

# Blue Line Magazine

October 1991



Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

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*Professional publications for police*

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COVER STORY

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This month's cover was taken by Dave Kozmic of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. It is a dramatic picture of that Police Force's Emergency Task Force in action. This is one of six special weapons response teams that patrol the city. They are on patrol, and on call, 24-hours-a-day.

The 1989 Drinkwater report on Tactical Units in Ontario stated; "When we began this inquiry, our focus was on whether or not Ontario should have police tactical units at all. We quickly became convinced, however, that these units are necessary and do save lives."

On page 55 of the report it stated, "In reviewing occurrences from 1984 to 1989 the Emergency Task Force has... resolved highly dangerous situations without discharging firearms at suspects. Professionalism, skill and restraint is very evident in calls from day to day by all E.T.F. members."

This was high praise indeed for this unit. The key to their success appears to revolve around the quality of the officers recruited and the continuous training they receive.

This month's cover is a salute to these officers.

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## Letters To The Editor

### ENJOYABLE MAGAZINE GETS CIRCULATED

In the first instance, I want to advise I am a subscriber to Blue Line Magazine and enjoy the issues a great deal. Once I am finished with each issue, it gets circulated through the Squad Room and, I am sure, garners you new subscriptions.

My wife also enjoys the magazine (and I suggest a great many other law enforcement wives do) and reads it thoroughly before I take it into the office.

Best regards and thanks again for a great magazine.

W.C. McKissock  
Officer in Charge  
Interdiction & Intelligence Division  
Canada Customs, Pacific Region

### Editor's Notes

*Thanks for the kind words. This letter underscores a point that I feel is quite important. Make sure you make Blue Line available to your spouse. It is nice for them to see and understand your job a little better. And don't forget to encourage others to read it as well.*

### RELEVANT CANADIAN PERSPECTIVE

It is refreshing to read a magazine with a relevant Canadian perspective. Keep up the good work! Please send my magazine to my home address. If it gets sent to work, I'll never see it.

N.L. Brown  
Stewiacke, N.S.

### CANADIAN INFORMATION NEEDED

I have been following the debate over semi-auto pistol versus revolver for some time now and it is becoming obvious that our various police associations, despite all their efforts and recommendations, are meeting with limited success in attempting to persuade the police authorities that it is time to move into the 1990's and give us a decent weapon.

I believe that it is time that each officer take an active role in this quest and I have started my own study to try and achieve this goal. I have made extensive inquiries to a large number of American police

agencies. They have gone to great lengths to provide studies and data in support of our position.

What I am looking for now is Canadian input. I need Canadian officers to send me experiences that they have been involved in, such as the Nepean officer who was wounded in the fire-fight with the bank robbers from Montreal, or the Metro Toronto officer who took out the "Rambo" on Yonge St., where a high capacity auto-pistol would have been an advantage over the revolver.

Any occurrence, accompanied by reports if possible, would be of great assistance. All it will take is an hour or two of your time, and a stamp, and the end result may save your life or mine. Please send the replies to my attention, marked personal and confidential.

Robert G. Fleming  
Ontario Provincial Police  
P.O. Box 910  
Essex, Ontario  
N8M 2Y2

### Editor's Note:

*Keep us informed of your progress.*

### "CAN'T WRITE FOR YOU ANYMORE"

It is long overdue, and with much regret that I send you this letter. It seems that my commitments, have exceeded the time I have in a 24 hour day to properly complete them. Criticism from middle management within our department for my past writing for Blue Line Magazine has also contributed to my decision to withdraw myself from writing for you.

Although I still intend to support the magazine, in every way I can, and make the occasional written contribution, I feel it important to advise you of my present inability to be a regular contributor. My hat goes off to you and the Blue Line staff... This fine magazine just keeps getting better!

--Name with held--

### Editor's Note

*I would like to thank this person for his past contributions. They have been great insightful pieces and his talent will be missed. There are many small minds out there who would prefer the dark ages of policing. They do not wish to admit that today's cop is a lot more enlightened and*

*professional. Some people's greed, jealousy and desire for the positions they aspire to, thrives on suppressing the talent around them. Never let little minds keep you down. Remember. A prophet is rarely recognized in his own home town.*

### HOW ABOUT A BINDER?

I have been enjoying Blue Line Magazine for the past couple of years now. Congratulations to you on a truly fine publication that is both informative and entertaining. The articles you publish concerning recent case law developments are of particular interest, as are the many police training issues you have covered.

As usually happens with any magazine subscription, I now have a stack of magazines collecting dust on a shelf. Have you given any thought to designing a binder of some kind that would hold 2-3 years worth of issues of your magazine?

Richard Taylor  
Red Deer, Alberta

### Editor's Note

*It has occurred to me many times. Up to this point I have been so busy with the alligators in this swamp that I haven't had much time to think about it. We are presently working on the idea and will keep everyone well informed when we come up with something next month. Thanks for the reminder.*

### Thanks For Support

The 86th Annual Convention of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police ended on August 30th as a tremendous success. From the distinctive "Trade Show" to the official ceremonies, business meetings and social activities, delegates repeatedly commented on the impressive quality and value of these activities.

The successful administration of a convention of this magnitude requires the participation of many individuals and organizations.

Blue Line Magazine's involvement has been very much appreciated and contributed greatly to the overall success of this extraordinary convention. Thankyou again for your interest and support.

Elgin Austen  
Superintendent  
London Police Force

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**Commentary: Morley Lymburner**

# The Reality of Modern Policing

Many years ago the RCMP made a bold statement to the Canadian people. They determined that they must change for the good of the force and the community. This realization caused them to do away with such things as spurs and cross straps on their daily work uniform. They decided that modern policing would not tolerate such archaic thinking as celibacy for new officers and teaching horsemanship for every recruit. Another bold statement came in 1976 when they discovered that females could actually do a police officer's job.

In short RCMP management realized that their members were not simply faceless, mindless soldiers awaiting their every command. They were in fact human beings doing a job that required human abilities. Upper management at that time realized the toys and image of the police force was actively interfering with the human task of dealing with people.

The RCMP have come a long way in the past twenty years. They recently embarked on an ambitious program that will eventually bring the best concepts of community based policing to the force. Although the need for this type of a program is debatable for a police force that prides itself in its rural roots, management should be praised for thinking in these terms.

A couple of years ago I wrote an editorial critical of the RCMP's continued use of the old "Widow Maker" holster. Shortly after, I was relieved to hear the force was actively working to replace these holsters with a new type of security holster.

You can imagine my dismay when I toured a detachment recently to find that the new holster looks more secure than it really is. Not only is it insecure from assailants grabbing it but it is also uncomfortable due to the extra length barrel of the custom fitted weapons. (No one can tell me why the RCMP barrel has to be longer).

Some initial investigation gave me a variety of reasons for this type of holster. None of the reasons I have heard makes any good common sense except the one about money. The reality of keeping the gun to fit the ceremonial uniform holster hit home. The force would have to refit every barrel of every weapon on the force, and then purchase proper security holsters, then purchase new dress holsters. It was not an easy decision. I do not envy the task of whom ever it was that had to make it.

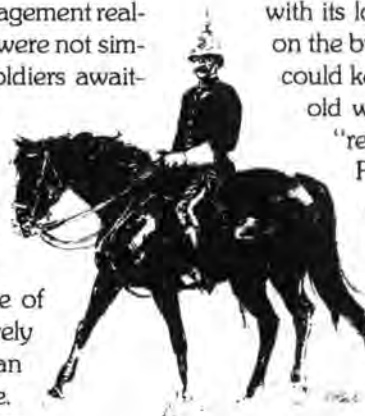
There are many changes this force is going to have to come to terms with sooner or later. While members of the RCMP are called upon to respond to the community in a proper fashion they should be shown that they, themselves, are going to be treated properly. If this means doing away with the traditional weapon,

with its longer barrel and "D Ring" on the butt, then so be it. The Force could keep sufficient stock of these old weapons at each unit if the "red serge" has to be worn.

For the sake of the safety of the officers, change to a proper security holster and weapon for the day to day work that must be done. And do not look for a scape-goat for the mistakes of the past. Simply admit the gaf was made and work

together to correct it before someone gets hurt. An open butt is simply too tempting for a desperate person to ignore.

I can only repeat what I said in a previous editorial. Family members of RCMP officers should keep a copy of this editorial in the event a tragedy such as described occurs. In any civil proceedings to follow no one can say they were not aware of the problem. In the case of Regina Vs. Sault Ste. Marie it was made clear that a hazard that was pointed out as such, and that could have been corrected but was not, leaves the corporation liable. The purpose of this editorial is to remove any doubt that they were not aware of the problem.



**RCMP were first invited to respond to this commentary last July. As of publishing date they have not responded.**



## Progressive Levels of Training

**FACT:** People who want to start careers in law enforcement come from a variety of social backgrounds and have varied experience in dealing with physical confrontations.

**FACT:** Most active law enforcement personnel do not engage in regular defensive tactics training or fitness programs.

If the above statements are believable to you, the need to spend more time on in-service defensive tactics, baton, handcuffing and officer safety (survival) programs becomes apparent.

More problems in the form of civil and criminal actions against both officers and their agencies stem from non-lethal use of force than the use of firearms. This does not mean that our officers should train less with service firearms. However it does show a neglect to train adequately in the other areas.

Police educators have a great amount of responsibility placed upon them by their administrations. Trainers must put their officers through a variety of defensive training techniques in order to prepare them for the street. Often the man hours assigned for this training are not nearly enough to really educate officers in the skills required.

Trainers must introduce the technique by demonstration. Students must then be shown step by step how the technique is performed. Once they have been shown what the task requires, officers need the time to practice the technique until it becomes implanted in their memory. As the officer becomes familiar with the task the instructor can now fine tune the

officers performance of the technique.

Those are the three normal phases of psycho-motor skill training. As one can see, trainers do not simply say "Do This", show a technique and then go to another. At least this shouldn't be what is happening !!!

The public that we all serve is demanding more public relations training for police and correctional officers. We are expected to respect the rights of indi-

viduals. There is a direct link between defensive training and the respect of individual rights. Administrators of departments and academies must allow time for their instructors to educate officers and cadets concerning the justifiable application of the techniques which have been taught, not just how to perform the technique. If educators are not allowed the training time to familiarize the officers with the force continuum, officers will not understand how suspects actions lead to the officers reactions. How then can they be expected to perform appropriately on the street?

policy that officers are expected to read and sign during handgun qualification is not enough. To allow officers to really comprehend the escalation of control levels as compared to resistance encountered, officers should be put through organized role playing scenarios under the supervision of educators who are well versed in the domain of justifiable use of force. If these sessions are video taped and critiqued by the officer, his peers and the instructor, this will allow the officer to understand the application of force within publicly acceptable parameters.

Many in the public expect new officers should be able to go out on the street and not just defend public interests, but do so in such a manner that nobody could dispute the officer's actions. Those that believe this can happen, after a day or two of defensive training, are living in a fantasy world.



### < Stance

Appear open as you approach. Show the inside of your palms but keep the hands up in front of your chest so you can block or react to an attack quickly. You appear non aggressive and concerned, but you are ready to defend yourself.

### Weakside Block >

The officer side steps and lifts his forearm up and to the outside. He has now placed the attacker off balance. The officer is now in a position to strike and his stability is ensured with his one foot slightly back for greater forward thrust.



## NEXT MONTH: Part Two

### The Levels of Training Intensity

Craig Best is the Founder of the Officer Survival Institute in Montreal and is the tactical training instructor for the Canadian Pacific Police. Comments and inquiries may be made by calling him at (514)699-6569 or (514) 591-9018

# Smoking Can Be Hazardous

In the wee hours of Sunday, February 24th, 1991, a well developed plan was executed by a highly organized group to steal 2.5 million dollars. The gang, 12 from Montreal, Quebec and one from Coaldale, Alberta, had obviously weighed their options carefully. They could rob a bank or armoured car but that would require the use of weapons and possible violence... and result in jail terms of several years. There was also the problem of bait money and witnesses, combined with the possibility that there may not be as much cash as anticipated. The other option which they elected to pursue, was to steal 2.5 million dollars worth of cigarettes from two semi-trailer units being transported on a Canadian Pacific rail car. This, they reasoned, could be done in the dead of night with no witnesses and no violence. Furthermore, at today's prices, cigarettes could easily be disposed of at a discount.

The gang had failed to consider one very important point! Canadian Pacific has, since the turn of the century, maintained its own Canada wide police force. The C.P. Police, while very low profile in the public eye, is well known to other police agencies and had no difficulty in securing the assistance of both the R.C.M. Police and the Calgary Police Service to apprehend these crooks in the act.

So, at 4:00 a.m. on that Sunday morning in the quiet of a South East Calgary rail yard, the gang suddenly discovered that they were not alone. Several uninvited and unwanted guests had arrived too... shall we say to "butt out" their plan. However, the crooks are getting smarter. Instead of armed robbery which carries a potentially extended sentence of life imprisonment, these people attempted a crime which would result in similar financial gain, yet, they can only be charged with theft over \$1,000 with a maximum of ten years in jail. And consider this! While on an all expense paid vacation in one of our finer prisons, they will pay less than three dollars for a pack of cigarettes while we pay over six. It seems that only large corporations and criminals are exempt from taxes!

**pace-set-ter** /'pās-,set-ər/

**1:** one that sets pace for another **2:** one that takes the lead or sets an example **3:** the **GLOCK**

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## Profile

# Alternative Police Vehicle Fits Budget

The town of Palmerston, Ontario, a community of some 2500 people, has gone to a GMC Jimmy for a general patrol vehicle.

The Palmerston Police Force, with a complement of ten personnel has traditionally had only one patrol vehicle. Police therefore needed a reliable rear wheel drive vehicle suitable for a number of functions. Chief Barry Moyle also wanted a more fuel efficient vehicle than the previous 350 four barrel Chev.

After researching the matter they chose the downsized GMC Jimmy. The Palmerston cruiser comes with a full frame, four door vehicle powered by a 4.3 litre V6 engine. Palmerston Police added a towing package to the standard vehicle to obtain a transmission cooler.

Creature comforts include: Air, AM/FM cassette, power door locks, power windows, tilt wheel, and delay wipers. The standard S&W light bar fits nicely on top and Palmerston Police have added high intensity red bumper lights. Two screens were designed and built locally.



The rear screen can be raised to the roof, allowing police to transport large items such as found bicycles. Many of the heavy duty items normally found in a police package come standard in the light duty truck. The rally rims, luggage rack and spoiler were standard equipment.

The cost? After trade in and all taxes, Palmerston Police paid \$17,090.00 for the vehicle. Other costs included \$425.00 for decals and striping, and \$920.00 for the screens. Total cost then was \$18,435.00

Palmerston police expect to keep the vehicle in active service for a two year period. Chief Moyle invites any Police service interested in a similar vehicle to contact him after the break-in period to obtain facts and figures, pros and cons of the Jimmy.

*This story was originally scheduled for September's Issue but was inadvertently cut*

*Blue Line Magazine*

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# Managing the Employment Equity Challenge

by - Sam Fernandes  
Lionel Trinidad

In October 1989, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Services Board approved the formation of a high profile recruitment team, staffed by one Inspector, a Staff Sergeant and six Constables. Directed by the "Employment Equity Program", its mandate was to create a pool of qualified candidates to the position of police constable and cadet, with the emphasis on the hiring of women, visible minorities and aboriginal people.

After identifying unique barriers in each community, innovative outreach recruiting strategies were created and implemented. This entailed the development of recruitment literature, researching human resource markets, and identifying qualified target groups. It also included in-house and public education of our personnel regarding the Employment

Equity Program and the basic requirements for employment. This evolved into direct scouting which included personal contacts and referrals.

The program participated in Job and Career Fairs with those institutions that had a diverse multicultural student ratio, complimented by advertising in student body newsletters. Due to budgetary restraints, advertising was limited to a few ethnic newspapers and community television programs, usually in the language of the targeted community. The purpose was to reach the parents and family, both recognized as "barriers" in certain communities, to those considering the career.

To meet the more demanding hiring objectives of the Force, special recruitment initiatives had to be developed. Several successful projects with a view to attract-

ing qualified members from the Employment Equity Groups were conducted in certain communities via recruiting seminars, family information sessions and presentations in temples, mosques, gurdwaras, churches and community centres.

In its first year of operation, the Recruiting Unit contributed to the success of the Employment Equity Program by surpassing the goals set for 1990.

The development and expansion of new and existing recruitment methods designed to enhance the career, the organization and attract qualified applicants is of primary importance. With continued support from all areas of the community, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force will be in a position to more accurately reflect, through its employees, the cultural diversity of Metropolitan Toronto.



# Airbag Gas Warning

Air bags on 1990 Chrysler, GM and Ford cars use Sodium Azide to activate the bag. All three companies are posting warnings on containers stating that the dust or acute gas exposure may produce medical problems and/or death. Also, when the air bag system is activated, a by-product of Sodium Azide, called Sodium Hydroxide is produced. This is the main ingredient in products such as Drano. It has been reported that this forms a dust on the outside of the bag.

It was also noticed that the steering wheel will get very hot immediately after inflation. The companies warn not to approach for 10 to 20 minutes. In a fire situation, the bags can act like a cannon.

Investigators are warned to allow time for the vehicle to cool and vent itself before overhauling. If the air bag system has not yet activated during a fire/emergency situation, disconnect the battery.

Sodium Azide is an explosive solid and is highly poisonous. It will affect the human body through touch, ingestion and inhalation.

pre·ci·sion | pri-'sizh-ən |

1: adapted for extremely accurate measurement or operation

2: held to low tolerance in manufacture 3: the GLOCK



**ATTENTION:**

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

**Rule #5**—Always check your target, backstop and the surrounding area before firing.



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## Police Profile

# Saanich Police Reserve

By R/Cst. Monica Vermette



We are the Saanich Police Department's Reserve Constables. There are approximately twenty of us, with another five currently in training. Our training is four months long and includes most aspects of a regular constable's program.

We are taught self-defense using impact weapons from the baton to shotgun, traffic detail, care and control of handcuffed persons and how to get them to that point. About 70% of our training is law, with the emphasis on the legal ramifications of all our actions as a peace officer. Our instructors range from lawyers to police officers of varying ranks, psychologists and others.

We also have ranks among our own members. While we are under the direct authority of an Inspector, Staff-Sergeant and a Constable, we have our own Reserve S/Sgt., a Corporal, and sergeants.

We are not usually paid for our duties, however, on two occasions during the year, we are. The monies collected from Halloween night patrol, and the annual Multiple Sclerosis Drive are put into an account in our name. We use the money to sponsor a scholarship fund, several local charities, and once a year we treat ourselves to the Annual Reserve Police Dinner.

While we are not armed when out on patrol, (our main function is to assist the regular members during their tour of duty),

we do have access to the shotgun, which we have been trained handle. The only difference in our uniform is the word "RESERVE" sewn onto our shoulder flashes. Other distinguishing features are the absence of a firearm, and the regimental numbers of reserve officers start with the number '2' as opposed to the regular members' that start with the number '1'.

Our training allows us the same legal authorities and powers of arrest, however, in most cases, it is not the job of the reserve member to conduct the investigation, or write out the traffic violations. Basically, while out on patrol, the reserve follows the instructions of the regular member, therefore, the responsibilities can vary from member to member.

We are required to ride from 12 to 16 hours a month, and we do so by first attending a monthly meeting, and using a sign-up sheet or calendar. This allows us to ride when it is most convenient for ourselves, as we do not have a set riding schedule. These monthly meetings also include on-going training sessions so that we are regularly kept up to date.

This is a basic profile to the job of a Reserve Constable with the Saanich, British Columbia, Police Department, and we hope this information is useful to your readers. On behalf of my fellow reserves, thank-you for taking an interest in us. We are only too happy to help.

## Five Provinces Join Licence Agreement

On June 1st the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Newfoundland, Ontario and Quebec joined together in an agreement to exchange conviction information on eight traffic offences. The purpose of the information transfer is to permit the exchange of traffic convictions while providing for the application of home jurisdiction demerit points and appropriate driver control action. This action can include licence suspensions.

The agreement includes convictions for the offences of Speeding, Fail to Stop for Red Light or Stop Signs, Fail to Stop for School Bus, Careless Driving, Fail to Remain (Provincial Offence), Fail to Report Accident, Racing, and Passing Where Prohibited. Dangerous Driving, under the Criminal Code, will be recorded if the violator's home Province has this offence affected under Provincial Statute.

In addition the agreement includes the transfer of Criminal Code driving information that is routinely placed on that Province's driver records. This means a person moving from one Province to another will have his convictions recorded on his new Provincial driver's licence record. The same information transfer will occur for persons driving through or visiting the respective Province.

Each Province within the agreement will apply its own appropriate driver controls and sanctions as if the offence had occurred in the home province of the violator.

If a person moves to a new Province carrying with him a licence suspension, the driving record will be reassessed in the new province and the appropriate level of suspension adjusted to reflect that Province's levels. In other words it is conceivable that a person moving from one province to another could face a suspended licence upon applying for a new licence. On the other hand a person suspended Provincially in one province could obtain a licence in the new Province of residence if the new home Province is more lenient on such violations.

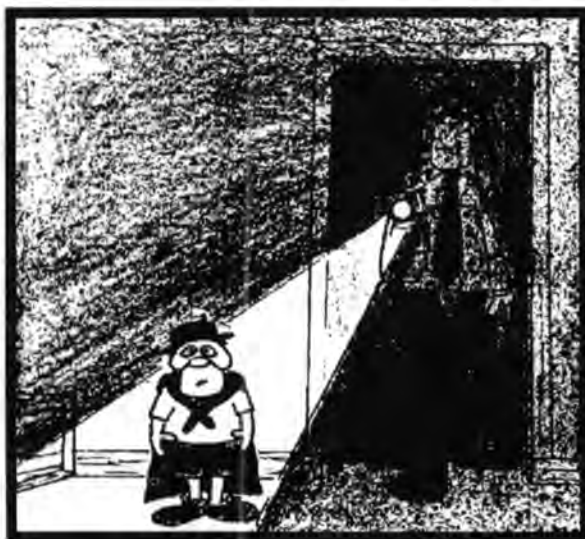
It is hoped this new agreement will assist many Provincial border communities and tourist areas that suffer from motorists driving with impunity to local licence sanctions.

## Blue Line

### FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"Phantom of the basement  
I presume?"



## Go For The Gold

Winners of the exciting contest, "Guess the Weight of the Gold Bars", held at the Strath Craft Booth at the CACP Convention in London, Ontario August 1991 are as follows:

### 1st place

Don McGowan, CNR Police  
Brian G.P. Scott, Brandon, MB

### 2nd place

Dave Martinak, Barringer Ltd.  
Gerry Laughy, Port Moody Police

### 3rd place

J.R. Earle, Western University Police

### 4th place

Ray McFadden, Brockville Police

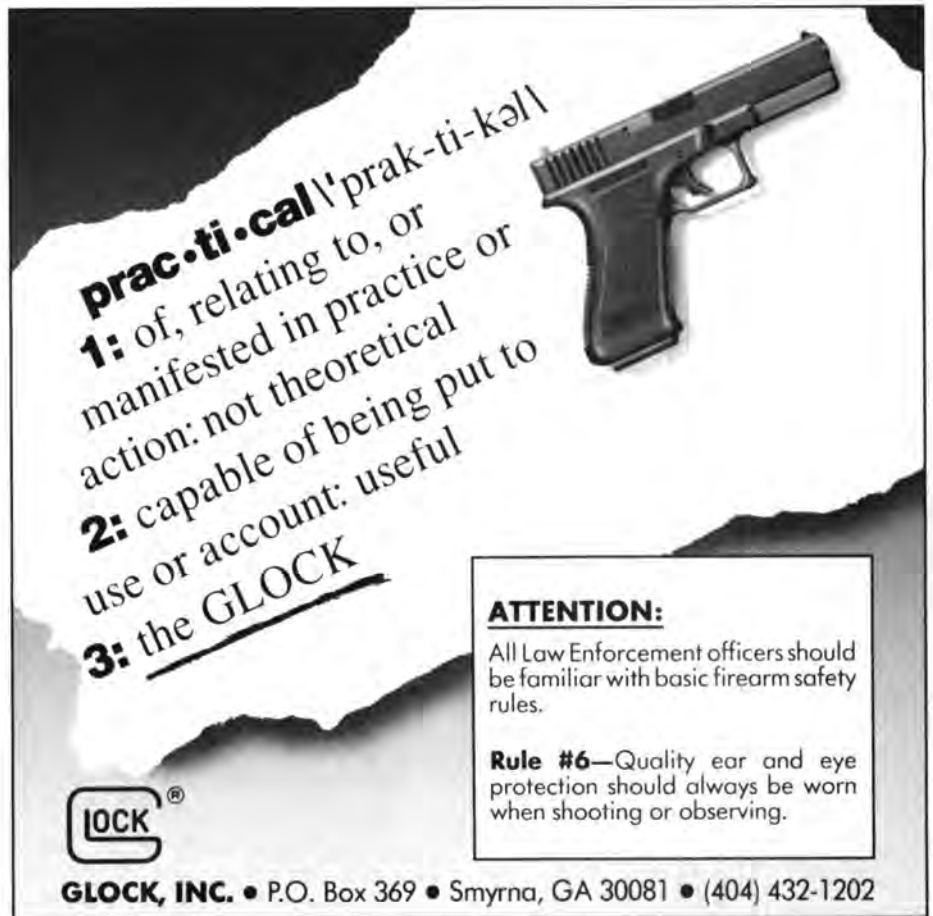
### 5th place

Robert Brown, London Police

### 6th place

Fred Schell, London Police

The correct weight of the gold bars was 377.75 oz. or 23lbs 9 3/4 oz. or 10709 g. Congratulations to the winners!



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## Meet the Ultimate Survivors

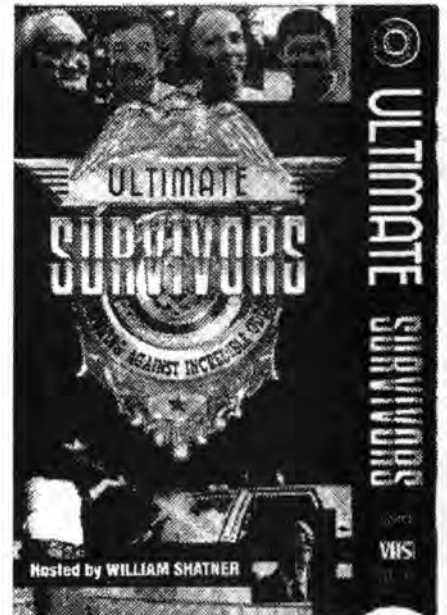
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- Ambushed at gunpoint by a team who planned to kill him to free a prisoner. Mike Thompson had just 15 seconds to save his life. He survived... they didn't.
- Steven Chaney couldn't stop a crazy man from killing a rookie officer right before his eyes. Haunted by the horror, he doubted his worth as a cop - until he faced another deadly challenge.

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# Calendar Of Up-Coming Events

## October 23, 1991 TORNADO FUN RUN Ontario Police College Aylmer, Ontario

The Ontario Police College will be presenting their 13th annual "Tornado Fun Run." This event includes a 6 km. run, walk and bike-a-thon commencing at the Police College. Proceeds go to the St. Thomas/Elgin Friends of Erma Koleada Fund. Contact: Mr. Claire Shaw at (519) 773-5361 Ex.251

## November 13 - 15, 1991 1991 APCO CANADA CONFERENCE North York, Ontario

The Associated Public Safety Officer's of Canada will be holding their annual conference at the Inn On The Park in North York Ontario. This will be of particular interest to persons involved in radio communications for emergency services. Any members wishing to attend the conference or become a member of this organization are encouraged to contact David Ralph at (416) 392-2199 or FAX (416) 392-2027 or David Smith at (416) 392-2174.

## February 17 - 20, 1992 POLICING IN THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY The Challenge Of Leadership

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

## March 2 - 5, 1992 JUSTICE: EXTENDING THE VISION Victoria, British Columbia

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

## March 17 - 19, 1992 EMEX '92 INTERNATIONAL San Francisco, California

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

## August 2 - 7, 1992 I.A.A.T.I. DISCOVERY 1992 Toronto, Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police will be hosting the International Association of

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

## September 1992 Sexual Assault Seminar Toronto, Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police, Sexual Assault Squad has announced they will be presenting their second seminar in September 1992. Details will follow in future issues. Contact: Det. Wendy Leaver (416)324-6060 or FAX (416)324-0697

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

**"I wrecked trains because I liked to see people die. I like to hear them scream."**

- Sylvestre Matuschka

"the hungarian Train Wreck Freak" (Escaped Prison 1937, not heard from since.)

*Blue Line*

## FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

*"And I'm pleased to say sir, that unlike the garbage you just threw on the highway, your ticket for littering is completely biodegradable!"*



# Physics As It Relates To Firearms

## Recoil Mass Pivot Distance

by David W.D. Langstroth

"To kill a fly with a sledgehammer" is an interesting analogy of overkill, but perhaps there is more to the statement than is originally perceived. Let's examine the possibilities.

First, select your weapon; a solid steel head, 10 pound sledge attached to a 32 inch piece of stout hickory. Grasp it in your strong hand ( your very strong side hand), about 12 inches from the weighted end, (you know , the end with the hammer-head on it).

**POWER!** The ability to crush flies right down to the molecular level.

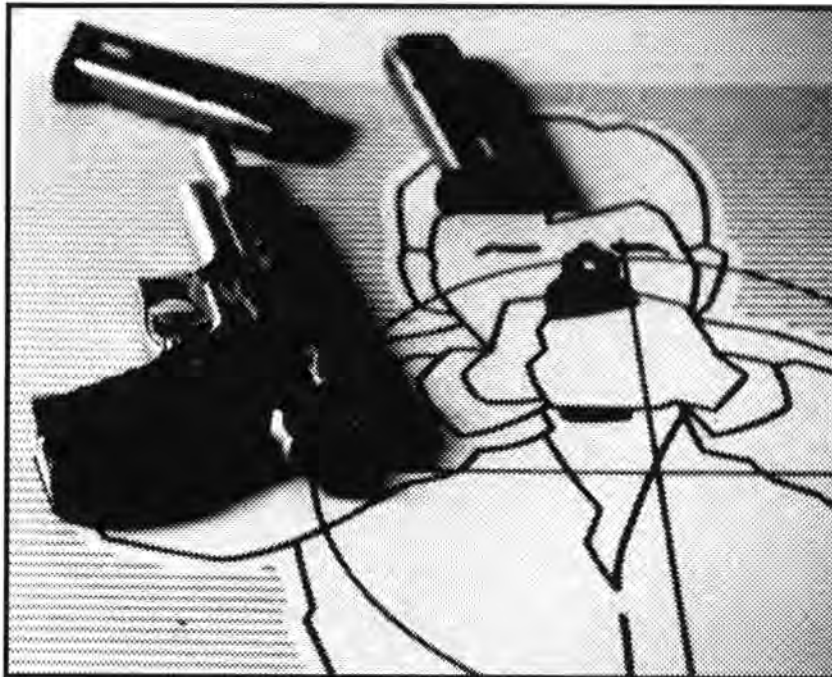
Let's take a couple of practice swings. **HEY, THERE!! This is a little uncontrollable., We can initiate the forward movement but trying to slow down....** (congratulations, you've discovered inertia.) When we swing the hammer back it almost tears itself from our hand.

*What's the answer?*  
**Aha! Use both hands.**  
**Great! More control,**

slide, rapidly expanding hot gases, the empty case, and in some cases the barrel, moving rather quickly in a rearward direction, replaces the head of the hammer. The pistol grip replaces the stout hickory handle. We have the same two hands and the same placement (as close to the recoiling mass as possible without losing valuable parts of your body.) The pistol will now try as hard as it can to tear itself from

pistol/revolver, draw another imaginary line along the top of your hand while you are holding your firearm. The distance between the two lines is the RMPD.

The RMPD applies to all manner and



but...what if we moved our hands closer to the weighted end? *Yes, that's it! We've done it! The ultimate power!...hundreds of foot pounds per square inch of death dealing, fly crushing capability!...but, wait a minute, we're supposed to be discussing physics and firearms.*

Well, in a way, we are. In a self-loading pistol the recoiling mass consisting of the

your hands every time you are foolish enough to fire it!

There now exists a problem. How do you get your hand closer to the centre of the bore, (the head of the hammer?) Well, you can alter the physical make up of your hands or mechanically alter the format of the pistol.

Several firearms manufacturers seem to have overlooked the interaction of their respective (and I might add, respectable) mechanical devices with the human body. Several others appear to acknowledge this interaction by arranging the bore to be as close to the top of the hand(s) as possible, thus reducing the "recoiling mass pivot distance" (RMPD).

The RMPD can easily be measured in the following manner. Draw an imaginary line down the centre of the bore of your

types of firearms; revolvers, rifles, shotguns, submachine guns, etc. For now let's look at self loading pistols.

Many small bore (.22 calibre) pistol designs, that are and have been available on the commercial market, have attempted, in most cases successfully, to bring the centre of the bore down as low as possible and thus reducing the RMPD. They have accomplished this feat by 1) angling the bottom of the grip to the rear, 2) reversing the positions of the barrel and recoil drive spring, or 3) arranging a low format trigger connector.

Imagine the marriage of the frame of the P-08 Luger and the slide/barrel assembly of a Browning High Power P-35. Talk about your low RMPD!

Remember, the smaller the RMPD the more likely it is that the shooter can control and/or direct a multiple round volley in the shortest time with the greatest accuracy. Isn't that what it's all about?

*David Langstroth is currently a Gunsmith with the Ontario Provincial Police and is a serving member of the Canadian Armed Forces (Reserve) in his capacity as a Weapons Technician. Mr Langstroth is a graduate of the Colorado School of Trades (Gunsmithing) and has been involved with firearms design, customization, modification and repair, for the past 15 years.*

## Espionage

### Where Have All the Spies Gone?

#### *Criminal Justice Europe*

The revelations surrounding the disintegration of Stasi, the super secret spy network of East Germany, have occupied the interest of most Europeans amidst speculation about how many and who in the old network are now in the employ of the KGB. Little attention has been paid to the work of other espionage groups in Eastern bloc countries.

In many ways the lines between the work of police agencies and intelligence organizations will become fuzzier because much of their activities will shift to areas in which there are clear-cut violations of law. These include burglaries, thefts of data, illegal drugs and murder.

In the United States it is likely that a complete overhaul of the intelligence services will be undertaken, with a move toward greater centralization and reduced duplication. The CIA is hiring former police officers and federal agents with traditional law enforcement backgrounds. In Europe the change may prove less dramatic, but there is little question that the role of the spy will change drastically in the decade ahead as economic issues replace military objectives.

The center of espionage activities in the past decade had shifted from Germany to Vienna where, as one source put it, there are more spies than taxi drivers, and it is likely that this venue will continue to be a safe haven for the exchange of information. However, the informational requirements are more likely to focus on industrial espionage, the movement of arms, drug trafficking, trans-national terrorist movements, and state-sponsored disinformation.

There are already close working relationships between the intelligence services of many countries in the West, and this is likely to expand. And those countries with high-tech capabilities, including spy satellites and sophisticated signal intercept capabilities, have something to offer the poorer countries in exchange for human intelligence.

If politics makes strange bedfellow, espionage in the decade ahead may prove even more interesting. Rumors of alliances between the KGB, the CIA and MI5

continue to float, and in the aftermath of the Gulf War only time will tell what else is happening.

Meanwhile, it is more likely that the theft of technology and industrial espionage will be high priorities for the Soviets, the Chinese and other countries striving for industrialization.

Although there has been talk about cut-backs in intelligence services it is unlikely that in the end they will be very significant, largely because in a world where information is power, spies occupy a unique place.

## French Police Scandals Prompt Reorganization

A series of scandals involving the National Police have caused public condemnation and a government reaction that could result in consolidation of two or more police organizations.

In one incident four officers were caught in a burglary; in another a police officer held up a motorist, stole the car and was in possession of a "suspicious" number of credit cards when arrested.

The scandals have prompted the prime minister to call for action, which according to reports, may result in consolidation of the National Police (currently under the Ministry of the Interior) with the Gendarmerie (under the Ministry of Defense) and the Customs Police (under the Ministry of Economy and Finance). A pilot project in five other departments has been studying the coordination of three other forces: the urban police, the secret police and the immigration police.

Meanwhile, low pay and poor working conditions are seen as the reason for police criminality. In Lyons last year a gang of 20 officers and common criminals were arrested after a lengthy investigation involving 65 robberies. Two police Inspectors, a deputy sergeant and two investigators were allegedly induced by a 39 year-old deputy sergeant to participate in the crimes because they were "bored and resentful."

The 17,000-member police union has criticized the government for its unwillingness to address the pay issue and for unfair promotional practices.

## UN Active In Criminal Research

In 1968 the United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) was established in Rome, Italy. This initiative was taken by the United Nations in recognition of the need to undertake and promote action-oriented research aimed at the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

In response to emerging new forms of crime, particularly at the organized transnational level, the Institute expanded and diversified its area of competence. The Institute's work is carried out at three operational levels: research, technical cooperation, and training. Current projects include alternative policing, the control of organized crime, drug abuse in the workplace, the problem of economic crime in emerging market economies, the legal control of immigrant workers and training courses for police officers.

### Technology

## Fingerprint Scanning Ideal for Credit Cards

Researchers at Essex University in England are experimenting with a fingerprint scanning system that can be coupled with a credit card to reduce fraud. A model of the device is being tested by a company owned by the University, Essex Electronic Consultants, to resolve problems associated with the device.

Originally developed by Brendan Costello, a security expert in England, the device uses a technique known as coincident sequencing, which stores the unique coded features of a fingerprint rather than a full image, making it possible to imbed it on a credit card for comparison purposes.

A scanner at the business location would be used to compare the credit card bearer's fingerprint image with the one imbedded in the card's magnetic strip.

In addition to its use to prevent credit card fraud, the technique is believed to have many more applications, including cash machines, driver's licences, passports and personal identification.

## Awards Program Approved for Seat Belt Use

The Traffic Committee of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police recently formulated a program which is designed to encourage officers to buckle up.

The program will see a plaque presented to the winning members as well as a formal ceremony presentation and a news release to local media of the winning officers.

The intention is to prove the positive aspects of police officers wearing seat belts both on and off duty. In a recent press release Henry Harley, head of the OACP Traffic Committee stated, "Police officers are not exempt

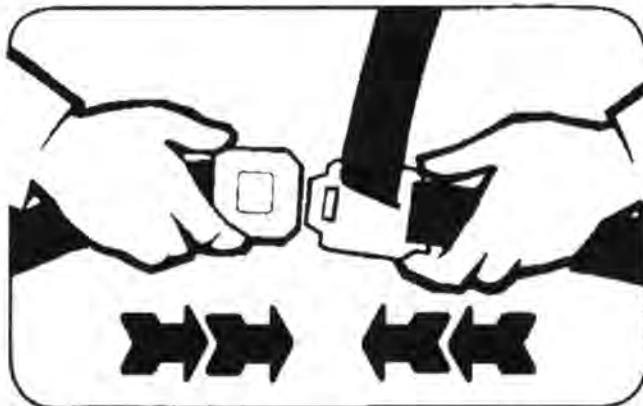
from seat belt use, but some obviously feel they are immune from both the law and the consequences."

"An injured police officer is a burden on the Police Service, their family and indeed themselves," Harley stated, "The law requires that "safety belts" be worn. The public feels cheated when they have a law enforced by persons who are themselves obvious and flagrant violators."

The program was instituted to encourage voluntary use of safety belts in police vehicles but it will include officer's

spouses and children involved in car crashes.

Rules for the program will involve accidents where seat belts were used properly and thereby reduced injuries. The incident must have occurred in Ontario and



after January 1, 1990. The nominee may not be the driver of an "At-Fault" vehicle.

Successful applicants will receive

an official letter of induction into the "Police Safety Belt Survivors Club." In addition they will receive a plaque and the local media will be given a press release of the event along with supporting material to publicize the event.

**Any agency wishing to hear more about this program along with the criteria of the awards may contact Chief Henry E. Harley of the Tillsonburg Police Force at (519) 842-5912 or FAX (519) 842-2190.**

## Chemical Hazard Of Burning Cars

In October 1990, Detective Gary Foster, of the Vancouver Police Department, examined a burned vehicle in that city. He later developed a very erratic heartbeat and a general weakness in his arms and legs. He was admitted to hospital later that day and spent three weeks in intensive care. What followed amounted to another five months off work.

After this incident occurred further news was received from members of the Arson Investigators Association regarding a member in the United States who attended a practice burn of a car. One attendee who was assigned to inspect and sift through the ashes for evidence, experienced what he thought was a heart attack when he got home that evening. He suffered numbness to his arms and a very erratic heartbeat. He was in intensive care for three days and in the hospital for several weeks.

His illness was finally diagnosed as poisoning due to breathing the ash of various materials used in vehicle interiors. It was found that some plastics when burned form a residue which acts much like a nerve poison causing paralysis and loss of muscle control.

Officers investigating burning motor vehicles are cautioned to take precautions against breathing the fumes and to wear a protective mask when doing so.

Any person who has discovered the same situation is requested to pass along this information to *Detective Gary Foster, Vancouver Police Department, 312 Main Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6A 2T2 or Phone (604) 665-2190.*



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## High Risk Drivers Tagged in Alberta Program

Injury Awareness & Prevention Centre News

Alberta is trying out a new program aimed at preventing injuries that result from high-risk traffic offences such as speeding, impaired driving, and dangerous driving. "Tagged for Life" exposes high risk drivers to the tragic and dramatic reality of spinal cord and head injuries that too often result from risky driving.

Participants in the program are guided by a spinal cord injury victim on a one-day tour of the emergency room, neuro-surgical intensive care unit and ward, and Aberhart Spinal Cord Rehabilitation Unit at the University of Alberta Hospitals. The tour is intended to bring home to participants the consequences of injuries resulting from motor vehicle crashes.

"Tagged for Life" is being pilot-tested by the Injury Awareness and Prevention Centre at University of Alberta Hospitals. Between January 1989 and June 1990, 396 high-risk drivers participated in the program. These participants were drivers between the ages of 16 and 24 whose licences had been suspended and who had been selected by the Solicitor General's office. Participation in the program was a condition of licence reinstatement.

Results of the pilot study showed significant changes among the participants in their attitudes, behaviour, and knowledge with respect to high risk driving.

Longer-term effects are being evaluated by reviewing participants' driver records for a year after they complete the program. This evaluation will be finished in June 1991; and if the positive short term results are supported by the longer term review, "Tagged for Life" will be implemented province-wide.

**For more information about this project contact Kathy L. Belton at (403) 492-6019 or FAX (403) 492-7154.**

## Four Jails Proposed To Replace Prison For Women

In a speech, presented in Halifax last July, Federal Solicitor General Doug Lewis announced the government's commitment to close down the Federal Prison for Women located at Kingston, Ontario. The announcement also announced the plan to construct five facilities to replace it.

Lewis reported that on a recent tour of the Prison For Women he was appalled to learn that many inmates were the victims of physical, sexual and substance abuse. "It is essential," Lewis said, "that we provide a correctional environment

which is conducive to their recovery from this abuse."

The proposal will see four prisons being constructed with 100 kilometers of Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, and Edmonton or Calgary.

In a unique move, the fifth facility will be built in consultation with native women's organizations and aboriginal elders. It is to be built in one of the prairie provinces and will be described as a "healing centre."

## Acquittal Results After 33 Year Trial

A court in India has come to the same conclusion as Canada when it comes to unreasonable delay. However in the Indian case the delay was 33 years.

The fraud trial in New Delhi involved the arrest of four persons in 1955 for defrauding a company of \$5,000 worth of auto parts. It took over two years for the trial to commence and came to a conclusion earlier this year with an acquittal and a judge stating it was the "biggest waste of

public time and money." It was estimated that the trial cost a total of \$677,000.

Just prior to the dismissal the four accused, now ranging in age from 62 to 83, were facing a trial that included 64 witnesses. Another 16 witnesses had previously died and the charges were dismissed after the court heard from 12 of the 64 surviving witnesses. It will now be recorded as the longest trial in India. It is hard to believe that it is not a world record.

### Blue Line

#### FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"They're kind of hoping for a dismissal... something about unreasonable delay!"



## Bell Cellular and OPP Take Steps To Fight Crime

Bell Cellular, in cooperation with the Ontario Provincial Police, have launched two new safety programs designed to help fight crime and make it easier to report emergency situations from a cellular phone.

Bell Cellular has teamed up with Crime Prevention of Ontario and the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) to provide 500,000 "Call Police Flags" to Ontario Motorists.

The large, visible, plastic flag bears an adhesive strip so a motorist can affix the sign to the rear window of the vehicle. The flag identifies the occupants as being in distress and urges passing motorists to "CALL POLICE".

"The Call Police Flag Program was designed to help protect the motorist and help ensure the police are promptly notified," says Sgt. Peter McGuinness, Provincial Crime Prevention Coordinator for the OPP. "So far, the Program has been well received among the driving public."

Bell Cellular is urging all cellular subscribers in Ontario to be on the look-out for these emergency signs, and report the situation to the OPP immediately.

Call Police Flags are available across Ontario through local Police services and OPP Detachments, at no cost.

To compliment the Call Police Flag program, Bell Cellular has introduced a new service, \*OPP (star-OPP). Effective March 15, Bell Cellular subscribers can contact the provincial police directly by dialing \*OPP (\*677) from their cellular phone. The phone number is designed to put cellular callers in touch with the appropriate OPP District Communications Centre.

Bell Cellular subscribers are encouraged to dial \*OPP to report accidents and emergency situations, thereby freeing-up 9-1-1 emergency phone lines which already record over 20,000 cellular calls a month in Canada. The \*OPP coverage area includes anywhere in Ontario where Bell Cellular offers cellular service. This means that some communities where 9-1-1 is currently unavailable will now have



## Six Nations Police Show New Uniform

The Six Nations Police Service in Ontario were proud to show off their new uniforms consisting of gray shirts and Stetsons. The uniform is completely distinctive from the Ontario standard blue and forage cap.

Six Nations was the first native community in Ontario to have a stand-alone police service. It was established March 2, 1989, with the signing of the Six Nations

Regional Policing Agreement. This agreement has seen the transition from Provincial Police to a local governing authority.

Pictured from left to right are Cst. Terry Martin, Cst. Richard Johnson, Cst. Misti Anthony, Cst. Ronald Johnson, Chief of Police Glenn Lickers, OPP Insp. Bill Hutton, Cst. Martin Miller, Cst. David Whitlow and Cst. Rocki Smith

access to emergency services through the cellular network.

"There are now over 140,000 cellular subscribers in Ontario, and these "Samaritans" are at the ready to help make these emergency programs work," says Bob Latham, President, Bell Cellular, "We expect cellular subscribers will continue to make a significant contribution toward community safety by reporting emergency and non-emergency situations."

Both OPP and 9-1-1 cellular calls are free to Bell Cellular customers.

### Ryerson Announces Forensic Animation Course

On November 4th Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute will be presenting its first Forensic Animation Course directed specifically at accident investigators and reconstructionists. For further information call (416) 979-5192 or FAX (416)979-5174. It is the first course of its kind in the world but information was received too late to give further details in this issue. Stay tuned for further information.

### Manitoba W.C.B. Announces New Investigations Unit

In July of 1990, amendments were made to the Worker's Compensation Act of Manitoba which made it an offence to submit a false statement to the Board or to fail to notify the Board of a material change in circumstances.

In February of 1991 the Worker's Compensation Board of Manitoba set up its own Special Investigations Unit. Mr. George Anderson, a former Metropolitan Toronto Police officer and Emergency Medical Technician with the City of Winnipeg was hired as the Board's Special Investigations Advisor.

The S.I.A. is responsible for investigating cases of suspected fraud and offences against the W.C.A. perpetrated by workers, employers and service providers.

**The Special Investigations Advisor may be contacted in Winnipeg at (204)784-1444 or FAX (204)786-8327**

## "Buy and Bust" Does Not Violate Charter

Regina Vs. Barnes

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled earlier this year that police are permitted to stop people at random in high crime areas and attempt to buy drugs without offending the Charter of Rights.

The decision cast aside a ruling by a lower court that stated police are not to test the virtues of the public at random. This ruling stated police can target fairly large geographical areas for their "buy and bust" operations against drug dealers as long as they reasonably suspect that drugs are being sold throughout the general vicinity.

According to the 8 to 1 decision the location must be defined with "sufficient precision". The ruling continued by adding "In many cases, the size of the area itself may indicate that the investigation is not bona fide". This will be so particularly when there are grounds for believing that the criminal activity being investigated is concentrated in part of a larger area targeted by police."

This decision came about as a result of an arrest in Vancouver's Granville Mall. This area is a six-block commercial strip that is connected to the transit systems Skyway Train. It was generally felt that this train station area was where most of the drug trafficking was concentrated. The defence argued that the police, by going to a more secluded section of the mall, were simply on a fishing expedition and thereby merely testing the virtues of the public.

The Supreme Court of Canada disagreed. The decision stated the police could not have dealt with the trafficking problem if it restricted the operation to one small section. "It would be unrealistic," wrote Chief Justice Antonio Lamer, "for the police to focus their investigation on one specific part of the Mall given the tendency of traffickers to modify their techniques in response to police investigations."

The case came about when a female officer approached the accused and his friend as they crossed a street in the area of the Grenville Mall. In her evidence the officers stated that she had a "hunch" that

they would sell her drugs because they met a general profile description of traffickers. She defined this as males hanging around, dressed scruffily, wearing denims or leather jackets and spend a lot of time looking at people.

The officer approached the accused and asked if he had any "weed". He initially replied he did not but on the insistence of his friend he sold the officer \$15.00 worth. The accused was arrested after the sale.

In his decision Justice Lamer wrote that random virtue testing only arises when officers present a person with the opportunity to commit an offence without a reasonable suspicion that a person is already engaged in the particular activity or the physical location with which the person is associated is a place where the particular criminal activity was likely occurring.

The decision ruled the police investi-

gation in the area was a part of a bona fide police inquiry. They were motivated by the genuine purpose of investigating and suppressing criminal activity. The ruling continued by stating the investigation was directed at a suitable area where it was believed drug trafficking was occurring.

The ruling had a word of caution however. "This does in no way... mean that the Granville Mall is in perpetuity a zone in which the operation can be run. If the mall is cleaned up, then I think the police have done their job and they're not going to be allowed to run them forever."

*"I saw a closed car speeding away with what looked like a telephone receiver sticking out the rear window spitting fire."*

-Witness to a Chicago Shootout

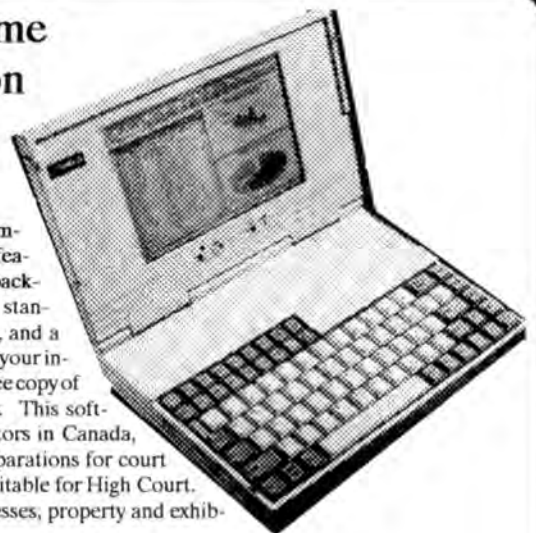
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## Case Law

1042-012 (7 pages)

# Interpreter Required For Charter Warning

## Regina vs. Kim

An Alberta Provincial Court Judge has ruled that a police officer breached a man's section 10 Charter Rights when he failed to obtain the services of a Korean interpreter.

In July 1990 the Edmonton police were called to investigate a man slumped over the wheel of his car. Police found the accused in the exit of his apartment building with the engine on and his foot on the brake and slumped over the wheel. The officer arrested the accused for driving while his ability was impaired and advised the accused of his right to counsel before making a demand to accompany him for

Breath testing. In his evidence the officer advised the accused appeared to acknowledge what he was saying to him but spoke only in Korean.

Upon arriving at the station the officer supplied the accused with a telephone and he called a relative. This person later attended the station to explain the situation to the accused.

At trial the officer stated that he knew a Korean interpreter was available but thought the relative could interpret for him.

In the judgement the court stated "at best, the accused ... would have received a partial explanation of all that the police

expected to have explained, including the Charter Rights."

"On the facts in this case," the ruling continued, "I am of the view that the constable was alerted to the existence of special circumstances which gave rise to a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure the accused understood his right to legal counsel prior to providing a breath sample. In this case it would seem reasonable that the roster of interpreters should have been resorted to and a proper interpreter contacted to ensure that the accused understood his right to counsel."

The court felt the accused's Charter Rights were infringed by the process and determined that the certificate of Breathalyzer readings should be excluded.

## Case Law

1043-003 (21 pages)

# False Imprisonment Brings \$38,500 Award

## Pigeau vs. Pineo

A Nova Scotia Justice of the Peace has been ordered to pay a woman over \$38,000 in damages for false imprisonment. The woman was ordered held on a Judges Warrant for six days when she failed to appear as a witness against her abusive husband.

The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia brought down the decision after hearing that a 39-year old mother of two had surrendered herself to police in Kentville after hearing a warrant had been issued for her. She had previously brought charges against her husband for assaulting her but failed to appear at trial. The Provincial Court Judge issued a warrant for her arrest which ordered police to bring the accused before him "forthwith".

Police took the accused before a Justice of the Peace who ordered her held in custody until the next sitting of the judges court in six days. She was then handcuffed and taken to the provinces only female cells in Halifax and returned to Kentville six days later.

The woman brought a civil action against the Justice of the Peace citing that he had no jurisdiction to hold her in custody. The Nova Scotia Supreme Court agreed. In the judgement the court ruled that the police "were authorized (in fact commanded) to bring the plaintiff forthwith" before the judge named in the warrant. The court ruled that neither the police, Crown Prosecutor or Justice of the Peace realized the warrant did not give them jurisdiction to detain her.

In the ruling the court stated, "Jurisdiction was assumed where there was no jurisdiction. This was all done with no

input from her." The court concluded by stating "the power to imprison... is the greatest power within our law. Misuse, even by error... must attract reasonable but adequate damages."

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## Canadian Police Motorcycle Champs Awarded

*The 1991 Canadian Police Motorcycle Championship has been viewed as a great success. In this report Dave Stewart tells us about this years events and some of the highlights of the series.*



The 1991 Police Officers Motorcycle Championships "Canada Cup Open Invitational" race event took place from June 27 to 29 at the Shannonville Motorsport Park near Belleville, Ontario. There were 26 police officers present including 10 officers from Norway and 2 from the United States. Canadian participants include representation from 6 different agencies and four Provinces. For the first time two female officers, Tammi Inwood and Vicki Dawson from the Metro Toronto Police Force, also participated.

This annual event consists of three days with the first two days taken up with instruction in motorcycle racing techniques and classroom training. At the end of the second day the qualifying participants are announced at an evening banquet. Instruction is presented by the staff of Michael Mercier's F.A.S.T. Riding School. The School supplied all participants with riding leathers, helmets, and Yamaha FZR600 cc motorcycles. This year's event was enhanced by coverage from The Sports Network (T.S.N.) for viewing across North America.

The race involved 19 finalists who competed on the final day of the three day series in front of a large and enthusiastic audience. From the green light onward it was obvious that the leader to beat was Klaus Groeber of the California Highway Patrol. This officer's determination was bolstered by the fact it was his 32nd birthday. When the chequered flag came down he found himself the winner of the race and a wonderful present to take home.



**Top "Open" Champion Klaus Groeber  
California Highway Patrol**

Second place winner was Pierre Valiquette (R.C.M.P.) and third went to Svein Kaasin (Norway). Other positions taken were as follows:

- 4th Kevin Cisaroski Winnipeg
- 5th David Hirsch Galveston
- 6th Michael Jenkins Metro Toronto
- 7th Scott Spicer Metro Toronto
- 8th Peter Benney Metro Toronto
- 9th Jeff Ling Belleville
- 10th Pierre Thibaudeau R.C.M.P.

All of the riders rode fast during this final race and showed improvements in their lap times. Most importantly they all rode safe with no crashes being recorded. The fastest lap time was 2:00.79. This was found to be only 3 seconds short of the track record.

All participants and their families attended a pool party in the evening at the Quality Inn Hotel in Belleville. While attending this party a special award for



**Top Canadian Champ Pierre Valiquette  
RCMP (Montreal)**

sportsmanship was awarded to Michael Jenkins of the Metro Toronto Police.

All persons present were aware that the true purpose of this event is to select the fastest Canadian Police Officers to compete for Canada in the World Police Motorcycle Championship races and to financially assist the Canadian team in attending the event. It is also to promote the use of speed on a motorcycle in a safer environment - the race track - instead of our highways and to always ride alcohol free. Another benefit is to encourage police officers to assist in promoting motorcycle safety to members of the public.

**Blue Line Magazine was proud to be a co-sponsor of this event.**

# Paying Tickets By Phone Announced by PRC

At the Government Technology Conference in Sacramento, California, in May, PRC Public Management Systems discussed the payment of parking tickets through the transACTION Service Center in McLean, Virginia. Using this application, a caller would enter a ticket number and credit card information to instantly pay a summons or ticket over the phone. The service is viewed as a convenience to the public and a way to increase the rate of collection for tickets.

A similar system is presently used by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation for the renewals of licence plates. After completing extensive testing of the new system, the Wisconsin Department of Transport has called the first-of-its-kind program a tremendous success. The system presently is capable of handling the 2.5 million residents of that state that require registrations.

As residents receive notifications that their vehicle registrations are about to expire, they are able to renew in less than three minutes. Using a touch-tone phone and a major credit card, they can dial a toll-free number anytime 24-hours-a-day, and be connected to PRC's transACTION Service Centre where they are greeted by an automated voice and electronically guided through the registration process. At that point they are instantly registered, credited with payment, and sent new decals and registration confirmation. Written forms and waiting lines are eliminated.

Mike Humm, vice president of PRC/PMS, says, "Due to the success of the touch-tone project in Wisconsin, PRC is going full-scale with the development, marketing and implementation of this technology nationwide. We are planning to add three additional states, including one on the West Coast, by the end of this year."

According to Candace Dyhr, DMV fiscal supervisor, the number of renewals processed through the system each month has been increasing "considerably".

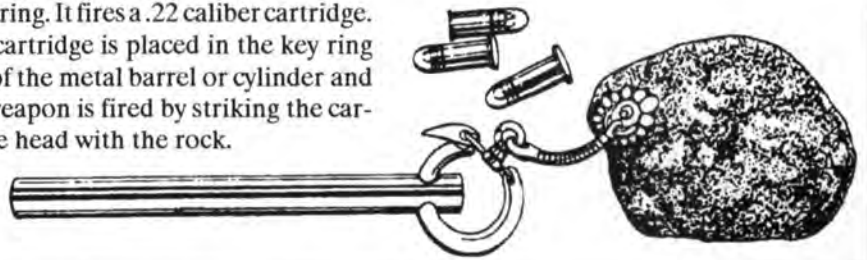
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# Pistols Vs. Revolvers

by Michael P Dungey

It is difficult, in my opinion, for police officers to part with the revolver. This trusted tradition has been the sidearm of law enforcement in Canada for over a century. If we insist on retaining the revolver, however, let's not do it for the wrong reason.

The following are my responses to S/ Sgt. Devonshire's lists that were included in the February *Blue Line Magazine* article by Steven Sheppard entitled "Revolver vs. Pistol", and are as a direct result of my learning experience with Ted Ryczko last year.

## Disadvantages of High Capacity Pistols

### 1. *Small-handed shooters will have difficulty with the larger grips created by bigger magazine wells.*

This may very well be true. However, some officers have small hands and have no problems shooting the S&W model 5906 or Sig Sauer P226 which have butts housing large capacity magazines.

### 2. *Police officers involved in shooting situations may tend to fire more rounds trying to overcome lack of proficiency by using "firepower" resulting in the term "spray & pray".*

This statement is incorrect. Well trained competent police officers will fire only the number of shots required to solve the problem presented in accordance with their policy. Disciplined officers do not spray. However undisciplined and poorly trained officers most likely will. Undisciplined and poorly trained officers have no less propensity to spray with a revolver than they would with a pistol. Coupling this logic with the above statement it must therefore be acceptable to spray 6 shots with a revolver but not 8, 10 or 14 with a pistol. Even ONE irresponsibly fired shot is unacceptable. The propensity to spray is not a function of

handgun capacity. It is a function of discipline and competence.

## Misunderstandings

### 1. *"Quicker and easier to reload."*

Reloading a revolver with a speed loader requires many very complex and precise motions. Furthermore while speed loading a revolver the officer's attention is taken away from the tactical situation requiring that he look at the cylinder to perform the reload. In addition, speed loading a revolver is extremely difficult to perform in the dark. While attempting to reload a revolver under stress, time consuming fumbling is the rule, not the exception. Changing magazines in a pistol, on the other hand, consists of only a few gross movements that can be easily learned and performed without looking. Furthermore, while being reloaded a pistol remains ready for action should a cartridge remain in the chamber. A revolver, on the other hand, is totally out of action during the reloading process.

### 2. *"The initial loading of the SA pistol magazine is not as easy as the initial loading of a revolver and some officers will have difficulty in loading magazines (finger strength)."*

It is true that it is easier to drop rounds into revolver cylinders than it is to force rounds into a pistol magazine against spring pressure. However, this is not a problem if the correct magazine charging technique is learned. In the Armed Forces, both male and female recruits of all statures, while awaiting training, are sometimes employed in charging magazines for eight hours a day during Unit range practice. Lack of finger strength is not a problem.

### 3. *"If all magazines are emptied in a confrontation then the empty pistol becomes more difficult to reload than a revolver because the magazine will need to be reloaded first."*

The lowest capacity practical pistol carries nine rounds when loaded plus a spare magazine of eight rounds, thus providing the officer with 17 shots. A loaded revolver with a spare speed-loader provides only 12 rounds. When both the initially loaded revolver and the speed-loader are depleted, the pistol system still has 5 rounds remaining.

### 4. *"The best 9mm round is a less effective incapacitator than the best 38 round."*

The 9mm round and equivalent 38special round are approximately the same regarding incapacitation. The test performance data in the FBI Ammunition Test catalog support this notion.

### 5. *"There is a greater likelihood of unintentional discharges of SA pistols due to lighter, shorter trigger pulls, when compared to 38 special double-action revolvers."*

This may be true for officers who are given limited training. If training resources are so sparse that the system cannot afford to sufficiently train to render a Classical DA pistol safe in the hands of an officer, then that officer will be a hazard to society even with a revolver. Inadequately trained persons should refrain from operating any form of dangerous machinery. The new generation pistols, however, were designed with ergonomics in mind and are less potentially dangerous than earlier designs. The FBI's new Smith & Wesson model 1076 pistol has no more switches than has the Smith & Wesson model 10 revolver.

### 6. *"Immediate action drills to correct stoppages are more complicated and time consuming than with a revolver."*

Certain stoppages are peculiar to the specific firearm type. For example, a high primer will bind up a revolver solid whereas it would probably not even be noticed in a pistol. During a reload, a revolver is prone to having empty cases jam under the star. This is a difficult and time consuming problem to rectify which sometimes requires the use of a tool. Although the types of pistol stoppages are numerous, a simple clearing drill has been established that does not require diagnosing the stoppage in order to clear it. This simple drill, known as the tap-rack-bank drill, will rectify all ordinary pistol stoppages. This drill is easy to learn, does not require looking at the pistol while performing the drill, and can be performed from awkward positions and while moving.

### 7. *"Semi-auto pistols rely entirely on their ammunition to make them*



**function. Under-loaded rounds will result in lack of cycling. Poor quality ammunition, such as may be experienced with some reloads, may not chamber or eject properly."**

The problem stated is hypothetical. Disciplined police will NOT carry under-loaded ammunition on duty. Disciplined police will carry only factory loaded ammunition issued by the service which will have passed the service's quality control standard. Substandard and reloaded ammunition does not present a problem during training. In fact it may provide an opportunity to exercise a stoppage clearing drill.

**8. "The recoil from a 9mm pistol is generally greater than from a medium-framed 38 special revolver and recoil increases as the magazine is emptied by firing rounds. This is more noticeable in the lighter-weight pistols."**

This is incorrect! The pistol transmits recoil into the hand better than does a revolver. With a pistol the recoil is spread over the period of time that it takes the slide to operate, thus affording a cushioning effect. The pistol also distributes the recoil effect more evenly throughout the hand. On a revolver the grip requires the hand to be positioned too low below the barrel, thus increasing the perceived recoil. Furthermore, the angular design of the revolver grip concentrates recoil upon small areas of the hand.

**9. "Dropping magazines on their lips will damage them and will result in feeding difficulties, creating an inoperative pistol."**

This may have been true for the older double stacking magazines such as those of the Browning Hi Power. This is not true for the new generation pistols fitted with good quality steel magazines or magazines made of reinforced space-age polymer.

**10. "Most semi-autos eject empty casings to the right. Care must be taken when firing from the left side of a 'barricade' so as to preclude the possibility of ejected casings bouncing off a wall and back into the pistol's ejection port."**

This is not a problem. It never happened in test done in Cambridge.

**11. "Normal cleaning and maintenance is more difficult than with a**

**revolver."**

This one I would have to agree with, although if I had been trained in taking apart the various pistols, it may be somewhat easier.

**12. "Semi-autos have less variety of barrel lengths and weights. For example, the S&W K frame is available with barrels from 2 to 8 3/4 inches, in different weights."**

Normal police handguns vary in size from 2 inch bbl models (detective) to 4 inch bbl (patrol) models. The only cop that I am aware of who carried a 6 1/2 inch barrel was Dirty Harry and he's fictional.

An 8 3/8 inch barrel would only be used for hunting or target shooting. There are more varieties of pistols in the sizes suitable for police use than revolvers for that purpose.

**Michael Dungey** is a Staff Sergeant with the Calgary Police Service. Prior to joining the Police Service he held a commission in the Australian Military Forces. He is currently on a leave of absence from the Calgary Police Service and is the President of the Calgary Police Association and Alberta Federation of Police Associations.

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# Babysitting A

## Jamboree

By Dale Sheehan

As a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, several thoughts went through my head when informed that I, along with 10 other officers from detachments across Prince Edward Island, were to form a temporary detachment for 10 days at the 7th Canadian Scout Jamboree at Fort Amherst.

Immediately I wondered what it would be like to provide "babysitting services" for 10,000 young people in the middle of P.E.I.'s beautiful summer. However, personal memories assisted me in recalling that as a scout at a National Jamboree, one is kept much too busy to become involved in anything except lots of fun.

Indeed, although it seems like only a few short summers past, it was in fact 12 years ago that, as a scout from Quebec, I made my first trip to the Island to participate in CJ '77. The experience of being a participant in such an event is everlasting. I can still recall the Anne Murray concert, the appearance by Phil Esposito and of course the unforgettable sight of acres of colourful tents, the formation of lifetime friendships, and the famous red soil.

By the time CJ '89 started, I was as excited as the scouts. I had dusted off my

badge collection, one aspect of scouting that I have never quite forgotten. As a current member of the Canadian Badgers Club, I have continued through the years to trade scout badges through the mail with other members around the world. It is an obsession that only one who collects salt and pepper shakers, license plates, or perhaps beer bottle brands can understand.

I drew the first midnight shift on the Friday night that the invasion was to begin. It was my birthday, but as a scout, I was more than familiar with spending it at summer camp. Although it was a far cry from having hundreds of scouts singing Happy Birthday to me at supper, I was kept well supplied with coffee throughout the night to help me celebrate.

Arriving on site, one could see a vague outline of tents from the early arrivals. However, throughout the night the invasion started in earnest. They came by planes, trains and automobiles. The system was so fine-tuned that one would hear a plane overhead and 20 minutes later busloads of scouts would arrive. It seemed that the entire process was never ending.

At daybreak, the sight was overwhelming. What was once a provincial park had, in a matter of hours, been transformed into a massive sea of colours. It was the second largest city in Prince Edward

Island. What I thought would be 10 days of babysitting turned out to be 10 days of dealing with 10,000 young people in a very positive situation, a refreshing change for any police officer. The officers on site participated in some of the activities, including the now-famous 400 foot cable ride from the top of a 373 bank into the water. It was simply unbelievable how well behaved the large group of young people were.

As in years before, I became heavily involved in badge trading and met people with whom I had been corresponding for years. However, the highlight came when, at the Badgers Club tent, I ran into two scout troop mates I had not seen since we parted ways at CJ '77. Where we were once fierce competitors with our badge trading, we found that we had mellowed over the years to the extent that we even gave each other badges to assist our collections.

The 10 days went by as fast as they had 12 years ago. The closing ceremonies were as sad as they always were, for though everyone was looking forward to getting home, everyone also knew that it meant saying goodbye to people they may never see again. But who knows, they may meet at the Badgers Club tent 12 years from now, at CJ '2001.

Given another opportunity, I would babysit 10,000 scouts anytime.

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# Books of Interest

By Morley Lymburner

Three books of note have recently been released by a couple of Publishers that should be of interest to the law enforcement profession.

"**Ontario Provincial Offences 1991**" was released by Carswell Publications in September and is simply awesome in its "Pocket Edition." It should be pointed out that this "Pocket" edition will only fit in the largest of pockets. With 1,166 pages you can see what I mean.

If you are interested in this edition you will find it contains 23 Ontario statutes including the Highway Traffic Act, Dangerous Goods Transportation Act, Provincial Offences Act, Game and Fish Act, Liquor Licence Act, and Trespass to Property Act. Carswell did not stop there. They also included the official wordings or expressions used in charging offences under these 23 statutes.

Of particular interest will be the index at the back of the book. It contains a listing in alphabetical order of all the key words used in these statutes and the section of the respective act to turn to find the definition for the word. The index at the front will please any law book hound. At a retail price of 29.95 you can throw out all your little blue books from the Queens Printers.

An intriguing pamphlet reached my desk recently. It was advertising a dictionary written by a Jean-Paul Brunet called, "**A Dictionary of Police and Underworld Language.**" The book is described as being "*the result of some ten years of research conducted on both sides of the Atlantic, gives authentic record of the speech used by cops and robbers alike. It also includes numerous taboo words still banned from dictionaries in these last years of the 20th century.*"

You must admit it sure grabs your interest. Your curiosity is quickly dampened by the \$129.00 price tag. If it has

grabbed your interest enough you can order it by contacting Diffuseur G. Vermette Inc. at (514) 641-1334 or FAX (514) 641-2002.

**The Dictionary of Canadian Law** is another Carswell publication of interest. Carswell claims this is a new comprehensive one-volume legal dictionary created exclusively from Canadian legal sources. Carswell reports that the need for such a volume was due to the large amount of Canadian rulings in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Carswell reports this book can be ordered with a 30 day money-back guarantee. Standard edition is \$59.59 while the deluxe edition is \$85.00.

## Blue Line

### FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

*"I'm all for getting involved in the community, but this is definitely going too far!"*



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# A True "Companion" for WordPerfect

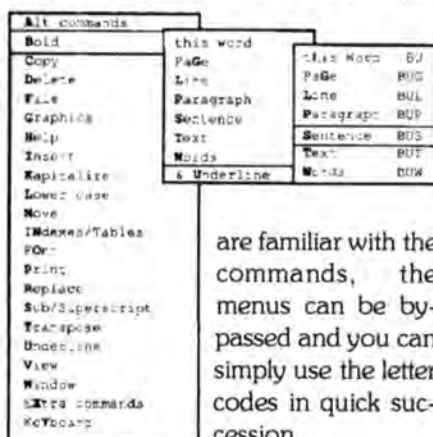
Reviewed By - Morley Lymburner

Toronto based PsyBorne Incorporated has done something we all knew needed to be done. They tamed WordPerfect. Yes my friends... you can throw out your function key templates. You can even throw out your manual and tutorial disks. Version 2.1 of "Companion for WordPerfect" is here.

Companion is everything the company claims it to be in its brochures. (and that is really something now-a-days.) The add-on utility is easy to install and runs entirely within WordPerfect. It is invoked by pressing the Ctrl and X keys but can be "hot-keyed" to any combination or even a function key (When evaluating I pre-

simplify saving and retrieving files; printing; copying and moving information between different windows and files; and setting up indexes, lists tables of contents and tables of authorities.

To select a particular command you simply use the cursor to move to your choice or simply hit the bold-faced letter in the selection you want. For example, you can press "B" for "Bold", "C" for "Copy" or "M" for "Move". Once you



are familiar with the commands, the menus can be bypassed and you can simply use the letter codes in quick succession.

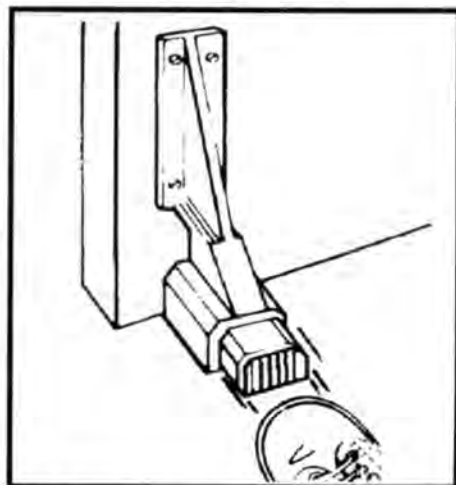
After a one half hour training session with 7 office workers I found that everyone caught on to the usage of this program. The only problem was to convince these people to throw away their templates. (Most had a death grip on them when it was suggested) Due to this I would highly recommend the usage of this program for new users of WordPerfect or those (like I) that have to spend excessive amounts of time hunting and pecking for the right function key combinations.

This is a fine adaptation for WordPerfect and one that should have been invented by them with the first version. It makes common sense of an awkward word processor. It makes it almost as good as (dare I say it?)... WordStar! Ah but there I go with my own prejudices again.

"Companion" for WordPerfect is currently compatible with versions 4.2, 5.0 and 5.1 on all DOS systems. It sells for \$110.00 (not counting GST etc.) and discounts for volume sales. For further information contact PsyBorne Inc. at 714 Palmerston Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6G 2R1 or phone (416) 536-6610.

## Product News

# Effective Door Security System



A simple but effective security system for doors has been launched by a British Company looking for a Canadian distributor.

"Dorloc", from EMC Ltd., is stronger than a safety chain, easier to use and far more versatile. It is a mechanical device which can be fitted to the bottom corner of any door using just four screws. When a caller knocks or rings, the user opens the door just wide enough to see who is outside. If in doubt about the caller's intentions, the user's foot pushes a pad which triggers another pad downwards to jam against the floor, holding the door securely in its slightly open position. Any attempt by the caller to force the door open will result in jamming the door even more firmly in its position.

The unit is invisible from the outside. It can be used unobtrusively by anyone, including young children, the elderly and disabled. It can be operated with a foot or a walking stick.

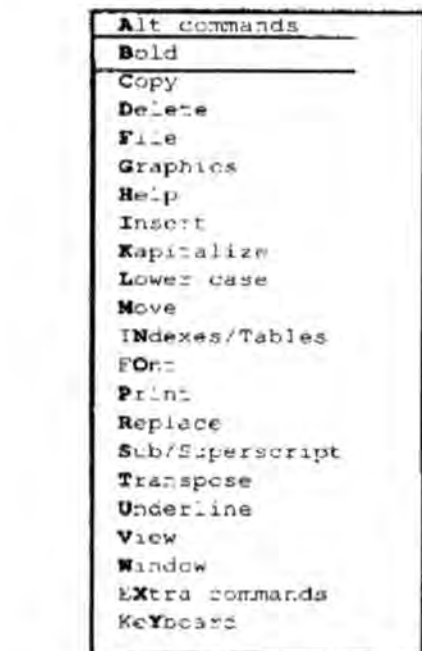
Contact: EMC Ltd., Welbeck Suite, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Nottinghamshire, England, S80 1LE, Mr. Graham Piper.

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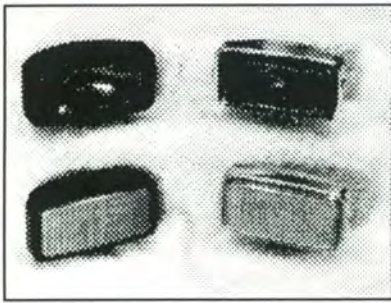


ferred F12). This brings up a main menu on the screen which gives the user access to virtually any WordPerfect feature with just a few keystrokes.

You can choose editing commands such as copying or moving text; font commands to change the appearance, size or base font; file management and print commands, as well as insert and replace commands to simplify the use of columns and math definitions, headers & footers, tab sets, margins, line spacing and justification. Additional Companion commands

## Product News

# ATI Announces New Lighting Series



Approved Technology Inc. of Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently announced the release of a new product line called the 007 Lighting Series. These strobe based lights are being marketed by the company claiming them to be an "economical strobe system that offers brilliance, durability, and reliability with a three year warranty."

The lights come in chrome and unbreakable black ABS housings. They are also available in Par 36 Rubber Housings. They also have announced their 007 Undercover Lights. These lights are

available with a facing glass that displays either white or amber but when illuminated show a vivid red or blue emergency light. The company also claims the lights produce 25 percent more light and have a wider angle of coverage due to their special wide angle lenses. The systems sell for around \$200.00 U.S. For further information contact; Approved Technology - (616) 531-1212 or FAX

## Product News

# Innovative Car Security System

An security system which makes it possible to immobilize a stolen vehicle by the use of a telephone paging system has been developed by a British Company.

The "Autoseeker" uses a combination of communications, computer and motor vehicle technology to provide an advanced security system. It consists of a small control unit which is installed in the vehicle along with a 120 dB siren which can be fitted either in the trunk or under

the hood.

If a driver discovers that his car has been stolen he simply makes a phone call which activates the control module via a telephone-paging network. A computer-synthesized voice then informs the thief that the vehicle will be immobilized within five minutes and advises him to park safely and abandon the vehicle. At the same time, the siren sounds and the vehicle direction indicators flash alternately. They system also sports tamperproof circuitry and backup battery power in case the main battery is cut. Resetting can only be achieved by using an electronic key into a tiny aperture in the car.

As if this is not enough, the company advises that they have an optional package that alerts the owner when his car is entered. This then permits him to activate the warning system immediately. Another option is a small but powerful xenon light that casts a brilliant narrow flashing beam.

The company is looking for Canadian Dealers for this product. Contact Autoseeker Ltd., 2 Carlton Court, 5th Avenue, Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, England, NE11 OAX. Contact Mr. B. Hunt.



# BARRDAY GUARD

Barrday, Canada's premiere police vest manufacturer, has produced over 30,000 personal body armour units.

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# Emergence Of Community-Based Policing

## PART II

By Renee LaPierre, Ph.D.

In the early 1970's community-based policing was introduced into several North American police agencies, including our own, which changed its name from force to service, and which introduced zone policing.

Police started experimenting with community-based approaches, because, by and large, the community was being ignored with the professional model. In some cases, the professional model had been carried too far: "In the desire to achieve effective controls over their personnel, administrators often destroyed important contacts with members of the community, stifled initiative, and created a negative, distrustful working environment." (Goldstein, 1990).

But many community-based policing innovations were ill-defined, or based on the quick-fix thinking of the professional model, and didn't have any staying power. There was inadequate attention paid to the substantive problems which police face. What is a substantive problem? A good example is domestic violence. There wasn't enough attention paid to the root causes of recurring problems in the community, because the police were busy responding to calls for service -- being primarily reactive, or "incident driven" (Eck & Spelman, 1987).

A recent issue of the Harvard Business Review included an article entitled, "Fix the Process, Not the Problem" The authors' chart adapts itself well to this progression in thinking:

### Root Causes

\*fewer problems create time to find underlying causes

### Prevention

\*solution leads to preventive action

### Quick Fix

\*problem comes up again and again

## WHAT DO THE POLICE DO?

After serious questioning in the 1970's, a new common wisdom about the police job emerged:

\* the police do more than deal with

crime (therefore, the police are not "law enforcement officers")

\* from the perspective of the community, some of the other functions are just as important as dealing with criminals

\* too much dependence has been placed on criminal law and the criminal justice system, which in most jurisdictions is overburdened (have you ever had your case thrown out by a judge because "it took too long"?)

\* police use a wide range of methods to get their jobs done

\* police exercise broad discretion

\* police are ultimately accountable to the community (Goldstein, 1990).

## THE EMERGENCE OF PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING

It is the recognition of what police really do, and five major concerns which have most strongly influenced the development of problem-oriented policing. The five major concerns are:

1. police are preoccupied with management, internal procedures, and efficiency, and not appropriately concerned with effectiveness;

2. police devote most of their resources to responding to calls for service, and devote too little of their time to prevent or reduce community problems (root causes, that is -- not just symptoms);

3. the community is a major resource, largely untapped;

4. within the police agencies, police have another huge resource -- the rank-and-file officers -- whose time and talent are not being used effectively; and

5. efforts to improve policing have failed because they have not been tied into the complexity and dynamics of the police organization (Goldstein, 1990).

The concern for the community and its problems has to be the central preoccupation of the police. It's turning the organizational chart upside down, and placing the citizens at the top. The frontline officers and members of the police service are next, for it is they who will help the community identify those underlying root causes and who will help solve recurring

problems. Supervisors and managers -- especially the sergeants -- are key figures in facilitating the problem-solving process.

The problem-solving concept may, at first glance, seem like nothing new; however, it looks a little different when you look at it as a department-wide operating philosophy of working with the community to solve community problems. It's moving past the "us and them" mentality.

The definition which follows is worth mulling over: "Problem-oriented policing is a department-wide strategy aimed at solving persistent community problems. Police identify, analyze, and respond to the underlying circumstances that create incidents." (Eck & Spelman, 1987).

## FURTHER READING

1. Eck, John E. and William Spelman. PROBLEM SOLVING. (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, 1987).

2. Goldstein, Herman. PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1990).

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