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COVER STORY



The Nova Scotia Department of the Attorney General and the Wellington Insurance Company collaberated in producing that province's Christmas Countermeasures poster. This years theme, "Peace on our highways this holiday season", is significant in that it takes a traditional Christmas theme and directs it to a very important message. "Please don't drink and drive."

Dick James, coordinator of Nova Scotia's Alcohol & Driving Countermeasures program, indicated that the development of the poster campaign was greatly assisted by the Wellington Insurance Company. "This company began working with us this year," James said, "They are interested in turning out materials which will have an impact on the community first and company identity second. That's more than reasonable. They work at the people level... not the boardroom."

This month we have brought you a series of articles and stories that relate to transportation and off-road vehicles. The articles will help you to understand the concepts of alternate means of transport and the importance of thinking beyond the standard police car. Helicopters play a big role in this issue and we will be commencing a series of articles focusing on this piece of equipment.

We would like to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and safe New Year.

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1991-92

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA PRACTICE

By Brian A. Crane, Q.C. and Henry S. Brown

This complete and portable work is the essential guide for practice before the Supreme Court of Canada. Reproducing in full an up-to-date consolidation of the Supreme Court Act, along with the Rules, Forms, Tariffs, miscellaneous related statutes, and provisions and Notices to the Profession, this work incorporates expert commentary, case digests, and related provisions to assist the practitioner in understanding practice and procedure in the Supreme Court of Canada. The authors also provide an introductory chapter on the history of the court and canvas in a comprehensive fashion important matters of practice and procedure such as interventions, new evidence applications and stays of procedure.

ISBN: 0-459-36111-2/hardcover/September 1991/ 312 pp./\$65 (+GST)

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND THE CHARTER

By David Schneiderman

This is the first wide-ranging book on freedom of expression in Canada since the Charter was passed in 1982. It contains essays by both national and international scholars gathered together in this one volume. The authors are drawn from the legal academy and the practising bar, as well as journalists, sociologists and historians. The papers were all presented at the Centre for Constitutional Studies' third national conference on constitutional affairs in 1990.

> ISBN: 0-459-35711-5/hardcover/August 1991/ 510 pp./\$79 (+ GST)

THE ANNOTATED TREMEEAR'S CRIMINAL **CODE 1992**

Mr. Justice David Watt & Michelle Fuerst

Fully updated edition of the only Criminal Code to give you both concise annotations and incisive commentary for each section in a single volume.

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> ISBN: 0-459-35971-1/hardcover/August 1991/ 1526 pp./\$58 (+ GST)



THE ANNOTATED CUSTOMS ACT 1992 By Mohan A. Prabhu, Q.C.

The Annotated Customs Act 1992 reproduces the Customs Act in full and is annotated by both case law and crossreferences. In addition you'll find a consolidation of recent regulations and a bibliography of current legal literature in the area. This text streamlines research into particular sections of the Act and provides guidance for those seeking recourse from adverse departmental decisions through the appeal process.

ISBN: 0-459-35821-9/hardcover/August 1991/ 272 pp./\$55 (+ GST)

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ISSN #0847 8538 Second Class Mail Registration No.8242 Commentary: Morley Lymburner

Putting It All Behind You

Most officers have experienced very negative situations in their careers with law enforcement. Many situations seem so bizarre that they attack your sense of understanding. If you are brought up in an environment that believes in the inevitability of justice and truth it is difficult when you come to a point where the opposite is the reality.

This past month we found two stories that struck this chord. Both situations came out with different results and yet they both have had very negative impact upon the officers.

RCMP Constable Terry Fehr of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan found himself at the receiving end of a bullet while investigating a hit and run accident last year. He was shot and left for dead by the assailant.

Terry recovered and at trial the accused stated he was going outside to shoot beaver and when he opened the door and saw a police officer the gun just went off. A complete accident was his defence. The judge bought the story and the accused walked. The Attorney General announced that there will be no appeal.

In the second incident Constable Brian Rapson of the Metro Toronto Police Force, found himself charged with attempted murder when he pursued and attempted to arrest a man for trying to run him over for a speeding violation. The officer, feeling the man was desperate and armed, shot the man twice. The original charges brought against this officer were thrown out at a preliminary hearing for insufficient evidence. The Province's Attorney General, however, countered with a preferred indictment

and brought the officer before a judge and jury. The officer was found not guilty of all charges by this jury and the Attorney General has now ordered an appeal to be launched.

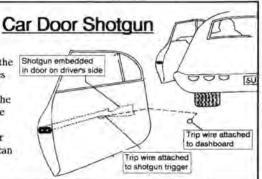
Although both these stories have opposite results there is no doubt that at some point some officer has said to both of them just put all this behind you. It is easily said and sincerely meant by those who say it. It is not reality. Both these officers will never be able to put it behind them. Their families will never put it behind them either. And in reality it would not serve them well to do so.

Being a police officer was never expected to be a picnic. It can be a very rewarding and fulfilling career but one full of ups and downs. No one really believes the judicial system is infallible. It is too full of the human element. The human element that failed for Constable Fehr worked for Constable Rapson. Being found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt is what failed and succeeded in both cases.

But the damage done to these two officers is equal and will never be completely put behind them. They will have to come to terms with these events and find the courage to go on from there. But giving up or compromising beliefs is not an option that should be available.

Learn from the events and let that knowledge be the strength for the future. The experience in itself has just put them one notch up for the future. It is possible to come out of all this a better person. To meet this incident head on, come out of it undefeated and keep on going is the true measure of character. I believe both these officers have done just that.

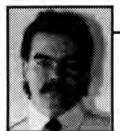
Designed to kill law enforcement officers, the Shotgun embedded car door shotgun has been found in vehicles in the New York area. One end of a wire is attached to the trigger of the weapon and the other end is attached to the dashboard. The driver can then open the door and fire the weapon without moving from the vehicle or turning around. The vehicles side mirrors can be used to aim the weapon.



By Craig Best

Demonstration: Andrew Basko





Progressive Levels of Training Intensity

Part 3

The last level of intensity is what is known as The Street Simulation. It is at this level of training that controlled role playing occurs. Anyone in the room can stop the scenario if they see a danger to anybody who is taking part in the ses-

sion. The session is under proper supervision by instructors. The difference is that everyone is suited up in padded, protective gear such as the Redman Suit by Macho Products or the suit by Fist.

As the scenario gets underway the participants know what type of call they have received but all participants are free to act as they please as long as they remain re-

alistic. At this point the officer does not know what will happen before it happens. There is an emphasis on verbally controlling the situation but when resistance starts it is at the speed and with the force that the officer will encounter under similar circumstances on the street. Strikes are hard and directed at the officer or subject. If an officer must direct the subject to the ground and handcuff, this is done with the resistance that would be normal and using the force that would be necessary.

Training batons are available whether departments use the PR-24, straight batons or the Scepter baton. These batons can be used on the subjects who are wearing the protective gear which was mentioned. Full contact can be used when we take advantage of these training aids.

For firearms training at this level there are a variety of judgmental simulators

using video, 16mm films, blanks, or paint pellet exercises. What is now achieved is that the officer gains a complete understanding of what he/she could face on the street.

The instructor and the class will cri-

decisions and act in a safe and acceptable manner.

In order for officers to perform appropriately, all three levels of intensity must be experience in training. As important as this may be for the cadet and the

> new recruit, veteran officers need to be subjected to regular inservice training in all the types of defensive skills mentioned as well. Depending on the skills an officer was taught for a few days while he/she was at the academy ten years ago is useless. Requalification in all aspects of defense should be at least required annually if officers will be able to re-

tain the knowledge needed to make those important decisions about use of force and be able to react in time to protect him/her self.

Agencies which do not give regular inservice training in all the areas previously mentioned are running on luck if they are not experiencing law suits.



Macho Product's "Redman" Suit allows full contact training with out the fear of injury

Training Aids

The Monadnock PR-24 STSWT (White Training Baton) allows full contact training on a padded adversary



tique each scenario. This is an excellent means of learning to understand the application of force and how to choose the level required. During firearm simulations an officer may choose to draw his/her baton instead of the firearm. Discussion will clarify what danger the officer perceived and what actually occurred. This type of discussion should also occur during empty hand and baton training.

Once an officer gains competence in all three levels of training intensity he/she has developed the ability to choose appropriate levels of force under stress and within acceptable parameters.

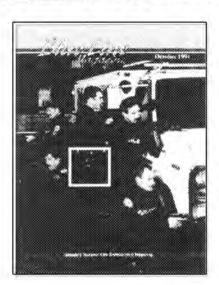
This is the normal learning process. Although this type of training requires many more man hours than just STATIC training, it does insulate agencies against abuse of force litigation. It also allows officers to be confident in their abilities and therefore respond more quickly, make

Next Month:

A Photo essay on the use of Street Simulation Equipment.

Craig Best is the Founder of the Officer Survival Institute in Montreal and is a tactical training instructor with 11 years police experience. Comments and inquiries may be made by calling him at (514)699-6569 or (514) 591-9018





Who Taped That Holster?

Are we the only readers who noticed the holster held together by sticky tape?

This reference is to the middle officer on the cover of Blue Line Magazines October issue.

As a holster manufacturer located in the greater Toronto area, we would like to make our contribution to rectify what must be seen as an embarrassing if not potentially hazardous situation.

Please help us to the name and address of this officer. We will be happy to provide him with a free Shield 1000R Security Holster.

- R.H. Riem President Shield Corporation Inc. Oakville, Ontario

Editor's Notes

Yesss! I see what you mean! This one had me perplexed because I knew there would be no way these guys would have a patched up holster. One phone call to Glen Decaire of Metro Toronto's Emergency Task Force got us the answer. The tape is placed there in case they need it to cover a peep hole or door security lense so suspects inside can not see their approach. Sorry to disappoint our reader but our picture was a little out of date. The Emergency Task force has since switched to 9mm Glocks and the appropriate security holster that goes with them. But Decaire states you will still see his strip of packing tape on the new holster. "With all the apartment buildings we have to go into it has come in handy many times," Decaire said. But you can still send him the holster.

What's The Flap About?

I find your publication very informative and appreciate the Canadian content which is absent in most other publications. I must, however, take exception to several of your comments contained in your commentary of October 1991 entitled "The

Reality Of Modern Policing.

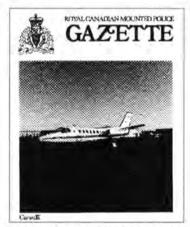
It is my belief that the new design RCMP holster is anything but insecure. Any holster design for a working police officer, by the very nature of its applied function, must be a trade off between the availability of the firearm to the officer and the unavailability of the firearm to a second party. Obviously the gun cannot be padlocked to the holster but neither can it be "free floating".

The new holster design reflects considerable thought given to that trade off and is, contrary to your thoughts, very secure considering that it is extremely difficult to remove from the rear and only with difficulty can it be removed from the front. It most certainly beats the old flap "Sam Browne" holster. I wore the flap holster for over 18 years and can assure you that if an assailant wished to get my gun I prefer it to be from a secured postion in my holster as opposed to picking it up off the ground. (Too many ground fights with the flap holster resulted in the firearm being lost.)

As for comfort, the holster has a built in "high rise" and the extra inch barrel length no longer interferes with sitting, standing, walking or any other activity.

I have yet to hear a single complaint regarding the new holster system from anyone that uses it. Much to the contrary the members I have spoken to like the design and appreciate the fact that someone is now listening to complaints of many years duration - and doing something about it. As an example, I am presently wearing a pair of high support, light and warm ankle boots that can only be described as "best quality". Any new design can and should be criticized - thats how we get improvement, but I think we should leave the holster alone. It's an excellent product.

A.P. MacMaster (Cpl.)
 NCO i/c Forensic Ident. Section
 Carlysle, Sask.



What Is An RCMP Gazette?

In regard to the R.C.M.P. Gazette, I would like to know if it is a newspaper, magazine or a part of the Blue Line Magazine. If it is a magazine, could you please tell me information concerning the subscription address, the cost of yearly subscriptions, and the number of issues per year. Your reply is greatly appreciated. Keep up the good work!

- Marlene Smith Fawcett, Alberta

Editor's Notes

The Gazette is the official Journal of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It has had a long and venerable 53 year history. It is distributed to each detachment of the RCMP as well as all Chiefs of Police in Canada and selected other law enforcement agencies. Personal subscriptions by name are not available.

The RCMP Gazette has no connection with Blue Line Magazine. Blue Line Magazine is published as a private venture /hobby /interest by myself. In general terms Blue Line Magazine is written as a general law enforcement profession news and informational publication while the Gazette is more oriented toward police specialists and management.

H.D. Also Used For Pope Visit

I am writing with respect to your article on B.M.W. and the North American motorcycle market.

In the first paragraph of your letter you create the impression that the official escort vehicle of Pope John Paul II's 1984 tour were B.M.W. motorcycles. In fact, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stipulated the use of Harley-Davidson motorcycles for security purposes.

In all, over forty brand new 1084 Harley-Davidson Police Specials were used by the Mounties, with great success.

Harley-Davidson continues to enjoy a 95% + share of the police motorcycle market in Canada and the United States, largely because it is the only motorcycle manufacturer who continuously since 1919 has built a motorcycle specifically for police use.

I would be grateful if you could pass on this small but important correction to your readers.

- Harold Lenfesty

President. Fred Deeley Imports Ltd.

Cartoons Are Racist

I've enjoyed reading the case law and interest articles in your magazine for some years. However I've often questioned your poor taste (bordering on racism) in your cartoons. Please refer to page 4, September 1991. I enjoy humour more than most, but we are trying to promote ourselves as professionals and your magazine should reflect that notion.

- A.J. Harder Edmonton, AB.

"The criminal is possibly the only human left who looks lovingly on society. He does not hanker to fight it, reform it or even rationalize it. He wants only to rob it."

- Ben Hecht



History's Most Infamous Mass Murderer

Neil V. Thompson

The subject of our story this month was born on April 20, 1889. For now we shall simply call him Henry. His parents, Klara and Al had already had three children by the time he was born. Unfortunately, all had died during the Christmas season of 1887 of diptheria. Gus had been two and a half, Ida, one and a half and the baby was only three days old. A little over a year later Henry was born. What feelings his mother must have had after losing his three older siblings such a short time before, we will never know.

However, many modern therapists are beginning to feel that catastrophic situations such as these are accompanied by tremendous guilt and feelings of loss, which may even be transmitted to a fetus through changes in the chemical imbalance of the mother. This leads to the birth of babies, already anxiety ridden, in a manner similar to fetal alcohol syndrome and drug addicted babies.

Ed was Henrys younger brother, born some five years later and he died at the age of 6 of unknown causes. The youngest sister, Paula, was born in 1896 and lived a full adult life, providing important details on Henrys younger days.

The story of Klara and Al is very twisted and bent, and indeed, in the hundred years plus since their marriage, much information has been lost. However, some facts are known.

Klara was sixteen years old when she moved into the home of her Uncle Al as she called him (exact relationship if any is unknown). She had come there to help Al take care of his sick wife and two children. She became pregnant by Al, before Als wife had died and at the age of twenty four, she and Al were married. Al was forty eight. Over the next two and a half years, she gave birth to three children and lost them all within the space of four to five weeks. Please remember also, that they all died within four or five weeks of the birth of the third child. What kind of physical and emotional shape could this young woman have been in during her pregnancy with Henry is anyones guess, but I would

suggest it was not healthy. It is also known that it was impossible for her to deal effectively with her husband.

Henry's father was a dictator in the household, and having no way to vent her anger against him with any degree of safety, Klara submitted, appearing to respect and revere him. Henry on the other hand hated and feared his father, but had no one to talk to about this. He couldn't talk to his mother, for it certainly wouldn't have been received well. In the end, Henry could only receive the barest affection from his parents by disguising and denying his true feelings. The denial of the truth for this young man, would eventually distort all reality for him.

As has been mentioned, Klara was completely submissive to Al. How confusing it must have been for the child to repeatedly see this same woman who told him she loved him, prepared his wonderful meals and sang songs to him, stand idly by while his father brutally beat him. The end result was, as we have often seen, a child who hates his mother with equal or greater venom than his father, because she didn't protect him.

What do we know about Henry's relationship with his father? What sort of interaction took place between them? We know that on one occasion Henry decided to run away from home to escape his father. Al found out about it and locked him upstairs in his room. The boy took off all his clothes in order to squeeze between the bars of his window and was caught by his father.

Rather than whip him, his father brought his mother into the room and ridiculed him in his nakedness in front of her. This ridicule hurt far more than the whippings and as he later said, it took a long time to get over that episode.

Years later, he recounted to his secretary that he'd read it was proof of courage to show no pain and he "resolved to not make a sound the next time my father whipped me. And when the time came, I still can remember my frightened mother standing outside the door, I silently counted the blows. My mother thought I had gone crazy when I beamed proudly and said, 'Father hit me thirty-two times!"

Three years before his father's death, when Henry was eleven, he was beaten almost to death for trying to run away.

It is written that this young man expected constant beatings and there was absolutely nothing he could do about it. His attempts to escape had failed, and his mother couldn't help. All he could do was to deny the pain, deny himself and ever so gradually begin to change into a much more evil, much more menacing man than his father ever was. This process, simplified a thousand times by this author, is called internalization. This boy was completely powerless against his father.

The probable desire to kill his father, or to at least be able to deal with him, never came to fruition. Al died when the boy was fourteen. This incredible internalized rage had nowhere to go except outward into the world. He grew into a man who vented this anger on the world, just as his father had on him. Neither man ever knew peace, both died without ever understanding what had happened.

Henry saw what was going on, but never realized the horrendous effect it was having on him. As he later wrote in his diary:

"In a basement apartment, consisting of two stuffy rooms, dwells a worker's family of seven. Among the five children there is a boy of three. The very narrowness and overcrowding of the room does not lead to favorable conditions. Quarreling and wrangling will frequently arise. But a crime, a personal tragedy lies hidden. If we were to investigate such events and their backgrounds more closely, we might be able to do more to prevent crimes than we do now with our indignation and moralizing.

"Perhaps someone will say: But not everyone who was a battered child, becomes a murderer; otherwise many more people would be murderers. That is true. However, human kind is in dire enough straits these days that this should not remain an academic question. Moreover, we never know how a child will and must react to the injustice he or she has suffered - there are innumerable techniques for dealing with it.

"We don't know yet, above all, what the world might be like if children were to



grow up without being submitted to humiliation, if parents would respect them and take them seriously as persons. I don't know of a single person who enjoyed this respect as a child and then as an adult had the need to put other human beings to death.

"We are still barely conscious of how harmful it is to treat children in a degrading manner. Treating them with respect and recognizing the consequences of their being humiliated are by no means intellectual matters; otherwise, their importance would long since have been generally recognized.

"To empathize with what a child is feeling when he or she is defenseless, hurt, or humiliated is like suddenly seeing in a mirror the suffering of one's own childhood, something many people must ward off out of fear while others can accept it with mourning. People who have mourned in this way understand

more about the dynamics of the psyche than they could ever have learned from books.

I have listened to many people talk of similar brutality at the hands of their parents. There are so many reasons why a child has overcome this, at least to the point of being a productive, if not internally happy human being. These reasons include: someone present during the hard times to share things with and to trust and solid interests in other areas. Most importantly however, seems to be the realization while young that none of this is the child's fault.

The child somehow recognizes that this is not his problem, but is that of his parent or parents. Secure in this knowledge, he does not have to feel quilt and blame as he enters adulthood. It is safe to say that the child's parents would be acting in the same manner, even if he's never been born. It has nothing to do

with him.

Oh yes, the boy Henry was in fact Adolph Hitler and his diary became a book called Mein Kampf. The other names used are actual names of parents and siblings. The fact is that this abused child who went unchecked, eventually to lead one of the most warlike nations the world has ever seen, was responsible, directly or indirectly for the deaths of ten to twenty million people.

I have only been able to scratch the surface of the issues and horrors in Hitler's life. If you wish to know more on the subject of child abuse, please read Alice Miller's book "For Your Own Good - Hidden Cruelty in Child-rearing and the Roots of Violence".

Next Month:

Functional Vs. Dysfunctional Family

Why Crime Stoppers Works

By Jeff Jones

If Crime Stoppers International were a listed company on the Toronto Stock Exchange, chances are it would be touted as being blue chip. A recovery rate of \$182,425,036 in drugs and property in the past nine years in Canada alone at a cost of only \$53.53 for each case solved shows a much greater than average return of the dollar. For every \$1 in reward money spent \$21.09 in property has been recovered and 57,877 cases cleared.

Crime Stoppers is now firmly established in policing communities not only in Canada and the United States but also New Zealand, Australia, Great Britain, Mexico and West Africa among others. There are over 850 programs worldwide and the list grows longer each year. What is it that makes Crime Stoppers such an attractive proposition for both the police and the community?

The concepts are simple. Crime Stoppers will pay callers for information which leads to an arrest. The anonymity of the caller is guaranteed and maintained by assigning a confidential code number. Names are not asked for. Because their identity is unknown to authorities there is no requirement for the caller to give evidence in court, thus removing the risk of retaliation. This is one of the key

factors which prevents people from talking to the police. Programs offer rewards varying from \$50 to \$1000 for information. Because Crime Stoppers receives no tax dollars, the money necessary to pay rewards is found through various types of fund raising locally.

In any community, whether it be on this continent or elsewhere, the greatest percentage of crime is committed by the smallest percentage of the population. Crime Stoppers is working because the people who make up the majority, people like you and me, have found an acceptable, cost effective and efficient method of fighting back. Our organization has the backing and support of police agencies, the public and media. With these resources at our disposal we have only just begun to achieve what we are capable of.



"The bottom line here, Georgie Porgie, is... kissing the girls and making them cry, is sexual assault!"



Calendar Of Up-Coming Events

February 17 - 20, 1992 POLICING IN THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

The Challenge Of Leadership

Simon Fraser University and the Justice Institute of B.C. will be holding this seminar which is designed for police managers. It will address the critical issues of vision, organizational leadership and creative adaptation to change. 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 A National Conference on Victimization and Recovery Victoria, British Columbia

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

March 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.

May 13 - 15, 1992 RADIOCOMM 92 Montreal, Quebec

RadioComm is Canada's only trade show dedicated to mobile communications. This event will be held in the Exhibition Hall South, Place Bonaventure in Montreal. The RadioComm Association of Canada will hold its annual convention at the same time. For further information contact Peter McLean or Carole Meyer at (416) 252-7791 FAX (416) 252-9848

June 01 - 04, 1992 TRAFFIC CRIME SEMINAR Toronto, Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Traffic Operations will be hosting their third annual Traffic Crime Seminar. This event will include a week long series of seminars related to Hit and Run and serious accident investigations. Members attending this years event will be broken up into investigative teams and carry out a detailed investigative teams and carry out a detailed investigation of a fatal Hit & Run incident. Number of attendees is limited. For further information and registration contact Christina Stambulski at (416) 324-0557 or FAX (416) 324-1902.

July 12 - 17, 1992 ASIAN ORGANIZED CRIME CONFERENCE "Strategies for the 1990's"

The RCMP and Calgary Police Service will be hosting the 14th International Asian Organized Crime Conference. The conference will include key-note speakers and a full agenda of social events and companion activities.

Further information can be obtained from Darrell Wilson or Carmen McKnight at (403) 268-8530 or FAX (403) 265-6330

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

The Metropolitan Toronto area police forces will be hosting the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators 1992 training seminar. All police agencies in and around the Metropolitan Toronto area will be assisting with this international

event. The convention will include seminars, workshops and exhibitor displays related to the auto theft prevention industry. Contact person is D.Sgt. Chris Hobson (416)324-6260 or Roger Overton (416)252-5215.

September 21 - 25 1992 PROFILE 2000 Toronto, Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad will present a four day sex crimes seminar. Several experts and international key-note speakers will be featured. For further details contact Sgt. Wendy Lever at (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.



A New Portable Breath Tester

Is four too many? Is two enough? How do you know when you, or someone else, is beyond the legal blood alcohol limit to drive?

A new hand-held breath analyzer, introduced this spring by Communidyne, Inc., offers both assurance and warning for anyone in doubt. Sleek and compact, Model 1000A fits neatly into a glove compartment or briefcase.

"The laws and penalties for driving while intoxicated are tough today, and they are going to get tougher," said Roger Gerber, who invented and manufactures the units. "People want to know how their bodies react to alcohol."

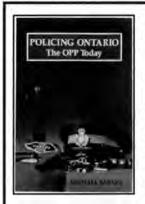
To date, the reception has been excellent by both personal and industrial sectors. Among the purchasers are law enforcement officers, restaurant and bar owners, cab, trucking and auto rental companies, schools, fraternities, and alcoholism rehabilitation centers. "Employee testing is becoming increasingly commonplace," said John Gerber, President of Communidyne, Inc.
"No one wants another oil spill or a drunk driver hitting a school bus and killing 26 children."

Model 1000A measures 2 1/4" x 11/2" and weighs eight ounces. Users blow into the unit through either a straw or the

built-in mouthpiece, and a meter registers the level of alcohol present in the blood stream. The portability feature insures the unit can be used in complete privacy.

The hand-held alcohol breath analyzers retail for less than \$200US and are available through Communidyne, Inc., 636 Anthony Trail, Northbrook, IL. 60062. 1-800-637-8363.

Model 1000B, which is smaller and has an LED readout, will be available shortly.



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by Michael Barnes

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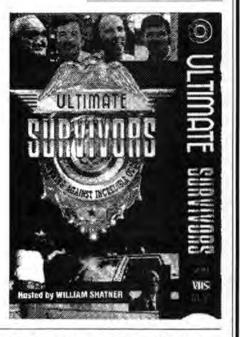
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Golden Eagle Award 1991



New Helicopter Is Trend Setter For The Future

By John McLarney



McDonnell Douglas has recently perfected the helicopter pilots dream...no tail rotor. The company has called it NOTAR for obvious reasons. J. Mac McClellan of FLYING magazine has called it, the greatest advance in helicopter design since the perfection of the turbine engine.

McDonnell Douglas company officials are taking NOTAR on a three month North American tour to demonstrate its flying qualities to customers and news media in the US, Canada, Mexico and Central America.

On October 11, 1991, Morley Lymburner, Publisher of Blue Line Magazine, arranged with Mark Lavigne of Berger & Associates Canada Inc., to have five people attend a NOTAR promotional demonstration and test flight at National Helicopters, in Kleinburg, Ontario. S/Sgt. Gerry Stewart, Sgt. Mike Boothby, Constable Frank Lamb of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force and John McLarney, supervisor, Municipal Law Enforcement, along with Captain Y. Cho, Korean National Police, were invited.

Background

Since the invention of the helicopter, the tail rotor has been the bane of both pilots and the helicopter itself. Yet, paradoxically, it makes the theory of rotor flight possible; for without the tail rotor, directional control and stability of a helicopter is impossible.

For the first several days of helicopter-pilot school, pilots learn about tail rotor vibrations and loss of tail rotor effectiveness in certain wind conditions. They are constantly warned to watch their tails whenever taking off or hovering. One strike against a branch or the slope of a hill, and it is all over! When flying a helicopter near obstructions, the pilot must be constantly aware of the possibility of a tail rotor strike, and ensure a safe angle of descent over barriers to clear all obstacles.

After coming to a hover, care must be taken to avoid turning the tail into anything nearby. Landing downslope or downhill is discouraged because of the possibility of striking the tail rotor on the surface.

There is also the remote possibility of a mechanical failure of the tail rotor gear box. If this happens, the helicopter corkscrews through the sky into the ground in seconds. Each year many people are killed or seriously injured walking into a spinning tail rotor.

The "Notar" Concept

Originally, McDonnell Douglas began to work on NOTAR to solve a power problem, rather than to eliminate the undesirable characteristics of the tail rotor system. The fist engine specified by the US Army for the APACHE attack helicopter was inadequate on power, and NOTAR was devised as a means of saving engine power during the hover. More powerful engines were eventually specified for the APACHE, and the no-tail-rotor system was no longer needed.

However, engineers and test pilots continued to experiment with NOTAR and McDonnell Douglas has now determined that all of its new designs will use NOTAR, including the new advanced MDX twin-turbine engine, eight-place helicopter. First flight for the MDX is scheduled for September, 1992.

NOTAR was first tested in 1966 on an OH-6, the Vietnam era LOH (light observation helicopter). The first NOTAR test flights were made in 1977, and the first formal development began in 1981. The first proof-of-concept OH-6 NOTAR flew 397 hours, including 250 hours with prospective customers. That benchmark helicopter is now retired to the Army Aviation Museum at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

The Helicopter Tail Rotar System

Newton's third law of motion states, "To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction". Therefore, as the

Blue Line

December, 1991

main rotor of a helicopter turns in one direction, the fuselage tends to rotate in the opposite direction. This tendency for the fuselage to rotate is called torque.

On a typical helicopter, the force that compensates for torque and keeps the fuselage from turning in the opposite direction to the main rotor is supplied by a tail rotor, located on the end of the helicopter tail boom. In addition, tail rotor controls the heading of the helicopter during hovering flight, turns, and patterns.

This tail rotor produces thrust in the direction opposite to the torque reaction developed by the main rotor. This thrust is dependent upon the pitch angle of the tail rotor blades. The greater the angle, the more the blade bites into the air, and a greater amount of thrust is produced. Foot pedals in the cockpit are linked to a pitch-change mechanism in the tail rotor gear box, which permits the pilot to increase or decrease blade pitch as needed.

Hovering is the most demanding flight condition for a helicopter. The engine must be powerful enough to force the main rotor blades to spin at a sufficient speed, and at a pitch angle sharp enough, to bite the air in large enough chunks to not only lift the hefty weight of the helicopter itself off the ground but also to lift its load of passengers, fuel, and payload, and then continue to hold it ponderously off the ground while it remains in hover. Additional engine power is then required to accelerate the helicopter and its load into forward flight.

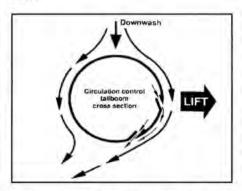
While entering forward flight the helicopter receives a helping hand. Once the helicopter is moving forward, the main rotor becomes more efficient, because the higher inflow of air supplies the rotor disc with a greater mass of air than it receives while hovering. Helicopter pilots call this effective translational lift and is easily recognized in actual flight by the increased performance of the helicopter-when forward speed is increased above 20km/h.

How Notar Works

The NOTAR concept is a process which McDonnell Douglas has developed to capture the energy of the main rotor downwash, and wrap it around the helicopter tailboom in order to counteract

the torque from the main rotor. This process is known as the Coanda effect.

Amulti-bladed, controllable pitch fan is mounted in the forward section of the tailboom. The fan draws in air from the top of the fuselage and forces it backward along the tailboom at a very low pressure.



Some of this pressurized air exits through two slots, called *Coanda slots*, placed one over the other, which run the entire length of the right side of the tailboom. This exiting air provides a boundary layer of air over the right side of the tailboom. This causes the main rotor downwash to hug the extreme contour of the boom, accelerate, and follow the curved surface.

The increased speed of the airflow over the right side of the tailboom results in a decrease of air pressure on the right side, and a resulting corresponding increase in air pressure on the left side of the boom. This combination creates a lateral lifting force which causes the tailboom to move to the right. This boom lift provides the energy to counteract the torque effect of the main rotor.

About 60% of the anti-torque thrust required to keep the helicopter in a hover, comes from this main rotor downwash circulation control over the NOTAR boom. The remaining 40% is supplied by a vectored thrust nozzle at the end of the tailboom. Air that does not exit the coanda slots, exits at the end of the boom through the thrust nozzle.

Flying The Notar

Most helicopter pilots anticipate that directional control from NOTAR will be ineffective. Experienced heli-pilots find it hard to believe that the Coanda Effect and the very low pressure from the vectored thrust nozzle, can duplicate the

powerful action of a normal tail rotor system. They are pleased to learn that NOTAR provides precise and powerful directional authority. In fact, it is easier to fly than any tail-rotor helicopter.

During our test flight at National Helicopters in Kleinburg, Ontario, pilot Tony Brown demonstrated that with the antitorque pedals held in a steady position during a no-wind hover, he could lift NOTAR to 60 feet in the air and back down again without any pedal input or heading change. This is not possible in a helicopter with a tail rotor.

Back in the hover, he demonstrated equally responsive thrust control during left and right tailboom swings. He spun NOTAR around through its own yaw (vertical) axis, and stopped the rotation of the fuselage instantly with the pedals.

During a forward flight demonstration, Tony again spun NOTAR around 180 degrees through the vertical axis at an indicated airspeed of about 100 km/h, so that we were now traveling backwards at that speed. Not many, if any, normal helicopters can handle a 100 km/h tail wind. He made steep turns without moving the pedals at all.

Noise and vibration inside the cabin is greatly reduced from that of a normal tail-rotor helicopter. The noise annoyance factor is only half that allowed under FAA rules. This makes the NOTAR highly acceptable for use as a police or public service aircraft flying over populated noise-sensitive areas.

McDonnell Douglas claims it has firm orders for 164 single turbine engine helicopters, plus options for 21 additional aircraft. The first deliveries of seven NOTAR helicopters, were made to the Phoenix Arizona Police Department, in October of 1991.

For further information contact Robert Baugniet or Mark LaVigne at (416) 599-8454

About The Author

John McLarney has been a pilot since 1968 and has an extensive aviation background in both land and water operations. He is currently the Supervisor of Municipal Law Enforcement, Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. In addition, he is the Staff Sergeant in charge of the Metropolitan Toronto Auxiliary Police Force Motorcycle Unit.



1992 North American Police Ski Championships

The 1992 North American Police Ski Championships will be held March 16-21, 1992 at Steamboat Springs, Colorado. This international event has been recognized as the best police skiing championship in North America and possibly the world. The North American Police Ski Championships (NAPCS) are organized by law enforcement officers for law enforcement officers and their guest. All full time law enforcement officers/agents

ate racers in the 30-34 year age bracket.
A 40 year old female advanced skier, only competes against other female/advanced racers aged 40-44. In the Nordic races (cross-country) racers compete only against participants of their same sex. Individual awards are given to the top three finishers in each of the various age/sex/ ability groups. Team awards are earned by combining individual points



Cpl. Jerry Malysh R.C.M.P. Vancouver

and retired officers/agents who retired fully vested and in good standing are welcome to attend. Dispatchers, animal control officers, private investigators are not considered law enforcement officers, but are invited to attend as guests.

During the 1991 NAPSC police ski racers from the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand competed in both Alpine (slalom and giant slalom) and Nordic (3k & 5k) races. Sixty eight different law enforcement agencies were represented by 414 participants.

All ability levels can compete at the NAPSC. There are four ability groups in the Alpine races, beginner, intermediate, advanced, and expert. Additionally, the racers are categorized by age and sex. A 33 year old male intermediate racer only competes against other male/intermedi-



Ray Cyr R.C.M.P. Alberta

of the top fifteen finishers in each category. In addition to the individual and team awards there is also the Canadian-American cup competition between selected Canadian and American racers.

During the 1992 NAPSC Alpine competition there will be slalom, giant slalom, and super giant slalom races. Each racer will be seeded according to ability in order to compete for both individual and team awards. Two members from the same department compose a team. The Nordic competition will feature both 3K and 5K races.

After racing in the morning and having lunch on the mountain, the competitors are free to ski. Steamboat Springs has over 100 runs on 2500 skiable acres to satisfy any skiing ability. In the evenings there are police sponsored parties.

NORTH AMERICAN

NORTH AMERICAN

POLICE POLICE AMPIONSHIPS

awards/cocktail parties and on the last night there well be an awards party to pres-

ent the team trophies and the grand door prize. At all the social events numerous door prizes are given away, ranging from T-shirts and ski equipment to a seven day ski vacation. Everybody goes home a winner!

The North American Police Ski Championships invites racers from the United States, Canada and the rest of the world to compete against one another in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. For more information please contact: NAPSC, Inc., 64 Inverness Drive East, Englewood, Colorado, 80112 or call 303-792-7315.



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Product News: Hobo

New Heavy Duty Remote Mobile Investigator



Robert I. Robotics has announced the introduction of the HOBO -- a rugged unit that is suitable for operation in an environment that is hazardous to humans, such as bomb disposal, nuclear power plant maintenance, etc. This unit is based upon the requirements its users have specified since 1976. Continually improved upon, this unit now demonstrates the latest in technological advancements.

The vehicles exceptional performance comes from a special six wheel design which provides easy maneuverability over difficult terrains and obstacles. Each wheel has independent motorgearbox drive for maximum traction and mobility. A torsion system is incorporated to prevent overturning when negotiating obstacles exceeding the height of the wheels.

The remote operation of the vehicle can be by radio control or via an umbilical cord. Both systems are independent to provide versatility. They are incorporated within a control console with joystick control for drive operations and is fitted with a monochrome or colour video monitor. Speed and direction are controlled by the proportional joystick providing for accurate operation and the facility to turn within the vehicles own length.

Powerful hydraulics are the secret of the HOBOs amazing strength and reliability. The unique claw (located at the end of the arm) can hold and fire a double disrupter rig, or delicately lift an electronic component, or lift an extraordinary weight. The unit has a lift capacity of 75 kg. (165 lbs) with arm retracted or 30 kg. (66 lbs) with arm extended.

Amodular attachment system is used, allowing options to be placed in various positions on the unit such as chassis, arm, claw, extension boom, etc. All of the standard tools can be used such as shotgun, disrupters, x-ray, sniffer, microphone acoustic detection, car towing, telescopic boom, shovel, window breaker, camera video system and many others.

For more information and descriptive literature on the HOBO, please contact the Canadian distributor, Robert I. Robotics Inc.,958 Leathorne St., Suite 5, London, Ontario, N5Z 3M5, (519) 686-1003.

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To Have Served and Protected

by Robert Menard

Somebody killed a cop today
And a part of this country died.
A piece of the country, he swore to protect
Will embrace him one last time.

The suspect who shot him Backed by counsel with might, Will stand up in court And demand all his rights.

Mourning a husband and father A widow and her children must face The loss of the man who was their life A loss, that no one ever could replace.

The sector he patrolled was a battlefield zone For out in the streets, the war still goes on. Though flags of our nation won't fly at half-mast To his brother officers his memory will ever last.

His spirit still stands by each rookie's side Where his spirit still walks the beat, His courage and devotion will always survive On a lonely city street.

Yeah...somebody killed a cop today
May have been in your city or town or mine
While we slept in comfort, secure in our home
Again...a cop put his life on the line.

He answered the call, Unselfishly gave all,

And again, A part of this country died,

Robert Menard is a Detective Sergeant in the Criminal Investigation Homicide and Hold-up Squad with the Montreal Urban Community Police. He is also the President and Founder of the National Provincial Association for Victims of Criminal Acts.

Out Of The Blue

By David Bluestein



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

Crime Stoppers Hear Address From President Bush

Courtesy - "The Caller"

United States President George Bush received a sustained standing ovation when he appeared at the Twelfthe Annual CSI Conference in Louisville, Kentucky on October 2nd.

The Astralian, Canadian and English were equally enthusiastic about President Bush's presence as were the U.S. Citizens.

It was the first time that a U.S. President has ever addressed a Crime Stoppers Interntaional Conference. The 889 attendees agreed that, "Crime Stoppers has arrived."

The President teased about confusing the occasion with the 60th

And Now Crime Stoppers May Go

Constable Anders Neilsen of the St. Thomas Police Force will deliver a Crime Stoppers message to Russia next year.

Nielson, a middle of the pack marathon team runner, has been assigned to organize the Canadian Police Marathon team that will compete in the second "Union Sprtif Internationale Des Polices" conference in Moscow. This event will coincide with the Moscow marathon. Some 93 member nations have been invited to participate.

"I thought that, perhaps, there would be an opportunity to mix business with pleasure," stated Nielson, "In the past, the Crime Stoppers concept may have been a difficult one for the Soviet society to embrace; however, I believe that with the way things are changing, they may be ready for it now."

Nielson has secured the support of the St. Thomas, Ontario Police Service as well as the Crime Stoppers International Board. birthday party of another crime stopper. Dick Tracy, in nearby Indiana. He reassured the audience of some 1,200 Crime Stoppers and local guests when he said, "Through your 850 international programs, you make the world a safer place in which to live."

The President praised them when he spoke of Crimes Stoppers as being "the cost-effective, moral way to help take back the streets." He cited the most recent CSI statistics, including the 96 percent rate of conviction, and the \$80.00 average reward per case cleared, and then amused his listeners by adding, "Can you imagine what this country would be like if Congress worked like that?"



The President shocked the crowd by suggestign that "our streets pose a greater threat to our servicemen than did the Persian Gulf War." He created his own Crime Stoppers: "In school we learn the three 'R's"; but we also need to learn the Crime Stoppers lesson, the Three 'P's; People, Police and Publicity.

He commended them: "You've found a way, you Crime Stoppers, to promote public safety by making it a community affai. We want our members of Congress to be crime-fighters, too. An I want to back uo the law enforcmeent people in every way I can."

Championships To Go International in '92

The 1992 Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Championships, being held at Shannonville Motorsport Park on July 2-4, will be the only police motorcycle racing event being held during this coming year. It has been over two years since the last world championship races and the CPOMC is offering the opportunity to officers from other countries to join them at Shannonville Motorsport Park. They will be combining the race with an open International competition for everyone to go for prizes.

The Canadian Police Officer's Motorcycle Championship executive are sending out racing applications now not only to all known interested Canadian police officers, but also police representatives in many other countries who have previously competed in similar events.

Each foreign country will initially be allocated three spaces. These spaces must be confirmed by riders from those countries through completed application forms with deposits to be received by CPOMC by February 1, 1992. Canadian officers are encouraged to reserve their space

now to avoid disappointment in the event there is a large response from teams from visiting countries.

At present the CPOMC has strong commitments for teams from Norway, USA, Northern Ireland, and Eire, with invitations also sent to other countries including Denmark, France, and Italy.

The event itself will consist of on track instruction from Michel Mercier and his FAST Professional Riding School (using 1992 Yamaha FZR 600s) all day Thursday, followed by practice sessions and qualifying times on Friday on the Shannonville long track. Based on those results a minimum of 18 riders will qualify for full practice sessions and the final race on Saturday again utilizing the 4.03km. long track.

Since this will be the CPOMC's first official International police motorcycle racing event, it is strongly advised not to delay in applying to race. For further information contact David Stewart, 733 Leaside Street, Pickering, Ontario L1W 2X2; tel. 416-831-2013, fax 416-324-4902.

Bire Line

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

French Cops Go To Jail

Six members of an elite French police squad carried out hold-ups in the Paris area during their spare time were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 3 to 17 years.

The six were accused of eight holdups, including two from jewelry shops and one from a bank, between 1983 to 1986.

One of them, Inspector Dominique Loiseau, who was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, maintained his innocence throughout the trial while all others plead guilty.

British Police Turn Down Libyan Donation

The British Dependents Trust refused a \$600,000 cheque sent by Libya as an apology for the murder of Constable Yvonne Fletcher in April 1984.

Constable Fletcher was detailed to guard the Libyan Embassy in London when she was shot dead by a person shooting from an embassy window.

The cheque was brought back from Libya by a Member of Parliament who presented the gift to the Directors of the Trust. He advised the Trust that the money was not from Colonel Gaddafi or the Libyan Government. He advised it was from the Libyan Police Syndicate.

In a letter from the Syndicate it stated that they felt the "painful event of Constable Fletchers death requires public apologies, co-operation and solidarity with our colleagues in the United Kingdom."

A spokesman for the Metropolitan London Police stated, "No amount of money could ever replace Yvonne and we think the decision to refuse the money is proper. We are appalled that someone could offer money in an attempt to compensate for that dastardly act."

The murderer was never captured due to provisions of Diplomatic Immunity

New Device Could Catch Drugged Drivers

A car recklessly weaves in and out of lanes with police in hot pursuit. The driver is pulled over for being impaired. A breathalyser test is conducted. The results are negative.

"The reason could be that the driver was using drugs other than alcohol. It's difficult to get physical evidence for drugs," said Ottawa police patrol Staff Sgt. Larry Hill.

But a machine that detects narcotics could eventually be used by police across Canada to administer roadside breathalyser tests. The device is being developed by the National Research Council.

A lab prototype should be available by 1992, said John Arnold, director of the Canadian Police Research Centre, which is located at the NRC's Montreal Road complex.

The device is about the size of a suitcase and functions like a vacuum to detect particles invisible to the human eye. It can tell whether someone has handled a drug recently, even if the suspect's hands have been washed several time.

Using a process called ion-mobility spectrometry, the device can identify the type of drug by measuring the speed at which narcotic ions move.

If cocaine is detected, for example, the device can be used around the nose area to help determine if the person has actually taken drugs. With other narcotics, a swab sample of saliva can be tested.

The narcotics detector will be a valuable tool since a significant number of drivers are under the influence of drugs.

With alcohol, not only does someone look intoxicated, but you can usually smell it. Other drugs in many ways are more difficult to detect.

Ottawa police Cst. Mark Houldsworth was a breathalyser technician for five years. He said people absorb narcotics differently, but those who have taken drugs usually have more erratic behaviour.

There is currently no roadside testing for drugs other than alcohol. Impaired driving from narcotics falls under the same offense as impaired driving from alcohol. Houldsworth said in most cases, alcohol is involved when other drugs are taken.

"The device would add an extra piece of evidence," said Sgt. Wayne Papple, of the RCMP's Science and Technology branch. "You don't have to rely on subjective calls. You can have something more objective, concrete and testable by the courts."

The sniffing device may also be used in airports to prevent contraband and in hospitals to identify the drugs taken by unconscious patients.



FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

Nice garden Mary! Silver bells and cockle shells and two acres of high grade marijuana plants



Airborne Law Enforcement

A Policing Strategy for the 90's

by Mark Thorpe

Nearly sixty years ago, in 1931, Captain W.R. May proved the concept of airborne law enforcement to the RCMP. Captain May assisted the force in the search for and eventual demise of The Mad Trapper of Rat River, one Albert Johnson. This party was wanted for the wounding of one constable and the killing of another. This was the largest and most publicized man hunt of its day. Captain May with his Bellanca fixed wing aircraft provided aerial search capabilities, deployment of RCMP personnel and supplies, and the emergency evacuation of wounded police officers.

Captain May had clearly demonstrated the value of combining aircraft with conventional ground based policing and had thereby increased the effectiveness of all police personnel involved in the case. This situation and the involvement of Captain May did much to illustrate the usefulness of aircraft to the upper echelons of the RCMP. Since then aircraft have been an integral part of the far flung operations of this federal police force.

Suspicion



Up until now most police agencies in this country have regarded aircraft with a certain amount of suspicion. In our vast country the usefulness of aircraft for searches in outlying areas has been accepted as a fact of life, as has its capability to transport officers over long distances with speed and efficiency.

In spite of this we have yet to employ aircraft in an effective manner for the purposes of enforcement and general police use. This is clearly evident if one considers the fact that there are no municipal police helicopters presently dedicated solely to this task.

The use of aircraft and in particular, helicopters, has long been established in the civilian marketplace in Canada. The operators of this type of equipment have proven beyond any doubt that they are not only effective for the uses they have been put to, but in many applications they have been found to be the only piece of equipment that is capable of accomplishing the designated task. It is the contention of the author that there are many tasks that we are now attempting to accomplish in day to day operational police work that would be facilitated and made more effective if we involved dedicated police helicopters.

A Slow Grasp At Change

We as police officers have a tendency to resist change. We are sometimes reluctant to try anything new or different. This is evident when one considers the resistance encountered in the implementation of some of the more recent forms of technology that have now become an integral part of the police environment. One only needs to consider how long it took police agencies to accept and convert to police use such items as computer technology. Computers have been a part of the civilian business world for many years, but it is only in the recent past that they have become commonplace in police offices throughout the country.

One could also point out that it was not so long ago that the use of cars, radio communications, both portable and fixed, were also considered to be new to the realm of law enforcement. The application of aircraft as an integral portion of law enforcement has developed in the same manner as these previously mentioned suspect technologies.

The law enforcement community is now a specific target of the manufacturers of both fixed wing and helicopters. This portion of the marketplace is the largest and fastest growing in the indus-

What Is The Attraction?



In the United States law enforcement aircraft sales have increased by over six hundred percent in the last ten years. This then begs the question, why. Why is the purchase of this type of technology so attractive to our neighboring law enforcement community to the south of us? Why is it so attractive to our European counterparts? It is, because the helicopter in law enforcement has proven itself to be the most versatile tool in the police inventory.

The two areas of the world where airborne law enforcement has been most clearly demonstrated are in the United States and Great Britain. Both of these law enforcement communities are heavily involved in this type of technology. In the United States in 1970 there were sixty-one agencies operating a total of 118 aircraft, both fixed wing and helicopters. Todays figures show that over 355 agencies are involved in airborne law enforcement and are operating over 1.400 aircraft. It is reasonable to state that the American police community is on the leading edge of this technology and certainly has demonstrated the capabilities of its programs.

In the next few issues of Blue Line Magazine we will examine, in detail, all the facits of this type of law enforcement program.

About The Author

Detective Sergeant Thorpe has served with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force for the last 21 years. He is presently attached to the Forensic Identification Section. He holds licenses for both fixed wing aircraft and helicopters, and is involved with the Metro Toronto Police Search and Rescue Commit-



Officer Not Guilty of Nightstick Attack

Regina Vs. Cline

The Alberta Court of Appeal, in a unanimous ruling, acquitted a Calgary police officer of assault bodily harm after the officer was sentenced to 30 days in jail by a lower court.

The incident involved two officers who were called to a residence to remove a woman's ex-boyfriend from the front porch of her house. When the officers asked the man to leave, the suspect ran to the door and held onto the doorknob. The officers tried to break his hold on the handle with no success. One officer rapped

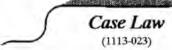
the back of the man's hand to get him to let go of the handle and it was later found that he had suffered a broken bone in the back of the hand.

Charges of assault causing bodily harm were brought against the officer and a conviction registered at the Provincial Court level. The conviction and sentence to 30 days was appealed to the high court.

The Alberta Appeal Court agreed that the officer should be acquitted. The court found that it was necessary to use such force to break the man's determined grip on the door handle. The constable could not be expected to weigh to a nicety the exact measure of force necessary to achieve that result, stated Chief Justice James H. Laycraft. The ruling went on to say that the Crown had not proven that Cline had intended to cause bodily harm to the man. The court decided that the officer had not used excessive force under the circumstances and the conviction was quashed.

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Asking Questions Does Not Violate Charter

Regina Vs. Olivier

A Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench decision recently threw out an appeal launched on the grounds that the officer obtained evidence in breach of the Charter of Rights by asking if the accused had drugs on him.

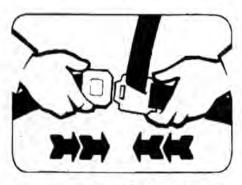
The case involved an incident in a Winnipeg bar after police raided the premises while looking for several suspects. One officer was going from table to table and asking questions of patrons. When the officer spoke to the accused he noticed a butted out roach at the ac-

cused's foot. The officer asked the man if the roach was his and the accused stated it was not. The officer then asked the accused if he had any drugs in his possession. The accused stated, "Yeah, all I have is this," and took a cigarette package out of his pocket, opening it to reveal two grams of hashish. The accused was then arrested and given his Charter Rights and charged accordingly.

The accused contended that the officer violated his Charger Rights by continuing to question him without informing him of his right to counsel.

Mr. Justice Armand Dureault ruled that no such breach occurred. In his ruling he determined that an officer asking questions of a person is simply routine. The ruling stated that it was the officer's duty to investigate and the questioning of people is the very basics of police investigation. He added that the accused was not detained in any way while being asked these questions and the evidence obtained was most certainly admissible.

What's Holding You Back....



...Let's Get It Together



"Hey fella! We have a stoop and scoop bylaw in this city!"



Computer Woes: Part Two

Where We Usually Go Wrong

by Tom Rataj

One of the most important qualities any officer can have is the ability to think on his/her feet when presented with new or unusual circumstances. Every new problem we face is dealt with using this thinking on your feet quality. So naturally when computers came along, we applied this quality to dealing with them. WRONG MOVE! The first big mistake.

We must concede that the whole computer issue is beyond our "thinking on our feet" approach. As I mentioned in my first article, the computer industry is such a specialized field that we must hire a computer consultant to deal with it for us. Spending several thousand dollars on a consultant to develop a computer policy today will more than pay for itself over time, and will prevent most of the problems listed below.

#1 No comprehensive computer policy

The root of most other problems. This leads to a hodge-podge of equipment that is incompatible and causes numerous operational inefficiencies, not to mention a horrendous waste of tax dollars.

#2 The Stripped Tenders

Tenders for systems are received and approved, only to be stripped of all the little so called extras that actually make the systems work well, resulting in systems that never really work the way they should or as the tender promised.

#3 Buying Cheap Saves Money

Actually usually translates to buy cheap get cheap. Buying last years equipment rarely makes sense, especially with computer equipment. Buying a 286 based PC today looks like a cost saving

when in fact it's a waste of money! Industry experts suggest that the 386 basic PC is the minimum acceptable standard for today's buyers.



#4 Lack of Forethought

Again a problem caused by the lack of a comprehensive policy. A lot of new hardware available today provides for future expandability and user-upgradeable components. Not to buy this type of equipment is wasteful. Also certain major stages of technology must be bought into, even though they are more expensive. Buying into 386 technology provides the major stage of multi-tasking capability, which is the way computing technology appears to be headed.

#5 Softwear Overkill and Underkill

Buying software that is not right for the job, and/or not required, or that is a virtually unknown program. Why buy a full featured spreadsheet program for every workstation, when only 1 in 100 users actually needs it? And, why buy odd ball software instead of industry standards.

#6 The Stand-Alone Syndrome

Yes, again the result of no computer policy. Buying a "stand-alone" system

for one job or project is extremely wasteful and unnecessary especially considering 386 technology. Networking computer equipment is not as difficult or complex as it seems, and provides significant benefits in operational efficiency, and information exchange.

#7 Training

We don't put new recruits on the street without any training, so why would we put an officer to work on a computer without any training? Investment in proper training pays for itself many times over. This goes hand in hand with buying industry standard software packages. If an officer has any experience with computers at all he will likely have experience on the industry standard packages, resulting in reduced training time and expense.

#8 Everyone Has An Opinion

Present the same scenario to 100 officers and you will get 100 different answers. Again, the lack of a central policy allows the "opinion" problems to complicate and confuse the whole issue.

Next month: "Some Suggestions".

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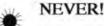


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Innovative B.C. Company Creates Gear For Bicycle Cops

Pro Carry Systems International Inc. is a Vancouver based company which manufactures a broad line of high-tech, light weight police equipment. The company uses the same fabrics and employs the same rigid standards used in mountain climbing equipment. It maintains rigid standards of quality and comfort for all its patrol, undercover and tactical equipment. This includes its new bike squad designs, such as rain gear, riding shorts, rack bag and nylon duty system.

"The bike squad officer's equipment needs are unique," says Pro Carry president Chris Raines, a former Vancouver member. "The officers clothing and carry equipment must be exceptionally light, comfortable, secure and durable, and must never inhibit his ability to move fast and flexibly through the urban environment."

Raines' reputation for solving difficult design problems was the reason RCMP in Surrey, B.C. approached him with a long list of their concerns and needs for four key pieces of bike squad equipment: rain gear, riding shorts, rack bag, and nylon duty system. The officers wanted waterproof, breathable, modular, comfortable gear reinforced against wear and damage during extreme physical activity. It also had to be highly visible in low light.

Pro Carry created shorts that looked like a uniform pant but contained many specialized features. This included such things as a groin chamois to absorb sweat and provide cushioning, proper-sized belt slots for police underbelt, slash pockets for easy access with the duty system on and manufactured from a blend of Spandex and natural fibers, giving a rich look.

The result was a comfortable, soft short that gives with the body as it moves. The short's waistband is elasticized at the back to provide a good fit for a variety of different body shapes. It is available from extra small to extra large sizes, and in all department colours and stripes.

A bike squad officer on duty must have a compartment for carrying seized materials, such as knives, liquor, stolen radios, and for carrying his rain gear.

Pro Carry designed a rigid-sided bag of light weight, highly durable cordura with reflective POLICE patches on the sides and a pocket for carrying frequently used items, such as ticket books and pens. Pro Carry then made an attachment system for angling the bag onto the bike rack in a variety of ways. The bag can be affixed to the rack permanently, with a zap-strap or temporarily, with a cinching-style harness system. The rack bag comes in a variety of colours.

Pro Carry designed its original duty system two years ago to address a particularly serious concern of officers on patrol -- chronic back problems caused bye the weight of equipment the member carried around his waist. "This same problem can be disabling to the bicycle squad officer as well," Raines says. "He must have the lightest, most flexible and comfortable duty rig possible to minimize back strain."

Pro Carry's duty system is half the

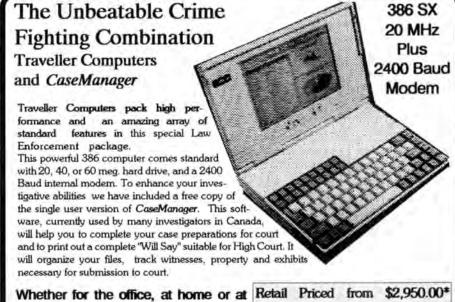
weight of traditional leather. The design incorporates divers' web cordura and dense-celled flotation foam. The holster and other accessories attach to the outer belt with a patent-pending flap snap velcro attaching system, locking each item securely onto the outer belt and preventing movement during use. When the outer belt is placed over the inner belt, the velcro surfaces sandwich all accessories between the inner and outer belt. This eliminates the need for belt keepers, and makes the system easy and quick for the officer to put on or remove in an emergency.

The company has already equipped most of the bicyclesquads in B.C.'s Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island and willnow be marketing it's equipment to departments throughout North America

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Joseph Weil (Con-man)



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Views From "The Other Side"

Dear Morley. Are views from the other side permitted to darken your pages? No... not the crooks... I mean the defence lawyers.

Ever since you arrested my client Ive been receiving this damn magazine and receiving demands for payment. Well youll be glad to know Ive finally paid. And whereas once I had a lot of explaining to do as to why such a rag was sitting on my desk, now its like the Toronto Sun; Nobody likes to be seen buying it, but everyone reads it. Defence lawyers in this office peruse the pages of each issue.

My major complaint with policing is how I think its changed. When I was a kid in my home town, only the bad guys got arrested. I never knew anyone who got arrested. I knew lots of people (including myself) who got caught in what were minor offences, and they got a talking to, a lecture, a cuff on the head (assault!) and told to smarten up. I appreciated it. I liked our local police.

Now every single indiscretion, however minor, if it crosses the line results in a charge and often an arrest. I think the reasons are suspect and in the long rundestructive.

One reason for this may be that there is little if any community left to serve in the larger centers. When you guys work in a place like Toronto which has all the homogeneity and room to breathe of an airport, where everyone is polarized and everything is politicized, since you cant please everyone, you may as well please yourselves.

Pleasing yourselves means at a general level, getting those crime statistics up for the next round of police budget discussions. And at a personal/specific level laying a charge shows that officer did not spend that shift in the donut shop. I understand on average each officer lays one criminal code charge each month; How to distinguish yourself?... its obvious.

The longer term consequences have to be a deterioration in relations with the public - but theres no community in the real sense in any case - carry on-its good for business - yours and mine.

Just dont be too outraged when I attack your sense of judgment - or lack of it - both in court and in the hallway, which I seem to find myself doing more and more these days. And because youve got the tails wagging the dogs (few Crowns will act independently of the officer in charge) it takes an independent and wise judge to dismiss the more silly charges - which the more courageous do.

Whats a silly charge? Ive got files full of them including a very recent one which as you may have guessed has prompted this letter. (I have, as well I hasten to add, files containing quite legitimate charges where its a pleasure

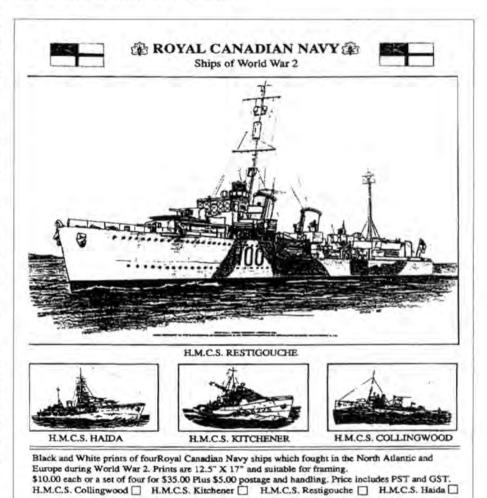
dealing with police witnesses - most of the time.)

Ive ventured into the lions den, but Ill ask anyway: "Does anyone else see what I see?"

By the way Morley, I took that case we had to appeal - and won - quite properly. So, until the next time...

Yours truly
T. David McComb LL.B., PH.D.
Barrister

Editors Note (Morley's) Merry Christmas David!



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Dialing 911... Northern Style

by Bob Perry

The High Arctic in the Northwest Territories is policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This is a '911' story northern style out of Resolute Bay, N.W.T. in the High Arctic of Canada.

Situated at latitude 74 42' north, longitude 94 54' west, it is the second highest RCMP detachment in Canada. It is also the second most Northern Community in Canada with a varying population of 170 people policed by two RCMP members, a Corporal and a Constable.

In the spring of 1989 Cpl. Chris Stewart and the writer had the privilege of

being stationed in Resolute Bay. The dark season had just concluded, running from November to February and the necessary rituals had been made to the sun god to entice his reappearance. This consisted of getting down on one's hands and knees and bowing at the first sight of the sun as it rose over the frozen wasteland.

Intrepid Adventurers

That spring of 1989 brought preparations by various intrepid explorers to test their courage,

fortitude and bank balances in the quest for the North Pole. Two were French Nationals seeking to pit themselves against the frozen north in a less ambitious project to cross country ski from Resolute Bay to Grise Fiord, N.W.T.

Grise Fiord, a mere 206 nautical miles by air northeast from Resolute Bay is Canada's most northern RCMP detachment and community. A trip on foot or by ski as proposed by these two adventurers is no less rewarding than climbing Mount Everest backwards while reciting the alphabet in French!!

Cpl. Stewart and the writer sought out the two French Nationals to apprise them of the Wilderness Travel Registration Program and in turn assess their equipment and chances. They were quickly located having pitched their camp on the outskirts of Resolute Bay Airport Complex, at the tail end of the effluent pipe from the airport complex sewage system. When this was pointed out the

two did not appear to be disconcerted, a tribute to their Northern courage.

The Trek

Three days into their trip one of the fellows sustained frost bite to his feet. As they had swollen, he was unable to re-

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turn to Resolute Bay for medical treatment; they had covered only 26 kms. of their trek. The second returned to Resolute Bay, cross country skiing most of the day and night in bad weather with minimal equipment to alert the RCMP of his friend's misfortune. This resulted in the subsequent search and rescue operation.

The First Air Rescue Attempt

A meeting was held and a course of action was established after conferring with the local weather station, charter pilots and obtaining the necessary financial expenditure authorizations. One learns quickly to obtain those financial authorizations before embarking on such matters early in one's service.

The following morning a chartered Twin Otter was loaded with three spotters, a ski doo, a komatik (sled) and away we went. Enroute 30 knot head winds were experienced with blowing snow impeding our progress as we flew 500 feet above the ground. Shortly we were over the area where the stranded skier was located and the coordinates locked in.

However, on attempting to land it was discovered the plane had lost all hydraulic pressure which prevented us from

lowering the skis over the wheels and lowering the flaps. A quick return to Resolute Bay Airport was made and a successful emergency landing was made at the side of the runway in soft snow to slow the forward progress of the aircraft. Forty-five minutes latter, with the problem corrected, we took off again in a second attempt to extricate the stranded skier. Weather conditions however prevented a successful rescue and the aerial effort was aborted for the day.

The Second Day

With daylight running short and temperatures around -45C, a land party consisting of ski doos, komatiks, and a rescue party of four departed Resolute Bay. Blowing snow on the ground reduced visibility to less than 75 yards and after several hours the land party became disoriented. A decision was made to return to Resolute Bay and all returned safely under the expert guidance of Paul Amagoalik, the local guide in the land party.

The Third Day

Day three did not reveal much in the way of improvement from a weather perspective. In the High Arctic weather conditions can vary from hour to hourand also by location. A decision was made to try once more by air to reach the stranded skier. In addition the stranded

skier, by prearrangement, had set off his Emergency Locating Transponder.

Enroute the Twin Otter was buffeted constantly by headwinds as we approached the location. The subject was spotted and a landing was attempted nearby on what appeared to be a flat surface. On landing however the skier could not be seen, necessitating another take off and fly by to confirm his position. With expert guidance the Twin Otter landed a second time beside the tent which housed our victim.

Upon landing he was grateful to see us. His effects were packaged up and placed on the aircraft. With engines roaring at maximum RPMs we left that little place in the middle of nowhere; an unmarked testament of man's efforts to defeat the forces of nature.

Return to Resolute

Our stranded skier was no worse for wear after medical attention and a hot shower. The latter specified by the Nursing Station personnel to diffuse the odiferous body smell from being in the same clothes for several days. Shortly thereafter the two French Nationals departed from Resolute Bay to France with a tale to tell their friends and grandchildren.

The combined efforts and cooperation of the RCMP, Environment Canada Weather Services, Transport Canada Flight Service Station personnel, local guides and our two fine charter pilots brought this matter to a successful resolution.

Just try dialing '911' Northern style for those unique emergency situations.

Resolute, N.W.T.

Courtesy The Canadian Encyclopedia

It is located on the south coast of Cornwallis Island, 1561 air kilometers northeast of Yellowknife. It was named for a ship which wintered there in 1850, but its development began in 1947 with the construction of a joint US-Canadian weather station. In 1955, Inuit families from other areas were relocated to the area to take advantage of the island's game resources. These included Idlouk, whose camp is pictured on the Canadian \$2 bill. Today the community is a key transportation, communications and administrative centre. -Annelies Pool

Rap With Rock - By Rock Dueck

Distorted Discipline

Can you imagine being kicked in the groin by someone roughly five times your size? For the average police officer, that would be an assailant approximately 29 feet tall weighting 900 pounds! Just imagine how terrifying that would be ... even for a professional police officer who has been trained to protect himself. Fortunately, such creature is not known to exist, but let me tell you what does.

A two year old boy in Olds, Alberta may never grow to be a normal healthy man because a creature proportionally the size of the nightmare described above took his frustration out on him. This creature, the child's natural mother's cohabitant, kicked the child in the groin not once, but at least twice causing the boy's scrotum to swell to six times its normal size. The large bodied, small minded assailant claimed that another small child in the family had accidentally hit the boy and that later he had bumped himself on a dresser drawer... and even dear old morn confirmed the story.

The doctor who examined the boy dismissed this as rubbish and the court found this big tough man guilty of assault. So while the child will grow up and never really enjoy a normal life, the creep will do a few months in jail. Quite a trade, isn't it?!

Our society has seen fit to remove even mild corporal punishment from the hands of our court and educational institutions, but will only allow a few months in prison and some psychological counseling for an unprovoked and inhuman act. Moreover, the act being performed on what may have been an asset to our world by a living, breathing piece of garbage which we call, for want of a better name, a man.

I will openly admit having spanked my children although this may not be the popular way of dealing with inappropriate behaviour. It has been said that violence in response to misconduct only promotes more violence. In other words because I was spanked as a child, I will spank my kids. This may well be true. But in our darkest, deepest anger...has any normal person even considered kicking our children in the genitals?







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Crown Must Disclose Everything

Regina Vs. McDonald

In a unanimous November ruling, the Supreme Court of Canada stated the Crown must disclose all relevant information to an accused. This is the first time the highest court has given a comprehensive recipe for Crown Attorneys to follow.

Writing for the ruling Mr. Justice Sopinka stated, "It is difficult to justify the position which clings to the notion that the Crown has no legal duty to disclose all relevant information." He went on to say, "the arguments against the existence of such a duty are groundless while those in favour, are, in my opinion, overwhelming."

In an interesting side-note to this ruling the courtalso briefly addressed the Crowns argument that the defence should reciprocate by disclosing its entire defence to the Crown. To this Sopinka stated, "The suggestion that the duty should be reciprocal may deserve consideration by this court in the future but is not a valid reason for absolving the Crown of its duty. The contrary contention fails to take account of the fundamental difference in the respective roles of the prosecution and the defence."

The original charges consisted of 13 counts of criminal breach of trust and theft laid by the RCMP in Calgary against a lawyer. During the investigation the officers took a statement from the accuseds secretary that was favourable to the defence. Prior to trial, however, the Crown would not disclose to the defence her statement and refused to call her as a witness at trial. It was the Crowns contention that it need only disclose the evidence it was intending to bring to trial.

When the trial commenced it was made clear that the secretary would not be giving evidence. The defence asked for an order from the trial judge to force the Crown to disclose the statement of the secretary because the secretary had refused to talk to defence or disclose any details of her statement.

As a result the accused was convicted of 27 counts and the case was appealed and dismissed without reasons to the Alberta Court of Appeal. The matter was then taken to the Supreme Court of Canada.

In its decision the court ruled that it was time the Criminal Court process did away with the "element of surprise" and both parties got down to "address issues on the basis of complete information of the case to be met."

"I would point out," added Sopinka,
"that the fruits of the investigation which
are in possession of counsel for the Crown
are not the property of the Crown for use
in securing a conviction but the property
of the public to be used to ensure that
justice is done."

The ruling places a duty on the Crown to release all information surrounding the case upon the request of the accused.

This ruling did not make it mandatory in all cases. It did, however, make it 1 clear that the accused must be advised prior to pleading or elect- | ing that he has the right to a full and complete disclosure of all I evidence known to the Crown. No distinction must be made be- I tween inculpatory and exculstatepatory ments.

If formal witness statements are not available then notes or copies should be produced. If

notes do not exist then "Will Says" will be sufficient.

The ruling also stated that the Crown has the discretion to withhold information that is clearly irrelevant to the case or is privileged. Sopinka stated that serious prejudice could result if the identity of an informer was disclosed or if witness statements were released prior to the conclusion of a police investigation.

It is the trial judge who will determine what evidence will be disclosed if there is a dispute and it is an onus on the Crown to justify the reasons for withholding.

The court determined that a new trial should take place against the lawyer and the statement of the secretary released to the defence. The court concluded that to do otherwise would be an infringement of the accused's right to make full answer and defence to the charges laid.

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Soft Body Armour Puts The Odds In Your Favour

No matter how you look at the statistics, it's getting harder all the time to be a police officer.

And it's not just assaults against police officers. Too many officers are being injured in what might be described as routine-duty accidents.

For many years, police officers have been protecting themselves against gun shots and knife attacks by wearing soft body armour made of Du Pont KEVLAR aramid fibre. Recent statistics however, have shown another fact - soft body armour can be a life-saver in accidents. According to data compiled in conjunction with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), officers wearing soft body armour are surviving the kinds of accidents that officers not wearing their vests are not.

While police deaths caused by assaults and assaults with firearms have decreased, accidental deaths, primarily due to automobile accidents, have increased through the last five year periods. A study of US officers whose lives have been saved through the use of their soft body armour (more than 1,150 to date) reveals that 40 percent were involved in accidents (primarily automobile accidents) when faced with the danger that might otherwise have claimed their lives.

In Canada 13 lives have been attributed to use of soft body armour of Du Pont KEVLAR. Perhaps reflecting some societal differences in the use of firearms, nine of these were in automobile accidents.

The story of Constable Craig Ramsey, a 13 year veteran of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force may be typical:

"Sir, I am a survivor.

"On Wednesday, May 31, 1989 at

5:11 a.m. while operating a marked police vehicle...I was involved in a head-on collision with a newspaper delivery van.

"The damage to the van was extensive and the police vehicle was described as being demolished. I was wearing my bullet proof vest.

"To give you some idea of the amount of force involved in the impact, I can tell you: the front end of the police vehicle is approximately three feet shorter than normal; the steering column was broken in two places; the roof lights ended up on the remains of the windshield; and, the fire extinguisher in the trunk was embedded in the trunks firewall.

"Yes, I was injured and spent three and a half days in a local hospital...

"The newspaper article read: 'bulletproof vest saves Metro officer in head-on crash.' This statement was echoed by the ambulance attendants, other police at the scene and medical people who subsequently attended to my needs. Many of these people said if I wasnt wearing my vest, the accident would have quite likely killed me - Im still hearing that comment at the time of this writing.

"Should you choose to print this article in full, or any part of it, I know it will be read by thousands of law enforcement officers throughout North America. If it convinces an additional small percentage to wear their vests day-in and day-out, then this writing is not in vain.

"Ive always said that if your vest works once, then its worth its weight in gold. Let me tell you, in my eyes the price of gold just skyrocketed."

Canadian experience to date indicates that stabbing is the next most likely life-threatening danger to be blunted by the police officer's soft body armour.

In April, 1988 Vancouvers Constable Mike Campbell confronted a man at the scene of a reported break-and-enter. In a cocaine-induced rage the assailant pulled out a bayonet and stabbed Campbell in the upper left chest, just above the heart. The attack ripped Campbell's shirt but he was otherwise uninjured and was able to participate in capturing the assailant - a contest which took three police officers all their strength to complete, and not before the man had pulled out two more knives.

Later, Campbell noted, "Knifing is almost worse than being shot, because the



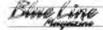
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person is so close to you. The rip in my shirt was directly above my heart, so I would have been dead for sure. As it was, the blade didnt even penetrate the armour."

Campbell, then with nine months of experience, had decided his first day on the job that wearing his vest would be part of his personal routine, although some of the veterans on his force who hadnt experienced any close calls opted not to wear it.

"Im just far more comfortable now with it, than without it," said Campbell.

Campbell's offhand comment about comfort is an important aspect of the police officer's willingness to wear the vest. Second generation KEVLAR 129 is 15 percent stronger than conventional KEVLAR, so vests can be made lighter, thinner and cooler to wear than previously, while maintaining the high degree of protection offered by this fibre.

The high strength and light weight of Du Pont KEVLAR are the fundamentals of its successful use in soft body armour. Five times stronger than steel by weight, the tight weave of the soft body armour's fabric absorbs and dissipates the force of the impact of the bullet or blade.

This same strength helps minimize the blunt impact trauma, the blow delivered to the officer as a projectile encounters the soft body armour and its energy is absorbed as the shell flattens itself.

Despite the apparent safety advantages of soft body armour, some police officers persistently don't use their vests. Research into police attitudes about soft body armour reveals a range of reasons for this phenomenon and, as one might expect, some reasons have a basis in fact, while others appear irrational or based on misinformation.

Police officers have noted for some time that wearing a vest can be hot and uncomfortable. In comparative terms, this was certainly true of earlier grades of the KEVLAR use in police vests. However, the second-generation KEVLAR 129 provides equivalent protection at lighter weight and with cooler wearing. Fit, particularly for women officers, has also been a concern, and the lighter weight of KEVLAR 129 has helped here, too.

Some of the unfounded fears uncovered by this research includes the concern that the protection afforded by the vest can be laundered out, or that it will be diminished by the officer's perspiration. These simply are not true.

Some officers are concerned that the blunt impact trauma of a gun shot will kill or injure them, even if the vest doesn't allow penetration. Tests and field reports indicate that this fear is unfounded.

A greater concern, however, is the peer pressure which can sometimes lead to an officer leaving the vest hanging in the locker, instead of wearing it. Here, the influence of veterans can allow the

officer to live with the delusion that "It can't happen to me..."

Armour has been in use as long as there has been armed struggle. Although the user of armour has typically paid some small price in comfort, he who wears it has fared better than his unprotected adversary. That was true historically and it is still true today.

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

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R.I.D.E. Team

and the staff and contributors to Blue Line Magazine would like to take this opportunity to wish you all a

> Merry Christmas and Happy New Year



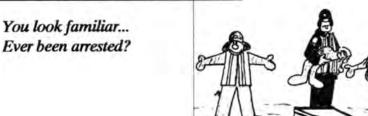
"Happy New Year!"



"Beats me why they don't combine units more often. Tell you what, one more inning and we'll stop some cars."



"I know its cold out, but maybe we should get out for a couple of minutes at least!"



"When they announced that our teams would be really blown up this year this isn't qutie what I pictured."

Sometimes you look all day and still can't find what you're after.



Sometimes it's right in your hand.

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In law enforcement, no two days are alike. And for those police departments that employ helicopters, no two missions are alike. Which is why Bell's legendary 206L-3 LongRanger is the helicopter of choice for so many police departments around the world.

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But there's more to the LongRanger than its flexibility. A 650-horsepower Allison 250-C30P turbine engine provides unmatched reliability and a dependable

ride, even on hot days at high altitudes. What's more, Bell offers safety features like a collective-mounted throttle, ruptureresistant fuel cells and shoulder harnesses as standard. While some other manufacturers don't even offer them as options.

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