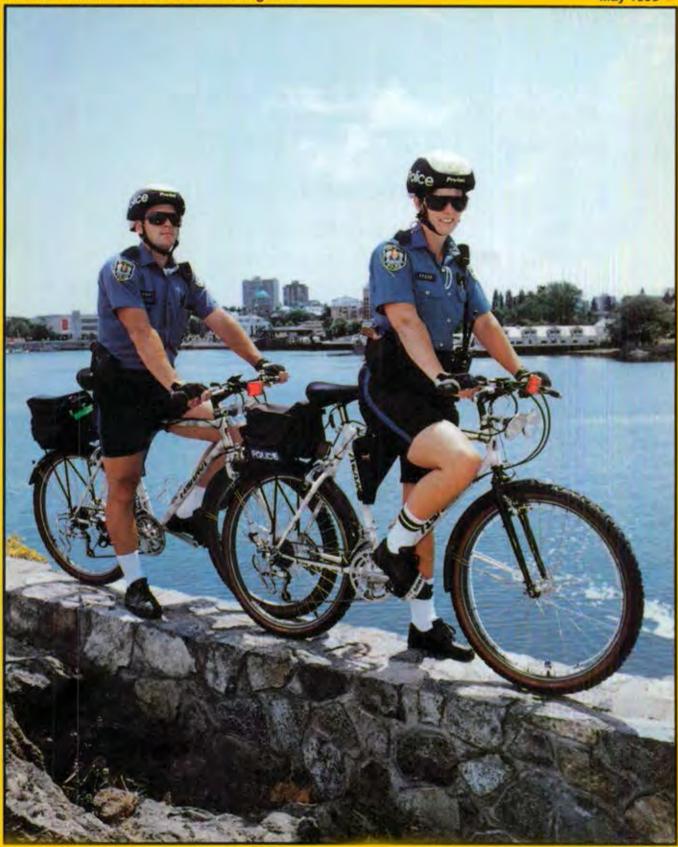
BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

May 1995 ·





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1995

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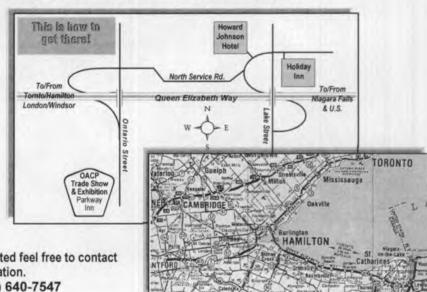
with appropriate employee identification cards.

Here is a small list of persons who may attend:

- All sworn peace officers of any jurisdiction;
- Civilian members of any law enforcement agency;
- Members of police services boards;
- Military Police and government security;
- Ministry Department Investigative personnel;
 All Firefighters and members of a fire department;
- All employees of an ambulance service;
- All employees of private security companies;
- All employees of public utility departments.

If your organization does not fall within those listed feel free to contact Blue Line Magazine for clarification.

(905) 640-3048 or Fax (905) 640-7547



BLUE LINE Volume 7 Number 5 - EDITOR / PUBLISHER -Morley S. Lymburner Phone (905) 640-3048 - FAX (905) 640-7547 Contributing Editors -**Ballistics & Firearms** Manfred Benton Craig Best **Survival Tactics** Case Law Gino Arcaro Supervisory Principles Peer Counselling Robert Hotston Neil V. Thompson Computers & Technology Tom Ratai - ADVERTISING -Mary Lymburner (Toronto) Phone (905) 640-3048 FAX (905) 640-7547 Ron Ganton (Vancouver) Phone (604) 274-3849 FAX (604) 274-9091 Richard Hubbard (United States & Quebec) Toll Free (800) 268-5503 Fax (905) 513-1377 CONTRIBUTING WRITERS -Gary Miller Myron Love Blair McQuillan Craig Best Neil Thompson Morley Lymburner - ILLUSTRATION -Tony MacKinnon Dave Sills

Bette Clark Dave Bluestein

General Manager

Mary K. Lymburner, M.Ed.

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Spring brings hope eternal... and promises of a new season bring out the warming thoughts of the bicycle patrol officers. We thought you would enjoy getting a little taste of what lay ahead by seeing Victoria Police Constables Terry Ashbee and John Craig on harbour patrol. Ah yes! It's almost enough to make you want to cancel those summer vacations and just keep on working. (Okay lets get back to reality folks!)

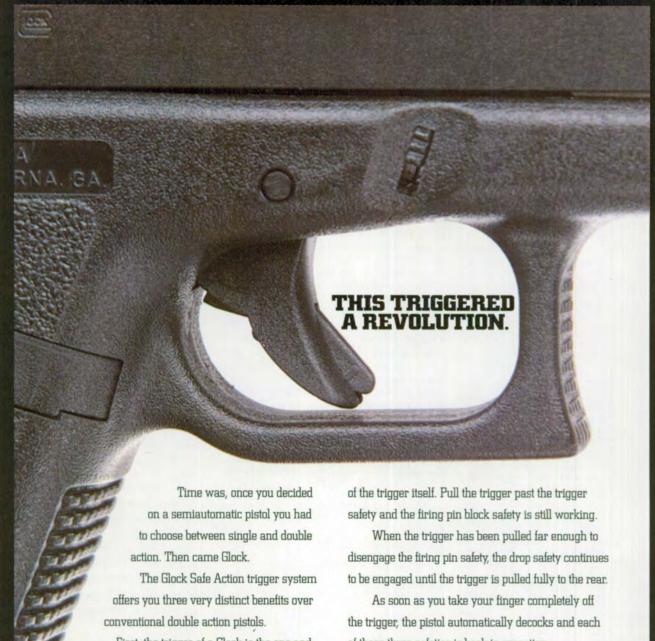
This month you will find articles of interest to private security, civilian employees and communications personnel.

One feature will introduce you to North America's largest communications centre. The \$30 million centre will handle all emergency communications for Metropolitan Toronto's 3 million people. The mammoth project took ten years to complete and Blue Line's Tom Rataj was there for the opening in February. His report is filed on page 18.

The annual Cross Country Run-Down of Law Enforcement Torch Runs is presented on pages 6 and 7 this month. Tracy Gridley of the Ontario branch filed this article and by all appearances this year should be the biggest yet. Look up details in your area and participate. You do not have to be a runner to help out. Read Tracy's article and find out more.

Dave Brown has submitted an interesting article for people interested in "Top-Gun" training and this article is fortified by another on page 15 regarding a new advancement in lead contamination reduc-

We hope you enjoy this issue as much as you do the fresh spring air.



First, the trigger of a Glock is the one and only operative control. Second is the consistent pull you feel every time you squeeze that trigger. It makes training much easier. That's because each and every single shot feels exactly the same. Third, it

makes every Glock firearm safe. A Glock is never cocked after a round has been fired.

Beyond that, every Glock has three passive safeties. And each one works sequentially off that trigger.

The first of those three safeties is built into the face

of those three safeties is back in operation.

Glock was the first to manufacture a pistol that doesn't require an external lever to render it hot or cold. Handgun enthusiasts and law enforcement officers worldwide have shown a distinct preference for this Glock technology for some time now.

Undoubtedly, that's why so many other manufacturers have, as well.

Publisher's Commentary



Is there strength in the service?

By Morley Lymburner

Over the past several months or so there has been a spate of officer shootings.

 In March two Ottawa-Carlton officers were shot and wounded while attempting to apprehend a robbery suspect in an ally.

 In April an Amherst, Nova Scotia police officer was shot and wounded outside

his police station.

 In January a gunman entered a Niagara Regional Police station and shot and wounded two members of that force. Injuries were minor and the man recently plead guilty.

 Last September three members of Durham Regional Police were wounded by an armed gunman at a bank robbery in

Port Perry, Ontario.

This sudden rash of officer shootings has me concerned on several issues. One concern is the trend toward criminals obtaining firearms. The second is the apparent lack of restraint in using them in the commission of criminal offences. The third concern is that there appears to be no hesitation in using them against cops who are themselves armed. The mind simply boggles at this last concept alone.

There appears to be little or no restraint on the part of criminals in using force against police officers. Force of any kind appears to be okay for the criminal element. All this leads me to believe there is a depreciation in the image of the police officer as an effective protector of the

public. What is going on here?

For what it's worth here is my opinion. Police agencies today are into the habit of convincing the public and media that their cops are friendly, cuddly folks who just want to help everyone. The spin doctors at all government levels want to emphasize the fact that cops are really not there to scare the living bejeepers out of the bad guys but to be nice guys to everybody.

The recent trend in convincing police agencies to replace the word *Police Force* with *Police Service* is one case in point. It is symptomatic of the emasculation of policing concepts of deterrence of crime and protection of the public. It is symptomatic of a mindset toward softening the image of the police as enforcers of the laws which are created by the will of the people.

I think its high time the police "services" across this country begin an ad campaign that will emphasize the point that cops are out there to catch the bad guys as aggressively as is legally possible. If for little else than for the peace of mind of the

It has been pointed out many times that Sir Robert Peel's main principle of policing was to deter and prevent crime. To this end the police agency was designed to make crime prevention of utmost importance. To accomplish this task police agencies were set up to instill in the community the confidence that the police really knew what they were doing. That they were real good at catching crooks.

In particular the police wanted the crooks convinced of the certainty of getting caught and being punished appropri-

ately.

Somehow we got it all messed up today. The police community appears to have gone too far overboard in placing so much emphasis on the crime prevention and community-based policing media hype. I can most certainly see the need for such programs and strongly urge those involved to continue. But I feel that such programs should not be at the expense of all else.

The ability to gain respect from the community can be accomplished in many ways. But we need not sacrifice that necessary image of strength. The taxpayers want an agency that has the ability to have an iron fist but the intelligence of knowing when to use it appropriately. The unfortunate reality of life is that too many predatory individuals seek out weakness, either

real or perceived, and will take every opportunity to exploit it.

This brings me to a recent news story out of Winnipeg where a police Superintendent Bruce Taylor was quoted as to the reasons they chose a more powerful handgun to equip their officers.

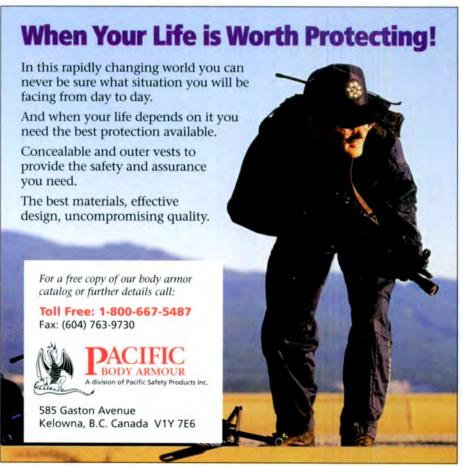
In the story Taylor said the 40-calibre pistol was chosen for its "flesh-tearing characteristics." The story went on to say Taylor's committee chose the weapon after abandoning the old 38 calibre revolvers because police needed a bigger gun capable of firing more bullets without reloading in order to keep up with the increased fire-power of criminals.

Taylor continued by saying "stopping power is a simple concept. To be morbid about it, the only thing that stops a person

is the size of the hole."

Initially I was taken back by reading the forthright honesty of Taylor's comments. But then I realized the alternative would be to wimp around and find some kind of positive spin to put on the acquisition that would almost sound apologetic to the criminal element.

It is obvious that Taylor is no pussyfoot. He knows darn well what message he wants to get out to the criminal element and his community. If the crooks want to play hard ball they better be aware that there is a real "force" to be reckoned with in his city. I think if I were a law abiding Winnipeg taxpayer I would rest a little easier at night.



The Flame Burns Brighter

By Tracy Gridley - Assistant Director, Ontario Law Enforcement Torch Run

Lorne White, a constable with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service together with the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police joined the United States and started a Torch Relay in 1987 with 1,100 law enforcement personnel participating.

State-side, the Torch Run was created by Chief Richard LaMunyon of Wichita, Kansas in 1981. His concept included police officers carry the "flame of hope" in support of Special Olympics with monetary sponsorship from the local community. Special Olympics is a worldwide charitable organization dedicated to promoting a more active and better quality of life for mentally handicapped people, through their involvement in sport.

The Torch Run has grown to the point where today this event runs in 23 countries with over 60,000 law enforcement personnel raising more than \$7 million to support Special Olympics worldwide! Since its inception in 1981, the Law Enforcement Torch Run has raised over \$30 million. This makes it the largest grassroots contributor in the history of Special Olympics.

The on-going support of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (C.A.C.P.) and the provincial associations of Chiefs of Police has greatly contributed to the success of the Torch Run. Additionally, the program is made up of over 11,000 law enforcement personnel who carry the "Flame of Hope".

In 1994, Canada contributed close to \$2 million of the \$7 million raised throughout the world. Ontario was awarded for the second time, the Top Fund raising Program Award at the 9th Annual International Law Enforcement Torch Run Conference held in Charlotte, North Carolina. This conference recognizes those individuals who have demonstrated exemplary efforts through fund raising and public awareness and to share with others how the Torch Run can improve.

Lorne White, Director of the Ontario Law Enforcement Torch Run, retired his position as Chair of the International Torch Run Council however he will remain as Chair of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (I.A.C.P.) Torch Run Committee. He will be responsible for overseeing the effective management, direction and mission of the Law Enforcement Torch Run throughout the world consistent with the policies of the I.A.C.P.

Constable Peter Bakker of the Chatham (Ontario) Police Service will continue his responsibility as Canadian Coordinator. He will act as a liaison between the International Torch Run Council and the Provincial Torch Run Directors. He facilitates the exchange of information and ideas between the provinces, assists in the development of programs and establishes realistic goals for the future of the Torch Run.

Constable Bakker was inducted into the International Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics, "Richard LaMunyon Hall of Fame."

Since its inception in 1991, induction to the Hall of Fame has been an honour bestowed on those law enforcement personnel who have gone above and beyond the normal call of duty in their efforts to enhance the Torch Run in its support of the mission of Special Olympics.

The Torch Run provides law enforcement personnel with an opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to the community and it is a vehicle through which all law enforcement agencies work together with community members for the betterment of our society. This is one of the best "non-police" activities in which law enforcement is involved. Each member should be very proud of this law enforcement/community event.

1995 Torch Run

It is a cross-province relay involving thousands of law enforcement personnel from all agencies across the country. Designated routes through the communities of each province are established and the law enforcement agencies existing along each route participate.

In some provinces a runner member-

Cross-Country



Because You Care

ship organization exists. Giving them shirts and /or pins, donations are collected and receipt books are provided for issuing the necessary receipts. Registration fees and corporate sponsors cover all operating costs generated during the runs. With this type of organization of volunteers all monies raised by the law enforcement personnel benefits Special Olympics.

These funds are directed into program support and expenses for athletes participating in provincial, national and international games as well as training workshops/conferences and production of materials such as brochures, posters, newsletters etc.

Torch Run Objectives

- 1. To raise funds for Special Olympics.
- 2. To increase public awareness of Special

3. To create an additional sense of commitment between the local law enforcement agency and their community through the Torch Run.

The Final Leg

The highlight of the Torch Run is the "Final Leg". This involves law enforcement personnel carrying the torch into the opening ceremonies of a Special Olympics Games. This emotional and exciting event takes place in many provinces in which a provincial games is taking place. On June 26, 1995, a representative of each Torch

finish at the Opening Ceremonies on June 26, 1995.

All provincial Torch Run programs will be represented by a Law Enforcement

Games in New Haven, Connecticut. The 'Final Leg' run will leave New York and

Torch Run Coordinator at the 1995 International Special Olympics Summer

Run program in Canada will participate in the "Final Leg" run into the opening ceremonies of the International Special Olympics Summer Games in New Haven, Connecticut.

Any person involved in law enforcement is encouraged to get involved. You do not need to be a runner!

Please contact your provincial Torch Run Director and join the many thousands of law enforcement personnel by supporting Special Olympics in Canada.

Olympics. CANADIAN REGIONAL COORDINATOR: Run-Down Constable Peter Bakker at (519) 351-8056 Manitoba June 15-16,1995 Run will finish at Variety Summer Games. Contact: Inspector Claude Chapman, RCMP Newfoundland Division at (204) 983-6278. June 22-30, 1995 Fund raising Goal: surpass \$140,000.00 Contact: Gerry Martin, Newfoundland Corrections at (709) 576-2270. Fund raising Goal: \$100,000.00 Prince Edward Island October 1,1995 Contact: Don Smith, RCMP at (902) 566-7157 Fund raising Goal: \$15,000.00 **Nova Scotia** Ontario May 13-20,1995 May 28 - June 9,1995 Contact: Dave Waterhouse at Final Leg - Toronto, June 9,1995 (902) 426-5232 **New Brunswick**

Fund raising Goal: surpass 1994

Contact: Lise Roussell, RCMP "J"

May 29-June 3,1995

Division at (506) 452-3424.

Fund raising Goal: \$35,000.00

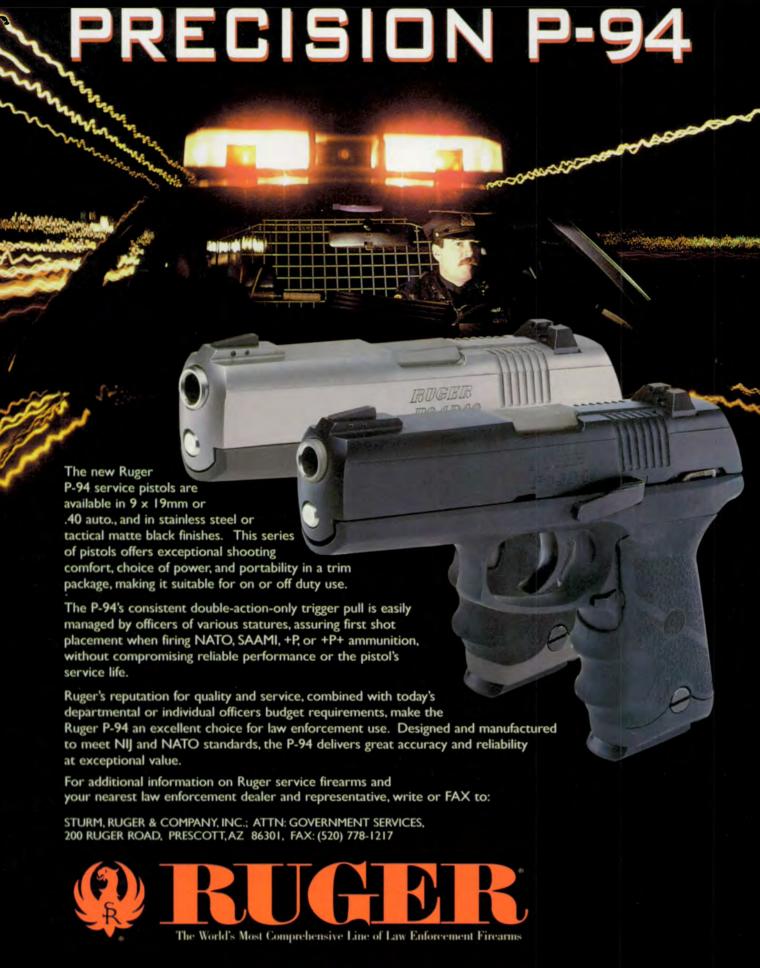
at (416) 324-0515.

4th Annual Law Enforcement Sports Day,

Fund raising Goal: Surpass \$800,000.00

Contact: Constable Lorne White

Horseshoe Resort, Barrie on June 10, 1995.



Private or public policing

The sudden growth of citizens using private security raises questions about the future of public policing and relationships with the community



For many years the kingdom of the private cop was limited to within the perimeters of the chain link fences. In many areas however these jurisdictional walls are becoming less rigid.

By Bob Weber

A Winnipeg neighbourhood hires private security guards to patrol its streets and back alleys after residents fear police can't protect them from a series of arsons.

In Ontario, real estate developers wait for what they believe is the inevitable migration of "gated communities" from the United States - walled subdivisions with their own security forces.

In Alberta, the provincial government plans to privatize some prisons.

Across Canada, as governments cut costs and fear of crime grows, more public security is moving into private hands.

"There's an old mentality that thinks of policing as sacrosanct, as untouchable," says Philip Stenning, a University of Toronto criminology professor who has studied the issue for 20 years.

"The days in which public services are untouchable are gone."

But the trend is raising concerns over the training and accountability of private security officers. And some fear a neighbourhood's safety could come to depend on its wealth. The growth of the security industry has been phenomenal, says Justice Wally Oppal of the British Columbia Supreme Court. Oppal recently headed a provincial commission that recommended regulations and standards for the industry.

Statistics Canada reports the number of private security guards more than doubled between 1971 and 1991. There are now twice as many private security guards as police officers across the country.

The security industry grew by 10 per cent in 1993 alone, says James Preece of the Canadian Alarm and Security Association.

The experience of Winnipeg's Wolseley neighbourhood may suggest why.

In June, the community was shaken by three arsons in two nights, one of which gutted a home.

Concerned that city police didn't have the resources to protect them, some residents banded together to hire a private security company to patrol their neighbourhood.

Police have since made an arrest. Wolseley is back to normal.

But having private cops patrol public streets isn't far removed from those gated communities in the United States.

Walled subdivisions of detached homes with gates controlled by security guards are increasingly common. They exist in Florida, New Jersey, southern California and Nevada, says Robert McCrie, publisher of The Security Letter and professor at New York City's John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Those walls are coming to Canada, say people in the industry.

"Ithink there's lots of interest in them," says Jim Ritchie, vice-president of Toronto-based Tridel Corp., which builds restricted-access condominiums.

Gayle Aitken of Chubb Security Canada says gated communities were planned during the boom of the 1980s, but were stalled by the following recession. "With the economy picking up and housing starts increasing, it will be on track again,"

"There's no maybe about it," says

Preece.

"We haven't faced the real crunch yet in police departments' budgets. We're getting close to it.

"As their resources dwindle, there will be a migration of (gated communities) to Canada."

Private security can be more cost-effective, targeting staff training to specific tasks, Stenning says. Some governments are exploring this.

Alberta has begun hiring private security firms to monitor offenders under house arrest and has mused aloud about privatizing prisons.

The Metro Toronto Housing Authority, an agency of the Ontario government, already hands out traffic tickets and patrols 29,000 residences with its own 80-member security staff.

"There are almost no conceivable limits," says Stenning.

In 1993, one New Jersey community disbanded its entire police force and replaced it with a security firm - although the attempt was later struck down in a state-launched court case.

But Stenning says important questions must be answered before private policing spreads further.

"The concern is that if quality of policing service depends on how wealthy you are, you could end up with a two-tier police service."

He also says the accountability of private police needs to be strengthened.

"You'd want some formal channels to whom you could lodge a complaint."

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police shares those concerns, says executive director Fred Schultz.

"Being private, there's no democratic elected process to control them." Training standards in the security industry aren't always high enough, he adds.

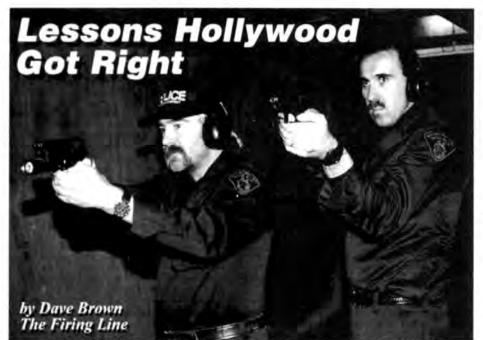
"It's a very unregulated industry," says Oppal, whose report was released in September. "There has to be some kind of standardized conduct and codes and there has to be some kind of accountability.

"Private security people have an enormous amount of power."

Oppal's report recommends training standards for all security agencies and commissionaires, enforced by the province. It also suggests complaints against private security firms be handled much like complaints against police.

It's high time for debate over private policing to catch up with the reality, Stenning says.

"People are beginning to think more creatively about policing, but there's so little discussion about it. And that's bad!"



Hollywood has never been known for its accurate portrayal of the police experience, but the movie "Top Gun" provided one very important lesson to us all . . . Train like you fight!

In spite of the early hour in that cold basement range, the jokes are quick and the coffee is hot. It's time for yearly qualifications again and everyone's gathered around laughing and drinking coffee.

You've gone through this many times before and you've always passed with good scores. Sure, you were really meaning to practice a few times, but you never really seemed to get the chance, what with all the extra shifts, not to mention the new family at home. Oh, well. You're sure there will be time for practice next year.

Now, it's your turn, and the first couple draws out of the old holster seem stiff and slow. No matter, the first few shots are always the worst and once that caffeine kicks in you'll be able to make up the score.

Sure enough, as the thirty-sixth shot echoes away you holster your gun, dump your empty brass into the range bucket behind you, and turn back to smugly survey your target. Another pass for the master! Now—a few hours sleep before the start of the night shift and you '11 be set. You even yow to find some time next year to practice.

Twelve hours later, it's back to the familiar routine. Another traffic stop; another ticket, this time for a broken tail lamp. As you approach the car, the driver opens his door and steps out. It's hard to keep the irritation out of your voice as you command, "Get back in your car, sir!" Another shift, another suicidal idiot.

But this time, the driver does not seem to hear you. As you open your mouth to yell a little louder, you notice the driver turn and move away from you. An unseen passenger suddenly emerges from the other side in a crouch position and your command catches in your throat as you see the passenger raise an object towards you. There is a bright flash of light, and then only moving shadows as you struggle to free your gun from the holster. It sure looks as if they took a shot at you and the anger boils up inside as you finally free your gun from the holster.

The shadow seems to bob to the left just as you fire off two fast shots, but you have lots of ammunition left as you holster your gun. Now the mind is screaming a silent "NNNO!" as the gun hits the holster. That's not what you wanted to do, but the body seemed to have a mind of its own. Desperately, you struggle to draw the gun again, but the mind and the body seem to be going in two different directions.

There is another bright flash of light, and then another. You curse as your foot slides on something slippery on the road and you feel yourself falling. For some reason, you can't break your fall with your arms and your face scrapes the pavement hard.

It doesn't hurt, and you've suffered worse bruises before, but somehow you just can't get up. Oh well, you '11 maybe just lie here for a second and try to remember what it was that was bothering you a few seconds ago. Oh, yeah. It was those bright flashes. Guess they weren't shooting after all; there were no sounds of shots. In fact, there seems to be no noise at all right now. It really is quiet and peaceful down here . . .

What went wrong?

This officer was highly trained and proficient. Recently re-certified, the officer should have been able to respond appropriately in spite of a rapidly deteriorating unexpected situation.

Unfortunately, firearms training is only one portion of a learning process that results in correct handling skills. Practice sessions and even the yearly qualifications also contribute to the development of automatic responses.

Long after basic training has been completed, any continuing errors reinforced in practice can negate the best education. The entire learning process should bear scrutiny to ensure officers are being trained to respond properly on the street and not merely trained to pass tests.

Top Gun Training

Many modern police departments may not have the resources to employ the most sophisticated training methods. Everyone should have a television set. It's time to sit back and learn some tricks from Hollywood.

While playing a little loose with reality, one recent movie provided a fairly accurate portrayal of the strong link between practice and performance. Once past all the whiz-bang and special effects, the movie *Top Gun* showed how the United States Navy keeps a select group of fighter crews sharp by simulating real world combat conditions.

Long before it was popularized by the movie, the Navy formed its Fighter Weapons School at Miramar, California to provide a realistic training environment for air combat crews. Students go head to head against their instructors in competition that closely simulates real life. The difference is, all the losers get to go home that evening and return to the battle the next day, a little bit wiser.

There is a valuable lesson taught here for anyone going into a combat situation—what you practice, right or wrong, is how you perform on the street. Train like you will fight, because you will fight like you've been trained.

While few of us are in any kind of position to actually set the standards required in either firearms training or qualifying, we are all in the position of being able to monitor our own skills to ensure that we eliminate bad habits creeping into our practice. You should become your own internal "top gun" instructor to encourage the correct responses automatically and eliminate the incorrect ones.

If you do not wish to become the officer portrayed in the scenario at the beginning of this column, watch for those little—but potentially fatal—errors that can creep in to your training, practice or qualifying. Remember that it is not practice that makes perfect, but perfect practice that makes perfect.

You may likely go through an entire career without ever having to call upon these trained responses to life-threatening situations, but if you ever do, there is one guarantee. Only one of you gets to go home that night!

Fatal Errors?

As a professional firearms instructor, I have had the unique opportunity to see many different training methods and conduct qualification tests on various organizations. Not being aligned with any one department has allowed me a certain detachment from the religious adherence to sometimes dogmatic departmental procedure.

I have observed and identified the ten primary errors people can make in practice or qualifications that are all quite small in themselves, but collectively or individually, can be fatal. They are also far too common.

Do you make any of these mistakes?

I. Unloading techniques that involve dumping empty brass or empty magazines into hands, pockets or range buckets.

Do this in practice and it will be all too easy to turn away from the real fight on the street, vainly looking for a non-existent bucket. Empty brass or magazines should always end up on the floor. Dump them and forget them; you have plenty of time to clean up later. Magazines themselves are

fairly tough. If you break one, it's an expendable item. Sure, the department may grumble a bit but the last thing you need in the middle of a real gun fight is an empty magazine.

2. Firing the required shots and then immediately holstering the firearm in preparation for the next string.

Our fictional officer in the scenario above didn't want to holster the gun, it just ended up there. If years of shooting condition you to fire two shots and then reholster, even the best intentioned shooter may find it difficult to keep that gun out of the holster in a real situation.

Every string in practice or qualifying should allow sufficient time after the limit to pause with the gun remaining pointed in the direction of the target and lowered slightly from eye level. A slow three-count should be sufficient to simulate checking your target to ensure that all potential threat has ceased.

 Relying on formal range commands to reload your gun.

On the shooting range there should only be an initial command to load and holster. After that point, it is up to the officer to keep the gun loaded. It is highly unlikely that you will always have an instructor behind you to remind you to reload. Use pauses in between strings to check the condition of your gun or, better yet, keep it constantly stuffed full. 4. Beginning a string from unrealistic start positions.

Gone should be the days when your Range Officer buddy would let you get away with starting with your holster unsnapped and your hand on the grip. They weren't doing you any favours. The proper start position should always be relaxed, with hands at the sides and holsters fully secured. Kneeling positions should always begin from standing. Develop confidence in your own ability to complete a fast, smooth draw and you will be less inclined to keep a gun in your hand only because you are nervous. This leads to greater safety for everyone.

5. Shooting under unrealistic physical conditions.

If you consistently shoot under bright lights, what do you do when the majority of real shoot situations happen at night? Range lights should be dimmed, with as many distractions as can be reasonably added. Maybe have the range lit only by strobes and keep the noise level up with yelling or sirens. (One excellent distraction is a Range Officer yelling in your ear at intervals to ". . Shoot! . . . Now! . . . Faster!")

6. Always shooting at fixed, predictable distances.

How many times on the street have you encountered people standing at exactly 25 yards away.

Set up the targets at random distances

FOR ALL YOUR VIDEO SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS, COUNT ON US!

- · covert, wireless
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within the defined standards. Closer targets require a fast draw and a "flash" sight picture. The farthest targets require a fast draw and a careful sight picture. If qualification standards call for shooting from 3 to 25 yards, the bulk of the test should be at the 3 to 7 yard line. Kneeling and barricade shooting is best done at the longer 15 to 25 yard lines.

7. Insufficient use of cover.

Any law enforcement officer that relishes standing in the middle of the street while returning fire has seen too many John Wayne movies.

The standing positions should be limited to the closest ranges. One of the most valuable positions to practice is kneeling because it may be adapted to shooting from behind cars and around trees or it can be combined with a barricade to simulate kneeling behind cover.

When you are being fired upon, a basic (and healthy) survival instinct is to get down as much as time or terrain allows. Practicing the proper use of cover means acquiring some inexpensive props for your range. Mailboxes and newspaper boxes can often be borrowed indefinitely simply by asking the proper authorities.

8. Improperly using barricades.

Does your department encourage the practice of using a barricade as a rest for the gun while shooting? When that barricade becomes a concrete wall or a tree, you



may be lost without that crutch that you've been conditioned to rely upon. Worse, if your department uses semi-automatics, the chances are good that an ejected shell will bounce off a barricade and back into the ejection port.

The proper use of a barricade is to simulate shooting from around cover, and the shooter should always remain well back and clear of this cover. While a duck and quick peek from around cover allows an officer to determine the location of a target, actually returning fire is best accomplished by standing back from the edge and systematically sectioning off or "pre-slicing" the potential search area.

 Wasting valuable training and qualification time on skills with limited practical application.

Gripping the gun in your weak hand while leaning around the weak side barricade does not result in significantly less exposure of your body, only less accuracy in your shots. While there will always be strong debate on the need for weak hand and strong hand shooting, all shooting during qualifying should be done with a correct two-handed grip. Returning fire with an injured strong arm is a common argument for practicing weak hand shooting, but a lot of time should not be devoted to a technique with such limited use. While there will always be anecdotal evidence to the contrary, actual one-handed shooting remains a rare occurrence, but skills such as a proper draw and an instinctive sight picture are used every time out of the holster.

One-handed point shooting is another very limited technique that should properly be confined to contact-distance only. While some shooters can connect on targets one-handed from the hip or below eye level as far away as three yards, it takes a lot of practice to do this reliably. Valuable practice time is better spent in a proper two-handed stance imprinting a rapid sight picture acquisition into memory.

10. Qualifying standards with no requirements for a reload.

Developing skills such as a smooth draw and a quick reload have immense benefits in a proper mental mind-set during a bad situation. Practice reloading your gun under stress and it allows you to concentrate on other things besides counting your shots.

Under stress you will have many things to worry about. To think about technical actions will only cause you to slow down, but developing confidence in the basic techniques will allow the conscious mind to deal with all the safety and legality issues of your use of that firearm while the actual handling skills remain a subconscious response. Ultimately, it is the power of the mind that will get you through this.

You may not agree with all of my points. These ten small errors may seem insignificant to you, and possibly may never make much difference. But my ass is not at risk here. Are you willing to take a chance? When the unthinkable happens, trust me that it will be over in a flash while it seemingly happens in a lifetime. It is then far too late to worry about inappropriately conditioned responses.

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Other Lessons Learned

Train like you will fight is not the only valuable lesson we can learn from Hollywood. The movie Top Gun also stressed the competitive nature of combat. There are few things in life that can sharpen skills better than competition. It is only when there is something riding on the outcome that we can test our own skills. The stakes may only be pride or buying coffee, but the stress of competition remains a good test for reality.

This is where good guidance becomes valuable. Students can compete both against each other and with their instructors. Instructors have often been told never to pick up a gun in front of students but few things inspire students more than the possibility of being as good as the teacher. Important points can often be emphasized by a quick demonstration.

While few of us may be willing to risk credibility, the best instructors realize that this credibility must be established long before the shooting begins. Good instructors are always the ones that can make others good, not just themselves. One has never been truly fulfilled as an educator until the day that the student surpasses the teacher.

Another valuable function of a committed firearms instructor is to be critical in a constant push toward perfection. Because shooting proficiently involves mastering many small technical skills, the use of independent observers as "judges" of performance provides valuable feedback. In air-to-air combat simulations, referees continually graded an aircrew's performance. The same advantage can be obtained using your instructor, your partner, or even just a mirror to observe and correct any errors creeping into your practice. Do whatever it takes to accomplish this. Pay your partner to be extra critical; install mirrors in your bedroom to practice your draw (with an unloaded gun only, please) or solicit feedback from your instructor, but seek out and exorcise those mistakes. (If your spouse begins to question the necessity for mirrors on the ceiling, however ... you're on your own!)

Under stress, humans tend to resort to actions most strongly ingrained. In many cases, these actions are learned and reinforced every time we pick up a gun to train, practice or qualify. The mind will have much more important things to deal with at the time than how to properly use the gun, so the technical aspects of shooting must become smooth and second-nature. These are the skills that will get you home to-

It may seem ironic that we stress the importance of a proper sight picture in all our shooting when, in fact, few officers ever report seeing their sights during an

actual encounter. The proof that the sights were seen however, can be demonstrated when we notice that the good marksman are still winning their fights, and the poor marksman are still missing. In stressful situations, the subconscious mind is forced to take over the mechanics of shooting while the conscious mind deals with all the implications of the use of deadly force and the necessity for public safety.

Learn and practice the proper techniques now, because you will not have time to learn them later. As actor Tom Cruise responded in Top Gun when asked what he was thinking in the middle of a battle, "You don't have time to think!"

Dave Brown is a professional firearms instructor at The Firing Line in Winnipeg.

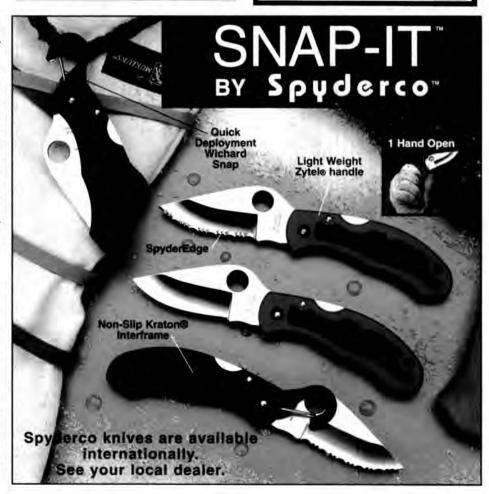
Last year he was approved by Manitoba's Department of Justice to qualify armed security guards in the City. He managed to throw out what he considered antiquated and unrealistic course of fire and substituted one more suited to the real world.

Anyone wishing to get in contact with Dave may do so by calling him at (204) 774-2543 or Fax (204) 775-2704.



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Dalhousie University to graduate first correspondence class of police leaders



By Cara Lynn Garvock

The Certificate in Police Leadership course has been operating since January 1994, and with overwhelming success. Level I of the program is in its second year of operation and will be graduating about 100 students from across Canada this month. This program includes the two courses, Police Leadership and Management development and Communication Skills for Police Personnel.

Level II is currently being developed for availability in January 1996. This course includes Community-Based Policing and Budgets and Fiscal Management for Police Services. Higher levels are also being considered for future implementation. Henson College, the continuing education arm of Dalhousie University, offers the CPL through distance education to police personnel across Canada with supervisory or middle management responsibilities, and is open to all applicants, regardless of previous educational experience. These non-credit courses run for 16 weeks, and with the completion of each level, students are awarded a Certificate signed by the Dean of Henson College and the President of the University.

Level 1:

Police Leadership and Management Development

This course was designed and is instructed by Dan Ogle of the Canadian Police College and engages students in discussion on where the police fit in the criminal justice systems, changes in North American society and implications for policing, leadership theories, community-based and problem-oriented policing styles, systems building and organizational learning, individual and group behaviour, and alternate ways to lead and manage police services in the future. Students will have the opportunity to identify their own leadership style, and also gain insight into how others perceive their style.

Communication Skills for Police Personnel (designed and instructed by Terry Barker, author of Boss Talk and The Five Minute Policeman) will help students to come across clearly and vigorously to members of the public, the media, other enforcement agencies, and special interest groups. This course not only teaches the principles of excellent communication, but it offers practical applications to real-life situations, including memo and letter-writing, speaking and listening clearly, handling hostility, positive discipline, making presentations and running meetings.

Level II:

Community-Based Policing

This course was developed by Dr. Chris Murphy of Dalhousie University's Department of Sociology. It is a proactive and problem-oriented approach to policing which emphasizes a partnership with the community to identify and solve problems pertaining to public safety and security. Through readings and work-related exercises this course will help students develop a clear understanding of the principles and concepts of community-based policing and problem-oriented policing. The course includes such topics as the principles of CBP, developing a CBP philosophy for your agency, defining the role of the police agency in the community, preparing your agency to introduce CBP, defining the duties and responsibilities of CBP officers. and evaluating CBP programs.

Budgets and Fiscal Management for Police Services is designed to provide police managers with an overview of the budget process, the various types of budgets available to them, the roles that different agency members play in the budget process, and the purposes of fiscal management. In addition the course will examine the need to evaluate existing programs in order to determine if their objectives are being met and if they are being properly managed by the police agency.

For more information or to obtain a program brochure contact J. Roger MacMillan, Program Director, by telephone at (902) 494-6440 Fax (902) 494-2598 or Mail: Henson College, Dalhousie University, 6100 University Avenue, Halifiax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3J5.

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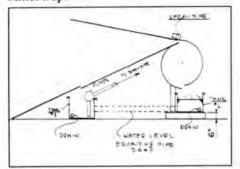




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Modern range technology is getting the lead out

Some inventions have been so perfect they can remain in service for a century. Examples are the "Victory" mouse trap, the Colt pistol, and the '98 Mauser. Now a Canadian-owned company, Challenger Industries, have introduced the "perfect" bullet trap.



Ron Coburn, President of Savage Arms, a Challenger subsidiary, was plagued with lead emission problems from his factory shooting range. Air treatment costs were escalating, and range personnel were found with excessive blood lead levels.

Ron knew that the problem was atomized lead particles, which then permeated the air, the range, and even the building. These lead particles were generated whenever a bullet hit the backstop, or hit another bullet in the backstop sand.

In a flash of inspiration, he realized that if the bullet was shot into a cylinder, it would gradually decelerate, as it spun around inside the cylinder. With his BB gun and a cardboard model, he quickly proved that the idea had merit. A handmade light gauge steel model stopped even powerful rifle bullets.

Savage Arms R & D personnel discovered that if the steel feed ramps that deflect bullets into the cylinder were 15 degrees or less, the bullets would not break up. They also discovered that if the ramps and cylinder were wet, the bullets would aquaplane on a film of water. Because there is no bullet-on-metal contact in this "Passive Trap", there is no lead pollution.

In current production traps, the bullets spin inside a two foot diameter drum, and skid to a gradual stop over about 1,400 feet (200 revolutions inside the cylinder).

In Montreal, International Firearms installed a Savage Range Systems trap in their function-testing range. The old smashplate range was contaminating both the range and the adjacent warehouse with lead. Mandatory air quality tests proved that this new trap virtually eliminated lead emissions.

The "Passive Trap" as it is called, is available in three basic styles, but all feature a cylindrical deceleration chamber. The small traps are the size of a brief case, and permit a gunsmith to test-fire firearms at his desk. A dry version of this trap is



installed in many police locker rooms for the purpose of dry firing "empty" firearms, or as a safe backstop during the loading and un-loading of pistols.

The box trap version features a square opening of one to four feet. A target can be mounted on this trap, and any room of sufficient length can become a range. The absence of lead emissions means that no special air treatment system is required.

Multiple firing point shooting ranges use steel plates to deflect bullets into the

cylinder. These plates convert the entire wall into a backstop, permitting any desired style of target layout. In busy ranges, a small conveyer belt replaces the bullet collection tray, and the spent bullets are carried out of the range, to steel drums. These bullets are classed as "scrap metal", not "toxic waste", and are sold to the highest bidder.

Range maintenance consists of sweeping up paper target litter, and adding a
bucket of water to the water tank, once a
month, to replace evaporation loss. In retrofit installations, considerable savings in
operating expenses have been achieved by
disconnecting the special air filtrations
systems, and ventilating the range with the
standard office air system.

The deceleration chamber is fabricated in Mississauga, Ontario, from special hardened 3/8" steel plate, manufactured at the Algoma steel mill, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The standard trap will stop all bullets, up to and including the 500 grain solid bullet fired from a 458 Winchester Magnum. Diemaco, a firearm manufacturer and fabricator in Kitchener, Ontario, own a custom 4 foot box Passive Trap. They have fired over 150,000 rounds of 50 cal. M2 steel core machine gun ammo into their trap, without sign of appreciable wear.

For further information about these products you may contact Jim Bullock at 905 279-2727 or Fax him at 905 896-4926.



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Police urge slain man's father to listen



Sask. - Police accused of racism in the shooting death of a native man want to sit down with Frank Piche and explain

why his son is dead, the chief of police said last month.

Floyd Piche, 28, of La Loche, Sask., was shot in the chest by police March 31 after he pulled a knife on an officer outside a Prince Albert home.

The province's coroner called an inquest into the shooting, which took place a week after Piche escaped from a Saskatchewan correctional camp.

Chief Alphonse Bird of the Prince Albert Grand Council called for a public inquiry and although Piche's family has suggested racism was behind the shooting, police chief Greg McCullagh has strongly denied this. He said he would like to sit down with Piche's family and explain to them what happened. His efforts to meet have been fruitless however.

"We've offered to meet with him, to sit down at his place and at any time and explain everything to him," McCullagh said.

"He hasn't had the opportunity to hear the facts." Police were investigating a report of a domestic dispute when Piche bolted, McCullagh said.

An officer chased Piche for about a block before he stopped and turned, wielding a knife. He was shot once in the chest and died an hour later in hospital.

Piche's father said his son didn't have to die.

"He ran because he had been in jail," Frank Piche said. "They should have shot him in the leg if he had done a really bad crime. "They shot him to kill him."

That claim opens old wounds in Prince Albert, where native trapper Leo Lachance was shot and killed by an admitted white supremacist, Carney Nerland, in 1991.

An inquiry into Lachance's death criticized police for not recognizing the role racism played in the shooting.

For McCullagh, it's like comparing apples and oranges.

"That was totally different than what this is," McCullagh said. "This is two different incidents, and I don't see how they're connected.

"We are prepared to ... have all those involved testify under oath, so the community can hear exactly how it happened and why it happened."

Officer tells inquiry police policies not followed



PONOKA, Alta. Police did not follow several standard
procedures when arresting and detaining
a man who died in

his cell, an officer said at an inquiry into the man's death.

Const. Russell Blackjack of Ponoka RCMP in central Alberta said he was called out September 29, 1994 to help arrest an intoxicated man believed to be wanted by police.

Chester Saddleback, 26, was found dead in police cells the next morning of a suspected overdose of several types of drugs.

Blackjack said he didn't take notes while arresting Saddleback because he didn't think they would be of any value to him. RCMP policy says notes should be taken at incidents of this nature.

The officer advised the inquest that police searched Saddleback at a home and found a bottle of pills.

But they did not search him

again after he picked up a jacket at the door while leaving. A bottle of prescription pills was found in a jacket pocket when it was searched later at the detachment.

Blackjack agreed with the Saddleback family's lawyer that Saddleback could have had a weapon in the jacket and it would not have been found.

Blackjack also confirmed earlier testimony that Saddleback wasn't the man police were after.

Blackjack said he assumed Saddleback was intoxicated because he staggered, swayed on his feet, slurred his speech and smelled of alcohol.

He said he was surprised at the hearing to learn Saddleback was taking prescription drugs for a bad back and hadn't consumed alcohol for three months.

Blackjack also said a police policy wasn't followed to get medical help for prisoners who are drooting or almost passing out.

The inquiry is scheduled to resume July 4.

City names two people to investigate police chief



City council has appointed two people to investigate Fredericton's police chief, who has been criticized for his

handling of sex-abuse allegations at the Kingsclear reform school.

Max Hyde, former police chief of Sussex, N.B., and James Winston Clark, deputy chief of the Metro Toronto police force, were named by council April 3rd to investigate how the chief handled the allegations in 1985.

Chief Mac Carlisle and Insp. Lillian Ripley were harshly criticized in the report of an inquiry into abuse at Kingsclear.

Council voted to refer the complaint against Ripley to the city's acting police chief, Ron Cronkhite.

Mayor Brad Woodside said Hyde and Clark were selected by city staff.

Hyde received his early train-

ing as a member of the RCMP. He retired with the rank of staff sergeant and became chief of the Sussex force. He retired as chief in 1994 after four years.

Clark is one of the most senior officers on a force of 4,900 uniformed members in Toronto. He has an extensive background in the study and control of child abuse and in management and administration of police forces.

Woodside said the cost of the investigation and the salary of the two investigating officers hasn't been finalized.

The investigators have 20 days to report to council and they could request an additional 20 days. "We'd like to have it resolved as quickly as possible," said Woodside.

A disciplinary hearing must be held by council within 30 days of the discipline committee receiving the investigators' report.

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MAVAS-NAT

Chiefs want Justice Minister to stick to his guns



Halifax Police Chief Vince MacDonald, President Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.



OTTAWA - Police chiefs are urging Justice Minister Allan Rock to stick to his controversial plan for a national fire-

arms registry.

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police said on April 3rd that Rock should weather criticism from the gun lobby and follow through with his proposal to catalogue the country's seven million firearms.

Mandatory registration is the most contentious measure in the federal gun-control bill introduced in February.

"We must emphasize that we view this as pivotal to the entire package," association president Vince MacDonald told a news conference

Under the bill, failing to register a firearm would be a criminal offence and could result in a prison

Critics say the penalties are too stiff and question the registry's value.

MacDonald said universal registration would help police track smuggled weapons and encourage gun owners to be more responsible about securely storing firearms, said MacDonald.

The Canadian Police Association, which represents rank-andfile officers, said last week it would support the bill if Rock makes failing to register a gun a regulatory rather than criminal - infraction on a first offence.

MacDonald denied suggestions that the chiefs and police on the street are split on the issue. "I certainly don't sense any bad feeling between us and the rank-andfile.

He said the chiefs are open to fine-tuning, but any changes to the bill should not give gun owners a green light to break the law.

"We are concerned about the efforts of the gun lobby to undermine the legislation by preaching noncompliance, civil disobedience and even worse."

MacDonald also said Rock gave assurances during a meeting that the federal government - not police departments - would foot the cost of registering the country's guns.

Woman honoured for bravery

TORONTO - A petite 60year-old woman was honoured by Metro Toronto Police last month for single-handedly routing two hoodlums who were beating an unconscious cop.

Doreen Pringle was given a police citation for bravery for coming to the rescue of Const. Michael Quinn a year ago last October.

"I'm just happy to be here," said Ouinn, 50, who attended the presentation. 'And if it wasn't for Doreen, I probably wouldn't be."

Quinn was off-duty and on an errand to a local plaza late at night

to pick up his pregnant wife when he came across two men drinking outside the convenience store where Pringle worked.

After telling the men to take the alcohol behind the plaza, Quinn was slugged unconscious from behind and shoved through a plate glass door. One thug then proceeded to kick the officer.

Pringle, a grandmother of five. kneed one of the hoodlums who took off. She then pushed the other thug off the unconscious Ouinn.

The two thugs were caught and received 15-day sentences.

Association Supports Efforts to Short Circuit Gun Deal

by Myron Love



The Winnipeg Police Association is supporting City Councillors in their efforts to block a gun deal with

Glock Inc. of Austria to equip the police service with new semiautomatic sidearms.

The sticking point is that the \$700,000 deal calls for the company to accept the Winnipeg police services' present 1,100 .38calibre revolvers. Glock has a deal to sell the weapons to a North Carolina dealer for sale overseas.

"It is always preferable to destroy weapons like this and take them out of circulation," says Jack Haasbeck, head of the Winnipeg Police Association, "We support City Hall in its efforts to find a solution to this."

Haasbeck and City Councillor Harry Lazarenko are urging the city to follow the example set by Ontario in banning the sale of old police guns.

Councillor Amaro Silva, chair of the civic protection committee, has invited local businesses and individuals to come forward and buy the guns - worth about \$150 each - to have them melted down. The city's legal department is presently studying the situation.

Former chief to join radio talk show



TORONTO - Former police chief William McCormack has joined Toronto radio station CFRB as a commentator and consultant on police and crime stories.

McCormack will appear every Wednesday on the Free For All panel show, which runs from 9:30 a.m. to 10 a.m. and deals with topical issues.

He will also serve as a consultant when a major police or crime story is developing, a news release

"He can explain to CFRB listeners what is happening and why," said CFRB operations manager Steve Kowch.



Largest communications system in North America opens



The new Metro Toronto Police Service Communications Centre is North America's largest integrated emergency communications system. Situated on Don Mills Road the Centre comes complete with a duplicate back-up system at police headquarters in downtown Toronto.

By Tom Rataj Computers and Technology Editor

Chief David Boothby proudly marked the official opening of the new communications centre for Metropolitan Toronto, on February 24th, 1995. The \$30 million facility, which had been 10 years in the making, is the most advanced integrated police communications centre in North America.

The state-of-the-art facility combines the most advanced Emergency 9-1-1 telephone system in North America, with a custom designed Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, over 4,100 mobile and portable voice radios, a network of over 400 mobile data terminals (MDT), and a digital voice logging system.

Being the largest municipal police agency in Canada, the Metropolitan Toronto Police (MTP) annually handle over 2 million dispatch calls, while providing all emergency 9-1-1 call taking services to the ambulance and fire departments.

A VISION

Because of rapid growth experienced through the 1960's and 1970's, the old MTP Communications Centre had evolved into a patchwork of equipment.

In the early 1980's, an in-house developed Unisys mainframe dispatch system replaced the handwritten computer punchcard based system. Then, over 400 MDT brand mobile data terminals were added to this, along with a variety of remote terminals accessible from over 30 sites scattered across the city.

The dispatchers and call-takers worked from cramped quarters, communicating with the field through an aging 1960's vintage GE mobile radio system, and a variety of Motorola, and Marconi portable



The Ribbon Cutting Ceremony in February, was performed by the new head of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service, Chief David Boothby. Here he is flanked by Metro Toronto Police Association president Paul Walter on the left and Metropolitan Toronto Chairman Allan Tonks on the right.

radios.

As the old radio system literally began falling apart piece by piece, due to old age, work began on a replacement system.

Planning eventually progressed to encompass a completely integrated communications system that could provide an effective solution to the ever growing service demands.

During the early part of the design and development phases, Superintendent Tom Parish took over the reigns at Communication Services. It was largely his determination to develop and implement a no compromise state-of-the-art system that brought this new centre to life.

Parish explained that any new communications system must be developed as a tool to manage police operations by providing timely and accurate information. "Viewing it simply as a 'dispatch system' would be short-sighted," he said.

While developing the new centre, Parish also insisted that the equipment and systems should be assembled and integrated by vendors who specialized in particular fields. He said in this manner he would get the enhancements and knowledge the vendors had gained from implementing systems for previous customers."

In contrast to this insistence, the old communications centre had been assembled and integrated by MTP personnel. "The resulting system worked adequately," Parish said, "but could have been much better. Instead of letting the vendors spend all the research and development money to produce the systems we did, and the old system suffered because of it."

Not only did the old system suffer from the 'home-made' approach, but it never got the advanced features which had been promised to front line personnel. This left many officers feeling frustrated and cynical when promises were made about the new system.

The overall responsibility for the project greeted Mr. Roger Mahabir when he joined the MTP as director of Computing and Telecommunications in 1992. Roger had previously directed the implementation of large scale computer projects while working for Bell Canada and Suncor. He said that beginning this world class facility online was the most complex project he had ever worked on because it brought together so many different technologies.

"The 'mission critical' nature of this system," Mahabir said, "meant that we could not afford to lose even one call." His experience in dealing with a multitude of vendors proved very valuable. Sharing this experience with the other people involved in the project helped them to collectively bring it to a successful conclusion.

INVOLVEMENT BY USERS

The participation of front-line uniform officers, dispatchers, technicians and other users of the system was sought from the very beginning. Almost 20 different committees and workgroups consisting largely of system users met regularly to make the decisions required to produce the system.

A number of consultants were also brought on-board to supplement in-house and vendor expertise. Although none of them had ever worked on such a complicated multi-discipline project, their expertise, combined with the in-house and vendor expertise, proved to be a winning combination.

In most cases the users participating in the process saw their work through from start to finish. Some of these users even developed and held the training sessions for other users prior to final implementation.

Feedback from many of the users involved in this process indicated that they found this 'hands-on' participation to be a very rewarding experience. The sense of ownership and resultant pride instilled by this approach, also helped these users to sell 'their' system to other personnel.

THE VENDORS

The heart of the entire centre had to be the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system. The contract for this was eventually awarded to Intergraph Canada, the Canadian subsidiary of Intergraph Corporation of Huntsville, Alabama.

Although Intergraph already marketed police dispatch systems through its Public Safety unit, it was required to complete an elaborate customization process to meet the terms of the agreement.

The Intergraph system consists of 52 call-taker and 36 dispatch workstations, and 8 dispatch supervisor workstations located at two sites. The system also features a development workstation for internal system support. A redundant fibre-optic network connects all the workstations to four "Interserve 6705" Series Communications Servers and three "ISMP44 Database Servers."

Perhaps to no one's surprise, Bell Canada, won the bidding to supply the state-or-the-art phone system. Their new 9-1-1 Public Emergency Reporting System (PERS) which uses Northern Telecom's Meridian 1 hardware and enhanced call centre applications software, is connected to the city using fibre-optic cable.

Connected to Bell's provincial phone database, it instantaneously transmits the telephone number and actual service address of the incoming 9-1-1 calls to the call-taker's Intergraph workstation.

Motorola Canada Ltd. was selected as

the voice radio system vendor. They developed a complete custom voice radio communications system, using their computerized PH-7000 system. It is a software based system capable of controlling the entire network of radios and 16 antenna sites located city-wide.

The system uses 2,350 MTS 2000 III portable radios, and 1,761 Spectra mobile radios located in cars, on motorcycles and within buildings.

Each radio features Motorola's new "FLASHport" technology, which allows each radio's functions to be changed using a software down-load process. The 60 conventional and 10 trunked radio channels, allows the system to handle the projected volume of 100,000 portable radio calls in a typical 24 hour period.

A state-of-the-art voice recording system by Dictaphone rounds out the communications centre. Using their "ProLog" system of network based digital recording hardware, the voice recording system is a completely flexible solution for controlling and managing communications recording. High quality digital audio, which allows for instant search and playback, as well as multi-level recording, quality and security controls, also allows for easy expandability.

Initially, incoming audio is recorded





The Intergraph dispatcher workstations consists of one monitor for dispatch queuing and one for a map display capable of showing vital information about resources available at any particular time. The system is also capable of tracking duplicate calls to the same incident.

on conventional computer hard-drives. Archival storage uses Digital Audio Tape (DAT) cartridges. Each DAT tape cartridge is capable of storing up to 340 hours of recorded material by using Dictaphone's "DigiMax" compression technology.

A total of six networked nodes, two supervisory nodes and three playback units connected to personal computers (PC's) provide complete coverage.

THE MDT ARE NEXT!

The over 400 aging MDT mobile data terminals are the only part of this new state-of-the-art system that is not new. The replacement of a chip in each MDT, as well as the replacement of some key-caps, provided much needed improvements in these "antiques." An overhauled interface, and connections to the new Intergraph CAD system, will allow these early 1980's vintage terminals to be used for the 2 to 3 years it is expected to take to select and install replacements.

New mobile terminals will be the crowning glory for this already top-notch system. With digital mapping built into the Intergraph CAD system, and various other in-house systems capable of being connected to them, anticipation for new MDT's is already building.

A NEW HOME

The old communications centre had been housed on the second floor of the old police headquarters. When the new headquarters building opened in the late 1980's, the new communications centre was eventually supposed to move into one of the upper floors. Plans changed and the new centre was built on 2 of 3 floors set aside for the police in a completely refurbished office tower in the suburbs.

Top of the line ergonomic seating at

specially designed desks is provided for all dispatchers and call-takers. Height adjustable keyboard trays and flexible task lighting round out the desks.

The environmentally controlled centre boasts virtually every state of the art feature designed to provide the most comfortable and ergonomically correct working conditions possible.

PROBLEMS...

As one might expect with such a state of the art system, Day 1 didn't arrive without a few problems. The new centre was delayed several times because of the leading edge nature of its hardware and software components.

During the final two years, the slow and often frustrating death of the old GE voice radio system was watched with baited breath. A day didn't go by where a part of the system didn't fail either temporarily or permanently.

Because of this, the initial implementation of the new Motorola radio system was brought forward. An interim trunked system using one antenna site in downtown Toronto, managed to service the MTP for over a year. When delays with the CAD system further delayed final implementation of the complete project, the voice radio system was brought on-line more or less fully two months prior to the October 24th cut-over.

A number of the custom features in the CAD system also added to the delays and problems experienced during development and final implementation of the new centre.

SAFETY FOR OFFICERS

One of the biggest benefits of this new communications system is the increase in

Recycling Architecture



Architects today are spending more time and talent renovating and retrofitting existing buildings than designing new ones.

In 1991, architects Dunlop Farrow were retained to convert a nine-storey, 150,000 sq.ft. suburban Toronto office building into a high security, Post Disaster facility to house the Metropolitan Toronto Consolidated Communications/Computer Centre.

A technical audit of the 20 year old building, vacant for years, uncovered structural deterioration of the exterior masonry cladding, lack of appropriate reinforcement of concrete elements, and substantial deficiencies in the mechanical and electrical systems.

In reclaiming the sub-standard building, Dunlop Farrow was able to provide the new occupants with a secure, modern, comfortable and efficient working environment. The structure was completely reclad with a 'pressure equalized', insulated cladding system, giving the building a white, pristine finish. Vented sull sash units were installed over the existing glazing to improve thermal performance.

To provide earthquake resistance and meet current code requirements, additional steel reinforcement was introduced.

While a large portion of the existing mechanical plant was deemed reusable, a new penthouse addition was required for additional mechanical plant and extensive new electrical systems.

Security issues were a major design consideration in the office building. Dunlop Farrow's interior design group, Interior Design Collaborative Inc. completed a user needs study and space planning for the building interior, and coordinated the move and furniture acquisition.

As a result of this research a safety feature for staff, the majority of whom are women, was the redesign of the entry level for the installation of a security portal to control access to the elevators. officer safety. Radio equipment was purchased in enough quantity so that every officer has a radio available when leaving the station.

Each radio is also equipped with an emergency button. When the emergency button is pushed it sends a signal to the computer that runs the radio system. This computer identifies the radio and sends the information to the CAD system. Once received by the CAD system the information is processed, providing the dispatcher with almost instantaneous details about the officer using that radio.

FUTURE WATCH

The flexibility designed into the integrated communications centre allows many changes to be made without incurring significant expenses. Because the system also provides a broad range of statistical information dealing with all facets of daily operations it is a very effective management tool.

Such features as the "FLASHport" technology in the voice radios, and the industry standard distributed hardware platform and modular software architecture used by the Intergraph CAD system, also allows for rapid response to changing priorities.

Both the Northern Telecom "Meridian 1 E 9-1-1" phone system and Dictaphone's "ProLog" systems allow for easy additions, modifications, and upgrades.

The replacement of the aging collection of MDT's will also add more flexibility to the system. All existing MDT will be replaced and an additional 200 or so MDT will likely be added to the system, providing greatly enhanced functionality and access to such features as digital mapping and in-house data-bases.

All people involved in this project can understandably be proud of their accomplishments.

For more information about this system, or to arrange for a tour, contact Supt. Tom Parish at (416) 324-6056, or Mr. Roger Mahabir, at (416) 324-6268.

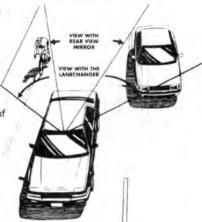
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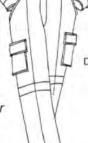
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Up-Coming Events

May 27 - 30, 1995 Crime Stoppers Ontario Training Conference Alliston - Ontario

This 11th Annual Training Conference will be held at the Nottawasaga Inn. This session will focus on training and police & the media. For further details contact Johanna Robinson at 1-800-567-2043 or FAX (705) 726-3067.

May 28 - June 1, 1995 Police Educator's Conference Board of Canada

Fredericton - New Brunswick
The conference is open to anyone interested in training from a law enforcement perspective. This year's theme is "Violence in Society" and will include segments on family violence, racial violence, violence in the police family, elder abuse and violence in schools. For further details contact Insp. Eric Fiander at (506) 452-9701 or Terrence Quesnel at (506) 444-4459.

May 31 - June 2, 1995 Radiocomm 95

Toronto - Ontario

Delegates from the Radiocomm Association across North America are expected to attend this exposition of over 100 companies and 200 booths showing the latest in communications hardware and software at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre. Further details contact Karl Eichner at (416) 447-2265.

May 31 - June 3, 1995 USPCA Police Dog Trials

Newmarket - Ontario

Region 17 (Canada) and the York Regional Police will hold Police Dog 1 trials in an effort to allow police service dogs to be certified in various specialties. Event will be held at York Regional Police Assn. 16355 Bayview Ave. Newmarket. For further information contact Pat Hester 905 476-4127 or Steve Seabrook 905 773-1221 Fax 905 841-0665.

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.

June 9 - 12, 1995 The Pas Peace Officers Fishing Derby International The Pas - Manitoba

Members of The Pas RCMP region invite you to this annual event. Activities include competitions, banquets, fish fry and trophies. Those interested in registering and obtaining lodging are to contact Kevin McKenna or Malcolm Hollett at (204) 623-6491 or Fax (204) 623-5346.

June 12 - 16, 1995 Advanced Homicide Seminar Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Homicide Squad will be holding its 13th annual seminar at the Skydome Hotel. For further details contact the Homicide Squad at (416) 324-6150 or Fax (416) 324-6151.

June 17, 1995 Police Fire & Corrections Canadian National Bench Press Championships Edmonton - Alberta

Men's, women's and master division. Open to all current and retired police, fire and correctional officers in Canada. Competition to be held at Edmonton Police HQ. For further details and registration call Gary MacLean (403) 421-2829.

June 22 - 25, 1995

Canadian & International Police Motorcycle Championship Races Shannonville - Ontario

The Canadian Police Officers Road Racing Team are happy to announce this event in association with the FAST Riding School. Event includes training sessions prior to race day for all contestants as well as a banquet and social activities. For further details contact Dave Stewart at (905) 831-2013 FAX (905) 831-1929.

June 26 - 28, 1995 O.A.C.P. Police Trade Show St.Catharines - Ontario

The OACP will hold its annual Trade Show in conjunction with its annual Conference. The Trade show will be held at the Parkway Inn and is expected to draw over 100 companies. The show will be open to all members of police services as well as fire and ambulance personnel for the entire three-day show. Further details contact Ken Gansel at (905) 688-3911 Ext. 4420 or Fax (905) 685-5081.

June 25 - 27, 1995 Association of Quebec Chiefs of Police - Trade Fair Trois Rivierre - Quebec

This annual conference will present a trade fair which will be open to all members of police agencies at the Delta Inn. The show will include around 50 booths of products and services of interest to law enforcement. For further details contact Giles Tremblay (819) 378-5433.

July 1 - 2, 1995 NWMP 120th Celebration Shoal Lake - Manitoba

The police and Pioneer Museum along with the Shoal Lake RCMP Detachment will be hosting a 120th Anniversary Celebration to commemorate the arrival of the NorthWest Mounted Police. This will also coincide with Canada Day and Manitoba's 125 celebrations. For further details contact Ewen Booth at (204) 759-2390 or Fax (204) 759-2704.

July 3 - 7, 1995 Canadian Identification Society Halifax - Nova Scotia

This annual conference has a Trade Show associated with it that is open to members of police services. The event is expected to attract 20 corporate booth displays from companies interested in forensic ident issues. For details call Ron Yeomans (902) 426-1279 Fax (902) 426-8845.

September 14 - 16, 1995 M.O.I.A. Conference London - Ontario

The Michigan Ontario Identification Association Conference will include guest speakers, plenary sessions and a trade show of interest to persons involved in Forensic Identification. For registration information contact Mr. Olszewski at (519) 661-5614 or Fax (519) 661-6494.

September 15-17, 1995 International Police Diver Symposium Hamilton - Ontrio

This seminar and demonstration exercise is the largest of its kind in the world and is open to all police, fire, military and medical personnel. Events will include seminars, lectures, exercises and practical demonstrations. Interested persons should call Rick Rozoski at Phone/Fax (905) 574-6817.

September 21 - 23, 1995 Hazardous Material Conference North York - Ontario

The Metro Toronto Hazardous Materials Committee is pleased to present an educational conference on hazardous materials. The conference will have five main guest speakers and over forty workshops dealing with the subject of hazardous materials. For further information contact David Atwell at (416) 394-8585.

September 23 - 29, 1995 33rd International Association of Women Police Conference Milwaukee, Wisconsin

This year's conference will be hosted by the Milwaukee Police Department at the Pfister Hotel. Conference will consist of guest speakers and training sessions. For registration information write IAWPPO Box 37872, Milwaukee,

September 30 -October 1, 1995 Police Martial Arts Association Conference and Course Chilliwack - British Columbia

The two day sessions will feature confrontational analysis, advanced physical trauma shock suppression, police baton training etc. Pre-registration is required. For more details contact the Association at Phone/Fax (506) 387-5126.

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1988 Mallard Trailer - 36 foot park model in excellent condition and situated in existing trailer park at Lake Huron's Sauble Beach. The park is secure and well forested with heated indoor pool. <u>Ideal for kids</u>. Has double bed and bunk room, front kitchen, living-room, with new permanent awning over concrete deck and backing onto forest. Cable TV & Phone hookup available.

Call (905) 640-3048.

National Park Warden Association Formed



It's been talked about, it's been thought about, now it's here! The National Park Warden Association has been formed and they are

looking for members.

In April of 1994 a small group of Park Wardens in the Ontario Region got together to initiate the formation of this National Association. In Canada there are currently over 375 National Park Wardens mandated to protect special areas of this country. An association will provide support for these professionals, which until now, has not existed on a national level.

There are three levels of membership in the Association;

Full Members: All Park Wardens who have been issued with a PC 4 Card or other officer, whose status enables them to protect lands administered by Parks Canada. This includes National Parks, Historic Sites, Historic Canals and other lands:

Associate Member: Other law enforcement officers outside of Parks Canada, mandated to protect natural resources, and who meet the criteria for membership in this category. This may include provincial park wardens, conservation officers, fishery officers and federal wildlife officers:

Honorary Members: All of those people above that have retired and meet the criteria for this type of membership.

In the near future the Association will have hats, t-shirts and lapel pins available and a national newsletter will be released shortly.

The Association is currently working on several projects including an attempt to get proper protective equipment for all Park Wardens in recognition of the risks involved while dealing with heavy hunting rifles.

All are invited to join. There is something for everyone in this association. Remember, it's the members that make the association, so join up and be apart of this organization.

If you have any suggestions or questions about the Association or would like further information, call Mark Halley at (519) 322-2365 or Fax (519) 322-0011.

Course on "Reid Technique" to be held in October

The Criminal Investigation Divisions of the Dartmouth and Bedford Police Services along with the Military Police will be co-hosting a seminar on the "Reid Technique of interviewing and Interrogation" in October 30 to November 2, 1995.

Tentative plans are slated to hold the seminar at CFB Stadacona, with free accommodation for out of town investigators.

The internationally recognized firm of John E. Reid and Associates, originators and developers of the techniques, will be conducting this seminar. Reid has taught his techniques to numerous American police personnel but this will be the first time this seminar will be offered in Canada. It is felt properly training investigators in interviewing & interrogation make for greater solvability rates for criminal investigations.

The cost of the course will be \$375.00 (U.S.). There are a limited number of seats available and registrations will be taken for those departments who are interested on a first come, first serve basis.

If you are interested contact Cpl. Bud Snow or Cst. Darrell Gaudet at 902 464-2534 or FAX 902 464-2150 or OIR NS30032.

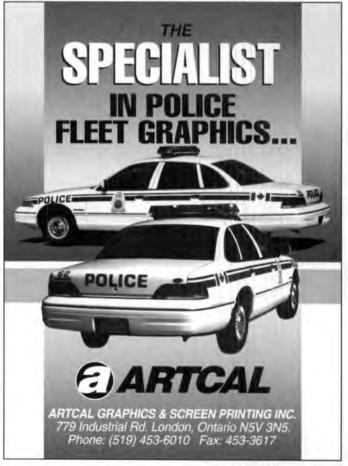
Advanced Homicide Seminar

Toronto - Ontario June 12 - 16, 1995

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(416) 324-6150 or Fax (416) 324-6151





Profine Shaws

In the eye of the Raven

by Blair McQuillan

In order to prevent crime, security personnel and police must work together. To further expand the effort Dalcom Communications has been involved in the marketing of an advanced system known as the Raven 9000+.

The Raven 9000+ is a remote video and audio surveillance system which utilizes standard telephone lines to operate cameras and receive images. The Raven 9000+ is a software based system capable of transmitting up to 16 video images to a designated location from remote sites, in any area, with full duplex audio transmitted over the same phone line.

The idea, which was initiated by the New Brunswick Telephone Company, was developed due to the need to provide efficient security at an economical price. Aside from the financial standpoint however, the system has many other practical advantages.

One such advantage is a great reduction in false alarms compared to that of other security systems due to the fact that the Raven 9000+ is a visual system. According to police, 90% of the calls which come from conventionally alarmed sites



are false. As a result, many municipalities have introduced a maximum number of false alarm calls will be answered before a false alarm charge or a refusal to answer alarm calls is imposed. The Raven 9000+ practically eliminates this problem.

The system is able to provide rapid evaluation of a security situation. As a result police and/or security personnel can be informed of a situation before arriving on site.

The Raven 9000+ is compatible with any closed circuit television (CCTV) already in place which enables it to monitor any remote site. In addition to the CCTV strategically placed video cameras and motion detectors offer a more reliable surveillance system than that of a patrol guard making regular rounds. This means that surveillance costs can be reduced in terms of manpower

by up to 40% in the first year of operation and up to 90% in subsequent years.

As previously mentioned the Raven 9000+ is software based which makes updating simple. For example, the number of cameras to be utilized may be increased by simply adding modular camera cards. Updates can be made by adding EPROM chips to the system. This enables the system to incorporate new advances developed by Dalcom.

Another advantage of the software system is its ability to monitor and record automatically from select sites and cameras. This aids greatly in identification measures which may be conducted by security personnel and police.

The introduction of surveillance by standard phone lines is definitely a step in the right direction. The measure has greatly aided police and security personnel in their effort to build bridges between their respective fields and minimize crime.

Dalcom Communications is wholly Canadian owned and is currently the only Canadian company that developes and manufactures a remote video and audio surveillance system.

More details about the system can be obtained by contacting Gary Dore, 800 567-7286, or fax 514 737-6650.

Still Trying To Get The Lead Out? Passive Bullet Traps Put a New Spin on Bullet Recovery

Savage Range Systems' revolutionary new "Passive" trap stops bullets without the destructive force that produces airborne lead contamination.

A bullet fired into a "Passive" trap is deflected at a very shallow angle into a wet deceleration chamber. After hydroplaning on a film of water for 100 to 200 revolutions, bullets drop out the bottom, to be sold as scrap lead. The wet deflection plates and chamber prevent the lead dust producing metal-on-metal contact.

Large ranges report maintenance requirements as low as half day per year.

Rifle and pistol bullets are gradually stopped, over several seconds. The standard "Passive" trap will handle all handgun and rifle calibres, up to the 460 Weatherby Magnum. Because the toxic lead dust inherent in "smash plates" is eliminated, expensive air filtration systems and clean up procedures are eliminated as well.

"Passive" traps are available in all sizes, from the small, desk-mounted Gun Smith or "Check-It" traps, to the 12" to 36" box traps, to complete multi-bay firing range systems.

Range-sized passive traps are made in Mississauga, Ontario from special steel milled at the Algoma Steel Mill, Sault Ste. Marie.

For a catalogue and free video, contact

Savage Range Systems, Inc.

Jim Bullock

Tel (905) 279-2727

Fax (905) 896-4926

Out of the patrol car and into the station



The much heralded "Pro Copper" seat has now moved into the station. This seat, designed by former law enforcement officers to relieve back support problems for people in patrol cars. can now share its benefits with station duty personnel.

The "Pro Copper Duty Chair" is designed to ensure alertness, productivity as well as back support to all law enforcement and civil emergency personnel. Ideal for Administrators, communications personnel, desk sergeants, lockup coordinators or just about anyone who must spend long hours of sitting.

The seat is made of heavy duty construction and parts are easily replaceable. Designed to be tough and durable and completely custom adjustable for any person's shape or require-

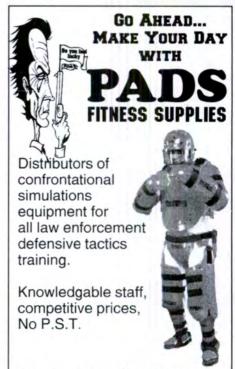
The "Pro Copper" seat is designed with a contoured seat cutaway which helps to keep belt equipment from digging into the back. This means officers do not have to remove gun belts or radio holsters before using the seat.

The chair has become well known by many police agencies who have retrofitted their fleet vehicles with them to reduce the debilitating effects of low back pain experienced by many patrol officers after years of scout car duty. It was just a simple logical step to bring the benefits of the street into the station house.

The seats come in two models. One is an allpurpose desk duty chair while the other is a 24hour chair designed for continuous use by multiple personnel in high-stress positions.

If your department goes through ordinary desk chairs or vehicle seats at the same rate as ammunition at the firing range... or if you're tired of losing front-line patrol, administrative or communications personnel to the debilitating problem of back pain then this seat is well worth looking into.

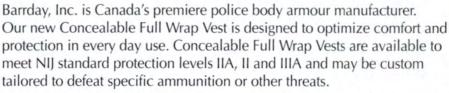
For further details contact Larry Dronek, Concept Seating, at 1-800-892-5563 or Fax 414-246-0909.



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The Last Noose

British Columbia

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

By Blair McQuillan

Aaron "Bud" Jenkins was born in Coles Valley, Nova Scotia on July 14, 1935. Bud grew up on a farm near Codys, New Brunswick. The youngest of two brothers and three sisters, Bud was a loner and regarded as being "different" by members of his family.

Bud grew up in a geographical location and a repressed time which did not condone behavior which was not deemed to be "normal". The fact that he was raised in a strict Anglican family did not help the pressure to lead a traditional life.

Leo Anthony Mantha was born on December 22, 1926. Mantha was a native of Verdun, Quebec and like Bud, had been raised by aging parents. He grew up under the Roman Catholic faith which was the center piece in an unhappy childhood.

After passing the eighth grade at the age of fifteen, Mantha dropped out of school. He began to work at the C.N. yards in Pointe, St.-Charles to help support his family. Leo had his first sexual encounter a year later:

"I fell in with a fellow who hung around with a gang at home. He was attending college then. I was working. He was a good-looking guy. He didn't stay home long, though, because he went into the ministry. He became a priest."

That was Leo's first homosexual relationship. Torn between his faith which condemned gays to hell and his attraction towards the same sex. Leo joined the Navy as a stoker. While on tour he continued to be involved in relations with other men.

Bud Jenkins was a top student who received above-average grades in both Sunday School and the highschool from which he graduated in 1954. After finishing school he began a career as a bank clerk in Sussex before being promoted to a similar placement in Saint John.

While in Saint John, Jenkins was persued by an older man. The affair that followed both intrigued and revolted Bud. As a result, he began dating a woman named Lorraine and volunteered at the Anglican church to help rid himself of the guilt he felt.

In doubt of his masculinity, Jenkins joined the Navy in July 1955. Superior officers deemed him to be a "very poor recruit." In a report issued in August Jenkins was regarded as "highly effeminate and emotionally unstable."

Bud soon discovered that all he had to do to find men was to wear his uniform while on leave. He entered many anonymous homosexual relations which always left him feeling guilty when he returned to his ship.

Navy records indicate that in 1957 Bud began to wear women's clothes and investigated the possibility of having a sex-change operation. He was removed from active duty and given a job as a paywriter due to tension and depression he was suffering.

After arriving at the H.M.C.S. Naden base in Esquimalt, B.C. Bud received help from a Navy neuropsychiatristnamed Dr. Douglas Alcorn. Dr. Alcorn listened to Jenkins tell him of his sexual behavior and of the numerous opportunities he had to engage in sex on servicemen. Alcorn came to the conclusion that Jenkins was a "Homosexual of the feminine type."

Leo Mantha was discharged from the Navy in April 1956 under part of the Naval Service Act created to "promote economy and efficiency." He moved to Victoria to work as an engineer the same year.

During his Naval career Mantha, like Jenkins, sought out many encounters with men and drank to drown the guilt. He also received many reprimands which ranged from impaired driving to going AWOL. On one occasion Mantha stormed onto the bridge of the Haida to lecture a captain on the quality of the food being served on the ship.

Mantha was a regular at a bar known to gays in the military in Victoria. It was there that a bartender, Donald Perry, introduced Mantha to his cousin, Bud Jenkins.

Jenkins was a fantasy come true for Leo. The two spent most of their time drinking and having sex until Leo had to ship out. However, he stayed in close contact with Bud writing to him twice a week.

During Leo's absence Bud became wary of the thought of having a permanent homosexual relationship. As a result, Leo found a letter from Jenkins upon returning to Victoria in August which explained that he wished to be Mantha's friend and nothing more. Leo was crushed, but determined to gain back Bud's love.

After Leo made attempts to confront his love, Jenkins decided it was time to have a talk with his persistent admirer. Jenkins told Mantha he had just used him and his money. He also claimed that he was going to marry a girl named Margaret and that Leo could save himself by becoming an Anglican.

Leo was angry and frustrated at the lecture Bud was reciting. Later test showed that Mantha hit Jenkins with such force that small fragments of his skull were driven into his brain.

After the fight Bud went back to the Naden base. Leo decided to kill himself.

Just after midnight on September 6, 1958, Able Seaman Ronald Cooke awoke to the screams of a dying man. Cooke turned on the lights to find the dead body of Bud Jenkins. He had a cut across his forehead and a deep wound at the base of his neck.

With the exception of the individuals who stood around the body there was no one in the barracks. A bloody knife with a ten-inch blade was discovered a few feet away from the body.

After examining the body a Navy doctor concluded Bud had committed suicide.

In Bud's locker among other miscellaneous items detectives found postcards from Leo. As the morning light began to break the police went to visit Mantha to see if he had any information which may help them determine why Jenkins killed himself.

When Mantha learned that Jenkins was dead he thought the detectives were joking at first. However, once he accepted the truth he revealed to the officers that after the fight between him and Bud he went to the base and killed him.

Mantha also told the officers that he had set out to kill himself after taking a dozen aspirin and drinking a twenty-sixer of rye. His plan was to drive over a cliff but he was interrupted by an M.P. on patrol. Leo then drove into a parking lot and made his way to Bud's barracks without being detected. Mantha maintained that he only wished to talk to Jenkins.

Mantha selected George Gregory to be his lawyer. Gregory came across evidence which suggested that Bud had not been killed by the knife but by the punches he had taken to the head during the fight with Mantha. Gregory knew if he could prove this to a jury Leo would have to be found

guilty of manslaughter instead of murder.

Despite the fact that Gregory made a strong case based on medical evidence and the testimony of respected physicians, the Crown and the jury both seemingly refused to listen.

However, the entire courtroom sat on the edge of their collective seats when Mrs. Evelyn Higgins took the stand. Higgins revealed a secret Mantha had kept since his childhood when she told the court she was not his sister but his aunt.

Since Mantha was born he was raised to believe his grandmother was his own mother. His real mother he had known as his sister, Edith. The family's belief in the church led them to keep the secret until Edith revealed the truth to her son by accident during an argument.

"After that," explained Evelyn "Leo withdrew into himself."

Dr. Alcorn, the same man who treated Bud, was brought to the trial to give his diagnoses of Mantha. He told the court that Mantha had a sickness known as Kemp's disease. Alcorn also stated:

"He has been, as he was brought up in a strict, religious Catholic home, fully aware from childhood of the unacceptable character of his tendencies. He has shown the features which I encounter frequently in

homosexuals. These are that the individual only with the greatest degree of mental effort secures control. Society expects from the homosexual a degree of chastity and a total deprivation of any expression of their emotional drives that would, under other circumstances only be expected from a person who had taken a vow of celibacy. This results in time in gross mental disturbances."

Dr. Alcorn told the court that Kemp's disease leads to "an acute state of panic, fear or rage that occurs in homosexuals. During this period the patient is capable of violence directed both towards himself and to other people."

The murder of Bud Jenkins was evidence of this.

A jury of Mantha's peers found him to be guilty as charged. Leo Mantha was hanged on April 27, 1959, just after midnight in an abandoned elevator shaft that had been transformed to serve as a gal-

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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 copyright 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

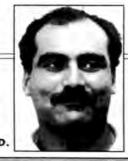
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children 1-800-843-5678

Name of Child: KARIM NOAH Sex: MALE		KARIM NOAH MALE		
Date of Birth: JUNE 14, 1989	Race: WHITE	Details		ABDUCTED BY NON- CUSTODIAL FATHER
Height 120 CM	Weight: 17 KG.	Hair BLACK	Eyes BROWN	
Date Last Seen JANUARY 16, 1993	Missing From:	MONTREAL,	QUEBEC	

Known Abductor

MOSTAPHA NOUH (PICTURED AT RIGHT) THIS MAN IS 35 YEARS OLD (59-07-23) AND IS 184 CM TALL AND WEIGHS IOOKG, WITH BLACK BALDING HAIR

AND BROWN EYES. HE IS EGYPTIAN IN ORIGIN AND MAY SEEK OUT COMMUNITY MEMBERS OF THAT BACKGROUND.





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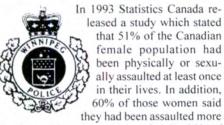






An "alarming" response to domestic violence

by Blair McQuillan



than once. The study also revealed that 29% of married or divorced women were assaulted by their husbands.

The conclusion one draws from these statistics is simple, domestic violence is a definite problem in our society. The question is, "how do we stop it?" While there is no easy solution, there is a deterrent.

In March of 1991, ADT Canada Inc., the City of Winnipeg Police Department and EVOLVE, a local social service agency, introduced the Domestic Violence Emergency Response System (DVERS), in an effort to aid abused and battered woman in Winnipeg.

In Winnipeg permits are required for alarm systems which prompt police response. When a workable and practical method for providing police service to battered women could not be found the police and shelter representatives met with ADT. The DVERS program was the result and the solution they were looking for.

The DVERS program is set up through a committee which consists of a police person, a women's shelter representative and an ADT person who monitors the program. This committee determines the criteria and which women get the assistance. The officer is responsible for taking requests from women or from an agency. Police keep a full history on file which is dispatched as top priority if a signal is received.

The criteria for the program may vary from city to city, but the following are the general guidelines:

- The victim has made a complaint of physical violence and threats towards her.
- The accused is under charge, investigation or is subject to a court order in connection with offences of physical violence or threats towards the victim.
- The victim is separated from the accused and reconciliation is not an issue when an alarm system is applied for.
- There is a definite possibility that the accused may carry out violent acts against the victim.
- The victim is willing to cooperate and is competent enough to carry out instructions pertaining to the operation of the alarm system.
- The victim is willing to be co-operative with police and follow protective measures outlined by the police.

ADT is responsible for installing the device, providing user training, and monitoring the program.

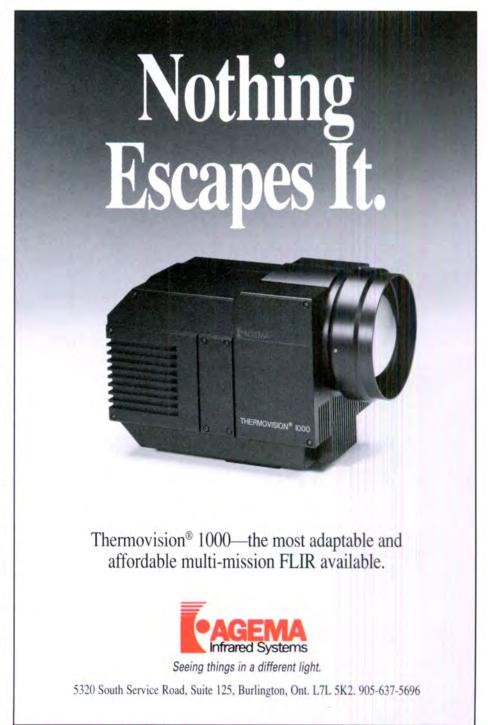
A review of domestic violence cases revealed that a typical incident usually resulted in the attacker tearing the phone out of the wall, to prevent the victim from gaining assistance. This was a very real danger which posed a threat to the abuse reporting system. However, ADT's portable home alarm system had features which eliminated phone access and language barrier obstacles, allowing for prompt police intervention. DVERS is considered to be a priority alarm and it is automatically assumed that an assault is in progress when the alarm is activated.

According to an ADT communications representative, Esther Buchsbaum, the high success of the program is due to the extraordinary working relationships between the police, women's groups and ADT. "The police have shown great

sensitivity in each community and have trained their personnel thoroughly," she says. "They have shown a real commitment to the program." The program has been endorsed by federal and provincial ministries across Canada in assisting the partners in launching the DVERS program.

DVERS success has spread far beyond Winnipeg in recent years. The ADT initiative has been implemented across Canada in 15 locations, including Halifax, Laval, Ottawa, Peel Region, Edmonton and Vancouver.

If you would like any further information about the DVERS program and its implementation in your area, please contact Don Brady 416 226-9221, fax 416 226-5538 or Esther Buchsbaum 514 288-8500, fax 514 288-5680.



The Secondary Survey: A Child Hit By A Car

by Tracy Mitchell-Ashley



Officer James Walker is patrolling with his partner when EMERGENCY a call comes in: "Proceed to primary school. Child hit by a car". This type of call sends

shivers up his spine. He turns the car around and they head to the scene full lights and sirens, hoping that the child is okay.

James arrives at the school with his heart racing, to find a crowd of teachers, staff, and students gathered around a young girl lying on her side on the road in front of a pick-up truck. She is about ten years old. Standing by the girl is an extremely agitated man, obviously the driver. He shouts that she just ran out in front of him. James's partner takes control of the scene and talks to the driver while the visibly shaken principle moves with James to the injured child. As he approaches he notices that she is conscious and crying, but is not moving. There is a minor scrape on her forehead, and the principle states that there is no other visible bleeding.

He hopes that the ambulance gets here quick. As James gets down beside the child, "Jenny", he reassures her in a gentle tone which hides his own anxiety. "Where does it hurt?" he asks. She cries that her left leg and right elbow are sore. Because of the mechanism of injury which means that a spinal injury may be possible, James knows he shouldn't move her. He notes that Jenny's ABC's are secure (she is conscious, her airway is open, she is breathing, and she has a pulse) and there is no visible bleeding, and decides to perform a head-to-toe secondary survey to see if she has any other injuries. The elements of a secondary survey run rampant through his mind.

Taking a deep breath, and with gloves on, James starts at her head and checks her scalp for any signs of trauma including bumps, lumps or cuts. He examines her ears looking for any blood or fluid coming from them. There is none. This is a good sign. When he has Jenny close and reopen her eyes, he notes that both pupils are equal in size and constrict to the light. Looking at her nose there doesn't appear to be any sign of injury. Checking at her mouth, he doesn't see any broken teeth, bleeding, vomit, or anything else which might block her airway. At her neck he lightly feels for any bleeding and doesn't find any. So far so good.

James tries to concentrate and ignore the noise of the milling crowd. Checking her chest by placing a hand on either side James watches for symmetry - making sure that both sides of the chest rise equally when she breathes. They do. He runs the flat of his hand across her abdomen looking for distended, rigid, or painful areas which would indicate internal bleeding. Jenny does not wince as he touches this area, and he breathes a sigh of relief. Next, he presses down on her hips to determine if her pelvis is fractured or stable and finds that it is

stable. He wraps both hands around one leg and moves down the leg to the foot searching for irregularity, swelling, pain, bleeding, or otherwise. He repeats this procedure on the other leg. Jenny flinches and calls out in pain when he touches just below her left knee. The crowd and James flinch with her, and he feels guilty that he caused her pain but knows he has got to do it. He makes a mental note of the area that pained her and continues his check at her arms.

Again using both of his hands, he assesses

each arm one at a time as he did with her legs. At her right elbow he feels swelling and what feels like a break, and Jenny whimpers. He cringes. Once again, he notes the site and her reaction so that he can accurately inform medical personnel.

As he finishes the secondary survey the ambulance crew arrives. He thanks them for their presence and informs them of the injuries he noted. The fractures are splinted and Jenny is placed on a long spinal board and transported with spinal immobilization in place.

The secondary survey provides valuable information to the EMS personnel, and James's in-depth check and quick thinking contributed to Jenny's subsequent recovery.

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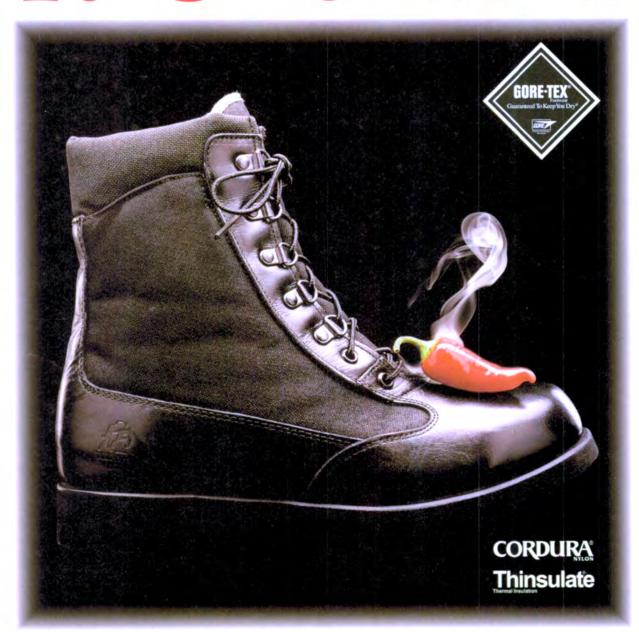
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