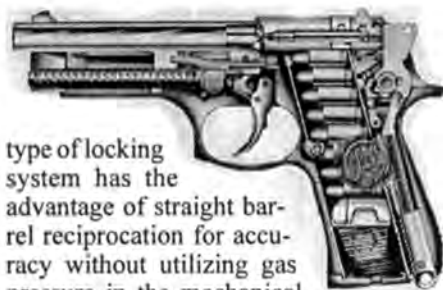
Beretta, the world's oldest firearms company, opened its USA production facilities in Accokeek, Maryland, in 1977, with a second facility in 1991 in Pocomoke City.

The plant in Accokeek employs approximately 500 people and it is here the 450,000 9mm M9 pistols (92F) for the US military are being manufactured.

Beretta manufactures the 92 series pistols in different models in calibre 9 mm Parabellum (9x19) to meet the needs of the military, police and civilian market. In calibre .40 S&W it is called the 96 series. Let's have a closer look at the model 92F:

ACTION - The Beretta pistols are true double action pistols. The model 92F has an exposed hammer which is equipped with a drop-catch notch to prevent accidental discharge from inadvertent hammer fanning. This system also permits an immediate re-strike of the primer in case of a misfire. To fire your first round, you have a long and heavy trigger pull (you really have to want to shoot). After the action cycles once, the hammer stays cocked and your trigger pull is lighter and shorter for fast and accurate shot placement.

LOCKING SYSTEM - The model 92F is a semiautomatic pistol designed for the 9mm parabellum (9x19). It is recoil operated and functions on the short stroke delayed blow-back principle. The locking system is an oscillating locking block to secure the locking of barrel and slide at the moment of peak chamber pressure. This



type of locking system has the advantage of straight barrel reciprocation for accuracy without utilizing gas pressure in the mechanical functioning.

MANUAL SAFETY - The slide mounted safety is ambidextrous. It can easily be rotated between "ON" and "OFF" by a flick of either the shooter's left or right thumb. The safety also is a decocking lever which moves the rear striking section of the two piece inertia type firing pin out of hammer striking reach before the hammer drops safely against the breech. The safety also disconnects the linkage between trigger and hammer. This makes it possible for the shooter to lower the hammer safely over a chambered round. Loading a round from the magazine or unloading a chambered round with the safety in the "ON" position is therefore an extremely safe procedure.

AUTOMATIC SAFETY - All Beretta models have an automatic safety called the "firing pin block safety". Its location is in front of the rear sight. This "block" is always engaged and blocks the firing pin at any time the trigger is released. This prevents the firing pin from moving forward should the weapon be dropped landing on the muzzle or should the hammer be shock or impact released from the rear. The firing pin block is not mounted in a blind hole but rather in a through hole which allows irrigation of dirt. During the last few millimetres of trigger travel the block is moving upwards (visual indicator) out of the way of the firing pin. Only at this point can the firing pin reach the primer.

The firing pin block is placed as far from the breech face as possible, reducing the chance of carbon and brass shavings buildup. This firing pin block safety can easily be checked by the shooter before loading and using the firearm. With the empty gun pointing in a safe direction the trigger is slowly pulled. Just before the hammer drops the firing pin block will rise from its location, indicating the safety

works.

SLIDE - All Beretta pistols feature the open slide design. This allows 180° ejection and provides for easy chamber inspection as well as free access to the chamber in case of extraction failure and/or cartridge jamming.

In case of lost or damaged magazines the open slide makes it very easy to use the pistol in single shot mode. The extractor also serves as a "Chamber Loaded Indicator". When a cartridge is chambered, the extractor head protrudes outside the slide breech, exposing a red warning signal. In the dark, the protrusion can be felt by touch. **SLIDE CATCH AND MAGAZINE RELEASE BUTTON** - The slide catch and magazine release button are conveniently located on the right side of the aluminum-alloy frame. They can easily be reached and operated with the thumb of the shooting hand (right hand shooter). Left hand shooters can reach the slide catch with the index finger of the shooting hand. The magazine release button can be reversed for left hand shooters in a matter of minutes.

SIGHTS - The fixed front and drift adjustable rear sight are designed for quick location on target. The fixed front sight is an integral part of the slide to avoid sight loss often encountered with conventional front sight mounting.

The rugged rear sight can - in an emergency - be used to cock (load) the pistol. Factory installed three dot Trijicon night sights are available.

FIELD STRIPPING - The 32F is designed for ease of field stripping. It can be done with the safety in the "ON" or "OFF" position. The disassembling latch can easily be operated even under extreme cold weather conditions with fingers numbed by cold. The trigger does not have to be pulled (dry firing) to field strip the pistol, hence greatly reducing the risk of a live round being fired accidentally.

So, if you are in the market for semi-automatic pistols, the Beretta 92F is one seriously to be considered. It is a very reliable weapon loaded with sound safety features. Being adopted by the American Military it has undergone rigorous testing under all conditions and this is something everyone benefits from who purchases a 92F or a 36 series pistol.

Beretta model 92F Specifications

TYPE: Double action Semiautomatic, locked breech, delayed blowback.
CALIBRE: 9 mm Parabellum
SAFETY: Manual ambidextrous
RIFLING: 6 lands & grooves, R.H. pitch
SIGHT RADIUS: 6.1"
FRAME: Alloy frame, matte finish.
GRIPS: Plastic or walnut
WEIGHT (empty): 34 oz.
MAG. CAPACITY: 15 Rounds.

Life-Saving Armor In OPP Dress Code

By Alan Ferguson - Toronto Star

On July 9, 1991, on what might have been the last day of his life, OPP Constable Jan Nickle was tracking fugitives in dense bush near Gogama, between South Porcupine and Sudbury.

As he and his German shepherd, Magnum, reached the top of a sandy bank Nickle saw the upper half of the face of a man two metres away, half-hidden in a clump of birch trees, lowering the barrel of a sawed-off shotgun.

He doesn't remember hearing the blast. He just felt an "awful impact" that struck him with "the force of a sledgehammer" and a "white-hot heat" spreading across his upper body. When his colleagues got him to hospital, they found pellets lodged in his belt and lining the pockets of his uniform. There was massive bruising to the right side of his chest.

Nickle was lucky, the doctors told him. If he hadn't been wearing body armour, he'd very likely be dead. Statistics compiled by medical experts show that across Canada over the past decade, wearing body armour has spared at least 35 police officers who would otherwise have suffered life-threatening injuries. In North America as a whole, the figures show 320 police officers died needlessly because they weren't wearing armour.

Until today, the armour was available to the 4,481 officers of the Ontario Provincial Police, but wearing it was optional. But as of the first day of September, they are under mandatory orders to wear it while on duty.

Tricia Rudy, product manager for Canadian Body Armour Ltd., the Brampton firm that supplies the OPP, says the change in rules is related directly to the fact that "too many officers were dying."

The OPP says the armour does more than stop bullets. It can ward off a knife thrust, or lessen the injuries sustained in car accidents. Constable John Richardson Jr. of the OPP detachment in New Tecumseth says he owes his life - and the joy of seeing his new born son - to his vest.

On a "gun call" to back up a fellow officer, Richardson was racing south on Highway 10 near Tottenham one June evening in 1991 at speeds of up to 130 km/h. Rounding a bend, he saw another car coming directly towards him on the wrong side of the highway. Both drivers swerved, but their cars collided head on. Richardson's vehicle ended up in a ditch and caught fire. His seat belt had snapped and the broken steering column was pinned against his chest. Volunteer firemen hacked him out. He was a mess, but he was alive. "I've always said that but for the vest I would have died," he says. "I could have

been impaled."

Raw recruits at the OPP training academy in Brampton are told to wear their armour from day one. But Inspector Ron Fox, deputy director of the academy, also warns them against the "John Wayne" syndrome: the idea that wearing a vest somehow makes them invincible.

"It's only a tool," he says. "There is no such thing as a bullet-proof vest."

The vests are made of two panels of Kevlar 129, a high-tensile fabric capable

of absorbing the energy from a bullet without breaking. The impact generates heat, deforming the bullet so that it mushrooms, spreading the impact across the panels.

Nickle now 33 and an 11-year veteran of the OPP canine unit based in Sault Ste. Marie, says wearing the vest "is just common sense - you wouldn't drive a car without tires." Though the force of the shotgun blast knocked him to the ground in 1991, he was still able to draw his 9 millimetre service revolver and empty the magazine into the trees. One of his eight shots hit the fugitive in the forehead.



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World Police Motorcycle Championships

Two Seconds From Gold



Team Canada's intrepid road racers pictured above (L-R) Scott Spicer, Peter Benney, Mike Jenkins, Kevin Cisaroski, Matt Parr and Lance Campbell

By Dave Stewart



The 4th World Police motorcycle races was held at the Circuit Paul Ricard near Toulon, France from the 9th to the 12th of May, 1994.

At this event a total of 57 police officers from 15 countries and 16 teams (France initially entered 3 separate 3 man teams) were fully registered on the first day.

Aside from all of the Team France officers having the advantage of local knowledge of the race track, it was also learned that Team Switzerland had gone to the expense of renting the circuit for a four day period for practice about six weeks prior to the race.

The Honda motorcycles supplied were absolute factory stock CBR 600 R's fitted with center stands and headlights. The Dunlop tires fitted on the bikes were not the special race compound as previously mentioned by the organizers, however, given the abuse they were subjected to they stood up well. The lap timing was greatly assisted with the use of the on board computers equipped on each bike.

9th May

The first day consisted strictly of practice sessions for all riders to get familiarized with the track. However, it was noticeable that many European riders had already previously used the circuit.

10th May Timed Laps

The fastest individual lap was run by Oscar Bellini (Italy) with 1'37.39. Canada's fastest rider was Lance Campbell (R.C.M.P.) in 6th position with 1'38.89, followed by Kevin Cisaroski (Winnipeg Police) in 12th position with a 1'40.04. Our most junior rider (only his second time

on a race track), Matt Parr (Peel Regional), came next recording a 1'42.52 in 26th overall position. These three riders were then followed by Scott Spicer (Metro Toronto) 1'43.55 (31st position), Peter Benney (Metro Toronto) with a 1'43.95 (32nd) and Micheal Jenkins with a 1'51.22 (55th).

11th May World Team Race

Each of the 3 team members had to complete the 15 lap race around the 3.8 km circuit for the team to qualify for any finishing position. The Team Canada racers (Campbell, Cisaroski and Parr) rode a fast but a generally conservative race.

Canada was drawn to lead off the first session on the track for the event riding with the officers from Holland and Ireland. By the time the chequered flag was given to the racers, Team Canada had lapped riders from both Holland and Ireland.

As a result of this also occurring to other countries in sessions (and an objection lodged by two managers), a revised system of awarding final team positions had to be instituted. The new system was based on each rider's fastest 14 laps instead of the complete race event of 15 laps.

The order of race sessions were: (1) Canada, Holland, Ireland; (2) Finland, Denmark, U.S.A.; (3) Mexico, Italy, Germany; (4) Norway, Switzerland, Belgium; and (5) U.K., France, Romania.

During the race only a few riders were faster than their times the day before. The only Team Canada rider to be faster was Kevin Cisaroski recording a 1'39.23 on lap number fourteen. Lance Campbell had a 1'39.91 (Lap 15), while Matt Parr rode safe with a 1'45.23 (Lap 15).

In the category of the team's single fastest lap and as well as the category of the 3 fastest laps, Team Canada came 5th in the World standings following after Italy,

France, Switzerland and Denmark.

Team Canada riders Kevin Cisaroski and Lance Campbell were placed within the top 12 riders taking part in this very demanding competition. The average speed for the riders was approximately 137 km/h on the 3.8 km and 15 corner race track.

Based on the accumulated times of all 3 riders with their fastest 14 laps these were the official standings of the World Team race:

| Position | Total Time | Fastest Ave. Time | Slowest Ave. Time |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| #1 Italy | 1:09'07.95 | 139.551 km/h | 136.532 km/h |
| #2 France | 1:10'16.31 | 139.971 km/h | 132.683 km/h |
| #3 Switzerland | 1:11'12.84 | 136.155 km/h | 132.725 km/h |
| #4 Germany | 1:12'03.31 | 136.691 km/h | 130.174 km/h |
| #5 Denmark | 1:12'32.54 | 135.250 km/h | 128.464 km/h |
| #6 Canada | 1:12'38.20 | 134.727 km/h | 126.524 km/h |

These teams were also followed by Norway, U.S.A., United Kingdom, Ireland and Belgium respectively.

12th May

World Police Champion Race

The fastest rider for each country on qualifying day (10th May) rode in the individual race. Lance Campbell riding for Team Canada was positioned in the 2nd line of the starting grid. All the motorcycles had new tires and were fitted with new brakes. The drivers were given a total of four warm up laps to get the bikes broken in again.

For the first four laps Lance was in a comfortable 4th or 5th position following the 'semi-pro' racers from Italy, France and Mexico. He was ready to strike for better position, however he lost traction in a corner when he pushed it just a little to much and low sided sliding off onto the gravel. He was able to get back up and after checking the bike for damage rejoined the race. Lance unfortunately spent the remainder of the 15 lap race fighting back from 13th position and finally finishing in 10th position.

Lance did manage to record his fastest ever lap time during Lap #11 with a 1'38.50. With the lap times he had been turning for the past three days it was not an unreasonable expectation that Lance would have finished at least 4th position overall perhaps better.

The Team Canada riders worked together as a unit and the riders have to be pleased with what they did achieve with less than two seconds per lap separating them from many awards. Sometimes the glory of winning eludes even the best of riders.

This year we have to be content knowing that we did compete with a professional team not only in actions but also in appearance. Our top riders did their utmost to satisfy the best wishes of the sponsors and others who helped to get them to France.

We are now dedicated to the fact that within the next two years we will find those elusive two seconds to match those 'semi pro' racing police officers!

Police Commission Gives In To "Strike" Tactics

By Myron Love

Prairie Correspondent



In the annals of labour disputes involving police forces, the early summer strike by Saskatoon police officers was unique. Rather than walking off the job and endangering public safety, the Saskatoon police specifically targeted their employer, the Police Commission with their strike actions.

"We assured the public that our fight was with the board only and the average person wouldn't even notice that we were on strike," says Constable Tim Korol, president of the Saskatoon Police Association. "The public appreciated the way we handled the strike and supported us. We received a lot of positive media coverage. We were on the front page of the local paper on 30 of the 40 days that we were striking. That kind of pressure was effective in helping push the board into negotiations."

Saskatchewan is one of the few jurisdictions in Canada where police have the right to strike. The Saskatoon situation came about, according to Korol, because the police commission refused to bargain.

"After 30 months of bargaining, there had been no movement. That is why we

took strike action."

The strike revolved around procedural matters for the most part. As Korol explains, the police officers started with small measures which gradually escalated. They started by refusing to write out police reports, for example, handing in photocopies of their notebooks instead. They refused to attend standard morning meetings. They stopped using the computers and terminals in their cars which they plastered with posters outlining their grievances. They called one-to-three hour study sessions

including all officers, responding only to emergencies during those times. Finally, they withdrew their services from detention centres and courthouses.

"The administration never knew what we were going to do next," says Korol.

On Saturday, July 23, following day long discussions, the two sides agreed to settle the issues of wages by binding arbitration - which the police association favoured all along, according to Korol. Other outstanding issues were to be addressed with the help of an appointed conciliator. The police officers resumed their normal duties the next day.

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A Community Policing Partnership



The Prudential Insurance Company of America announced its sponsorship of the Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.) 'B' Division Community Policing initiative at a news conference last July.

The news conference was held jointly by Bob McKnight, President, The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Canadian Operations and O.P.P. "B" Division

Chief Superintendent W.J. (Bill) Closs.

"By working together, we have defined a number of areas where our sponsorship would benefit the community most. The O.P.P. is committed to community policing, and we have agreed to sponsor local community policing committees in 'B' Division," said Bob McKnight, President, The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Canadian Operations.

The biggest component of the program was realized when Mr. McKnight presented the keys to the O.P.P. "B" Division's new Community Policing vehicle to Chief Supt. Closs.

"The Prudential specially modified a 31 foot motorhome to enable the O.P.P.'s "B" Division to use it as a mobile community policing office in the local communi-

ties," said Chief Superintendent W.J. (Bill) Closs, of the O.P.P.'s "B" Division.

The motorhome is painted in the O.P.P. colours of blue with a gold accent stripe at the bottom of the vehicle, and includes the colour logos of both The Prudential and the O.P.P. Across the top on both sides of the motorhome is the message 'The Prudential Insurance Company of America and the O.P.P. ... your partners in community policing.'

The motorhome will be used at local events, and will help community policing officers to heighten their involvement in local special events. And, in special circumstances, it will be used as a mobile command centre for major operational incidents.

"We're pleased that The Prudential is a strong supporter of community policing and its commitment has been demonstrated by supporting a variety of our efforts," added Chief Supt. Closs.

Mr. McKnight summed up The Prudential's involvement by saying, "We believe Community Policing can be successful because it allows individuals and the police to resolve mutual community concerns. It fits very closely with our theme, *Taking Care of People.*"

The O.P.P. is divided into three divisions in Ontario. "B" Division spans from Barrie to Cornwall and north to Pembroke. Throughout this central and eastern Ontario region, there are 110 Community Policing committees, with approximately 1,375 community members.

For further details contact Chief Superintendent W.J. (Bill) Closs, Ontario Provincial Police, "B" Division, (613) 634-4381.

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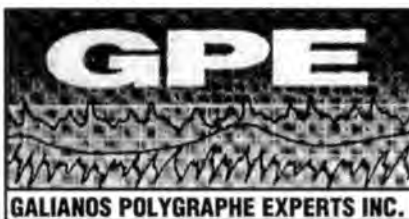
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MENDING FENCES

By Gary Miller

Tinkering Blaming & Spending (The aftermath)



Why do politicians push for ever more restrictive gun ownership laws when it is obvious the problem lies with violent criminals in illicit possession of weaponry already illegal? Because it is an easy concept to sell to the public who may believe, want to believe, that more oppressive gun regulation, aimed directly at law abiding gun owners will result in fewer gun related crimes.

It's a fanciful, unproven argument at best. But it creates in the public's mind the impression that their legislators are doing something when in fact such action is tantamount to meaningless.

Last spring, when Georgina Leimonis was murdered at Toronto's "Just Desserts" Cafe by a thug wielding a sawed off shotgun, it came as no surprise to learn that the offender had not received an F.A.C. or complied with any regulations whatsoever in relation to firearms. Are new regulations likely to press him into compliance? Of course the question is rhetorical.

The official reaction to the young woman's murder was remarkable. Before the day was out, at least one ill advised police spokesperson and some of the media were apportioning part of the blame for the homicide to the robbery victims themselves because they, in failing to cooperate fully with the armed robbers, had provoked them. What an appalling misappropriation of responsibility.

On June 16 of this year, young Metro Toronto Police Constable Todd Baylis, after upsetting an assaultive suspect with the absurdly ineffective pepper spray, was murdered by a semi automatic pistol in the hands of that suspect, an unlawful alien. The villain was made out to be more the firearm than the suspect.

In true political fashion, elected officials, knowing that both murders arose ultimately and largely from government ineptitude, hastily assigned the blame for last spring's tragedies elsewhere.

In a furious spate of damage control, the government off-loaded fault to isolated incidents, the "system", to demoralized and downsized immigration officials, to the public, to inadequate gun control, to the suspects' land of birth and the airlines for allegedly not helping to expedite Cana-

dian deportation orders.

The Following are the favoured, officially safe targets of blame:

The Fault of Inadequate Gun Control

Soon, the politicians were rumbling on ad nauseam about the mass surrendering of guns by blameless citizens, still more gun laws, more controls broadening the definition of restricted weapons. Not one word was uttered on why the present restrictive gun control laws don't work (because offenders are rarely severely penalized by the courts). Well, then it must be the laws fault. *Make more laws.*

The Fault of The Public

Government funded visible minority spokespersons were quick to allege (with no discernible proof) that the public at large was causing stress to their particular visible minority. They challenged as "insensitive" the public outcry against these savage murders and characterized it as another example of de facto racial discrimination against the visible minority to which the suspect belongs! Let me see if I have this straight. *It's the racist public's fault.*

The Fault of The Victims

The Toronto hooligans who committed the crimes, it would seem, were only playing out their part. As night follows day, they snapped under the unbearable provocation, from law abiding, tax-paying citizens being robbed on the one hand and two aerosol-toting uniform policemen trying to protect themselves on the other. Just what were the criminals to do? The victims were resisting being robbed or assaulted. *Clearly, one can see the victims were at fault.*

Moral: Blame anyone but the actual perpetrators.

So, according to self styled government experts, one might say these tragic affairs can be put down to: (1) a need for more gun control laws (2) racism and prejudice on the part of the public and (3) uncooperative victims, roughly in that order.

One might say what? If the public can be persuaded (and perhaps it can) to buy that load of barnyard swill, those who govern us will be absolutely delighted. Even now, after a long hot summer, our legislators may subtly but relentlessly push the above hogwash as the root cause of the problem and may yet get away with it, too.

But why should our elected representatives want to do this? If not the public's, just whose interests are they saving? The answer, although really cynical, is simple. If you have the stomach, read on!

The Plan

It means that, after the perfunctory hand ringing and regrets, Parliament need do nothing, apart from what it has already done so well, namely: Tinkering, Spending and Blaming.

- (1) Tinkering with the "easy fix" of adding yet another layer of misdirected gun control laws which at the end of the day only restrict the law-abiding citizen. They do absolutely nothing to stop the spread of illicit firearms among increasingly arrogant criminals.
- (2) Spending more millions for group "sensitivity training" anti-racism seminars and encouraging citizens to surrender their guns.
- (3) Blaming the public and police, not the crooks who infringe on others' basic rights to function lawfully within our society.

This is like prescribing cough medicine for a broken leg. Such devices as the above mentioned are no substitute for courageous action. It is not like the meaningless government shuffle now going on over "getting tough" with young offenders by making redundant cosmetic changes to the Young Offenders Act. Surely mandated politicians will indulge in this sort of hocus pocus.

We're All To Blame - Not!

By subtly blaming the whole community for those avoidable murders and at the same time skillfully deflecting the blame away from themselves, politicians hope their soft game plan will please the professional activists while patronizing the special interest groups and only briefly disturbing the long suffering, tax paying masses.

However, conspicuously missing from this game plan will be tougher laws penalizing dangerous criminals, specifically armed and violent offenders. Also missing will be the restoration of traditional police powers stripped away via Charter challenges in recent years or directing and empowering courts to pass down heavier sentences.

The Sad Truth

Special interest and minority groups, thanks to public funding and powers given to them by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, have long had an iron grip on what our governments do. The truth is Canada's silent majority has practically no influence in events at all.

The Canadian public dislikes confrontation and is tired of being insulted, misled and called names. Some day this sleeping giant will awake and the retribution will be terrible. *(Ask the federal Tories.)*

In The Shadow Of The Creator

Honour and respect... and a new beginning

By Morley Lymburner



Photographs - M. Lymburner

The creation of the Anishinabek police service in Ontario hails a new beginning for First Nations communities and sets the standard by which other police services, and indeed entire provinces, can learn about policing their communities. Shown above is the official ribbon cutting ceremony held in Garden River. Blue Line Magazine was recently honoured to witness this new beginning and the publisher submits the following article.



The ceremony celebrating the opening of the Anishinabek (simply pronounced Anish-inabek) Police Service last August 15th was progressing as expected. Glen Bannon, the new chief of police, carried a ceremonial staff into a circle which included the members of the police services board and other dignitaries. The intricately carved wooden staff contained several items symbolising the past and future of the new police service.



Suddenly a small gust of wind carried an eagle feather from the side of the ceremonial staff and with an almost dramatic flourish it floated gently to the podium. The chief and other dignitaries stood back and looked at the eagle feather and called for a senior constable to attend the front. They went into a brief conference and the constable reverently picked up the feather and walked from the stage with it.

The occasion was the opening of the new Anishinabek Police Service Head-

quarters building located in the Garden River First Nation Territory just east of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The new police headquarters building will act as the administrative head office for the new police service as well as the Garden River Detachment. The police service will initially consist of four detachments and 21 police officers. The new police service mandate includes contract policing agreements with communities wishing to avail themselves of their services.

I was invited to attend this opening ceremony as well as the training and orientation seminar in June. The resulting experience was an amazing introduction to a group of dedicated and sincere officers with a most enviable ability to focus on and identify with their communities.

A Quest For Strength

Prior to the formation of this unique police agency Reserve constables were appointed by the Ontario Provincial Police Force and assigned to police over 80 First Nation territories across the province. The OPP administrated and supervised the officers since 1975 and supplied the officers with all their equipment. The officer's authority came under legislation set up by the OPP and the day to day operations were managed by the officers in charge of nearby detachments of that parent force.

Although the arrangement was seen to give some semblance of community own-

ership to the police services supplied there were no real incentives, structure or consistent policies in place to satisfy the needs of these culturally different communities. Some Provincial Police NCO's had difficulty understanding the native officers who felt they had a clearer understanding of the people and community. This lead to considerable frustration and friction on both sides.

Officers found themselves coming into conflicts with the parent force for employing unorthodox methods. One officer related how an officer was reprimanded for using his police car to pick up a prescription for an elderly widow on his reserve. Another was dismissed after getting into an argument with an NCO because he routinely picked up native hitchhikers and drove them to the reserve from town. A third officer was dismissed because he routinely directed some young offenders to the band council for adjudication of offences rather than bring criminal charges before the court.

Members of some First Nations communities across the province went into negotiations with the province of Ontario and the provincial police with the view of gaining more independence and control over the police services supplied to their communities. They found their best cooperation came from the Ontario Provincial Police Native Policing Branch headed up by Supt. Gwen Boniface. What followed were several years of negotiating, community meetings and legislative amendments and changes to accommodate native concerns.

The result was the creation of a self managed First Nations policing authority with equal status with all other police agencies in the province. Their mandate includes the ability to hire, regulate, control and maintain a fully functional police service. Part of this new autonomy is the right to negotiate and contract the supplying of police services to any community in the province and to recognise and promote the talented officers amongst them.

Strength Is Not In Words

Blue Line Magazine was invited to a training session near Orillia, Ontario in June. This one week training and orientation was established so that all members of the new police service and the members of the Police Services Board could go through a series of workshops that would assist each participant in their future responsibilities. One of the tasks of one group was to establish a mission statement. It was the introduction of this statement which was the topic of conversation around the circle



of attendees when observed by Blue Line.

One officer objected to a word used in the statement and suggested a different word be used. He gave his reasons for the change and the rest of the attendees were invited to respond to this young officer's concerns. Each argument brought forth indicated a great deal of interest and concern for the appropriate image the statement was to reflect to the people they were to serve and protect.

The new chief of police argued against the young officer's use of the changed word. He gave his argument in favour of leaving the original statement in tact. He spoke quite firmly. Some more debate continued after that and more rationale began to come forth favouring the change. The chief stood up and left the room and the debate continued.



At a break in the session I asked the chief what he was feeling about the mission statement changes at that time. He quickly stated, "That young officer was right and I was wrong. Sometimes it is difficult when your pride gets in your way. Sometimes you begin to feel that you have all the answers and wisdom because of your position and age. Sometimes a person can dismiss the opinions of others without really listening to what is being said. I was wrong in there. I was listening but not hearing. I realised that and knew I had to leave the circle to think this all over."

When the circle resumed the chief stood before his subordinates, whom he now confessed were really his peers, and told them he felt the officer was right in his

argument. The group had, since the chief left the room, also come to the same conclusion and were themselves struggling with the issue of trying to convince their chief. Smiles were firmly in place as the circle, which was once weakened, was now made strong. A feeling of oneness was present in the room between attendees who barely knew each other.

When the session broke for lunch I interviewed several officers and got their opinions about the training session. The unity of spirit of the officers was quite impressive:

"I came to this session with the idea it was going to be the same old bullshit we got at the police college. I was wrong. I am leaving here feeling strong. Feeling I have much to contribute to my community and my people."

"I feel I have been given real direction. I feel good about myself and my new police service."

"We are the foot soldiers. We are the ones who have to go back to our communities and try to do the best we can. I was a little worried about that and worried about where I would fit in to this larger police force. This week has given me a real feeling that my views and opinions are important and that they will be heard. I am glad I came."

"I feel great pride in my new police service. We are the Anishinabek Police Service. If we can remember this circle we will be stronger for it. A decade ago I had a different idea of what being a cop was all about. I lost that enthusiasm as the years went on. This training session helped me regain my vision. I just have to keep remembering the circle."

"I came to watch without thinking I was going to learn. I did more. I grew and learned at the same time. I think I also gained some healing as well."

"If there's one thing I've learned it's that our strength will never be in our laws or our numbers or guns. It will be in our people."

Strength Is Not In Numbers

Although the initial strength of the Anishinabek Police Service is 21 officers it can grow to a maximum of 222 officers through a cost sharing agreement signed with the Anishinabek (Union of Ontario Indians) and the Canadian and Ontario governments. The present contracted agreement runs until the end of 1996 and includes four First Nations communities.

There are presently ten other communities negotiating for services. The general feeling is the police service could be as large as 80 officers by the time the existing contracts are up for renewal.

Currently the Anishinabek governs a total population of around 32,000 First Nation people in 43 communities. The territories affected stretch from Thunder Bay to Golden Lake (150 km east of Ottawa) and south to around the area of Sarnia. However the four initial detachments of the Anishinabek Police Service will be located at Garden River, Sagamok, Curve Lake and Saugeen territories. The police service has one chief of police and Staff Sergeant who is acting deputy chief of police located at the administrative headquarters near Sault Ste. Marie Ontario. Each detachment has a sergeant in charge and a senior constable to manage the day-to-day operations.

Strength Is Not In Speeches

At the opening ceremonies of the headquarters building Commissioner Tom O'Grady of the Ontario Provincial Police and chief of police Glen Bannon addressed those gathered. The following is an excerpt of their speeches.



Commissioner Tom O'Grady

"I'm very honoured to be here today to offer my sincere congratulations and also to offer congratulations on behalf of the Solicitor General and the honourable David Christopherson. We offer those congratulations to the communities of Garden River, Sagamok, Saugeen and Curve Lake on the initiation of your new police force. I wish also to congratulate the federal government and the provincial representatives for helping to develop this agreement which establishes the Anishinabek Police Service.

"I guess I see myself speaking to two audiences today, one is the audience of the people of all the first nations, their peace keepers and the chief of their peace keepers. The other audience is the members of the Ontario Provincial Police. This is truly

an example of taking a vision of what could be, and having the courage, foresight and determination to create together a police service to serve the needs of your community.

"I know that all three parties worked very carefully and very diligently to overcome hurdles, but in the end they often relied on each other's good faith to create the agreement.

"For you, the Anishinabek people, the creation of your police service is an opportunity to implement a system of justice in keeping with your tradition and your values and your way of life. It is an opportunity to select and develop your own peacekeepers. It is also an opportunity to set your own policies and your own priorities. And finally an opportunity to participate as an equal partner in Ontario's policing community.

"For the OPP, by the signing of a protocol agreement, we will be able to offer our experience, our expertise and our resources similar to the way that we would offer them to any other police service in Ontario. Our relationship with you and with your police service, I hope, will always be a special relationship. Our hope is to assist you to reach your objective of becoming a mature, professional stand-alone peace keeping service, serving your communities with dignity and respect.

"I'm very proud of the OPP. You would expect that, and I take pride in our working relationship with Ontario's First Nations people. The road has not always been smooth. My organization particularly over the last 20 years has grown in its under-

standing of First Nations culture. But I feel we still have much to learn. While mistakes are still made and misunderstandings still occur, the OPP's role in the development of today's agreement, I hope, will be seen as clear evidence of our commitment to First Nations community policing. Along the way it will be the opening of communication that will be the most important to all of us."



Chief Of Police Glen Bannon

"Today is a proud day for myself and for our 21 peace keepers, with the official raising of our flag, the blessing of our building and our grounds and all of you here to celebrate this opening.

"I would really like to thank my family, my wife, my two boys for allowing me to apply for this position and supporting me on the move here... and moving with me.

"I would also like to thank Mr. Charles Cornilieux, Mr. Frank Shawbedees and Mr. Ron Boissoneau for having the strength

and the determination to continue to negotiate with the governments and to make these things happen. I also would like to thank Canada and Ontario for being receptive to these negotiations.

"I would like to further thank the Ontario Provincial Police for their guidance and continual support. They are working with us in a true marriage of police services to better serve the people of the province of Ontario. I would like to thank the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for their involvement in our training and the guidance we are getting from them to assist us in being a strong and independent police service.

"I thank the citizens of our communities. I would like to thank superintendent Gwen Boniface for her continual support and the support of the people in her branch.

"In my short career as police chief I have suffered from the pressures of governments. Not just federal and provincial but our local band government as well. But I came to learn something just a few days ago in a reading. It said that pain is temporary, but the pride we have will last forever. I am proud of the police service we have created here and I'm looking forward to a very strong and positive working relationship with the Ontario Provincial Police and the Anishinabek Police Service.

"At this time I will formally read the mission statement of the Anishinabek Police Service.

"We shall provide a community based peace-keeping service, in the spirit of partnership with all nations, honouring each one's uniqueness and the Creator's gifts with dignity and respect."

Anishinabek Police Service

Headquarters

Chief Glen A. Bannon

Garden River Detachment

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RR #4 Site 5, Box 59
Garden River, ON P6A 5K9
Phone 705 946-2539 Fax 705 946-2859

Sagamok Detachment

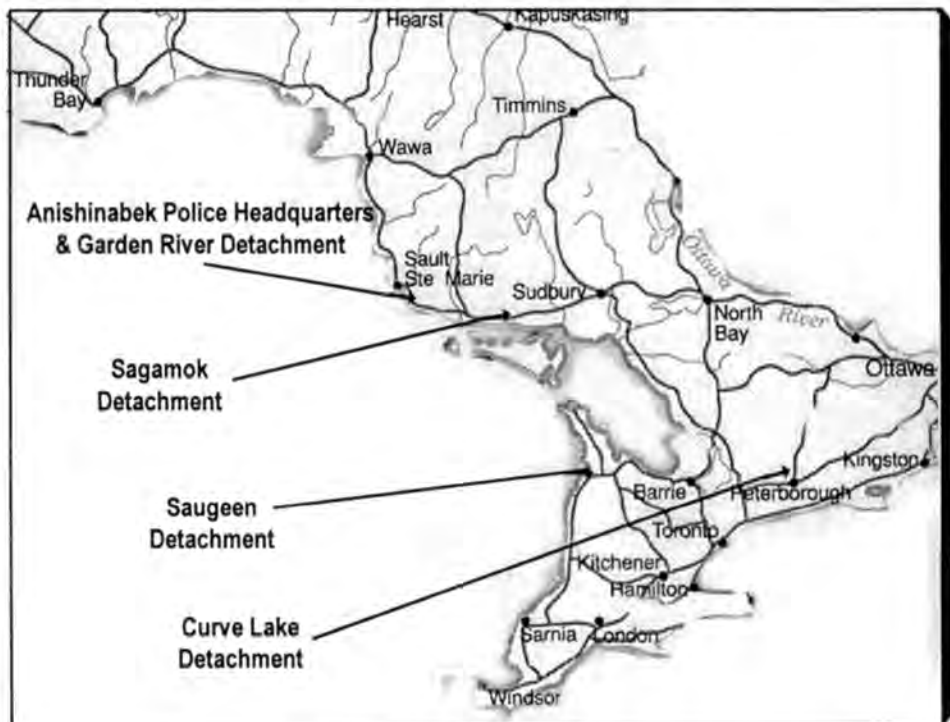
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Curve Lake Detachment

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Southampton, ON N0H 2L0
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Upon concluding the ceremonies Chief Bannon brought everyone's attention back to the eagle feather falling to the ground from the staff at the beginning of the ceremony. Chief Bannon pointed out the historical powers, reverence and respect given to the eagle's feather. In native folklore the eagle feather symbolises honour and respect. The eagle is seen to act as a messenger between the Creator and man

He advised that when an eagle feather falls to the ground it is seen as a sign from the Creator and it must be given to honour someone special.

Bannon pointed out that because the feather is the highest honour that can be bestowed upon another person he had called upon a spiritual elder, senior constable Valentine Eshkakogan, to consult with to determine the significance of the feather dropping.

Those gathered had all previously agreed that the feather should be presented to Superintendent Gwen Boniface. As the officer in charge of the First Nations & Contract Policing Branch of the Ontario Provincial Police it was her untiring efforts and co-operation that was much appreciated. Constable Eshkakogan, who had kept reverent control of the feather throughout the ceremony, came forward and presented the feather pointing out that the feather falling at the beginning of the ceremony can be seen as a strong affirmation of their decision from the Creator.

Many hard-nosed cops would view this entire proceeding as simply quaint or filled with superstition. But perhaps we should all stop and take stock of our own lives and our own culture. What do we have to contribute that can be equal or superior to a culture that has survived ten thousand years without poisoning our waters or plowing under our grass for concrete? What type of protective services do these people want, need and deserve? An occupying army of strangers or a peace keeper dedicated to the people and place in which he or she lives? Many of our communities should be envious.

Patch Profile

Police And Peace Keeper



The opening of the headquarters building was one visible step toward the realization of the Anishinabek Police Service. Other steps included the creation of the department crest.

The top picture is the official crest of the agency while the bottom picture shows the actual shoulder patch worn by the officers. They differ in that the patch contains the words "Peace Keeper". It was pointed out that this is to instill in the officers and the community that the primary function of the officers is that of keeping peace and order in the community. As an agent for community healing rather than an instrument of retribution.

The central symbol of the crest is the "Thunderbird" as designed by Frank Meawasige for

the Union of Ontario Indians. In the middle of the bird is a triangle which signifies the Creator at the centre of all things. The Thunderbird was incorporated into the police service crest by native artist Perry McLeod Shawbigic as the central theme and represents power, strength, pride, integrity and goodness. In the background can be seen the top of a tepee or wigwam which signifies safety and shelter. The significance of the forests and water are also represented in the circle.

The larger circle is the symbol of the creator who has control of all things in the world. The circle itself represents the world in balance with nature and the ongoing cycle of life as designed by the creator. The circle also represents the "medicine wheel" and represents many things including the four directions, the four seasons and the races of man. The two bear paws are representative of man and woman and their place within the circle represents their inclusion into the creator's plans.

The lightning bolts coming from the circle indicates the power generated by the combination of all the elements in nature and is also incorporated with the colour of gold which is looked upon as the modern world and how technology has enriched the lives of everyone today and in future generations.



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Up-Coming Events

October 20-21, 1994 Child Abuse Prevention Conference Toronto - Ontario

The Institute for the Prevention of Child Abuse presents its 9th Annual Conference, "Know More": Prevention Through Education, at the Delta Chelsea Hotel. For details contact the conference Coordinator at (416) 921-3151 Fax (416) 921-4997.

October 26 - 27 9th Annual Identification Seminar Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Forensic Identification Branch will be sponsoring a two day seminar at Police Headquarters 40 College Street. For further details contact Rick McKeown, Stan Piotrowski or Rick Bunting at (416) 324-6195

November 9 - 10, 1994 Greater Metro Toronto Police Trade Show Scarborough - Ontario

The staff of the Metropolitan Toronto Police College in conjunction with Blue Line Magazine will host their second annual trade show. This event will attract over 50 companies and individuals with products and services of interest to law enforcement. The show is open to all emergency services personnel. For further details contact Paul Vorvis at (416) 324-0590 or Fax (416) 324-0597.

November 26, 1994 In Harmony With The Community New Market - Ontario

York Regional Police Male Chorus will present an evening of music at the St. Elizabeth Seton Catholic Church which will feature music from Ottawa Police, Metro Toronto Police, Halton

Region Police and York Region Police Choroale groups. Proceeds to Big Sisters of York Region. For tickets call Supt. Lowell McClenny at (905) 830-0303 Ext:7960

February 7 - 8, 1995 Martial Arts Instructors Course Moncton - New Brunswick

The Police Martial Arts Association will be sponsoring a Confrontational Analysis Introductory Course. The two day course will present practical and theory presentations. For more information contact Doug Devlin at (506) 387-5126.

April 27 - 29, 1995 Crime Prevention Symposium Mississauga - Ontario

Plan to attend the 2nd annual Crime Prevention Symposium at the Days Inn, Airport Rd., Mississauga, Ont. For further details call Rosemary Raycroft at (705) 326-6464 or Fax (705) 325-7725 or Kirk Anderson at (416) 324-4308 Fax (416) 324-4302.

June 9 - 10, 1995 Georgian College LASA Reunion Barrie - Ontario

Georgian College LASA Program is hosting a weekend 25th Anniversary reunion for all graduates, consisting of wine & Cheese social, sports day and dance. Contact Nancy Wagner at (705) 722-1535 Fax (705) 722-5175.

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Cops Are Outgunned by Crooks Bullet Manufacturer Says

This letter is in response to the apparent position taken by the Ontario Government with regards to the ammunition supplied to protect the citizens and police of that province.

First of all, it would seem that the Provincial Government is taking its cue from the Geneva Convention, which states that only full metal jacket (FMJ) bullets shall be used in warfare. This, of course, presupposes that both sides will be using the FMJ'S, so neither will have an advantage in that respect.

Unfortunately, criminals do not observe the "niceties" of international warfare, and feel free to arm themselves with whatever firearms technology is available to them, by whatever means they can obtain it. As a result, your law enforcement personnel are "outgunned" — at least from an ammunition standpoint — and working under a disadvantage.

I'm sure that the provincial government feels good about its insistence that Ontario police "play by the rules." In doing so, however, they have also placed a handicap on them. The playing field is not level.

You are correct that an expanded hollow point bullet has greater stopping potential than an unexpanded bullet, which tends to make a "pencil hole" through whatever it hits and continue on to expend much of its energy on whatever is behind the intended target. The "stopping" advantages of an expanding bullet have long been recognized by the Fish & Wildlife agencies here in the U.S., where in most states, it is illegal to use an FMJ bullet for hunting. These bullets too often result in wounded animals who get away, only to die a lingering death from peritonitis, other infection, or slow internal bleeding.

There are many situations where FMJ bullets pose a definite hazard to bystanders. On city streets, for instance, they can continue for hundreds of yards at lethal velocity after piercing a criminal, the distance depending on the power of the calibre used. In a residence or office building, bystanders can be killed or wounded several rooms away — or even in the next building.

It is a proven fact that criminals have been shot through the heart with non-expanding bullets and not only continued their attack and killed the officer, but eventually recovered completely from the wound.

An expanding bullet, like our Starfire hollow point which usually expands to about 1.7 times original bullet diameter, produces a much larger permanent wound



Unlike the crooks in Ontario, the police are under the threat of the Controlled Expansion bullets. The crooks have the advantage and Ontario wants it that way.

cavity with attendant tissue disruption. This has a much greater "discouraging effect" on a criminal who is intent on continuing his attack.

In today's society, it is not unusual for a police officer to have to deal with an individual whose judgment is impaired by drug intoxication — and let's face it, the judgment of most criminals is not too good at best. In these instances, a wound that is not instantly fatal (such as to the brain or upper spinal column) may not even slow down the attack. In these cases, the officer is more likely to stop the attack with a hollow point bullet.

The broad frontal area of an expanded bullet causes it to expend a great deal more of its energy on the initial target, reducing the danger to bystanders. We have inten-

tionally designed our Starfire hollow point to penetrate no more than 10 to 12 inches in 10% ballistic gelatin, which closely approximates human tissue. This provides adequate penetration for the bullet to reach the vitals of a criminal if the shot is from the side, but substantially reduces the danger of over-penetration.

I have personally spoken with a large number of police officers here in the United States. Without exception, they tell me that when a situation deteriorates to the point where use of lethal force is necessary, their wish is to get the violence over with as quickly as possible to reduce the possibility of injury to innocent bystanders, and, of course, to themselves. They will do everything within their power to prevent the situation from reaching that point. But if it does, they explain, the demise of the criminal(s) that forced the issue is regrettable, but acceptable under the circumstances.

In our opinion, the "match" adjective attached to the truncated cone bullets approved for use has very little meaning. It goes without saying that use of an inaccurate bullet would be detrimental to the marksmanship of your officers. However, there are a number of things to consider in this respect.

For instance, short-barrelled, iron-sighted, semiautomatic handguns, which we can safely say comprise very nearly 100% of those now to be used by Ontario officers, are not inherently accurate at distances over 15 or 20 yards. If a non-accurized, out-of-the-box, semi-auto can hold its groups within two inches at that distance, it is doing extremely well. And unless the shooter is unusually skilled and practices frequently, the only way those two-inch groups can be attained is by very

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carefully aimed shots off a steady rest. How many times will an officer be shooting at a miscreant under those conditions?

Almost all shooting by police officers takes place within a distance of no more than 7 to 10 yards. It is a very poorly constructed factory bullet that does not offer more accuracy potential than a handgun (or the shooter) is capable of delivering at that distance. In fact, our Starfire ammunition is constantly tested for accuracy at our ballistics range. We will not let any out the door that will not group in two inches or less at 50 yards from our accuracy test barrels.

Now, let's suppose that a "match" bullet could improve those 50 yard groups by a half-inch, which would translate to one-quarter inch at 25 yards. The question is, how many times would that be an advantage in actual police shooting situations? Answer: Probably never.

Officer John Pride, who recently retired from the Los Angeles Police Department, has been one of the top shooters in police competitions in North America for years. He has won the U.S. law enforcement championship, the Canadian championship, the Masters and many other competitions — using our standard, off-the-shelf Starfire hollow point ammunition.

The FMJ truncated cone bullet, be-

cause it has a flat frontal area (meplat), produces slightly more tissue disruption than a rounded or pointed-nose bullet. However, the difference in effect is insignificant compared to that produced by a broadly-expanding hollow point.

It should be pointed out that there are other types of truncated cone (TC) bullets. For instance, there are semi-jacketed TC bullets that leave a portion of the lead core of the bullet exposed at the nose. The soft lead expands upon impact, which makes the bullet more effective than a TC bullet that has a copper jacket completely enclosing the lead core. The semi-jacketed type would be somewhat more effective than the FMJ type, but does not offer the broad expansion of a hollow point, nor is the expansion as reliable.

There are also hollow point bullets that are formed in the truncated cone style. Some of our Starfire hollow point bullets are, in fact, truncated cones.

We hope the foregoing has been of some use, and we wish you much good fortune in your attempt to level the playing field for the Ontario officers — I'm sure each and every one of them appreciates your efforts.

Larry McGhee
Communications Manager
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The Standard of Proof for Impairment

R.v. McCallum (1994) Sask. Q.B.
by Gino Arcaro

The Criminal Code of Canada does not define the term impairment nor does it specify the amount of evidence required to prove impairment.

Two distinctly different definitions and standards of impairment have been established by case law:

- (i) marked departure from sobriety, referring to a great degree of impairment. It does not include a slight degree;
- (ii) any departure from sobriety, referring to a great degree impairment including slight.

In April, 1994, the Saskatchewan Queen's bench, in *R.v. MacCallum*, established a third standard for proving impairment: *an accused's impairment must constitute a material danger to the public.*

Marked Departure: This term was originally defined by the Alberta District Court in *R.v. McKenzie (1955)* as meaning beyond slight impairment. Reasonable grounds of marked departure cannot be formed by means of one single test. It requires a combination of observations relating to a person's appearance, deportment or conduct. The Alberta Court of Appeal, in *R.v. Smith (1992)*, supported this definition and standard.

Any Departure: Ontario courts have rejected the marked departure definition and have adopted the any departure standard.

In *R.v. Winlaw (1988)*, the Ontario district court stated that the Criminal Code does not specifically define impairment as meaning "marked departure", nor does it specify the degree of intoxication which constitute impairment. Consequently, impairment was defined as including slight impairment.

The Ontario Court of Appeal, in *R.v. Stellato (1993)* agreed that any degree of intoxication, even slight, constitutes reasonable grounds of impairment. The reasons were:

- (i) no Criminal Code definition exists that suggests a tolerance for any degree of impaired driving, and
- (ii) if Parliament had intended for impairment to mean "marked departure", it would have defined it as such in the Criminal Code.

The British Columbia and Prince Edward Island Court of Appeal have supported this standard.

Material Danger to the Public: this new standard was premised upon research and studies that led to over .08 legislation:

- .05% blood alcohol level indicates a slight degree of impairment.
- .08% blood alcohol level indicates materially impaired driving skills.
- .115% blood alcohol level indicates intoxication.

The Saskatchewan Q.B. stated that the crown has the onus to prove that an ac-

cused's ability to drive is materially impaired, constituting a material danger to the public. A material degree of impairment may be proven by an accused's confession or by circumstantial evidence consisting of an accused's conduct, judgment and communication skills. However, no universal standard of evidence exists. In this case, the combination of slurred speech, slight imbalance, bloodshot eyes, intemperate conduct and poor judgment sufficiently proved a material degree of impairment.

Essentially, this judgment states that the level of impairment required to convict for impaired driving should be the same standard as over .08.

The *McCallum* case answered another question: *does the fact that a combination of extreme fatigue, rage, or illness may worsen impairment by alcohol, constitute a defence?* The court ruled that the effects of these factors on alcohol impairment does not constitute a defence.

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Return of the Court Jesters

By Peter MacDonald

One day, back in the 1940's, Hughie R. MacDonald arrested two men and a woman for being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Moments after they were put in the cells, the woman called out, "Oh, officer, I'll need Kotex in the morning," and Hughie R. snarled, "Shut up, you'll have Corn Flakes like the rest of them."



Not long ago, a Montreal businessman, after having a few snorts with some friends, decided to call it a day and drive home. Along the way, he was stopped for a spot-check by police. The constable who detained him detected the smell of alcohol and so he asked him to step out of his vehicle.

During the investigation, the officer's attention was diverted to another matter. A few moments later, the detainee decided he wasn't going to wait around any longer - so he got behind the wheel and drove off.

When he arrived home he instructed his wife that if the police should come to the door she was to say he was asleep in bed.

Shortly thereafter, a policeman knocked at the door and to see the man of the house.

When he was told he was asleep, the officer insisted he be wakened.

The man shuffled to the front door and the officer asked him where he'd been that evening. He said he'd been home all night, asleep in bed.

"Where's your car?" the policeman asked. "In the garage."

"Will you let me have a look at it?"

"Certainly! Follow me."

The man opened the garage door and there it was - a police cruiser, complete with siren and flashing lights.



District Court Judge Spyros D. Loukidelis of Sudbury has a story about a couple of stick-up "artists" who were prosecuted by a friend of his in British Columbia.

Two robbers drove into a small shopping plaza. They got out of their car and crouched down behind it to put on stocking-masks. When they stood up they realized that they had their masks on backwards.

They eventually solved the problem and went into a Singer Sewing Centre and announced that this was a bank robbery. The lady told them the bank was two doors

down. They thanked her and went into the bank.

One of them stood guard and his partner explained to a young teller that this was a robbery and they wanted money. She fearfully complied. He then looked around and said to the teller that the bag to carry the loot in had been left in the car and would she please lend them a bag. She complied.

The two rushed out of the bank and the alarm was rung by the staff. The man who'd gotten the money had to return as he'd left the car keys on the counter. He then rushed out to join his companion just as the police arrived. There was a shoot-out and one of the two was wounded before they surrendered.



Peter MacDonald is a lawyer (the Crown type!) from Hanover, Ontario. He has previously authored five books on the Court Jesters theme through Stoddard Publishing in Toronto. He is currently compiling numerous police stories

for a future book on this topic. Peter is eager to hear your story. Contributions may be sent to him by Phone/Fax (519) 364-3344



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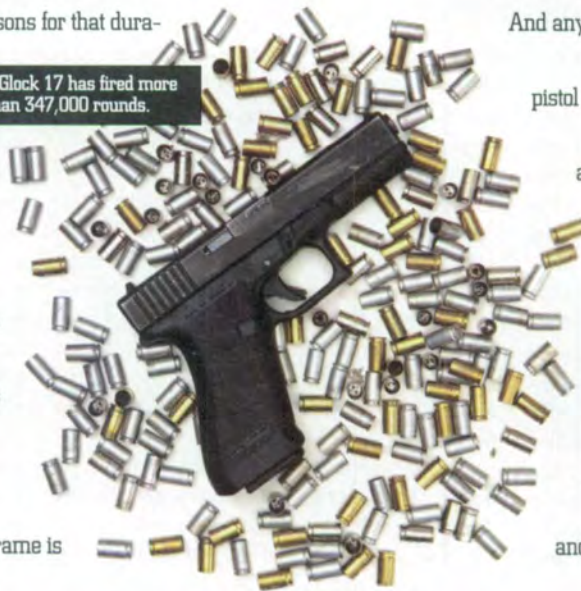
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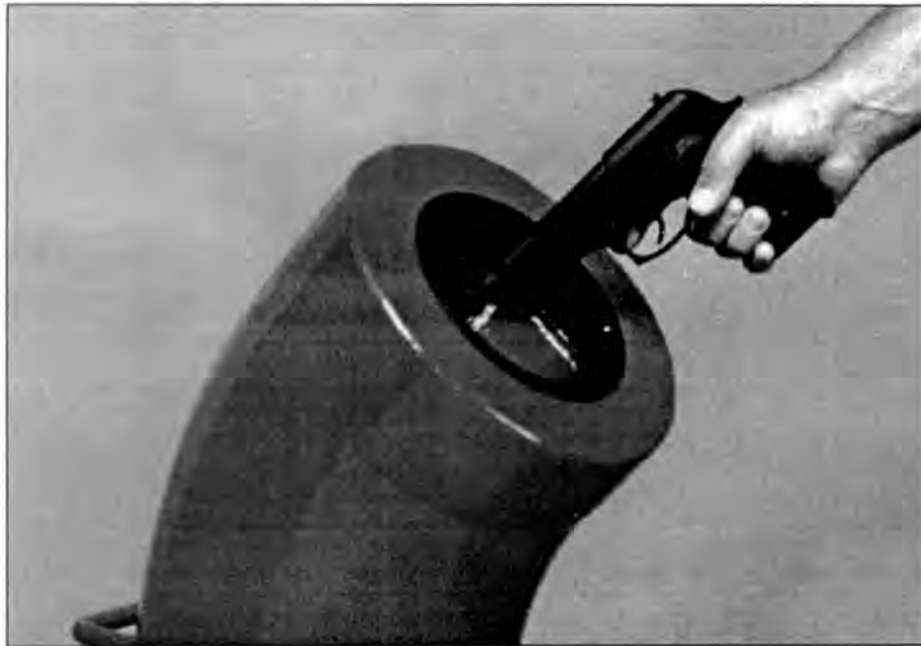
The barrel features hammer-



The Tenifer treatment on the steel slide is virtually as hard and strong as a diamond.

The "Unmentionable" Need Never Happen

By Gerry Rowsom



Every police service has experienced that unmentionable occurrence known as an "unintentional discharge" somewhere in their station. This phenomenon is becoming of particular concern now that the trend to semiautomatic firearms is either happening or being thought about by almost every police force in the country. Now, thanks to the innovative people at Alloy Welding in Guelph, Ontario, the day of the unintentional discharge could be greatly reduced.

For some time now the Guelph Police Service has recognized a need for "unloading stations" throughout the station so that if the "unmentionable" happens then at least no-one will get hurt. The concern was not only for the safety of the public and the police officers but in a practical sense there would be a high degree of "liability" on a police service that did not have a place where its officers could safely unload their firearms.

In the past the Guelph Police Service had turned its problems for range design over to Alloy Welding. This company has shown considerable skill and ability in firing range innovation. Previously they created the portable moving target system presently in wide use by the OPP and many other forces. The innovative people at Alloy then enhanced this system by adding

a remote control activation system for the target movement. From this they then tackled the job of a radio remote "Two Target Decider System".

When the problem of creating an unloading station was posed to them they came up with a product that, as usual, surpassed the problem presented. The new firearm unloading station not only eliminates bullet fragments altogether but it is small enough to take up little space and it utilizes old body armour. (The old "reuse and recycle" slogan was not lost on the people at Alloy.)

Most unloading stations use sand or water. The Guelph Police wanted something other than this because sand holds some moisture and will eventually rust the steel carrier and water of course becomes stagnant and needless to say becomes very smelly. The old panels of body armour were found to work extremely well as they are light and are designed to stop bullets from ricocheting around inside the unit.

The design of this unit is quite unique. Unlike most unloading stations, that are usually large square cumbersome units, this unit does not take up a lot of space and will fit in with almost any office or locker room decor. The best way to describe its design feature would be to compare it with those old floor stand ashtrays that use to grace the halls and offices of most police facilities.

Without getting into a great deal of

technical details, the unit is best described as a ten inch diameter pipe with a removable 45 degree elbow fitted on top. When the unit was first tested several clips of .40 cal. and 9mm rounds were fired into this unit and the only thing that could be found was some gun powder residue on the officer's shirt.

The crimson red painted unloading station can be quickly placed anywhere in a building and it is recommended that every police facility be equipped with them and placed anywhere that officers may remove their weapons. Entry ways to firing ranges are obvious but also wherever guns are stored and retrieved. Other locations would be investigative offices, cell block areas and booking facilities for prisoners. Again the criteria should be safety first and the liberal usage of this unit in any police facility should greatly reduce the risk of an unintentional discharge.

For further information or demonstration of Alloy's new "Unloading Station", feel free to contact the Guelph Police Service, 15 Wyndham St., S., Guelph, Ont. N1H 6N4. (519) 824-1212 or Alloy Welding Products direct at (519) 822-0577 Fax (519) 822-9791.

Constable Gerry Rowsom is a 25-year veteran and firearms officer with the Guelph Police Service.

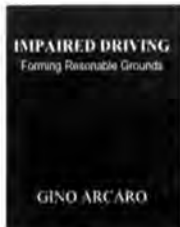
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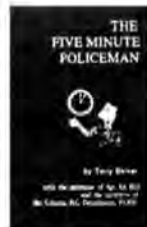
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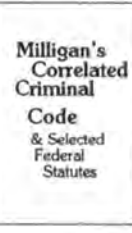
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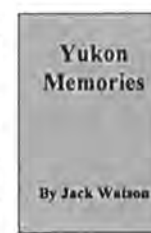
A Canadian Criminal Code written by a cop for cops, this book is unique in that it has an index at the front of the book which puts Criminal Code sections in street language in addition to the formal terminology. For this reason you will find the words "Shoplifting", "Kickback" and "shell-game" included with the appropriate section numbers provided.

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Tony MacKinnon has a remarkable combination of artistic ability, sense of bizarre humour and worldly insight that only a cop could have. This combination has been the basis for a lot of good laughs over the five years he has been contributing cartoons to *Blue Line Magazine*.

Hidden in the back of Tony's cartoons is a certain realism that only a cop can understand completely. Some of the situations are bizarre or off-the-wall but so is much of police work. Many cops identify with some of the situations depicted by Tony or have found themselves in just such a situation. The cartoons in this book are not as much a credit to the profession as they are a credit to the man depicting them.

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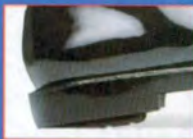
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