


BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

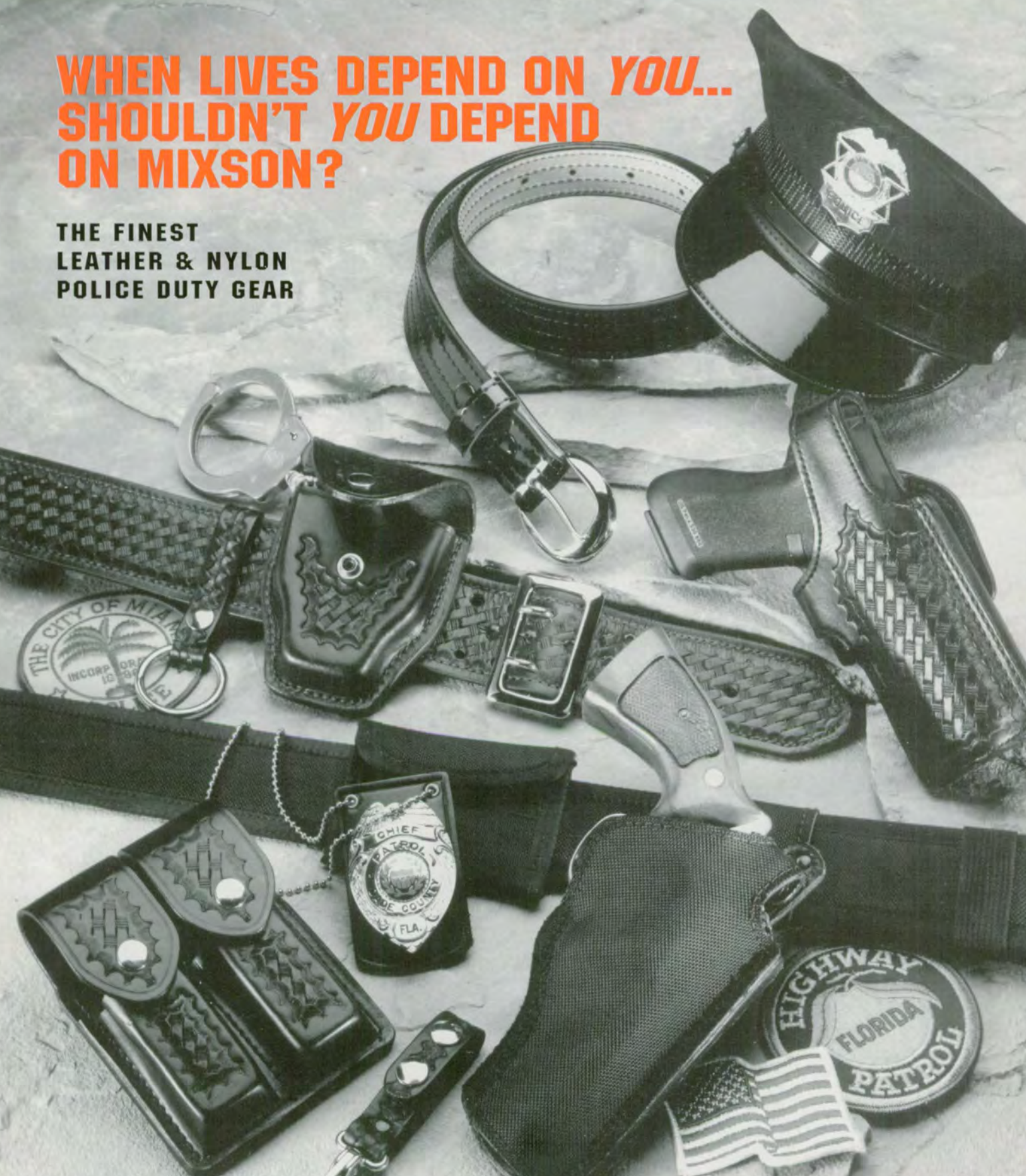
January 1996 



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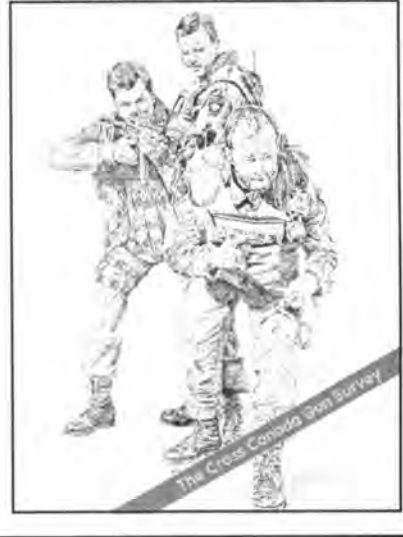
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BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine November 1995



This month we feature the artistic talents of Niagara Regional Police Constable Bill Wiley. Bill and his wife Caroline have started a family business called CopArt out of their St. Catharines, Ontario, house. The combination of Bill's artistic abilities and Caroline's marketing skills has produced a neat hobby interest in selling prints and T-Shirts with sketch art like this. Read more on page 24 in this month's issue. Who knows it may be an inspiration for your own hobby interest.

Bill's art work is appropriate for the main feature this month. Blue Line Magazine commenced a cross Canada survey to try to determine the trends in semiautomatic purchases by police agencies. This was a monumental task and is believed to be a first in this country. Not even Stats Canada has made this attempt!

The assistance of all gun manufacturers and distributors was sought and received in short order. Special thanks are in order to the following: Bob and Jon Nicholls of Nicholls Distributors; George Ferrier of Smith & Wesson; Richard Karst of Atlantic Police Supply; Murray Charlton of M.D. Charlton; Gerry Neeley of LEO Products; Tyke Arbaugh representing Beretta; Carolyn Sizer and John Matthews of Glock; and the good people from SigArms and Heckler Koch. Another big thanks must go out to the numerous police officers and Chiefs of Police who took Blue Line into their confidence. They will remain nameless forever... but never forgotten. Thank you!

This survey was quite a task. Playing a numbers game was difficult in a survey of this magnitude. At times it was like trying to nail jelly to the wall to get halfway accurate figures and determine the trends. As an example one problem was in determining if the figures supplied were for weapons delivered or promised for delivery. Other problems arose when we found some agencies actually purchasing far more weapons than needed only to find they had made a multiple agency purchase for price breaks. We feel satisfied, however, that the numbers we came up with are at least close and hope they will be of interest to you and your agency. *Your comments are expected.*

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

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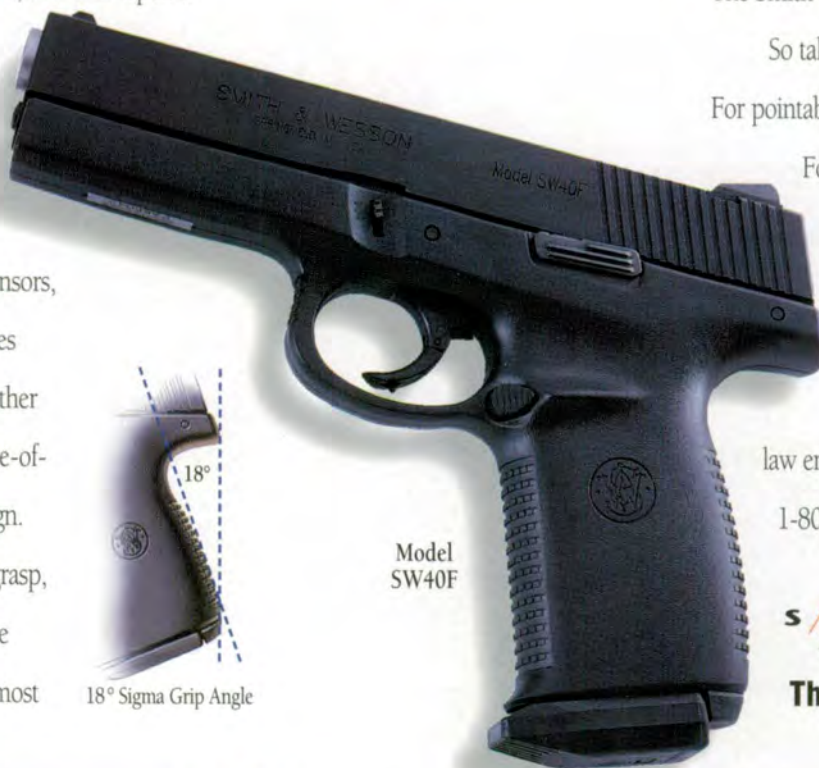
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By **Morley Lymburner**
Publisher

COMMENTARY

Welcome to the opening issue of Volume number 8 for Blue Line Magazine. I thought it would be nice to have an inventory trivia of the issues for you statistical maniacs.

- ◆ Blue Line has published 72 monthly editions since 1989.
- ◆ Made up 2,864 pages of copy.
- ◆ provided our readers with over 9,500 articles and features.
- ◆ printed a grand total of 475,000 magazines
- ◆ Our first print run in January 1989 was 2,000 copies.
- ◆ Each month we now print 10,000 copies of the magazine for distribution Canada wide.

After all of this we found there is still more information out there for you than Blue Line can handle by itself. Because of this we decided last year to strike out on two new ventures, Ten-Seven Magazine and Media Watch.

Ten-Seven Magazine is designed to bring the news stories of interest to cops across the country. This magazine began publishing in September and we are optimistic about its growth. It is certainly an interesting way to find out what is happening in other police jurisdictions across the country.

Media Watch celebrates its first birthday

this month. It has all the news of interest to the police community from across Canada and is sent out each week to subscribers. It is sent by mail or by fax broadcast each Friday morning and appears to have a great deal of interest to chiefs of police, police associations and unions as well as media relations officers attached to law enforcement agencies. The news is obtained from news wire services and press releases sent to Blue Line Magazine's office and the articles are considered for insertion only if they have a specific interest to the law enforcement profession.

If you are interested in subscribing to either of these new publications turn to page 17 in this issue for further details.

1995 has proved to be a busy year for Blue Line Magazine and its staff. There have been a number of stories and on-going stories that require considerable watching. One such problem was the Ontario "Bullet" issue which set a dangerous precedent for the safety of the public and the police. Blue Line Magazine was proud of the "gad fly" or "social conscience" (depending on which side of the argument you were on) role we played in having this situation corrected.

We are happy to play this role at any time but it should be noted we only take these positions when all else fails. We attempt to

open dialogue first and worry about sensational headlines secondly. For those of you who doubt this we can only suggest that our next case celebe may be a certain "dinosaur" which seems to be slow in moving off centre stage.

In the coming year we hope to bring you a variety of new concepts and services that will enhance your ability to better understand, cope and grow with your chosen vocation. We will also be bringing more commentary designed to stimulate thoughts and conversation between your colleagues and/or community.

We have a keen interest in supplying you with the experiences of other officers across the country and around the world in the hopes that you will be able to learn and adapt new concepts and programs to your own environment. We also have a keen interest in letting you know about how the private and corporate sector can best help you do your job better and smarter.

If there ever was a time when law enforcement needed an independent professional magazine it is now. This one fact has been long recognized by myself and I have spent considerable time in developing the network to assist the policing function at all levels. If you or your agency need the assistance of Blue Line Magazine's pages give us a call, write or fax and we will be happy to see what we can do.

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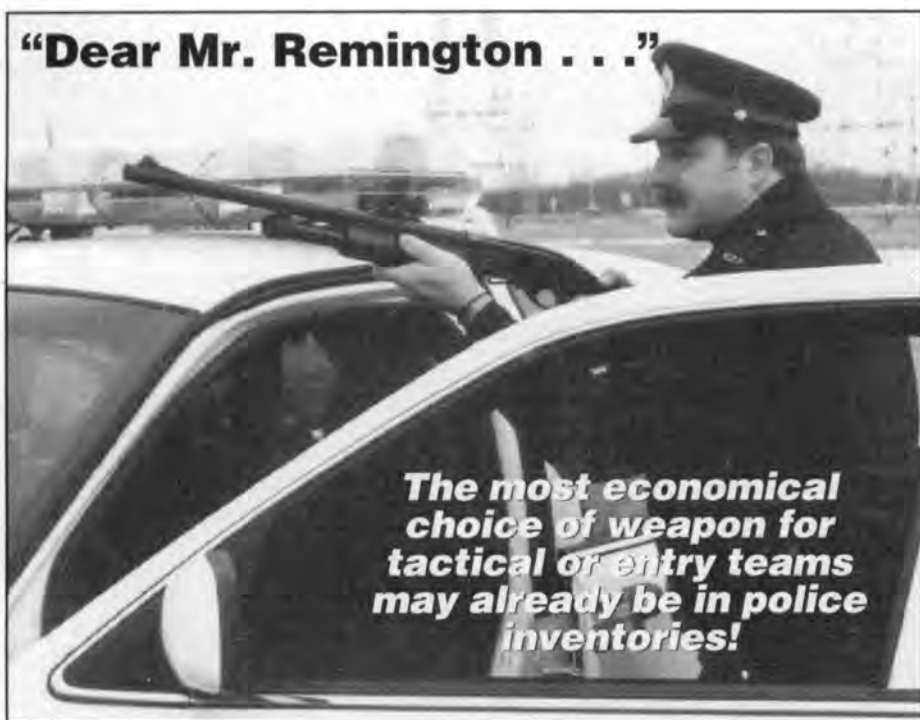
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"Dear Mr. Remington . . ."



The most economical choice of weapon for tactical or entry teams may already be in police inventories!

by Dave Brown

Dear Mr. Remington...

Yes, I realize that there no longer is a Mr. Remington. In fact, no one from the Remington family has headed the company since 1888. But, somehow, I get the feeling that the founder, Eliphalet Remington would take this letter seriously. Since he began making custom flintlocks back in 1816, the Remington Arms Company has always had a very close relationship with police agencies. In fact, Remingtons have possibly saved more officers' lives than any other single item of equipment, short of the two-way radio.

The reliance on Remington products and, in particular, Remington shotguns stems from three main reasons. They are reliable and work when you really need them. They are robust enough to handle a lot of neglect and abuse but still function when necessary. They are economical to the point that—while not the least expensive shotguns on the market—their cost over a projected lifetime of use and abuse pleases both officers and bean counters alike.

They are not, however, what one could describe as new, sexy or high-tech. While it may be an excellent patrol weapon, emergency response teams often relegate the lowly shotgun to the task of only shooting locks off doors. When it comes time for a team to affect entry in order to save lives, only the best products should obviously be selected for the job. A full-automatic Heckler & Koch MP5, for example, can put three 9mm shots into the head of a target in a fraction of a second with little time or recoil between shots. It can then traverse to engage another threat within seconds. Mix hostages into the scenario and it is easy to see why guns such as the MP5 have a well-deserved place in the inventory of specialty teams. Few firearms can match this performance of speed and accuracy in a multiple target environment.

But, "best" does not necessarily mean "new," "latest," "high-tech," or even "the most expensive." What about the shotgun? Can it not place nine well-aimed shots into the head area of a target, instantly, and with no recoil between all nine projectiles?

With proper training, a shotgun can be as accurate as any sub-gun inside a design range of 15 to 20 yards. It can engage multiple targets in fractions of a second, and hit with enough force to instantly disable almost any threat. It also has the advantage of instinctive aiming and ultimate speed on multiple targets.

It also has the advantage that it is already in a department's inventory. While it would be a wonderful world if every agency could be showered with tax dollars, most police departments must work tightly within their budgets. As wonderful as the MP5 is, the tag on it is still more than four digits. There is also a public perception that full-automatic firearms are more "dangerous" than the commonly used shotgun. Correct perception or not, the general public does ultimately sign a lot of officers' paychecks.

If the shotgun is such a wonderful entry weapon, why has it not been embraced by more departments? The answer is both one of design and one of ability. While the design of a shotgun lends itself to very fast shooting, the rudimentary sights that most come equipped with are not confidence-inspiring. This leads to the heart of the problem. Few agencies are trained in the capabilities of the tactical shotgun. Before it can be used in the close-quarters world of special operations, it must be capable of inspiring confidence.

My Wish List

One of the perceived deficiencies in shotgun accuracy is the sights. Action handgun shooters have effectively demonstrated the viability of electronic sights. Now it is time to make the transition to shotguns. The electronic sight, as typified by AimPoint and Tasco Pro-Point, create the optimum compromise of fast

speed and accurate shooting. Shotguns, with their instinctive aiming, are even faster than handguns for those critical few fractions of a second it takes to find the bright spot in the tube. Shouldering the shotgun properly will result in consistent acquisitions. While electronic sights depend on a battery for a power source and would probably not adapt well to rolling around in the dirty trunk of a patrol vehicle, they are ideally suited for special teams.

Another change that could improve performance and confidence is in the selection of barrel chokes. Many police shotguns come equipped with a cylinder bore or an improved cylinder choke. This stems from the previously held belief that shotguns should be used for riot control. This ridiculous error in thinking has resulted in shotguns that spread a pattern as fast as possible out the barrel.

A shotgun is *always* considered potentially deadly force, regardless of the load in the chamber. Any other attitude is not now, nor ever should have been, acceptable from a liability standpoint. Shotguns must be aimed properly to perform. Handling them correctly requires quality training, just like any other piece of equipment at an officer's disposal.

Remington came up with the best all-around choke for its sporting shotguns years ago. All we need is equip police shotguns with the same benefit. There never, of course, is one single best choke for a barrel, so Remington sells barrels with "Rem-Chokes" that can be quickly changed from one restriction to another. In this manner, we can carry shotguns with modified chokes, but have others available when required.

If you put all these points together, I guess you get what might be considered my "wish list." Here's the part you will like, Mr. Remington. You can build my gun exactly the way I want it using strictly off-the-shelf items. You already manufacture everything that would turn this shotgun into an outstanding entry weapon. You just have to be creative in the combinations.

First of all, this gun should be a semi-auto. While pumps are reliable and virtually as fast as semis in the hands of the well-trained, you cannot escape from the fact that they are too prone to short-stroke on fourth or fifth shot of fast multiple-shot strings. This creates a psychological slow-down which should not be discounted in environments where precise shots must be accomplished in fractions of a second in order to save lives.

I would therefore start with the excellent 11-87 Police with 18-inch barrel and plain bead sight. I have personally owned a Remington 1100 Special Field (the only semi-auto 1100 model I can still buy in 12 gauge) for several years and love it. The gun has never failed to fire or jammed on me. Its gas-operated action may not be as ultimately fast as some of the newer recoil operated, but, man, I love the lower felt recoil. It allows me to engage multiple targets without having to surgically remove to buttstock from my shoulder after each shot.

Replace the bead on the front of the barrel with a large white bead. Add the "Rem-Chokes"

that I want. Go to the after-market if you have to, for a quality Weaver-style scope mount. It must have a see-through to the bead as emergency backup. Also check out the after-market for a reliable electronic sight, made for heavy recoil. (I have used Tasco Pro-Point products on competition and combat shotguns for years, and have never had a failure.)

You could even make the 11-87 Police with 21-inch barrel and rifle sights as an option. The mount would have to be a quick-change removable mount for the electronic sight, but it would be an acceptable alternative.

There you have it, Mr. Remington. How about building me this gun? Once you finish mine, I am sure that there may be a few thousand or so, people like me that would consider this the ultimate shotgun, if not the ultimate close-range weapon. Find someone that would be willing to champion this gun across the country. Show everyone else what this thing is capable of accomplishing. Spread my secret around a little bit, I don't mind. Even give me a call and I'll spread the word myself.

Somehow I get the feeling that even Eliphalet Remington would be pleased to see his name on the side of my "ultimate" entry weapon.

Dave Brown is a professional firearms instructor at The Firing Line in Winnipeg. He can be reached at (204) 774-2543.

Police service now armed with shotguns



Remington 870 Police

Metropolitan Toronto Police Service recently announced a plan to purchase Remington 870 shotguns for patrol use over the next 3 years.

Sgt. Glenn Decaire of the Metro Police firearms training unit stated the estimated price tag for the weapon is only the tip of the iceberg. Added on top of this is the cost of the security mechanism being supplied by Markham, Ontario, based Dactar Systems.

Other expenditures are a form of "soft costs" which include such things as training officers in the use of the shotgun and the security mechanism.

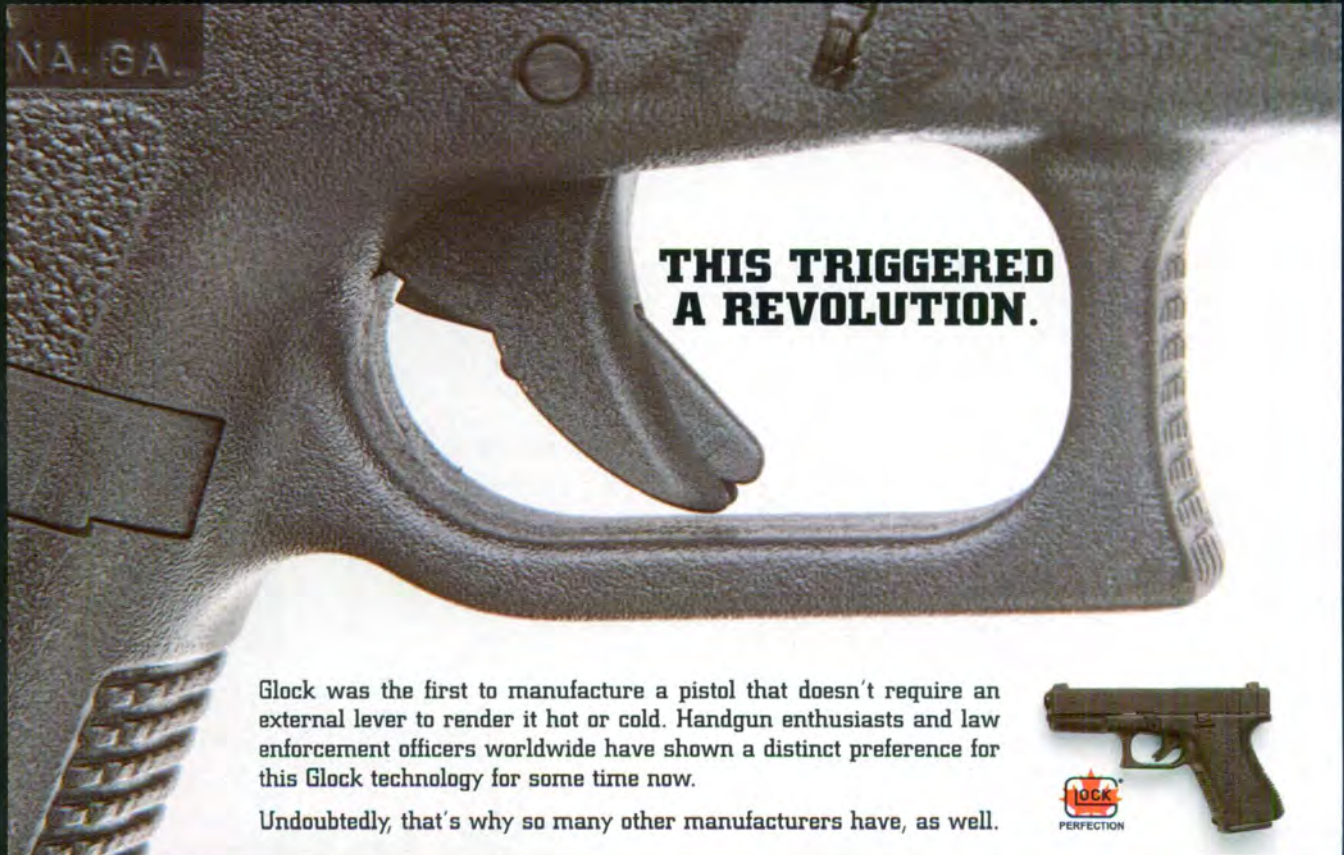
Presently the police service has mandated 4 shotgun cars per police Division and two per Traffic Unit.

Decaire advised the Remington 870 shotguns have a proven reliability and performance for police use. Remington Corp. in Kentucky advise the Model 870 is available either blued or Parkerized to reduce light reflection. It also comes in barrel lengths of 14, 18 and 20 inches. In addition it is

available in three gunstock styles including wood and metal folding types.

Decaire stated they are going to be training officers on a gradual phase-in period of around two to three years. "We are certainly looking toward equipping every marked scout car with shotguns but this may take a long time," Decaire concluded. "I have the best firearms training officers around but as good as they are there is just so much that can be done at any given time."

Decaire stated that in addition to the shotgun training and conversions his 10 instructors are working long and hard at converting officers over to the new Glock semiautomatic pistols. This conversion is mandatory by the province with a strict deadline. Decaire pointed out that given the size of the 6,000 officer agency they want to ensure that no officers are trained in a slipshod manner in the shotgun training. In keeping with this policy he feels the timed conversion period is most appropriate.



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Tom Rataj - Editor
Computers and Technology

Even non-computer users could not have escaped the multi-million dollar advertising blitz, and computer industry hype, that surrounded the August 24 launch of the long overdue Windows 95 operating system.

Designed to replace the well entrenched but ageing MS-DOS/Windows 3.1 combination, Windows 95 is poised to rapidly become the new desktop standard for millions of personal computers worldwide.

With its clean, easier to use interface and advanced features, Windows 95 represents the first major overhaul in mainstream operating systems since the introduction of Windows 3.0.

A CLEAN NEW LOOK

Anyone familiar with Windows 3.1, will immediately notice the clean, uncluttered look of the Windows 95 desktop.

The Task Bar replaces the program manager window as the default desktop view. With nothing on it other than a clock and a button labelled "Start," the task bar sits at the bottom edge of the screen. The rest of the screen is blank, save a few icons, labelled "My Computer," "Recycle Bin," and "InBox," as well as 1 or 2 others depending on the way Windows 95 was installed.

Although this new screen is rather stark in comparison to previous versions of Windows,

every user will quickly conclude that clicking on the "Start" button is the logical place to, ah, start!

Therein lies the basic design premise behind Windows 95—make things so easy to use, that any user, regardless of experience, will readily figure out how to make things work. Once the basic tasks have been learned, the more advanced tasks fall easily at hand because every feature, whether basic or advanced complies with the same general functionality rules.

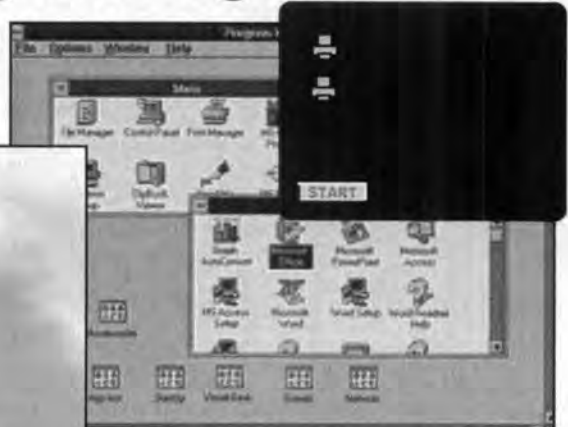
Experienced users will initially find the new interface very different. A few minutes of exploring will however, quickly reveal many familiar features.

Beyond the initial facade, Windows 95's heritage is obvious. What really sets it apart from its previous generations is the quantity and quality of the refinements and improvements.

Although Windows 95 was written more or less from scratch, the best features and functions from previous versions of Windows were retained. They were however, streamlined and re-engineered to adhere to tough new usability standards.

ON THE TECHNICAL SIDE

This is where things really get different. Windows 95 was written using a newer programming architecture known as 32-bit (as compared to the older 16-bit). This allows it to



multitask (do more than one thing at a time), and provides a faster and much more stable base on which other programs can work.

The new architecture also eliminates the need for the venerable old MS-DOS to be installed first. Windows 95 runs the whole show, relegating MS-DOS to a minor role of supporting older non-windows programs that might still be in use.

Windows 95 also helps to establish a new hardware/software standard known as "Plug and Play." This simplifies the installation of new hardware by automatically recognizing and configuring the hardware and making the necessary changes to allow the software to use it. This feature alone is practically worth the price of the Windows 95 upgrade.

Networking has also been written right into the core of Windows 95. Now even non-technical users can quickly and easily connect a computer to a network.

Some common software types do however not run under Windows 95. Most notable are the utility and anti-virus programs. Because of fundamental structural changes brought about by the 32-bit programming architecture in Windows 95 these specialised programs do not work. Not to worry though, Windows 95 versions of all these types of programs were released within days of Windows 95.

SHOULD YOU SWITCH?

The answer to that is a qualified yes. The most important qualifications seem to be; do you have the hardware that is capable of running Windows 95 well, and are you prepared for big changes?

If your answer is still yes, remember as well, that to take full advantage of Windows 95 you should also be looking at upgrading all your important software to the new Windows 95 versions. This of course translates into lots of cold hard cash.

If you are not afraid of change, go right ahead and make the switch. Windows 95 is a fast, stable, and reliable operating system that would appear to be poised to become the new computing standard worldwide.

BLUE LINE MAGAZINE

THE CROSS CANADA GUN SURVEY

By Morley Lymburner

In 1992 the Province of Ontario went into an extensive research project that set out to evaluate the most appropriate firearm for police use in the province. In late 1993 the results stunned the police community across the country and caught many firearms manufacturers with their inventories down.

The result of the study not only determined that the semiautomatic firearm was more appropriate for use but went further by declaring the old revolver illegal for use by police officers. Police chiefs across the province were faced with the legislated requirement to switch over all their officers to semiautomatic firearms within the next five years.

As word of the Ontario study became known other jurisdictions decided it was probably more appropriate to voluntarily switch than to wait for either legislation or a disaster.

The move to semiautomatics has caused

considerable strain on both budgets, manpower and research. Many agencies have found their initial purchases were made in haste and many others did not have the resources to properly study the range of firearms available but made moves that were determined on little else than budget considerations.

As most American police agencies are aware the purchase of a firearm can be a very personal one. Not every firearm is appropriate for every police officer. Most Canadian agencies have decided, however, to stick to one make and model of firearm for every officer. Certainly this is the most prudent way to move given the massive changeover and training required.

Making square pegs fit into round holes can prove difficult in the long run when it comes to firearms. It is hoped, however, that most agencies will attempt to make exceptions in the future and permit individual officers the freedom to select the firearm they feel is better suited to them. An officer should feel comfortable about the weapon he is carrying and be

equally confident in its use.

Now that the dust has settled to some degree Blue Line Magazine thought it would be an appropriate time to supply its readers with a rundown on what agencies purchased which firearms. It is hoped that other agencies still wondering what to go for may wish to contact some of these agencies and learn from their experiences. They may also wish to consider swapping firearms if they find some officers would be more comfortable with a different type.

The list supplied in this article is far from complete but is the best that can be determined so far. A great deal of thanks are in order to the firearms manufacturers, distributors and police agencies for being so cooperative with Blue Line Magazine in this effort.

The listings are for the makes, models and quantities contracted for delivery and does not necessarily mean they have taken delivery. Few things in life are 100% accurate so for further information contact the agency involved.

AGENCY	MAKE	MODEL	QTY
Federal			
C.P. Rail Police	S&W	3953	75
Environment Canada	S&W	5946	7
Fisheries & Oceans	S&W	5946	650
R.C.M.P.	S&W	3953	2500
	S&W	5946	17500
U.N. Peacekeeping Force	S&W	5946	100
Wildlife Service	S&W	5946	7
Alberta			
Alberta Sol. General	S&W	3953	6
Calgary Police	GLOCK	G22	1300
Camrose Police	GLOCK	G22	17
Coaldale	S&W	4046	10
Edmonton Police	GLOCK	G22	1200
Lethbridge	S&W	5946	110
Medicine Hat	S&W	5946	75
Taber	S&W	5946	13
British Columbia			
Abbotsford Police	BERETTA	PO969DC	80
	BERETTA	PS9619DT	15
Central Saanich Police	GLOCK	G22	140
Delta Police	GLOCK	G22	85
Esquimalt Police	GLOCK	G22	40
	GLOCK	G23	2
New Westminster Police	GLOCK	G22	88
Oak Bay Police	GLOCK	G22	23
Port Moody Police	GLOCK	G22	33
RCMP Auxiliary Police	S&W	5946	1400
Sannich Police	GLOCK	G22	19
Siksika Nation Police	BERETTA	PO9619D3	10
Stl'Atl'Imx Tribal Police	GLOCK	G22	9
	GLOCK	G23	2
Vancouver Police	BERETTA	PS9619DT	1200
Victoria Police	GLOCK	G22	120
West Vancouver Police	GLOCK	G22	78

AGENCY	MAKE	MODEL	QTY
Manitoba			
Altona Police	GLOCK	G17	6
Brandon Police	GLOCK	G17	70
	GLOCK	G19	20
Dakota Ojibway Police	BERETTA	PS9219DT	18
Winnipeg Police	GLOCK	G22	1100
New Brunswick			
Bathurst Police	BERETTA	PS929DC	30
Caraquet Police	BERETTA	PO929DC	4
Edmunston	S&W	SIGMA	28
Fredericton Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	20
Grand Falls Police	BERETTA	PS929DC	2
Moncton Police	BERETTA	PL929DC	140
Rothsay Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	23
Sackville Police	BERETTA	PS929DC	14
Saint Basile Police	S&W	SIGMA	7
Shediac Police	BERETTA	PO929DC	3
St. Stephen Police	BERETTA	PS929DC	11
St. John Police	BERETTA	PO929DC	105
Woodstock Police	BERETTA	PS929DC	13
Nova Scotia			
Amherst Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	23
Bridgewater Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	20
Cape Breton Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	88
Halifax Police	SIGARMS	226-9-B	20
	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	238
Kentville Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	12
Truro Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	21
	SIGARMS	228-9-BSS	2
Unamaki Tribal Police	S&W	5946	1
Wolfville Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	11
Ontario			
Alexandria Police	GLOCK	G22	8
Alliston Police*	GLOCK	G17	15
Amherstburg Police	S&W	4046	20

AGENCY	MAKE	MODEL	QTY
Anderdon Twp. Police	S&W	4046	7
Anishinabek Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	26
AtikokanTwp.Police	GLOCK	G22	14
	GLOCK	G23	2
Aylmer Police	S&W	4046	8
Barrie Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	96
Belleville Police	BERETTA	PS9619DT	77
Bradford W Gwillimbury	BERETTA	PS969DC	22
Brantford Police	GLOCK	G22	115
Brockville Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	42
Carleton Place Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	14
Cobourg Police	GLOCK	G17	30
Colchester South Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	22
Collingwood Police	GLOCK	G22	26
Cornwall Police	BERETTA	PO969DC	86
Durham Region Police	GLOCK	G22	500
Elliot Lake Police	GLOCK	G22	25
Fergus Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	11
Gananoque Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	10
Glouchester Police*	GLOCK	G22	120
Guelph Police	BERETTA	PS9619DT	105
Halton Reglon Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	473
	BERETTA	PO9619GT	19
Hamilton-Wentworth PS	GLOCK	G22	650
Ingersoll Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	13
Innisfil Twp. Police	S&W	4046	35
Kenora Police	GLOCK	G22	25
Klingston Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	154
Kingsville Police	S&W	4046	12
Lakefeld Police	GLOCK	G22	7
	GLOCK	G23	2
LaSalle Police	S&W	4046	28
Leamington Police	S&W	4046	30
London Police	GLOCK	G22	440
Mersea Twp. Police	S&W	4046	7
MetroToronto Police	GLOCK	G22	4000
Midland Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	25
Nepean Police*	GLOCK	G22	200
Niagara Reglon Police	GLOCK	G22	750
North Bay Police	BERETTA	PS961DT	25
	BERETTA	PS969DC	15
Ont. Min. Corr. Services	S&W	3953	7
OPP College	BERETTA	PO921 DT	28
Ontario Natural Res.	H&K	704007	335
Ontario Police College	GLOCK	G17	32
	GLOCK	G22	3
	S&W	4046	37
	SIGARMS	228-9-BSS	20
	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	35
	BERETTA	PS969DC	10
	BERETTA	PS929DC	10
Ontario Provincial Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	4950
Orangeville Police	S&W	4046	27
Orillia Police*	GLOCK	G22	50
Ottawa Police*	GLOCK	G22	500
Owen Sound Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	16
Paris Police	GLOCK	G22	25
Peel Region Police	S&W	4046	1200
Pembroke Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	16
Penetanguishene Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	11
Peterborough Police	GLOCK	G22	100
Port Elgin Southampton	BERETTA	PS969DC	10
Port Hope Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	19
Sarnia Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	125
Sault Ste.Marie	S&W	4046	100
Six Nations Police	S&W	5946	20
Smith Falls Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	21
St.Clair Beach Police	S&W	4046	5

AGENCY	MAKE	MODEL	QTY
St.Thomas Police	S&W	4046	46
Stratford Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	42
Strathroy Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	14
Sudbury Region Police	BERETTA	PS9604055L	12
	BERETTA	PS969DC	190
Thunder Bay Police	BERETTA	PS9619DTC	218
Tilbury Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	10
Tillsonburg Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	21
Timmins Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	78
Trenton Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	10
Wallaceburg Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	22
Wawa Police	S&W	4046	9
Windsor Police	S&W	4046	410
Woodstock Police	SIGARMS	229-40-BSS	46
Waterloo Region Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	427
York Region Police	BERETTA	PS969DC	286

Prince Edward Island

Atlantic Police Academy	BERETTA	PS929DC	12
	S&W	5946	14
Bordon Police	S&W	SIGMA-9	2
Charlottetown Police	BERETTA	PO929DC	22
Eel River Police	S&W	SIGMA-9	2
Summerside Police	RUGER	KP-89W	12

Quebec

Aylmer Police	GLOCK	G22	35
	GLOCK	G23	15
Blainville Police	S&W	SIGMA	30
Carrigan Police	S&W	SIGMA	15
Chateauguay Police	BERETTA	PO969DC	45
Chaudiere-Ouest Police	S&W	3953	25
Drummondville	S&W	3953	80
Fermont Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	3
Gatineau Police	S&W	4046	150
Hull Police	S&W	4046	200
Ile Perrot Police	BERETTA	PO929DC	2
Kahniawake Police	S&W	SIGMA	25
Katavik Regional Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	3
La Pocatiere Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	9
Lac Brome Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	6
Lachenaie Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	16
Laval Police	SIGARMS	225-9-BSS	15
	SIGARMS	228-9-BSS	60
	SIGARMS	729-40-BSS	130
Listugaj Aboriginal Police	S&W	5946	11
Loretteville Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	20
Port Cartier	RUGER	KP-89DAO	8
St.Lambert	S&W	SIGMA	25
St.Lazare	S&W	5946	8
Ste.Agathe des Monts PS	RUGER	KP-89DAO	8
Ste.Julie Police	SIGARMS	226-9-BSS	4
Ste.Sophie Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	3
Valcourt Police	S&W	SIGMA	17
Victoriaville Police	BERETTA	PO969DC	20
Village Des Hurons Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	6
Windsor Police	RUGER	KP-89DAO	8

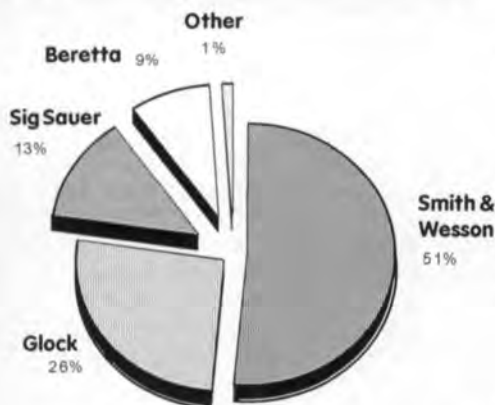
Saskatchewan

Dalmeny Police	GLOCK	G22	2
Lusland Police	GLOCK	G22	2
Moose Jaw Police	GLOCK	G22	66
	GLOCK	G23	3
Prince Albert Police	GLOCK	G22	65
Regina Police	GLOCK	G22	56
	GLOCK	G23	290
Saskatoon Police	GLOCK	G22	350

* Denotes an amalgamated police agency since guns contracted.

THE CROSS CANADA GUN SURVEY

Percentage of Total Purchases of Semiautomatic Handguns by Manufacturer



Trying to determine trends in this survey proved to be a daunting task. Conclusions were difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at but some interesting characteristics did seem to appear. I will step through some of these anomalies and hope you gain some value from them.

The 40 calibre semiautomatic handguns are the most popular. With a total of 25,454 of the popular model being sold by all manufacturers it would appear this calibre has become the darling of the law enforcement community in Canada. 100 of the 180 agencies in the Cross Canada Survey favoured the 40 calibre.

Federal & National

As stated the 40 calibre was the most popular but the 9mm rung up sales of 21,146 guns. Most of these were by the giant purchase of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police last spring.

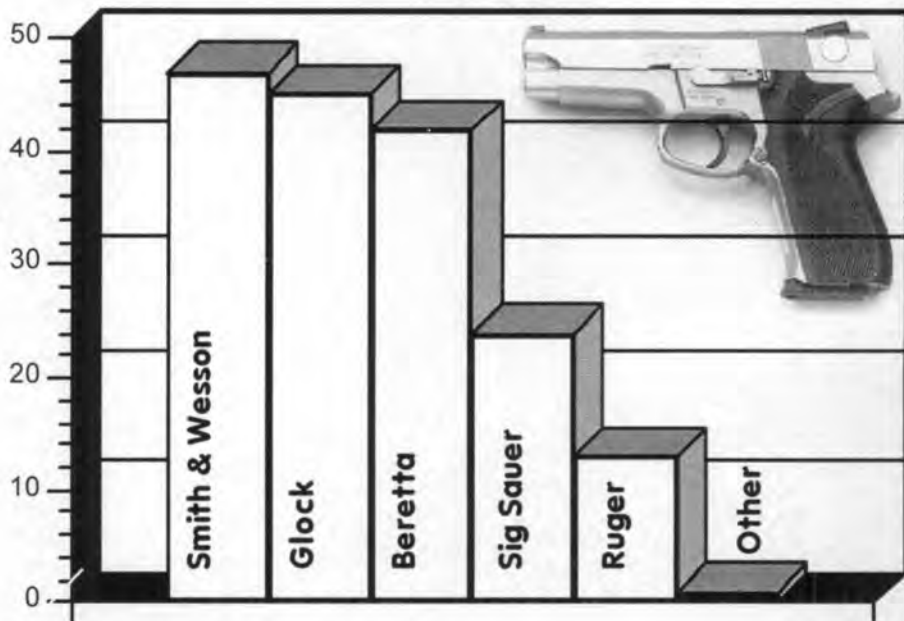
The main reason for the Mounties selecting a 9mm appear to be more tradition than anything else. When Blue Line interviewed one member of the Mountie firearms section he stated that they simply decided not to be "trendy". He advised the 9mm has an excellent and long track record with both police and military worldwide and the bullet was readily available across the country.

Although the S&W did not come in as the least expensive weapon, the RCMP, after extensive testing, seemed to take into consideration the weapon's reliability. There is no doubt the previous relationship developed over the past 90 years with this firm was also a factor.

The Federal and National agencies seemed to follow the RCMP lead and in our survey switched to the Smith & Wesson varieties of the 9mm semiautomatic almost exclusively.

Number of Canadian Police Agencies Purchasing Semiautomatic Handguns By Manufacturer

1993 - 1995



Maritime Provinces

The tradition and military aspects of the 9mm appear to be the factor in the Maritimes where almost all the surveyed agencies went to 9mm. Nova Scotia not only went completely 9mm but also one manufacturer. Nova Scotia legislated the Sig Sauer as the weapon to be used by all municipal police while the highways and rural areas will be policed by the Smith & Wesson's of the RCMP. This makes the entire Province 9mm.

New Brunswick seems to have purchased firearms from different manufacturers but again stuck by three 9mm calibre.

Ontario
Ontario appears to be a different story however. In that province only 8 of the 76 agencies surveyed went to the 9mm variety while the rest of the province went to the 40 calibre.

Due to the fact that Ontario police were legislated to convert all weapons over to the semiautomatics most agencies felt they might as well obtain the latest firearm technology while the change-over was necessary anyway. With the remaining agencies it would appear that cost played a big role in their decision as the 9mm varieties tended to come at a marginally lower price.

Two of the largest sales in Ontario were the Glock 40 calibre to the Metro Toronto Police

and the Sig Sauer 40 calibre to the Ontario Provincial police. Almost every other agency surveyed in Ontario followed the same trend by calibre but split the acquisitions between Glock, Beretta and Sig.

The one exception was the enforcement officers of the Ontario Natural Resources who acquired 335 Heckler & Koch model 704007 semiautomatics.

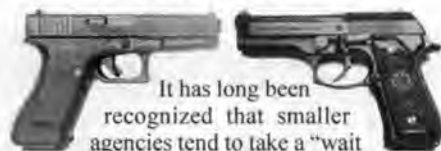
In Ontario the popularity of the Glock 40 calibre was evident with over 43% of the purchases coming from this manufacturer. Around 30% were persuaded to follow with the OPP over to the Sig Sauer, while 15% of the 40 calibre sales went to Beretta and around 12% to Smith & Wesson.

With the 9mm calibre, Glock once again seemed to take the largest portion at around 68% of purchases followed by Beretta at 20% and Sig Sauer at 12%.

Quebec

Quebec appears to be an enigma in its firearms purchasing. A good Ruger salesman appears to have burned a trail across the province and it is the only recorded purchases by police agencies of the weapon in Canada. Although price may have been a factor other agencies indicated they were also concerned about price as well but purchased other makes. It very well could be that this weapon may have simply been overlooked.

Agency Size



It has long been recognized that smaller agencies tend to take a "wait and see" stance when it comes

to equipment purchases. In simple terms it simply makes sense to let the larger agencies with the big R&D budgets do the research and take the advantage. With firearms acquisition it would appear to have occurred in only a small measure. Most agencies were more concerned about cost than any other factor.

As far as agency size is concerned it would appear that agencies with less than ten officers tended to purchase from Ruger (27%) and then Smith & Wesson (13%). With the tendency for the 9mm weapons to come in at a marginally lower price than the 40 calibre it was no surprise to see these two companies come out on top.

The Beretta appeared to be most popular among the agencies between 10 to 49 officers and then picked up again in popularity from the 100 to 500 agency size. It fell off in popularity with agencies above the 500 mark.

The Glock maintained fairly constant popularity with agencies from 50 officers up to over 500 officers. In fact it appeared to gain strength in popularity as the size of the agency increased and hit 50% of agencies with over 500 officers.

The Sig Sauer was popular in only one category that being the 10 to 19 officer agencies (25%) but even in this category it was behind the Beretta's 35%.

Smith & Wesson's popularity was constant across a range of agency sizes and was the most popular in the under 10 officer agencies and then again with the over 500 level.

Numbers of Agencies Purchasing

Size	Beretta	Glock	Ruger	S&W	Sig Sauer
<10	4	5	9	13	1
10-19	12	5	2	7	8
20-49	13	10	1	12	10
50-99	4	8	0	6	3
100-249	6	6	0	6	3
250-499	4	5	0	1	1
500+	2	8	0	5	1
%	28%	29%	7%	23%	15%



Municipal Police

This was an interesting statistical analysis because unlike the larger provincial and federal agencies Municipalities were the most hard pressed to make conversions either due to funding or local political pressures. They were also the agencies, for the most part, without the ability to do the extra research to determine the most suitable weapon to purchase.

Some smaller agencies complained that they were under pressure to "watch the budget because the RCMP and OPP come with their own guns if they are contracted."

Of the 154 municipal police agencies surveyed 29% selected a Glock firearm. Several agencies indicated that this was the best weapon

for the money that would give local people the appearance that they were keeping up on the leading edge of weapon technology.

The second most popular weapon was the Beretta at 26%. A random survey indicated that price was the driving factor but also due to its impressive track record in the United States.

Next was the Smith & Wesson (23%) the Sig Sauer (15%) and the Ruger (7% and all in Quebec).



Is there a winner?

We found throughout this survey that picking out a clear winner is difficult.

As far as the industry is concerned the clear winner would be Smith & Wesson. With its single RCMP contract the numbers blaze out quite clearly with over 45% of weapons purchased.

When one translates this survey into the numbers of individual agencies convinced to purchase a product it is a three-way race between Glock, Beretta and Smith and Wesson respectively.

When this survey was commenced last July it was Blue Line's intent to present facts and figures that would assist uncommitted agencies in their deliberations. When interviewing some selected agencies we wanted to find out what motivators prompted them to purchase the weapon they did. In most cases it was nothing more than price. This factor loomed largest in Ontario where the push to purchase was legislated.

In a few situations the agency was concerned about service. But this aspect meant different things to different people. In some cases the concern was how well the weapon could be serviced by the manufacturer while in others the ability of their own agency to do their own maintenance was more important. Concerns about serviceability was a factor with some agencies as they were looking for the most durable and rugged weapon they could find. Still others were concerned about the weight, size and handling of the weapon.

No matter what the concerns every agency listed in this survey no doubt has obtained their weapon of choice on a set of priorities that fit their immediate needs. Many agencies, however, are now taking their time to re-evaluate the weapons purchased with a view to possibly switching to a weapon or weapons that are more suitable to their officers. In a very few cases agencies are looking at the New York City Police strategy of approving several weapons of the same calibre and permitting the officers to choose the weapon they feel most comfortable with.

So is there a real winner? There certainly is! The 43,272 police officers across Canada who are, or will shortly be, armed with semiautomatic handguns. With the extra training involved in learning how to use these weapons the officer is mentally more aware of the firearm they carry and their confidence levels must rise. This can not help but reflect in the day to day operations of any agency.

Now what about those 31,728 police officers with revolvers... or how about those 70,000 security guards... or 17,000 federal and provincial government ministry enforcement officers?

One real problem in Quebec appears to be the regressive approach of both Montreal and the Surete in actually purchasing *revolvers* in a day when everyone is dropping it like yesterday's newspaper. With the proliferation of violent crime in Quebec as of late one would certainly question the wisdom of rearming officers with a weapon that was found to be dangerous in a neighbouring provincial study. Joe MacDonald has not been dead so long that they could not learn from this.

Our survey of 27 more progressive thinking Quebec agencies found that if they wanted a 9mm 61% went to Ruger while if an agency wanted a 40 calibre they were more likely to go to Smith & Wesson for their new SIGMA series. Top purchases for semiautomatics in Quebec went to Smith & Wesson with a total of 575 weapons. Sig Sauer came in second with total purchases of 209.

Laval Police Force was the only agency to mix its calibres. Although its main weapon of choice was the 40 calibre Sig Sauer the agency also purchased 75 - 9mm Sigs for its compliment of female, detectives and command officers.

The city of Aylmer, Quebec, was the only agency surveyed in that province to purchase the Glock and its 50 weapons only accounted for around 5% of total semiauto purchases.



Prairie Provinces

Western Canada appears to have a split everywhere except Saskatchewan. If you want to see wheat or Glock 40 calibres, go to Saskatchewan. The report on this province can only be rivalled by its southern landscape. Six agencies purchased 833 40-calibre Glocks... NEXT!

Almost the same could be said for Manitoba with almost all agencies going to Glock with the purchases of 1,100 - 40 cal's to Winnipeg and 76 Glock 9mm to other agencies.

Alberta had a bit more variety. This province had three agencies report the purchase of a total of 2,517 Glock 40 calibres and five purchased a total of 214 Smith & Wesson 9mm.

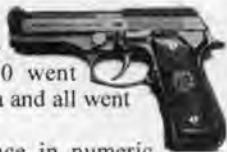
British Columbia

Of the 13 agencies surveyed from B.C. 10 went Glock, 3 went Beretta and all went 40 calibre.

The big difference in numeric popularity, however, leans toward the three law enforcement agencies that acquired the Beretta.

Beretta was the weapon of choice with 1,345 of the 40 calibres purchased by only three agencies. The other ten agencies went for the Glock which made up less than half the total weapons purchased in the Province for municipal policing.

The one statistical glitch in this picture was the acquisition by the RCMP Auxiliary police in British Columbia of 1,400 - 9mm Smith & Wessons. As it is not clear how to categorize this on several levels, it has been reported outside the other Municipal purchases.



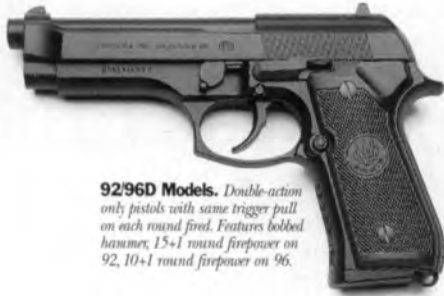


The Beretta Arsenal. America's premier collection of tactical firepower.

Model 92F. Double/single-action semi-automatic, chosen as the U.S. Military's official sidearm. 9mm Parabellum with 15+1 round firepower, exceptional reliability and safety. Available in F and G models.



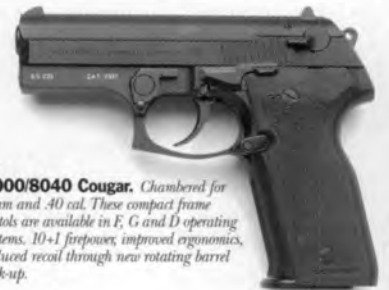
Model 96. Chambered for .40 cal. cartridge. 10+1 round firepower. In all other respects, it's pure 92F. Available in F, G and D models.



92/96D Models. Double-action only pistols with same trigger pull on each round fired. Features bobbed hammer, 15+1 round firepower on '92, 10+1 round firepower on '96.



92/96 Centurion Models. New compact, high capacity pistols. 15+1 round firepower on '92, 10+1 round firepower on '96. Available in F and D models.



8000/8040 Cougar. Chambered for 9mm and .40 cal. These compact frame pistols are available in F, G and D operating systems. 10+1 firepower, improved ergonomics, reduced recoil through new rotating barrel lock-up.



Model PM12S. Selective fire 9mm Parabellum submachine gun with 32-round magazine.

Beretta Operating Systems:
F Models - Double/single-action with external safety decocking lever.
G Models - Double/single-action with external decocking lever only.
D Models - Double-action only without safety lever (slick slide).



Model 1201FP3. 12-gauge. Chambered for 3" shells. 6+1 round firepower.



Model 1201FPG3. Identical to 1201FP, with the addition of pistol grip stock. 6+1 round firepower.

Beretta has won an enviable, hard-earned reputation for excellence in today's military and law enforcement circles. A reputation built on the only things that count...superior performance and total dependability. This superiority has made Beretta the handgun of choice for thousands of law enforcement agencies and police forces in over 50 countries. These same qualities are built into our entire line of tactical weapons. For complete information, contact: Beretta U.S.A. Corp., Law Enforcement Division, 17601 Beretta Dr., Accokeek, MD 20607. Or phone 301-283-2191.



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BOOK REVIEWS

Straight answers to some tough questions

Reviewed by J. Delcourt, P.Mgr.,
AMCTA(A)
Chief of Police
Barrie Police Service



It can be safely said that Norman Panzica's books improve as he gets older. No doubt, his very last book - at age 105 - will make him a millionaire. The fact is that his most recent work is a classic.

In short, *Drug Abuse & The Family* is a common-sense book for people who need a dose of common sense. It is filled with information that all of us can use, whether we think we are knowledgeable about drugs or not.

Those of us who have little time for frilly dissertations will appreciate the directness of Mr. Panzica's style. Obviously his income, unlike Victor Hugo's, is not derived from the number of words he generates. There are few

books which condense a historical perspective in a few pages, but all the important and relevant facts are mentioned. In my opinion, anything else would be superfluous.

If we were to licence parents before they can conceive a child - as we should - this book should be on the list of required study material, with appropriate testing. The question and answer style, which has become the author's trademark, helps both the writer and the reader to stay focused on the subject at hand.

Mr. Panzica has the practical experience in the drug treatment field to legitimize his words. His use of statistics is judicious, never overpowering. Finally, this book, as the two previous ones, combines information, anecdotes and humour to form a delicious stew sprinkled with very small amounts of rather dry drug information as seasoning. The total effect is appealing.

The author, who holds both the Order of Canada and the Paul Harris Fellowship, says he expects "some flack" for his views on violence and the section on self-esteem.

This book sells for \$9.95 and has been added to Blue Line Magazine's Preferred Reading List. Turn to page 16 to find out how to order it.

From the author of *Common Sense Supervision*

COMMON SENSE LEADERSHIP

A Handbook for
Success as a Leader

ROGER FULTON

Whether you are the first time den leader of a cub scout troop or the Chief of a large police agency, Roger Fulton's newest book, *Common Sense Leadership*, is a great source of advice and inspiration to become a successful leader. In this book you will find page after page of informative and practical guidance for discovering the qualities of great leadership within yourself.

People involved in law enforcement are, by the nature of their work, forced into taking a leadership role on the streets and in their communities. These are the people who are frequently sought out to take up leadership positions in volunteer organizations because of their training and insights. Many people have found this community involvement the proving ground for a very successful career. Roger Fulton's book offers a framework for enhancing one's concept of what leadership is and implementing those traits into one's own leadership skills.

Each page of this pocket sized book offers a trait or characteristic crucial to understanding effective leadership followed by a relevant quote from such sage minds as Mahatma Gandhi and Andrew Carnegie.

Roger Fulton is a graduate of the FBI's National Academy and the New York State Police Academy and is the owner of Knight Management Corp., a firm dedicated to addressing the management training needs of the law enforcement community.

The book can be ordered from Speed Press, PO Box 7123, Berkely CA 94707 for \$8.95 US. Phone 510-559-1600 - FAX 510-524-4588.



25th ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE SWORD 1971 - 1996

In celebration of 25 years of proud service to the citizens of the Regional Municipality of York, York Regional Police Chief Bryan Cousineau has commissioned the manufacture of anniversary poignard swords from the Wilkinson Sword Company, U.K. (sword maker to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II). This limited edition is now available to members of all law enforcement agencies and the public.

- Special Inscription etched on blade
- Engraved with Royal Hallmark
- Gold plated hilt on solid silver blade
- Rosewood grip
- Handsome presentation case
- Certificate of Limited Edition
- Individually numbered
- Insignia of York Regional Police on hilt
- 15-1/2" overall length

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For information on how to order one of these Limited Edition
Poignard Swords please contact:

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at (905) 895-1221
before February 29, 1996



DEEDS SPEAK

TEN-SEVEN

The Law Enforcement News Magazine

"Senior officer" says Quebec force is rotten from the top down



The Quebec provincial police service took another direct hit to its image and reputation during November, when a man who is said to be a "senior officer" with over 20 years of experience, told a TV interviewer that the force is rotten from top to bottom.

The officer, who hid behind a mask, sunglasses and a scarf while being interviewed on the LaPoint news show, said that members of the provincial police commit many illegal infractions in order to get convictions.

The unidentified man said getting results is what matters most. To this end, the officer said members will employ all imaginable and thinkable methods to win including lying to obtain search warrants, illegal wire tapping, obtaining proof through break-ins, kidnapping, sequestration, assaults and perjury.

When asked if he ever lied in court the officer was quoted on LaPoint as simply replying "Always..."

"Perjury becomes a toll of the trade in obtaining search warrants, affidavits, wire tapping or in court testimony. It becomes second nature. It's no longer a lie. It's just life, it's normal."

The man, who was interviewed for 40 minutes said that he knows what his men are doing and his superiors are aware of the actions undertaken by both his men and himself. The officer further stated that if one of his men refused to toe the line he would not be working for him any more.

The disguised officer said physical violence is not uncommon during interrogations. The preferred method is to slam suspects against tables or walls as opposed to striking out with fists or feet.

He said they are not beating

people, they're just roughing them up on occasion in addition to constantly employing intimidation.

The officer, who hid his identity for fear of losing his job, said he would like to see provincial police return to healthy and professional working methods.

The man said the force's methods were justified in the fact that they are hindered by the same laws they are sworn to uphold. He also added that he felt most Quebec citizens would not have any problem with the way the force handles their investigations as long as criminals are sent to jail.

The allegations made by the

officer backed up additional claims made by a former member of the force, Gaetan Rivest, who stated he and his colleagues routinely lied to courts and beat confessions out of suspects.

The statements made by Rivest drew stern denials from the force's senior officers. But the denials seemed to lose their heat when, a short time later, a hashish importing case was tossed out of court after the judge determined police had fabricated evidence.

Four officers were suspended and one faces criminal charges in relation to the allegations of evidence tampering.

Two police officers charged in home invasion



An investigation into a mid-November home invasion style robbery has brought charges against two police officers.

Peel Regional Police reported their investigation commenced after a woman answered her door and was sprayed in the face with an unknown substance and tied up on the floor.

A second suspect entered the home and assisted in searching the premises and they both left after obtaining a quantity of cash.

The victim was able to free herself and called police and was taken to hospital and treated for face and eye irritation.

The investigation was conducted by a number of investigators from Peel Region Police Intel-

ligence and Identification Bureau as well as officers in the same unit as the arrested officers.

Charged with robbery related offences are Constable George Bonsu, 26 years and Constable Trevor Babott 27 years. Both officers were attached to the same police Division in which the incident occurred.

When asked how others in the 1,300 member police force are taking the news, a spokesman said that many members were stunned to hear about it and the range of emotions run from "shock to anger."

The officers were held in custody after their arrest one week after the incident. At a bail hearing the following day both were let go on a conditional bail release.

Charges under the police act are presently being determined.

DECEMBER 1995

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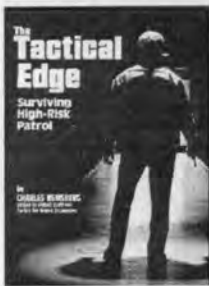
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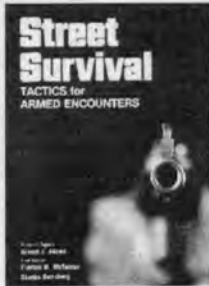
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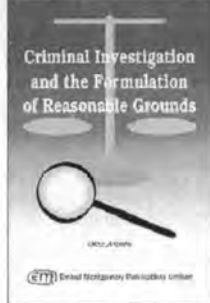
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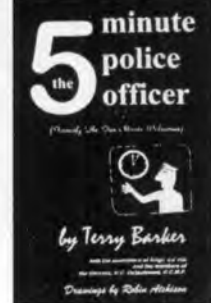
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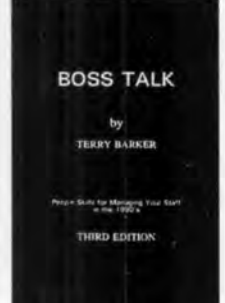
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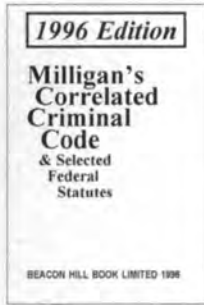
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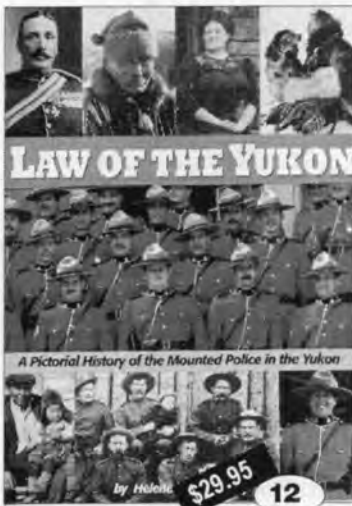
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Canadian Military Police in Rwanda



Eight Military Policemen from across Canada served as Canadian Forces Peacekeepers as a part of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR). They were part of the Canadian effort to relieve human suffering in that strife-torn country. They served as an integral part of the United Nations Military Police Company in Kigali, Rwanda since November 1994. At present there are about 120 Canadians serving in Rwanda, including the Force Commander, Maj. Gen. G.C. Tousignant. Military Police officer Marc Picard filed this report so that Blue Line Magazine readers could learn more about the day to day operations of a Military Police detachment while overseas.

by Marc Picard

The United Nations Military Police Company is a 70 person multinational police force, including Military Police from Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, India, Zambia, Malawi as well as Canada and is responsible for policing over 6000 UN troops and civilians that form the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda. They face an interesting challenge in policing UN personnel in a country where the civilian population is relatively not policed and the traffic laws, although strictly enforced by Military Police towards UN personnel, are not enforced by the local police and the speed of the local vehicles often exceeds 120 km/h in rural areas where the speed limit is posted at 40 km/h.

On their arrival in Kigali in November of 1994, the first Commanding Officer, Canadian Major Jean-Guy Plante of Montreal was pleased and relieved to see the 8 Canadians that would form the back bone of the Military Police Company. With very little equipment and a great deal of Canadian ingenuity, the United Nations Military Police Company was born in Kigali, Rwanda.

It is a challenge to bring together police from so many different countries and such varied cultures and try to get them working as

a unit. Under former Commanding Officer Major Plante (now retired), the Canadians established a month long training period in an attempt to bring this African Nation's Military Police to an acceptable standard of investigating traffic accidents and responding to complaints.

"In Canada we are the first to complain about the training that is available. Our work here has certainly shown us to appreciate what we have in Canada," stated Sgt. Claude Vezina from Ottawa. He was responsible for most of the instruction during the training period. He added "I couldn't conceive teaching someone to compile a proper police investigation report when they had trouble reading and writing."

The first few months were very frustrating working with virtually untrained personnel, very limited and in some cases no equipment. All of the Canadian Military Police in Rwanda are bilingual, a necessity as all but one of the Tunisians speak only Arabic and French, while none of the persons from the African nations speak French and in some cases their English is limited.

PATROL DUTIES

The Canadians were spread throughout the unit in an effort to provide as much expertise in as many areas as possible. Sgt. Vezina, Cpl.

Mike Collet from Esquimalt and Cpl. Gilbert Poirier from Valcartier were assigned to the patrol section and worked on one of the three shifts working 12 hours on and 2 days, 2 nights and 2 off rotation.

The patrol section often responded to serious traffic accidents and armed robberies daily. "It's certainly different than home. It's not often you respond to an armed robbery in progress and it's 6 guys with AK47's robbing the house," stated Sgt. Yezina. He added, "you need a great deal of common sense to deal with most of the occurrences here."

"You're out on patrol and you see a vehicle that is obviously stolen from the UN," stated Cpl. Collet. He continued, "It has identification marks and the white paint is starting to show under the haphazard camouflage paint job. Then you think, there are 8 guys in this truck, the oldest is probably 15 and they all have loaded AK47 assault rifles. It's only a truck. You make note of it for a quick report and continue on patrol."

ADMINISTRATION

Warrant Officer Yves Bessette of Montreal was the overall shift supervisor and second in command to the detachment commander in Kigali. He faced the interesting challenge of providing adequately trained personnel to police the country 24 hours a day, seven days a week with a language barrier between the shift commanders, who do not speak English and most of the patrolman who do not speak French. There is an interpreter on each shift that speaks English, French and the local Kinyarwanda as well as one Canadian per shift that is bilingual.

Cpl. Mario Paradis from Halifax provided his expertise in the Criminal Investigations Cell which investigates among other things, murders, hijacked vehicles and armed robberies throughout the country. "It is a challenging concept to investigate a murder without any forensic assistance and with very limited tools," he stated, adding, "we do more reporting than investigating, but the UN seems content with that."

Cpl. Parent, also from Montreal, ran the Logistics for the unit and provided food, water, supplies, vehicles and lodging to the 70 people in the unit. He dealt daily with the frustrations of the United Nations bureaucracy in his attempt to make the tour as smooth as possible for unit personnel. "When you come into a country and police the UN people that have been free for months, you are certain to be last on the list to get anything," he stated. "It's a constant battle to get anything we need from them."

M.Cpl. Norm Chouinard of Kingston, was

in the Company Operations Cell and responsible for reviewing and often rewriting all police reports that were submitted by the unit and forwarded to the United Nations Board of inquiry, which determines whether the UN is at fault and to what degree, if any, compensation will be paid to the victim(s). In many cases it was quickly determined that you would have to be psychic to determine what many of the reports said.

In the beginning there was very little information contained in the reports that were submitted to him and he somehow managed to make sense of them and submit a clear and concise final product," stated Cpl. Mike Collet about the dedication that MCpl. Chouinard has towards his work. "Norm is always working by 6 a.m. and often continues well past 7 p.m. to ensure timely submission of reports to the United Nations.

Cpl. Marc Picard from CFB Borden, was the Detachment administrator and responsible for controlling and tracking all police reports as well as the administration for the detachment. "His introduction of a computerized system to track the status of reports saved many hours of searching through the log book. The United Nations Claims Department was calling daily as they had people in their office submitting claims that could not be processed without the police reports," stated MCpl. Chouinard. With the computer system, the UNAMIR licence number, or any other relevant information could be entered and the file number known within seconds. He added, "Cpl. Picard's knowledge of computers has certainly been challenged in

trying to maintain operational systems with very limited hardware, software and an abundance of computer viruses."

About his computer skills Picard says, "there is a point where you just get tired of telling people no. It takes longer that 5 minutes for me to teach you how to use a computer. I could have been a full time computer instructor and still not have had enough time to teach everyone that wanted to learn."

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

The first traffic enforcement was conducted with a Muni Quip T-3 stationary radar gun that was "acquired" for a short period in December from other Canadians in the area at the time. "The amazement of some of the people who were detected at over 100 km/h in a 40 km/h zone was a story in itself," stated Cpl. Picard referring to his first day of enforcement with the radar. Warrant Officer Bessette added, "We now control speed with the use of a stop watch where vehicles are timed over a specific distance and their speed measured by a pre determined formula. Although it is not the technology that we have available in Canada, it works as a preventive measure and deters speeders."

The first impaired driver spot check that was done on a Friday night was another culture shock to the UNAMIR personnel who had been living and working in a virtually non-policed area for a long period of time. Although not popular, the Military Police were responsible for the sudden use of designated drivers and a drastic reduction in the speed at which UN vehicles were travelling.

Major General Guy Tousignant stated, "I am very pleased by the influence brought on by the Military Police Corp. and it is evident in the law enforcement and preventive policing that is being done here in Rwanda. The Military Police company as a whole was a necessary addition to UNAMIR."

In the first 5 months of the year, the company has logged approximately 400 reports, over 210 of which are traffic accidents. For a period of time last January, there was a response required for an average of three accidents per day, a challenge to a shift of 10 persons of which most are not qualified or capable of investigating without detailed supervision.

During a visit to the Military Police Company in Kigali on May 26, 1995, Maj. Gen. Tousignant stated, "if not for the presence of the Military Police in the mission area, the accident figure would be much higher by now. I am very pleased with the way the military police conduct their daily operations. They work hard each and every day."

Traffic accidents were further hampered by the fact that the company did not even have a tape measure and had to borrow one from the local police to complete a sketch at the scene.

The Rwanda traffic police on the other hand are without vehicles or communications. When responding to an accident which involved the UN and a local vehicle, one MP was left at the scene and the other went and picked up the traffic police at their office.

In some cases, the traffic police would stop someone on the road and summon a ride back

Kinesic Interviewing Techniques Course (Detecting Deception)

By D. Glenn Foster

Mr. D. Foster has been an instructor for the Glencoe Law Enforcement Training Center, The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. State Department. He is an interview consultant for the U.S. Postal Inspectors and has conducted training with the U.S. Army on interviewing tactics for counter intelligence officers.

Author of "Kinesic Interviewing Techniques" and "How can I get through to you".

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to their office. The MP Company has since been provided with one tape measure which was sent from Canada by the Military Police. Where a minor traffic accident in Canada could take as little as one hour, in Rwanda, a patrolman can be at an accident for an average of 4 hours.

The local policy at accidents was seizure of both vehicles until fault is determined and restitution paid. Although under the Status of Missions agreement between the UN and the local government it is not permitted to seize a UN vehicle, it often takes the patrolmen hours to negotiate for the release of UNAMIR vehicles. Prior to the arrival of the Military Police, there was a simple rule followed at traffic accidents. "If it is white and says UN on it, it was at fault." The relations between the local and Military Police assisted in assuring a fair investigation of the accident.

CORDON & SEARCH OPERATION

In December 1994, the company was deployed to the Kibeho refugee camp as UNAMIR conducted a cordon and search operation. It was believed that the camp was being used as a safe haven for war criminals. Once again the Canadian ingenuity was challenged when, on arrival at the point where prisoners were to be detained, it was discovered that nothing had been set up to harbour the prisoners as previously arranged.

The local market, with its four foot high burlap fences was transformed into a prisoner processing and detention centre.

"Looking back on the operation, it was amazing that a group of people could come together in such an adverse situation and make it work," stated W.O. Bessette who was in charge of the prisoner detention facility. "The logistics problems were endless. Every time we solved a problem, two more materialized."

"On the first night in the camp," Bessette added, "the 45 prisoners could not be left outside because of the limited security. They were transferred into the local church where they could easily be guarded by four or five men."

"It was so ironic to me," stated Cpl. Picard, "that this was a church where massacres took place during the war. Some of these prisoners were accused of taking part in the massacres. I couldn't help but think that these guys believed we were going to kill them in the church." He added, "there was a guy in there with no shirt on. It was comfortable for us but he looked cold. I took off my T-shirt and placed it over him. He looked very happy and I hoped that he was finally convinced he would not be killed by us."

On the first night, a young girl was released from custody. She had been arrested for "association" and only spoke Swahili. When she was told to leave she refused, obviously in the belief that she would be shot in the back and accused of escaping. After a long period of time, she was finally convinced that she was indeed free.

The operation continued for three days as there was no local prosecutor in the area to take custody of the prisoners. On the second day of the operation, in the town of Butare a group of

kids were gathered around the trucks begging for food. "They certainly didn't look starving, so I told them to go away," stated Cpl. Mario Paradis.

The only one left was a young looking mother with a baby in her arms. He added, "I only had one ration left and it was to be my lunch for the day; I felt compelled to give it to her, knowing she would benefit from it much more than I would. You try to treat people in the most humane way possible in such an inhumane environment."

The prisoners were eventually turned over to the prosecutor in Gikongoro on the afternoon of the third day. "You just can't understand the state of the legal system here. Of the 45 prisoners turned over in December 1994, four were released in April 1995 for lack of evidence and the remainder are still imprisoned awaiting trial," stated W.O. Bessette.

"I only had one ration left and it was to be my lunch for the day; I felt compelled to give it to her,..."

Bessette added, "It is probably tough for someone in Canada to imagine the prison system in Rwanda. There are people dying every day from disease and suffocation because of over crowding. The Kibeho Camp was a place that I will never forget. I sent my wife a video tape of where we were and she turned it off after 10 minutes," stated Cpl. Parent. "She couldn't understand how we can deal with this misery."

On April 11, 1995, shortly after the first anniversary of the Rwanda civil war, Cpl. Mike Collet was flown by helicopter to Gisenyi in Northern Rwanda to investigate a fatal traffic accident between a UNAMIR vehicle and a young local girl. On route from the scene of the

accident to the heliport for a return flight to Kigali, he encountered a crowd of 300 to 400 anti UNAMIR protesters. Fortunately he was not seriously injured, however, the vehicle in which he was travelling was severely damaged.

"It is very frustrating," Collet said, "to be in a country to help people when they turn on you in this manner. It was one of those days that if I would have been offered a chance to return to Canada, I certainly would have taken it. I was never so glad to see the guys from the Canadian Helicopter Company when they came and picked me up that day." Collet recalls speaking to the pilot on the headset and when asked how he was, he simply responded, "just get me out of here."

Cpl. Picard recalls a local boy that would hang around outside their office daily. "His name was Guidon. He was about 10 years old and only spoke Kinyarwanda." A group of kids would play soccer on the road with an old beat up volleyball and there was a volleyball and a soccer ball at the office that no one used.

"I came to him with both the soccer ball and volleyball and gave him his choice. His eyes were as wide as I've ever seen and he stared in a daze at the soccer ball. I motioned for him to take the soccer ball but he just stood there in amazement not wanting to believe the moment. He eventually took the ball and thanked me 10 times or so. They played daily on that dirt road beside our office and every time I saw them I felt a little sense of accomplishment. It was almost as if they were transformed out of their war-torn country and into another world while they played soccer."

On May 21st, 1995, Maj Samuel Dare from Nigeria assumed command of the MP Company. He stated, "From the briefing I received on assuming command and from my personal experience in the office to date, I have found the Canadian Military Police personnel a group of very hard-working, dedicated and conscientious

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soldiers. They have performed well, leaving behind impressive landmarks. They are worthy ambassadors to their country. I enjoy working with them, their rank structure notwithstanding, they excelled. I salute the sense of duty of the Canadian Military Police."

The Military Police for this deployment were taken from all over Canada. Only two had ever worked together before. All arrived in Ottawa for a three day briefing prior to departing Canada in November 1994.

They were fortunate to get a really good group of people for this assignment. Living and working so closely together for such an extended period of time and under such stressful conditions is very demanding. Six of the eight were married and they all admit that the toughest part is being away from their wives and children for so long.

Cpl. Parent sums it up best. "On my return to Canada, I will look at the medal on my uniform and I will feel proud of us all. We did the best we could in an adverse situation and maintained the pride of Canadian Peacekeepers."

Rwanda is a small country of around 8 million people situated almost in the centre of the African continent. It has had five centuries of ethnic intolerance and violence between the two main cultures. In 1992 the country erupted in a spate of massacres which saw over 500,000 people killed and a quarter of the population became refugees. Canada and other countries finally sent in troops to bring back a form of stability in 1993.

Patch Profile

by Al Evans



Within a garland of maple leaves an Indian thunderbird with outstretched wings is presented in this distinctively Canadian insignia that represents the Military Police of the Canadian Armed Forces. Its simple motto reads "Securing" in Latin.

The thunderbird is a mythical Indian spirit, probably derived from the eagle, whose name signifies the voice of the thunder. It is one of the most common emblems of the northwest coast Indian tribes and is usually the crowning figure on the carved totem poles placed before a chief's house. It is believed to be a symbol of supremacy and power in the life of the tribe. The mystique surrounding this emblem varies according to the legends of the tribe concerned. The common feature of its attributes, however, concerns its role as a protecting spirit, one who gives wise counsel and guards the tribe from evil and misfortune. These attributes make it an appropriate symbol for the security services of the Canadian Forces. It is a bold and striking emblem, distinctive in appearance and identifiably Canadian.

Al Evans is an avid patch collector and a past member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Medicine Hat Police Department. He is still an active member of the International Police Association.

Al has been diagnosed with *Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis* (A.L.S.) better known as *Lou Gehrig's Disease* which is at present incurable and untreatable.

Al is no longer able to work and one of the few hobbies he still enjoys is Police Patch Collecting. His goal is to have the largest and most complete police patch and memorabilia collection in the country. He wishes to turn this collection over to Chief Bill Spring for display with the Medicine Hat Police Department.

Al has agreed to share some of his knowledge in a monthly column about the more interesting patches in his collection. If you have an interesting or extra patch of your agency it would be appreciated if it could be donated to this worthwhile collection. Send all donations to:

The Al Evans Collection
24 Stone Crescent S.E.,
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NEWS BRIEFS

Allegations Of RCMP Members Attending "The Good Ol' Boys Roundup"

Conclusion of Investigation

An internal investigation has determined that no members of the RCMP were present at the 1995 "Good Ol' Boys Roundup" held in Ocoee, Polk County, Tennessee, May 18, 1995.

The investigation did determine that in 1994 one member and one former member were present at the "Good Ol' Boys Roundup", while another member paid the registration fee but did not attend. In addition, three members were present at the 1992 event.

The members who attended did so on their own time for a social activity with other

members of the law enforcement community.

The investigation concluded that none of the members who attended observed racist literature nor did they participate in activities that were racist in nature.

The RCMP is satisfied that although RCMP members were in attendance at the 1992 and 1994 "Good Ol' Boys Roundup", these members found no evidence of racially oriented overtones and activities nor did they promote racist attitudes in any way.

With the conclusion of this investigation, the RCMP plans no further activities relative to the allegations.



Conspirator allowed to stay in Canada

An immigration Board hearing has concluded an American who plotted the deaths of his Canadian business partners can stay in Canada because his time in jail has rehabilitated him.

Arnold Markowitz, a native of Philadelphia, was convicted in 1993 of the conspiracy after he contracted the services of an undercover

Toronto police officer to kill his business partner and four other associates.

He was sentenced to five years in prison and was released early on good behaviour. Markowitz has lived in Canada for over 20 years but has never taken out Canadian Citizenship nor revoked his U.S. citizenship.

Investigation of cops death may be reopened

A New York City pathologist has stated a Trois-Rivieres police officer who died of an alleged self-inflicted gunshot wound in 1969 was actually murdered.

A judicial hearing was convened last month under Quebec Superior Court Justice Ivan St-Julien to determine whether the investigation should be reopened.

At the time the body was found a pathologist from Montreal concluded the officer died from a self inflicted gunshot wound to his chest. The New York Pathologist, however, found this conclusion was in error because of the trajectory of the bullet and the size of the entry and exit wounds would indicate he was shot through the back. The pathologist indicated several other irregularities including the calibre of the bullet used was not that of the weapon the officer had and there were no fingerprints left on the firearm alleged to have been used.

The original incident was investigated by the dead officer's immediate supervisor.

In this column Blue Line Magazine provides private industry and business an opportunity to speak about their products or service. Readers should be aware that the following articles are written by the marketers of the subject material and Blue Line does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or claims made. This is part 2 of a 2 part series on private training agencies which started in the December issue.

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Active Canadian Emergency Training Inc. was formed in January of 1992. Our goal was to offer the highest level of

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The investigation was conducted by Illegal Gaming, CIB OPP Headquarters, Orillia; London City Police Service; London OPP Crime

Unit; St. Thomas Police Service and with assistance from officers from Police Services in Six Nations, and Chippewa-Muncy First Nations Territories, Anti-Rackets and Auto Theft, Ontario Provincial Police.

The investigation began in June 1995, when the police agencies involved received complaints from private citizens regarding illegal payouts for credits won on video gambling machines at businesses throughout South Western Ontario.

A total of 200 individuals and corporations are charged, or are to be charged, with the Criminal Code offence "Keep a Common Gaming House".



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Dale Kliparchuk - Director / Instructor

Officer's art gives a real-life edge



When Bill Wiley was in university studying art, he never expected to one day own a business devoted to sketching police officers, much less become a cop himself.

Thirteen years later, the 34-year-old St. Catharines, Ontario man heads up the marine and dive units at Niagara Regional Police. He is also co-ordinator of the service's explosive disposal unit.

When the constable isn't searching for drowning victims or disrupting explosive devices, he can usually be found in his studio at home, sketching his latest in a series of police drawings.

He believes his experiences as a cop are reflected in his art work. "I've seen other artists' police drawings and their work is good, but I think my experiences as a police officer give a real-life edge to my sketches," Wiley said.

Two of his sketches depict tactical officers performing manoeuvres during 'Project Bam,' also the name of the commemorative sketches. The terrorist trial held recently in St. Catharines was one of the highest security trials in Canada.

Wiley's diving sketch, called Underwater Investigators, depicts two police divers consulting during a hazardous sub-ice dive in Lake Erie near Port Colborne.

He has also captured an explosive disposal officer clad in a bomb suit as he carries in his hand a knapsack originally believed to contain an explosive device. Wiley was the second bomb technician at the call, which turned out to be unfounded when X-rays revealed the bag contained someone's lunch.

The detailed pencil sketches — unique retirement gifts and awards — take about 40 hours each to draw. "I like to crank up my boom box and lose myself for a couple hours at a time," Wiley said. "Sometimes I think I've been drawing for about an hour, and it's actually been more like four (hours)."

Wiley graduated from the University of Guelph in 1984 with a bachelor of arts degree. Many of his university days were spent honing his talents in drawing, painting and medical illustrating.

He worked at his father's Canadian Tire store for two years before joining Niagara

Regional Police in 1986. He became the immediate supervisor of the dive team, and performed regular patrol duties.

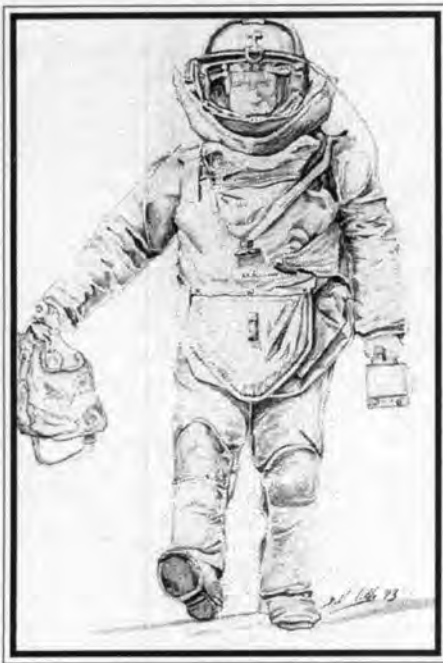
Wiley joined the marine unit in 1988 and the explosive disposal unit in 1993. He is commissioned from time to time to provide witnesses' sketches of suspects and has provided a facial reconstruction of an unidentified murder victim found burning in a field.

When he joined Niagara police, Wiley had little time for drawing. In fact, he didn't pick up a pencil for almost eight years — until a colleague asked him two years ago about his hidden artistic talents.

Wiley started with the 'Bomb Guy' sketch and expanded his portfolio from there. One thing led to another and Wiley and his new wife Caroline Bourque Wiley decided last spring to open a business together called CopArt.

Operated out of their St. Catharines home, they sell T-shirts, stationery, prints and plaques bearing Wiley's images to police officers around the world.

The Wileys hope to expand CopArt's range to include images of firefighters and United



Nations peace keepers. Wiley's latest sketch of a tactical officer aiming a sub-machine gun, called 'The Final Option', is painstakingly drawn with pen and ink. Thousands of dots are used to draw the helmeted officer and the MP5 using the dot technique.

Wiley expects to delve into oil painting and water colours next year. "Every day, I find myself coming up with another subject I want

to draw," said Wiley. "The potential is unlimited."

His most recent works will include a line of general police duty themes.

For more information on CopArt, or to reach the Wileys, call (905) 641-1978. CopArt's address is P.O. Box 22053, Glenridge Plaza Post Office, 224 Glenridge Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2T 4C1.

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USE OF FORCE REPORTING

Balance and relevance are essential



Constable Glen Motz - Medicine Hat Police

by Gil Puder

A mandatory reporting format documenting uses of force is becoming widely accepted as a component of police accountability. The concept has been legislated in Ontario, endorsed by Royal Commission, and forms organizational policy in agencies without a regulatory requirement.

Ideally, force reporting provides the ability to accurately record the frequency and types of force used by police, as well as the situations which necessitated a forceful response. This balanced approach creates an empirical database, which can be analyzed to evaluate operational policy, police training and equipment requirements.

Law enforcement resistance to force reporting seems misplaced, since an accurate statistical record benefits the profession. Police have long suffered through media and special interest misrepresentation of unusual events as standard police practice. An accountable database safeguards against such circumstantial opportunism, at the same time raising public awareness of the foreseeable threats to their peace officers.

Affected officers, however, have legitimate concerns, such as statistically engineered discipline and a reverse onus of proof. Unfortunately, voicing police concerns has been portrayed as intransigence over accountability matters.

Two critical issues for police are the inclusion of drawing a firearm amongst required data, and an unbalanced reporting process, whereby inadequate consideration is given to situational factors necessitating use of force.

Both of these flaws should be vigorously addressed by affected agencies, due to their high potential for allowing misrepresentation to negatively impact law enforcement.

The Need for Balance

A reporting process emphasizing force used by police has an unsavoury innuendo (i.e. only the police use force), and is conceptually flawed.

Any group of professionals would object to recording their behaviour, without the opportunity to include those situational factors which explain such behaviour. Unless one presumes that police behave independently of external influence, compiling a one-sided database will not answer the critical questions of why individuals choose between various courses of action, and what impacts upon the effectiveness of such choices when exercised.

Analyzing statistics from a one-sided database with those drawn from other sources (e.g., investigation reports, occurrence reports) would have inherent accuracy problems, rendering conclusions immediately suspect. Essential elements and focal issues will often differ from a use of force report, and information will not be captured equally by both instruments. Furthermore, many low-level police uses of force occur in circumstances where an occurrence report would not be submitted. Consequently, comparative analysis of data collected under disparate methodology is flawed from the onset.

Accountability and reliability of data input is also at issue; although police would bear the responsibility of reporting their force in specified circumstances, who would be accountable for comparative measurements, later drawn

from other sources?

In pursuit of accuracy, situational data must be collected at the same time, using related criteria, as that which records police action. Only through this method will the perceptions and information available to the officer(s) involved be collected in equal measure to records of police use of force.

Drawing the Gun: An Inappropriate Criterion for Measurement

The zeal with which some activists pursue mandatory reporting of drawn firearms stems partly from a shallow understanding of relevant issues. Reporting all incidents where police draw their firearms has limited value to analyses of police use of force, yet presents serious implications for officer safety. Any enforced disincentive for police to ready their duty weapons enhances the risk of hesitation in a critical incident, with potentially fatal consequences for the officer(s) involved.

Removal of a sidearm from its holster, (or, for that matter, a shoulder weapon from a vehicle), applies no force to any person, yet removes a physical obstacle from the firearm's potential use. Were the firearm to remain holstered or otherwise secured, and suddenly be needed in a critical incident, officers would be required to utilize both fine and complex motor skills to draw the weapon. Unfortunately, it is precisely these types of motor skills which are most susceptible to impairment by critical incident stressors.

Often-neglected is the fact that holsters are not merely designed for easy access to the sidearm. The very real threat of forcible disarming by an assailant requires holsters to have a security element to their design, which of necessity compromises the simplicity of drawing the weapon. Under stress, this is far more difficult than the "quick-draw," popularized by Hollywood entertainment.

Recognizing the complexity of a high-stress drawing of the weapon, police often draw their sidearm prior to engaging in a dangerous situation. This precaution removes the physical obstacle of a high-stress draw, and allows the officer to obtain a secure grip on the weapon. Theoretically, if firearms use is ultimately required, a readied weapon facilitates faster target acquisition and improved shooting accuracy; here both public and officer safety interests run parallel.

Police who are required to report when drawing their firearm, however, face the subtle type of behavioural modifier which compromises operational safety. Officers may hesitate to prudently draw their weapon, and then face a desperate need under critical incident stress. Since the gun is seldom required, why bother this time, and avoid the paperwork? Unfortunately, one such decision driven by expedience may be an officer's last.

Advocates of reporting drawn guns regularly cite statistics, which can indicate slightly reduced firearms use in jurisdictions which have this requirement.

It is self-fulfilling, however, that interference with an action reduces the incidence of that action. Extending this false logic would

result in padlocking a sidearm to the officer's duty belt; certainly firearm use would decline, although the compromise to safety becomes too obvious to ignore.

What cannot be documented is the number of times officer safety is jeopardized by unconscious hesitation, when learned behaviour over time is influenced by complacency, compounded with fear of second-guessing and the drudgery of another report. The dead officer cannot explain why they hesitated; a survivor may not understand why, or even be aware that they hesitated at all.

Other officers may leave their gun holstered when prudence dictates otherwise, and have a fortunate resolution to an incident leave them unaware of an offender's deadly intent. Officers who eventually become cognizant of a mistake can be cowed by organizational pressures not to speak out against the status quo. The argument against reporting drawn guns is persuasive, yet impossible to objectively quantify.

Since drawing a gun merely accesses equipment, and applies no force to anyone, relevance to force reporting is dubious. Appropriate measurement criteria, however, are those incidents where an officer actually points a firearm at a person. Both the functional aspects of firearms use and the direction of case law would support a reporting requirement in these circumstances.

Pointing a firearm is distinguished from drawing a sidearm by the presence in the incident of a subject, against whom the officer demonstrates the intent, through the act of pointing the gun, to potentially deliver deadly force.

A variety of situational factors may require police to prudently draw their firearms prior to engaging, but it is the relationship of a subject to the situation which leads the officer to actually point their weapon at that person. Exercise of deadly force through the use of a firearm will, of course, be preceded by it being pointed.

Police can already expect to account for pointing a firearm at a person, and consequently should not object to recording the incidents. The act is a codified offence, unless officers act with lawful excuse and on reasonable grounds.

Section 86(1) of the Criminal Code of Canada states, "Everyone who, without lawful excuse, points a firearm at another person..." commits a dual offence. Pointing the firearm may also be interpreted as threatening, "by an act or gesture, to apply force to another person..." and thus be a prima facie assault as defined by S. 265(1)(b) of the Criminal Code.

Although Section 25 of the Criminal Code provides police with the ability to lawfully point firearms, the general justification is a "shield," not a "sword," for officers acting reasonably in lawful circumstances.

Writing for the majority, Dickson J said on behalf of the Supreme Court of Canada:

"The section merely affords justification for a person for doing what he is required to do in the administration or enforcement of the law, if he acts on reasonable and probable



Photo courtesy: Unisys Corp.

grounds, and for using necessary force for that purpose."

Given this direction, an officer pointing a firearm will almost certainly bear the onus of establishing their reasonableness and lawful authority. Reporting the incident appears consistent with this responsibility.

Summary

Use of force reporting can help facilitate the accountability and professionalism that Canadian citizens rightfully expect from their police. Balancing the design places police action in context with the working environment, which should be the intent of policy makers interested in public safety.

Inclusion of questionable elements (i.e. drawing sidearms), detract from the credibility of the entire process. Noteworthy is Recommendation #198(b) of the O'Connell Commission, which selects pointing a firearm, as opposed to drawing the sidearm, as the appropriate criterion measure. Furthermore, when the issue

was examined at a recent Coroner's Inquest involving a police shooting, the jury recommended that police be required to report only firearm use. The public represented here was clearly unwilling to jeopardize officer safety.

Force reporting merits close and considered deliberation, with processes established outside the emotionally charged atmosphere of a high-profile incident. Reaction afterwards is too often politically driven, and influenced by special interest groups, who readily sacrifice others at the altar of their own agenda.

If Canadians still subscribe to Robert Peel's principle that, "the police are the public and the public are the police," then safety is in everyone's interest.



Gil Puder is a thirteen-year veteran of the Vancouver Police Department, who has presented to both the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. Cst. Puder has served as the Use of Force Coordinator at the Justice Institute of British Columbia Police Academy, and has provided expert testimony relevant to uses of force. He has an extensive control tactics background and is an active black belt in Shotokan karate.

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Mountie cop "talks shop"



by Blair McQuillan

He's not just another radio talk show host. Sure he's got a microphone and a smooth voice, but how many radio personalities carry a gun? RCMP Cst. Gary Desparois does!

Desparois has rapidly become a celebrity in Hope, British Columbia, his first post out of training, since he landed a spot on a local radio station.

Desparois hosts a monthly open line show on the town's local station CKGO. The show is called "Cop Talk", and it covers a variety of community policing issues through interviews and discussions with law enforcement personnel and members of the general public.

The idea for the show came about after Desparois and CKGO station manager Tom Desorcey teamed up in December 1993, to discuss the RCMP's Christmas Counter Attack program.

Desorcey is the host of a show called "Contact", which Desparois was to be featured on

for a single episode.

Desparois admits that he got on the show by accident. His friend was originally supposed to go on, but was unable to. Due to the fact that Desparois is a notorious talker, he was more than happy to fill in.

The show was an overwhelming success. With the positive audience response Desorcey, Desparois and Hope detachment commander, S/Sgt. Ed Hill, began to plot the beginnings for the program which would eventually be known as Cop Talk.

Three months after the Christmas show aired, Desparois found himself behind the microphone on a permanent basis. Since his pilot episode aired, Desparois has learned the ropes of the radio business and has taken on more responsibility in the control room.

Desorcey says the officer turned radio host has a great voice and the presence required to keep listeners interested.

Desparois' flair for radio is not surprising

given his background. As a youngster he became interested in amateur theatre at a local playhouse in his hometown of Montreal. When he finished high school he entered the drama program at Concordia University.

As Desparois strove to become an actor, he also had aspirations of joining the RCMP. He finally decided that a career in law enforcement offered a better lifestyle.

"I tasted both careers," Desparois said in an interview with a local newspaper. "And this one lets me eat better."

The 28 year-old officer says he stays away from sensationalism and instead deals with real issues for real people. Since the show has hit the airwaves the Constable has touched on topics ranging from child identification programs to search and rescue operations.

Recent programs have consisted of interviews with Cst. David Vince, who participated as a member of an RCMP-United Nations Civilian Police Force in Bosnia and Steve Carpenter, who formed a society to help violent crime victims and to campaign for tougher penalties against criminals after his daughter was slain.

A January program featuring Commissioner Phil Murray is currently in the works and Desparois has expressed interest in doing a show with Blue Line Magazine in the new year as well.

In October, Cop Talk was recognized by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters (CAB). Due to the show's service to the community it received one of broadcasting's highest honours by becoming a finalist in the 1995 Gold Ribbon Awards competition.

Although Cop Talk did not win the prize in the information program category, Desparois said it was a great honour just to be nominated as one of the top three shows in Canada.

"I feel like we won by being recognized," Desparois said. "This is the highlight of my career."

As far as careers go Desparois admits that balancing a radio show and duties as a law enforcement officer can be a difficult task.

"Sometimes police work gets in the way," he says jokingly.

But all jokes aside Desparois enjoys being an officer as much as he enjoys being in the spotlight. He has also found that the two generally go hand in hand.

"As an RCMP officer you become the centre of attention just by wearing a uniform," he said in an interview.

Desparois feels the new image of law enforcement is about bringing policing back to the people. Cop Talk is an innovative outlet which definitely brings police into the community. The show has taken an officer out of the patrol car, out of uniform and made accessibility by the public available in an entirely different way.

Cop Talk has allowed citizens to speak to police regarding issues in their community which subsequently generates new ideas and promotes a greater understanding between law enforcement personnel and general public.

But for Cst. Gary Desparois, it's all in a day's work.

Agency Profile

Abbotsford Police celebrates first birthday

by George Leukefeld



Originally, British Columbia was policed by the BC Provincial Police, with the exception of several larger urban areas. When the BC Provincial Police were disbanded in 1950, the Municipality of Matsqui, Village of Abbotsford and Municipality of Sumas were policed by the RCMP.

In the fall of 1954, Matsqui Council decided that they would be better served for their money by having their own Police Department. On January 1, 1955, the RCMP contract was cancelled and the Matsqui Police Department stepped in to try its hand at policing the community. The Department was made up of four members consisting of a Chief and three constables.

As Abbotsford was still a village and therefore was paid their policing costs by the province, they retained the RCMP. The Municipality of Sumas also had its own Detachment of RCMP members. In 1973, when the Village of Abbotsford and the Municipality of Sumas amalgamated as the District of Abbotsford, policing services did the same.

This remained essentially the same until the early fall of 1993 when, as a result of a request by both the District of Abbotsford and the District of Matsqui, the Minister of Municipal Affairs approved a referendum on amalgamation which was held in conjunction with the general local election on November 20, 1993. It was established that amalgamation would take place and both districts would be policed by one police force. The official take over date would be January 1, 1995.

Joint councils were busy making many decisions with regard to amalgamating the two districts. It was during this process that Joint Councils decided that the policing of the amalgamated district would be served by the Matsqui Police Department.

This would mean that our patrol area would grow from 85 square miles to 135 square miles and the combined population would be 109,000.

Members of the RCMP were given the opportunity to make lateral transfers to the Matsqui Police Department with no loss of rank or seniority.

In January of 1994, an Amalgamation Implementation Committee was struck within the Matsqui Police Department. Much work needed to be done. Staffing had to be increased to handle the additional area. Equipment had to be procured to patrol the greater area. Demographics also came into play and a new radio system had to be put into place. The Police Office had to be renovated to house the additional manpower, both regular members and staff. Police files

from the Abbotsford Detachment had to be moved. Major files, whether open or not, were transferred by the RCMP at the Chilliwack Detachment and all others were transferred to the Matsqui Police Office.

In May 1994, ten new recruits were hired and immediately sent for training at the Police Academy at the BC Justice Institute. These recruits graduated on December 23, 1994. Several more experienced members were also hired during the remainder of the year.

Our fleet of vehicles was increased from 37 to 51. Several of these vehicles were purchased from the Abbotsford detachment.

As a result of a vote on November 26, 1994, residents voted that the amalgamated area would be known as the City of Abbotsford. A new council to serve the amalgamated municipality was also elected.

On top of all amalgamation issues it was also decided that the new City should have a 911 system. This was also due to be in place by January 1, 1995.

In spite of several small glitches, everything moved along very quickly and smoothly.

Letters Patent for the new city was received from the minister of Municipal Affairs at 1300 hours, December 30, 1994.

The change over occurred during the last two weeks of December 1994. Additional staff was on duty during this period. On December 29, 1994 at 0800 hours all telephone calls were switched from the Abbotsford Detachment to Matsqui Police Department.

Four members and civilian staff of the RCMP made the transition to the new Abbotsford Police Department. The dispatch personnel were increased, complaint taker positions increased. Records staff also increased as it was anticipated that our files would grow from 36,000 to 60,000.

New patrol areas were established. Community Police Posts were set up so that patrol members could write their reports in the outlying areas without returning to the office. Community forums were held to identify needs of the community.

In all 25 new sworn members were brought on staff to facilitate the amalgamation of the two districts. The Abbotsford Police Department is currently at a strength of 127 sworn members.

It is anticipated that the amalgamation of the two police services will result in substantial long term savings as there will be no more duplication of services. These include dispatch, detention, traffic, identification, as well as other facilities.

The amalgamation of the two police agencies has indeed been an interesting experience for all of us. We are relieved that the process is over, however, we are pleased that all is working extremely well.

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Right to Counsel violation: pressuring plea bargain

R.v. Burlingham (19-5) Supreme Court of Canada, doc #23966

by Gino Arcaro

Issue: Confession and murder weapon obtained after denigrating the role of counsel and pressuring the acceptance of a plea bargain without consultation with a lawyer.

Offence: Murder (first degree)

Circumstances: The accused person was arrested for the murder of a young woman (victim # 1) and he confessed. The police later investigated another murder of a young woman (victim # 2). The murders had similar manner, causing the police to interrogate the accused about the murder of victim # 2.

A lengthy interrogation occurred between Jan. 1, and Jan. 4, 1985. The accused was allowed to speak to his lawyer, who advised him not to speak with police.

The interrogation continued, during which the police denigrated the role of counsel by making disparaging remarks about defence counsel's loyalty, commitment, availability and amount of legal fees.

Additionally, the police suggested that they were more trustworthy than the accused's lawyer but the accused declined to answer until consultation was made with his lawyer.

The police then consulted with a Crown Attorney and offered a deal of a second degree murder charge in exchange for the location of the murder weapon, a gun, and other relevant information.

The accused rejected the deal until he could consult with his lawyer. The police informed him that his lawyer intended to be absent for the weekend, questioning the lawyer's helpfulness, and that the deal would be kept open during the lawyer's absence.

It was emphasized that the offer was a "one-time deal." The accused spoke to another lawyer, who advised him not to speak to police. However, the accused accepted the deal.

The following evidence was later obtained:
- a full confession - directions to the weapon's site (a frozen river) - recovery of the actual gun - a verbal statement made by the accused to his girlfriend informing her that he directed police to the weapon and that he "knew something about the murder."

Afterward, a misunderstanding about the deal developed. The accused thought he would be able to plead not guilty to a second degree murder charge. The Crown insisted that a guilty plea was required to complete the plea bargain. The accused was charged with first degree murder.

Trial: The trial judge ruled the following: - the misunderstanding was an honest mistake made by the police. - a sec. 10(b) Charter violation occurred regarding the right to counsel - the confession to police and the directions to the river were excluded under sec. 24(2) Charter. - the gun and the girlfriend's state-

ment were admitted.

The accused was convicted of first degree murder.

Appeal to B.C.C.A.: The B.C.C.A. dismissed the accused's appeal of his conviction.

Appeal to S.C.C.: The Supreme Court of Canada allowed the accused's appeal and ordered a new trial.

Reasons given by S.C.C.: Three right to counsel violations occurred:

(i) continued questioning despite requests to consult with his lawyer. In such circumstances, police must refrain from questioning except when urgent circumstances exist.

(ii) sec 10(b) Charter specifically prohibits the police from "belittling" an accused's lawyer with the "express goal or effect of undermining the accused's confidence in and relationship with defence counsel." **This is a new component of sec. 10(b) Charter.**

(iii) Police "pressured" the accused to accept the deal without first having the opportunity to consult with his lawyer. The court noted that an argument could be made that the accused had consulted with another lawyer, thereby negating the sec. 10(b) Charter violation. However, calling a random lawyer during the absence of the accused's lawyer constituted a Charter violation.

☞ sec. 10(b) does not guarantee an accused the right to counsel of his or her choice at all times. However, in this case, the offer should have been made during the accused person's availability.

☞ the accused would not have accepted the deal without the "concerted effort by the police to convince the accused not to consult with his

counsel." *The police have a **mandatory obligation** to inform a suspect of the right to counsel where there is a "fundamental and discrete change in the purpose of an investigation which involves a different and unrelated offence or a significantly more serious offence that contemplated at the time of the original instruction of the right to counsel." The deal in this case involved a different offence and constituted a "fundamental change in the course of prosecution;"

☞ when offering a plea bargain, sec. 10(b) Charter mandates the Crown or police to tender the offer to the accused's lawyer or to the accused while in the presence of his or her lawyer, unless the accused has "expressly waived the right to counsel." Making a plea bargain offer directly to an accused and leaving it open only for a short time period during the lawyer's unavailability, constitutes a Charter violation; ☞ the court noted that the plea bargain is an "integral element of the Canadian criminal process." Consequently, the Crown and officers participating in the process must act "honorably and forthrightly;"

☞ all the evidence obtained after the Charter violation, including the confession, directions, the gun and the statement made to the girlfriend was classified by the court as "**derivative evidence**," defined as evidence resulting from a Charter violation. All derivative evidence was excluded. Regarding the statement made to the girlfriend, the court noted that it was voluntarily made to a person not in authority. The statement was excluded under sec. 24(2) Charter because the statements resulted from a "confused state of mind" stemming from the right to counsel violations.

The new trial will exclude the evidence obtained after the Charter violations because the court ruled that the admission of the evidence would bring the administration of justice into disrepute. However, the Crown may rely on inculpatory evidence that existed before the violations occurred.

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Author of Criminal Code with a "Cop's perspective" passes



BRUCE C. MILLIGAN
1932 - 1995

On April 5, 1995, my father Bruce Charles Milligan passed away engaged with his favourite pastime - editing his Criminal Code.

I can recall the early struggles of my father as he spent countless hours planning, typing and generally driving the rest of the family insane with his pursuit of perfection. He was forever proud of the simplicity inherent in his creation and continually strove to ensure complete accuracy.

Dad was conscious of the need for a Code that police officers, students and lawyers could easily use, and didn't require a small bank loan to purchase (but I won't get into his feelings about banks).

Bruce was born and raised in Belleville, Ontario and maintained close ties to the area throughout his life via a host of family and friends.

In 1954 he joined the Ontario Provincial Police, serving in and around London until 1970. During that period he somehow found

the time to acquire a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Western Ontario and celebrate the births of four daughters.

In 1970 the family moved to the St. Catharines area where Bruce began a new career as the Co-ordinator of the Law and Security Administration Program at the Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology. He had left his mark on hundreds of students by the occasion of his retirement in 1988.

Although he was an intensely active man who always succeeded in drawing the most from life, apart from his family there was nothing closer to his heart than this Code.

In keeping with that dedication, I have attempted to carry on in his, admittedly, oversized shoes. I have kept all the features that have made *Milligan's Correlated Criminal Code & Selected Federal Statutes* the model publication Bruce demanded.

I enlisted the services of a friend, Paul M. Cooper, a Toronto criminal lawyer who so kindly dedicated his time and talents to the arduous task of editing the 1996 publication.

On April 8, 1995 my father Bruce Charles Milligan was laid to rest from whence he came in Belleville, Ontario. Today, his memory lives on.

- Beth R. Milligan, Publisher

New editor has impressive credentials

Paul Martin Cooper is a graduate of Osgoode Hall Law School and also holds an Honours degree in economics. He is a partner in the Toronto criminal law firm of Genova, Cooper, Covre and has appeared as both defence counsel and crown prosecutor in countless cases.

Paul has attended advanced courses in the United States on Advanced Advocacy and Trial Techniques and has spent a summer studying International Law in England. He has an intense interest in advocacy as an art and a science.

Paul picked up the task left by Bruce in preparing the 1996 Correlated Criminal Code. Editing an annual text book such as this can be a particularly daunting task. Bruce's book is even more so because it requires not only updating legislation but making pertinent marginal notes as well as cross-referencing new legislation with related statutes and sections.

Paul has managed to capture the essence of Bruce's style and has created an excellent publication that is still sensitive to a police officer's needs.

The book is available from Blue Line Magazine's Preferred Reading List on page 16.



Have You Seen This Child ?

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

Readers who feel they know the whereabouts of this child are asked to call
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Other Known Details

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Date of Birth: JANUARY 8, 1992	Race: WHITE	Details ABDUCTED BY FATHER	
Height 86CM (2'10")	Weight:	Hair BROWN	Eyes BROWN
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Known Abductor: REJEAN HARDY (1960-10-28)			

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Up-Coming Events

January 28 - February 2, 1996 Canadian Police Alpine Games - Silver Star 1996

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Book your leave now to attend the 10th annual ski race at Silver Star. The week long event is designed to be a fun race for all levels of skiers. For further details contact Cpl. Jerome Malysh (604) 264-2323.

January 25 - 27, 1995 International Association of Arson Investigators Seminar Nashville - Tennessee

The International Association of Arson Investigators, Inc., will be holding a seminar regarding Electrical Fires. If you want to be a part of the seminar please contact Executive Director Benny King at (314) 621-1966, or Training and Education Chair Bill Buxton at (618) 344-1621.

February 21 - 23, 1996 International Association of Arson Investigators Seminar Honolulu - Hawaii

A seminar will be held regarding Basic Fire Investigation. If you want to be a part of the seminar please contact Executive Director Benny King at (314) 621-1966, or Training and Education Chair Bill Buxton at (618) 344-1621.

Want to place an ad?

Law Enforcement Agencies advertise for free in **BLUE LINE.**

March 18 - 22, 1996 Sexual Assault Seminar Toronto - Ontario

This 5 day seminar, formerly called Profile 2000, is hosted by the Metropolitan Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad. It will focus on DNA, interviewing victims with disabilities, pedophiles, behaviour profiling and false memory syndrome. Registration is \$150.00 per participant and a special room rate is offered at the Colony Hotel. For more information contact Det. Ruth Schueller, or Det. Cst. Terry Green at (416) 808-7474.

May 21 - 25, 1996 Interaction '96 - Conflict Resolution: Transforming the Future Edmonton - Alberta

The Network: Interaction for Conflict Resolution presents its fourth biennial Conference Interaction '96. Together participants will explore current issues and chart a course into the promising future of creative conflict resolution. For more information contact Conference Coordinator, Sylvia McMechan, at (519) 885-0880, ext. 274.

April 22 - 24, 1995 Health and Safety Conference and Trade Show Toronto - Ontario

The Health and Safety Conference and Trade Show will be held again at Toronto's Regal Constellation Hotel. Both conference and trade show will be held under one roof. For more information contact Micheal Hamilton at (800) 669-4939.

June 9 - 14, 1996 Texas World Police Games Houston - Texas

The state of Texas is inviting you to participate in the first Texas World Police Games. The games will be hosted by the Houston Police Officers Association and will be based at Rice University. The games are expected to draw over 4000 plus police-athletes competing in 30 events. The time to plan your vacation is now. To get on the Texas Police Athletic Federation mailing list call (512) 252-3675.

August 31 - September 5, 1996 International Assn. of Women Police Training Conference Birmingham - England

The International Association of Women Police, will be holding their annual training conference in cooperation with the European Network for Policewomen. This is the first time the IAWP conference will be held outside of North America. For further inquiries contact Carolyn Williamson, Conference Director, by Phone and Fax +44 (0) 121 236 0431.

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MDR For Sale - Moving Doppler Radar - KR-10SP Traffic Safety Radar System -complete with manual, accessories and case included. Purchased from Kustoms Signals Inc. Has a frequency of 24.150 GHZ. Asking \$1,500. Contact Police Chief Glen Bannon of the Anishinabek Police Service, at (705) 946-2539.

Wanted

Patrick Voss - A Netherlands police officer - is attempting to purchase a Harley Davidson Police Motorcycle. He has put a request in through the International Police Association's office in the United State's and is hoping that an officer in Canada would be able to help in locating someone who wishes to sell a bike. Voss would pay for shipment of the motorcycle to the Netherlands and doesn't mind having to make any necessary repairs. Any one interested in helping Voss can contact him at his residence at 475-492519.

Edmonton Police Service Pipe Band is about to celebrate its 35th anniversary in 1996. The band committee is researching its history with plans to publish a commemorative book. The committee is also considering writing a chapter in the book on Canada's police pipe bands. A deciding factor in the venture is making sure ALL police and auxiliary police pipe bands are included. If your agency has or had a pipe band please contact Lonnie Croal at (403) 289-6531.

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LETTERS To The Editor

I was wondering if, in a near future issue, you would publish a list of the make, model and calibre of the pistols that each of the largest police departments in Canada are switching over to. It may also be useful to know the length of the transition period.

If you took time to conduct a quick telephone survey of major Canadian cities and the two provincial forces you could obtain a wealth of information.

I am sure this would appeal to many of your readers as this is currently a hot topic in Canadian policing.

Rob Halverson
New Westminster, B.C.

Editor's Note

Sorry Bob! We scopped yuh!

We commenced work on this idea around June this year and the results you have probably already read by the time you get to this page.

Thanks for the thought and please keep on sending us suggestions. We appreciate them.

Your readers may be interested to know that the Glock compact pistols depicted on page 27 of your November issue may soon be prohibited weapons.

According to Justice Minister Allan Rock's proposed Firearms Act (Bill C-68) any pistols with a barrel length less than four inches long belongs to a class of "cheaply made, Saturday night specials which serve no practical or sporting purpose." Forget about being able to legally buy one as a private citizen.

This classification would not affect departmental procurement of the new Glock pistols, but from a liability standpoint it would be foolish for a department to buy pistols carrying such an unkind stigma by our nations highest lawmaker. Strangely, under this definition most .38 calibre revolvers carried by police for the last 100 years "served no practical purpose."

My hat is off to all police associations who have recognized that C-68 is an unpopular and dreamy waste of scarce funds that will do more to drive a wedge between the public and the police than to stop criminal access to firearms. They are to be congratulated for withdrawing their support from this flawed legislation.

John Gayder
St. Catharines, Ont.

The article which appeared in the October issue regarding the Internet contained a wrong address. The correct address for the Cop Net, based out of Edmonton, is:

<http://police.sas.ab.ca>.

The story behind the founding of Cop Net began close to two years ago. I was having trouble finding anything on the Internet for police. There was stuff out there, but it was very difficult to find. It was also very hard to locate other police officers to talk to, but by reading what some people wrote on certain

issues, I was able to figure out who were police officers and talked to them via e-mail.

One time while several of us were discussing the problem with Alex Rudd of New York and Flint Waters of Wyoming, we decided to build a place for LEOs on the net. Alex built the Listserver Police-L, I built a Website called Police Resource List which contained pointers to useful sites and Flint was going to build a password protected Web area just for LEOs. All three got going and built up a very large following in no time. In July, Flint, who was a part-time reserve, got a job offer and had to fold up his site, so it was re-directed to mine (I also run three LEO related list servers).

As best as I can tell my Web Site was the

third related to law enforcement on the net, following FBI-Unibomber and Palo Alto. At this time last year I was getting a few hundred hits per month. Now it is in the range of 80-100,000 per month.

To date I have been unable to find any official sponsor from the LEO community, but I have run it in my spare time with my own funds, along with the help of several dozen other LEOs in eight countries.

There is a LEO-Only area and I have been informed by many that it is one of the most useful resources they have found for police on the Web.

John Evans
evansj@sas.ab.ca

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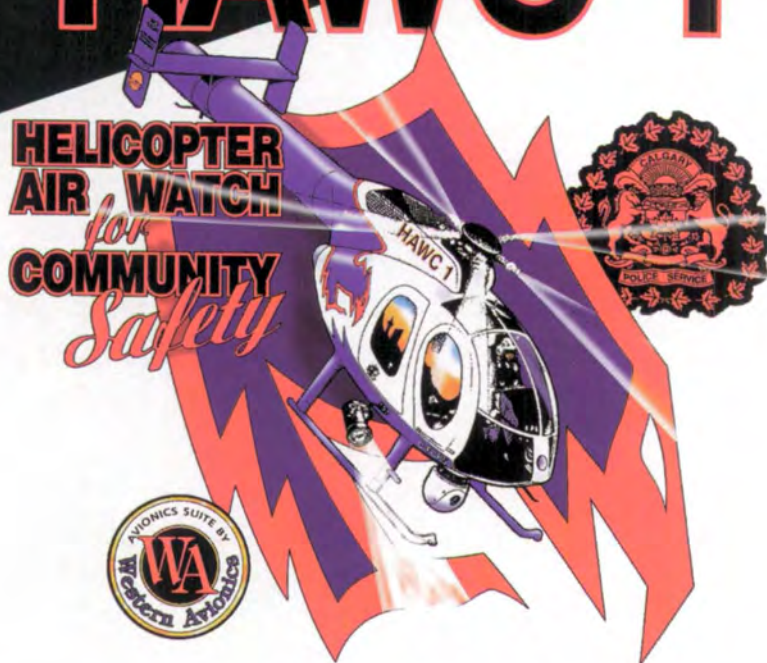
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The AnyTimer features patented interchangeable foam inserts. The form fitted inserts are encased in reinforced leather, providing both durability and security. They come in a variety of weapon styles, allowing the AnyTimer to be used to transport an array of weapons.

The interior contains storage areas for magazines and speedloaders. Inside the cover is a clear view pocket for credentials or a concealed weapons permit.

For additional details contact Pierre O'Rourke, Papago Concealment Systems, Inc. (602) 423-9346 or Fax (602) 423-9551.



Police are using microchip controlled cameras, no bigger than a man's thumbnail, to crack down on crime.

The camera was developed by a British firm and was first tested in a Montreal robbery when the store owner had one installed by the cash register. The till operator triggered the camera and the image was sent to a security company who confirmed it was an actual robbery and notified local police. An arrest was made at the scene.

The tiny lens can also be used with infrared technology for night vision capability.

For further details call TVX International in England at +44 1442 216589 or fax +44 1442 217524.

"Atlantic Wave" hits western Canada

Nova Scotia based Atlantic Police and Security Supply Ltd. recently announced it will be sending a "wave of service and supply across the country."

This "Atlantic Wave", which will commence in the new year, will be hitting Calgary first where the company has announced the appointment of Richard Karst to head their western regional sales office.

Karst comes from 10 years police experience and more recently worked as the sales manager for Beretta U.S.A.

In the announcement Atlantic Police & Security Supply manager, Paul Gibbons stated, "This new development completes Atlantic Police Supply's transition into a full line supply company with national service. And we emphasize the word service. The law enforcement community will see the service we have become noted for across the Martimes and we look forward to the "Atlantic wave" being of benefit to the rest of Canada."

Atlantic distributes products from Code-3, Gould & Goodrich, Smith & Wesson, Nova, and Uncle Mike's.

For further details you can call Richard at (403) 256-8807 or Atlantic at (902) 835-1819.

Pacific Body Armour announces new vest and distributor

Pacific Body Armour has announced that The Current Corporation of Port Moody, British Columbia has become the exclusive Canadian dealer for the Kelowna-based body armour company.

Randy Sawatzky, Vice President of Sales and Marketing for Pacific said he is pleased The Current Corporation has "come on board" as the exclusive dealer. "The Current Corporation is a very energetic sales organization, well-known and respected in the law enforcement field for carrying excellent products. We feel this arrangement is a good match."

Pacific Body Armour develops and produces numerous armour products for the safety and protection of police, paramedics, and military personnel. Their latest development is THE INNOVATOR, a concealable bullet resistant vest.

Using revolutionary new technology, THE INNOVATOR provides considerable advantages to the user because of its protective capabilities, weight and reaction to bullets.

One of the unique features of the vest is the 'active' suspension system which prevents it from "pillowing" when shot. "Pillowing" is the industry term describing the reaction of some vests when the bullet resistant materials bunch together. This phenomenon can reduce a vest's

protective capabilities especially during multi-hit situations. Instead THE INNOVATOR retains its shape, form and flexibility.

Randy Sawatzky, VP of Sales and Marketing, for Pacific expects THE INNOVATOR to increase sales of concealable vests ten fold. "We're looking at a potential market that will easily generate \$800 thousand to \$1 million in sales for this particular vest. In addition, it will give Pacific a profile in the marketplace for other body armour products, particularly in the U.S."

Brad Field, President and General Manager of Pacific, says he is very pleased with the response to THE INNOVATOR. Instrumental in designing and developing THE INNOVATOR, Field has submitted a patent application for the system in both Canada and the USA.

"Up until now we have had to use more extensive, stiffer materials to provide the ballistic performance required today," Field said. "But with our new INNOVATOR we are able to enhance the performance of any ballistic material without making them more rigid. We plan to make this the new standard in body armour throughout North America."

For further information contact David Procter, Manager, Advertising & Communications Tel. 800 667-5487 or fax (604) 763-9730.

Child abuse video studio opens with help from Triangle Technologies

by Dave Saunders



The new *Save The Children Video Studio* began operations in the Toronto Catholic Children's Aid building mid-November in Toronto's east end. While this is a positive achievement, the unfortunate reality of child abuse means there is potential for daily use of the studio.

The opening marked the end of six years of fighting on the part of Metro Toronto Det. Dave Lowe, of 55 Division's Youth Bureau.

Det. Lowe, a long-time advocate of video testimony, said since Bill C-15 was introduced in 1988, it has been legally acceptable to have testimony of child abuse victims presented in court on videotape.

Lowe said it is less traumatic and intimidating for the child than appearing in court. However, until now, there has never been a "child-friendly" video facility in Metropolitan Toronto.

The *Save the Children Studio* will be accessed by the police and three Children's Aid Societies serving the area.

What is particularly impressive is the collaborative efforts of the Metropolitan Toronto Police, private enterprise and the local community, in bringing this project to fruition. Det. Lowe, community activist Mary Donohue-Brent and local businessman Lido Chilelli spearheaded the planning and fund-raising efforts.

Community donations and corporate assistance in procuring state of the art video equipment through Markham-based Triangle Technologies, allowed for the realization of the *Save the Children Video Studio* without the use of any taxpayer dollars.

In these financially difficult times it is especially important for government agencies, such as the police, to look for community partnerships to achieve goals. As Mary Donohue-Brent puts it, "It is important that we remember the intimidation our children feel in court. We saw the need for this type of facility in our community and did something about it."

All parties involved are to be congratulated for this accomplishment.

Sgt. Saunders has been a police officer for 15 years. He is currently a supervisor in the Community Patrol Office at 55 Division. He is active in the development of community-based policing in the Beaches area of Toronto.

For further details on how to get involved in similar programs contact Antoinette Modica of Triangle Technologies at (905) 479-7543 or Fax (905) 479-4130.

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by Gary Miller

MENDING FENCES

Shooting the Messenger

The most despicable, deprived and diabolical serial murderers in North America have been historically, virtually without exception, white males. One could argue with guaranteed success that your stereotypical North American serial killer is a white male with certain characteristics.

Demographic experts who study these things could flesh out an even more detailed description of a suspect: cunning, manipulative, persuasive and charming, well spoken, superficially good looking, while setting the trap; cold, cruel, controlling, completely ruthless, once the trap is sprung.

Books have been written on this very phenomenon. An investigator would be on solid ground in pursuing this as an objective exercise and would have a useful tool in solving a crime or series of crimes of this nature.

The question begs. How then would I as a white male feel about this kind of stereotyping of my race and gender? Because it is stereotyping. Other races don't create even a blip in the statistical chart for this type of vile, horrible crime. In today's hypersensitive setting of race awareness, one would have to be awfully careful how one answered. But I WILL answer.

First, though, let us turn to the Toronto Star of November 25, 1995. The nation's biggest newspaper, and one of the oldest, with a mass circulation, it spreads its influence far beyond the greater Toronto area. Police well know that the Star is no particular friend of theirs, and while all media must be regarded with caution, the Star is a more than eager protagonist for almost any anti-police cause.

On the above date, Don Sellar, ombudsman for the paper, was delving into a published description the police had released of a man reported to have attacked a woman at knife point in a downtown washroom. The man was described as "black, in his 20's, about 5'5", weighing 150 lbs., having short black hair that sticks out slightly in the back, slight accent and wearing a dark jacket."

Sellar reported that a woman reader had complained about the description. When she read it she was "disgusted". The reader characterized the description as so foggy it was useless and yet saw it as needlessly targeting thousands of innocent black men as suspects. She said such a description feeds a racial stereotype of the dangerous young black man who inspires fear. What racial stereotype? In whose mind? Is this an accurate description of the suspect? Need it reflect on any black man who does not inspire fear, who has no wish to inspire fear and present no reason for the community to feel fear? Are skins really that thin? Unfortunately yes!

The Metropolitan Toronto Police have a policy that says where an accused is known to

the victim or to the police or where an accused is in custody, his or her race WILL NOT be released to the media. This policy, brought about almost single handedly by former Police Board Chair Susan Eng states that the Metro Toronto Police WILL NOT collect, compile or compare crime statistics based on race. This policy is not in question here.

Only in unsolved criminal cases involving violence where the accused is unknown to victim or police and still at large is the race of the wanted person a part of the news release, if in fact the race is known. A total 300,000 blacks live in the greater Toronto area, less than 8% of the total. Therefore knowing the race is helpful to police and public, better than a racially neutral description that includes 100% of the males in that age group.

Are the media now advocating that the police and/or the press wilfully and purposefully withhold information on the race of unknown criminal suspects for whom they have no identity? Yes, and particularly in WANTED descriptions characterized as "generic" that is general in the sense that the cops only have the offender's height, weight, race and approximate age. In a case where the description is so detailed and particular to one suspect that the mention of race would be irrelevant, police MAY mention the race.

Say what? That's like saying when it matters least, police may identify the suspect's race. In other cases, when it may be absolutely pivotal that police quickly eliminate other races for the information of the public and other police agencies, they may not do so. Is that clear?

Must all victims' descriptions of unknown offenders now be cleansed of reference to race as being offensive to members of the race involved? That appears to be exactly what is now being advocated. The police are trying to locate an unknown dangerous suspect and are appealing to the public for help. The public have a right to expect accurate information.

The police have a duty to provide the public with the best most complete description they have. In our obsessive "correctness" is the first duty of the police to spare the sensitivities of the racial community to whom the suspect belongs? OR is the priority to alert other police and the public alike to be especially observant for anyone matching the description.

One print media guru actually asked, perfectly seriously: "Should we be making the entire black community suspect? How does a law abiding black male feel?"

The questions pile up and no easy answers present themselves. One must consider what purpose the police are trying to achieve. What duty do they have to the community at large, meaning all the people? When they are trying

to track down a dangerous anonymous assailant, their first duty is surely not to have to tiptoe around a particular racial group to spare them hurt because they may feel "stereotyped".

The argument is almost circular. When does it serve the public well to conceal the facts from them? Most people would say, almost never, and particularly when a potential or proven violent criminal is on the loose.

Now to answer the question I first posed, how do I feel, knowing that a huge percentage of serial killers are white males. I am no apologist for white males. It is disgusting that anyone should murder another human, nearly as disgusting if the race of a criminal at large was concealed from the public to spare "feelings". Police must be fearless and factual in releasing data on wanted violent criminal offenders, including the crook's race.

The police should not make themselves a party to concealing the truth from the reading public which may assist them in securing and enhancing their own safety and also being of possible help in identifying a criminal assailant. If certain members of the media choose to monitor and censor this information let them be held accountable by their readers.

To pose one last question. One remembers those grim times when the Scarborough rapist, and then the schoolgirl murderer was at large in Ontario. It was well known to the police that the culprit was a white male. How would the visible minority communities have viewed a policy where the police deliberately and wilfully concealed the race of the rapist/ murderer out of deference to the sensitivities of the white race?

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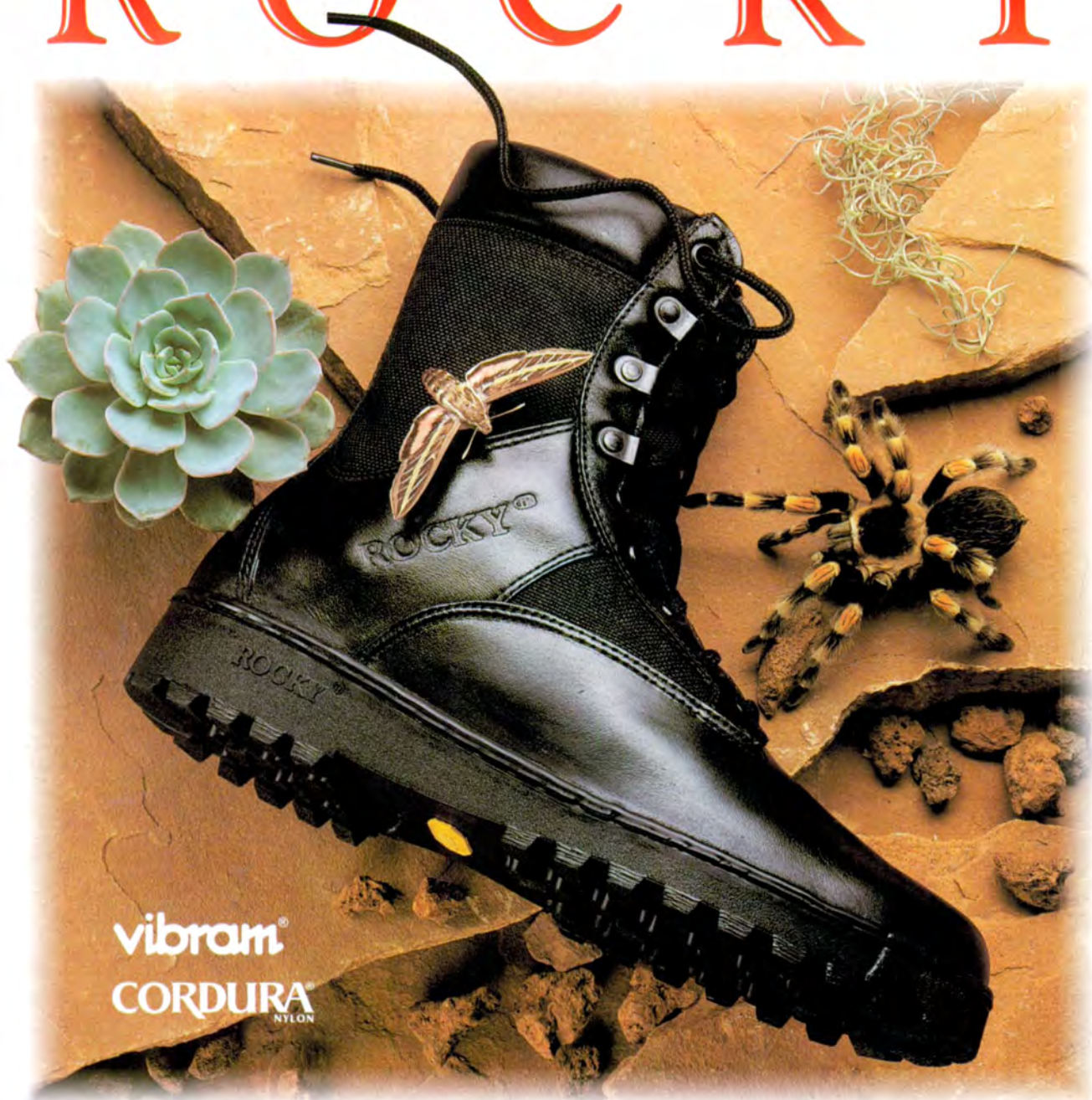
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