

BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

January 1997





RESPONSE 97



The Canadian Law Enforcement and Police Exhibition

Over 90
Exhibits

April 22 - 23 1997

*LeParc Convention Centre
Markham, Ontario*

Classroom
Demonstrations

Blue Line Magazine's first annual trade show is the perfect place to review, test, negotiate and purchase products and services. This event is specifically targetted toward public and private law enforcement personnel and their support staff.

Watch for more details in up-coming editions

Make it YOUR first response for '97

*For exhibits information
contact:*

Tricia Rudy

905 833-4654 - Fax 905 833-8385

*For registration information
contact:*

Blue Line Magazine

905 640-3048 - Fax 905 640-7547

IN THIS ISSUE

Publisher's Commentary	4
The Armourer - Pierre Descote	3
<i>Balancing the budget on the firing range.</i>	
Safety Concerns in Interactive Training	7
<i>Bill Sapiro writes about strategies and issues surrounding interactive firearms training.</i>	
Unintentional Discharge of Weapons	9
<i>Edward J. Tully discusses use of force policies in this second of a two part series</i>	
Team Among Best in the World	12
<i>Editorial Assistant Owen Percy reports on the award winning dog team from York Regional and Peel Police.</i>	
World Police / Fire Games	14
<i>A report on these international games being held this year in Calgary</i>	
Last Drink Program	16
Safety in Action - Robin Stoney	17
<i>How to check your semiautomatic pistol for a bullet in the chamber.</i>	
In The Line of Duty	18
<i>Vancouver Police Department and Constable Louis Byers</i>	
Blue Line Classified	20
You are Never Down and Out	21
<i>The fourth of a four part series by Keith Merith on ground fighting techniques and firearms retention.</i>	
Room Clearing - The Basics	22
<i>Normand Boucher explains some of the basics of entering rooms safely when making raids or arrests.</i>	
Tactical Sniper Shoot - Ken Rodd	24
The 1996 Police Sniper Survey	25
Lower crime with environmental design	26
<i>Peel Region Police officer Tom McKay writes about his award winning program that helped reduce crime in a local high school.</i>	
Product News	30
List of Advertisers	
Artcal Graphics	12
Atlantic Police & Security Supply	16
Barrday	4
Beretta	8
Bushnell Sports Optics	13
Carruthers Shaw & Partners	29
Current Corporation	14
DDSI	11
DKW Systems	25
FATS	28
Ford Motor Co	19
Innovative Police Products	24
ITS Canada	16
Justice Publications	23
L.E.O. Products and Training	5
Nicholls Distributing	23
Pacific Body Armour	27 29
Pads Fitness & Supply	24
PPCLI Tuck Shop	25
Rocky Shoes & Boots	32
Salient Manufacturing	20
Smith & Wesson	6
Southwest University	20
Tetragon Tasse	15

BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine January 1997



Here is a dramatic winter scene courtesy of the Kenora Police Service via Dave Brown of Winnipeg. The photograph was taken as part of a training shoot Dave was working on with regard to hostage situations and officer cover. Dave writes, "It might seem a shame to use this brand-new Ford Crown Victoria as cover but Constable Jeff Wiebe of the Kenora Police Service knows how to duck as the bullets start flying. Constables Lloyd White and Dawn Wideman may be hammering it up a bit for the camera as the 'bad guys,' but they help illustrate how vehicle stops can sometimes become one of the most hazardous duties of the patrol officer."

As you can gather this edition's focus is on firearms and firearm strategies and training. This edition is so full of information on these subjects we did not have enough room for Dave's own article on shotgun loading. Never fear, we have deferred this article to February's edition.

Dave's cover story is also appropriate in that Blue Line has reached another milestone while entering its ninth year of publication... we have received our very first, ever, advertisement from a car company. And it is from the Ford Motor Company. See this landmark insertion on page 19. (We still can't get light bar manufacturers to talk about their products though.)

This first edition also sports a column from our gunsmith, Pierre Descote and a second article from Bill Sapiro on interactive firearms training. We continue with part 2 of the 2 part series on unintentional discharge of firearms by Edward J. Tully and part four in the series presented by Keith Merith on ground fighting techniques. As added interest we also have an article about room clearing and a survey on Police Sniper equipment.

There is even more material than this but you will have to find it yourself in this action packed, information filled special edition. If January is too cold where you are just grab this magazine and curl up by the fire and enjoy.



Volume 9 Number 1
January 1997

- EDITOR / PUBLISHER -

Morley S. Lymburner

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

InterNet Address: 102547.3140@COMPUSERVE.COM

- Contributing Editors -

Ballistics & Firearms	Manfred Benton
Survival Tactics	Joel Johnston
Case Law	Gino Arcaro
Supervisory Principles	Robert Holston
Peer Counselling	Neil V. Thompson
Computers & Technology	Tom Rataj

- ADVERTISING -

Mary Lymburner (Director)

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

Don Disher

Phone (416) 516-8797 Fax (905) 640-7547

Tim Wise

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

- CONTRIBUTING WRITERS -

Robin Stoney	Neil Thompson	Keith Merith
Normand Boucher	Ken Rodd	Tom McKay
Pierre Descotes	Bill Sapiro	Edward Tully

- ILLUSTRATION -

Tony MacKinnon Stefan Sepa

General Manager

Mary K. Lymburner, M.Ed.

Blue Line Magazine is published monthly, September to June, by Blue Line Magazine Incorporated with a mailing address of: 12A - 4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste. 254, Markham, Ontario, L3R 1N1. Subscriptions are \$25.00 per year. (\$50.00 for U.S. & Foreign)

Editorial and copy is considered to be completely separate from advertising sales. No commitment for editorial coverage can form any part of a sale agreement. All articles are protected by copyright. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording or by any information storage or retrieval system without permission from the publisher.

The authors, advisors and publisher accept no liability whatsoever for any injuries to persons or property resulting from the application or adoption of any of the procedures, tactics or considerations presented in this magazine. Readers are cautioned and advised that articles presented herein are edited and supplied for your personal awareness and should not be used for further action until appropriate advice and guidance is received from a supervisor or Crown Attorney.

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

Blue Line Magazine is printed in Canada

- Affiliations -

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



CARD

P.P.E. (CP)

ISSN #0847 8538

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail
Product Sales Agreement No. 176796



Morley Lymburner

Happy New Year... hey, it can't help but get better!

It seems incredible but Blue Line Magazine is entering its 9th year of publishing! What a happy thought to bring in the New Year.

Upon looking back I can only say that it looks like a long dusty road we just came down. Over the years we've fought a lot of battles and learned a lot of lessons on the way. And we no doubt have a lot more of both ahead of us. But regardless of all that has gone by we are still alive and kicking... who would have thought it!

It was a challenging year for policing in Canada. Almost every agency in the country was struggling with budget problems never seen before. Many agencies simply gave up the ghost and let their agencies bow out gracefully by absorption or amalgamation to other agencies more aggressive and with a greater will to survive.

Challenges were met on the east coast with the formation of the Halifax Regional Police and the Cape Breton Regional Police. These two new amalgamated agencies should evolve into far more efficient police forces once a few growing pains are overcome.

Of particular concern is the St. John, New Brunswick, Police Force. After a thorough study by some of Canada's leading policing authorities a highly critical report was submitted to the City council and the Province. The report basically portrayed a highly dysfunctional agency that will require considerable effort on everyone's part to change. In spite of all this the rank and file

officers continue to perform their daily tasks of protecting their community. Blue Line and Ten-Seven Magazines will be watching this particular agency closely over the next year. We think their will be a lot for the rest of the country to learn from a rejuvenated St. John Police Force.

The new year should bring considerable change in Prince Edward Island. With the new connecting link to the mainland in place sometime this year we will be watching with interest to see if the crime patterns change. The highly mobile criminal of today may have been somewhat intimidated by the need to enter and leave this province by boat and this new ease of transportation could mean a dramatic change for Prince Edward Island.

Having the largest population base in Canada, Ontario has not found the fiscal purse strings any easier to open. Metropolitan Toronto Police have been cut back in strength over the past six years and they hit an all time low when over 600 officers took a pension offer in one month alone. The absence of this senior talent was noticed everywhere. A new recruiting campaign began but replacing the numbers will never be the same as replacing the people. The Metro Toronto Police Service has a lot of work ahead to rebuild.

The new year will see the creation of a newly amalgamated South Simcoe Police Service. This agency is the amalgamation of two rural police services situated in the southern

section of Simcoe County. Innsfil and Bradford West Gwillimbury Police officers will now be wearing a common uniform to fight a common foe. Congratulations are in order to Chiefs Bruce Davis and Brian Harrison for this initiative. It is through leaders such as these that policing will develop and flourish in the future.

We will also look forward to the development of First Nations Policing across Canada in the new year. This area is about to get an increasing amount of attention as the First Nations people across the country come to terms with their new found empowerment. There is no doubt that all police officers can learn from the First Nations style of policing and we will be showing you how in upcoming issues.

1997 will also see many new technological advancements including such things as helicopter patrols, satellite and digital communications and computer technology being brought into police vehicles like never before.

Policing has come of age. It is now far more fashionable to fight smarter rather than tougher. It is hoped that in 1997 the court system can finally catch up with law enforcement's ability to bring offenders before them.

For a more detailed breakdown of law enforcement news over the past year check in to Ten-Seven Magazine's January edition.

As always we are here to be your eyes and ears to what is happening in law enforcement.

WORLD CLASS PROTECTION AND COMFORT

The toughest protection standards (we meet them).

A complete armour line (we pioneered them).

Unlimited accessory and custom options (we offer them).

As important as these features are, protective apparel in the real world demands one other critical component ... *comfort*.

That's why at Barrday, our engineers and designers place a special emphasis on material selection and fabric weaves so that our products meet your most demanding standards of protection and durability and are comfortable to wear.

Day in and day out.

Real world comfort that makes Barrday a world class body armour supplier to national and international police and peace keeping forces.

TOP: Barrday Advanced Tactical Armoured Vests (ATAV) offer maximum flexibility and protection for police and military tactical applications.

LEFT: Barrday offers a variety of external carriers for soft body armour including our functional and popular CLEAN FRONT carrier.

Barrday

ADVANCED TEXTILE SOLUTIONS

Barrday, Inc., P.O. Box 790,
75 Moorefield Street,
Cambridge, ON, Canada N1R 5W6
Tel: 519-621-3620 Fax: 519-621-4123





THE ARMOURER

Pierre Descotes

Balancing the budget on the firing range

Is it worth your life ?

Today is target-practice day. You clean your gun, make sure that all is well. No obstruction in the barrel, no rust, all parts are moving well.

Your gun just came back from the armourer after a complete inspection. You are ready for action.

At the range, you put your safety glasses on—*Hey... safety first!* Then you put your ear protectors on to prevent any hearing loss—*emphasis is on that word prevention.*

You get to your booth, load your gun and start shooting: **BANG, BANG, BANG, CLICK, BANG, CLICK!**

You have got faulty ammunition!

You reload your gun with some other brand of ammo or from a different box and start shooting again. This time, all six shots went off. You seem to be okay. You keep on shooting, and this time you get just a few misfires. Has to be the ammo or maybe your gun is getting a little dirty.

You get out of the range, load your gun with your "service" ammo. As you do this you keep thinking that you have to remember to clean your gun later on.

YOU ARE DEAD MY FRIEND...

I have seen this situation dozens of times, and in ALL cases, it was always a life threatening situation.

When practising, most departments use reloaded ammunition to cut the cost of training. In most cases, the ammo used is less powerful than the one used in service. It is especially true for those who use the .357 magnum revolvers.

Most reloaders use non-magnum primers when reloading their ammo. It is less expensive and they know that the shooter will not notice any difference.

Depending on the brand of primer, some are softer and some are harder, meaning that they will require more or less power on the hammer nose or firing pin to set it off.

So it may be part of why during shooting, when you changed your ammo, it started to go well again. So you may say that it is a simple matter of asking your reloader to use softer primers in order to avoid misfires. Aha! Problem solved—no more misfires!

WRONG AGAIN...

What will you do about the "new" ammo that you use in your gun. You cannot ask the manufacturer to use a different kind of primer just for you. They may have soft primers and they may have hard primers. Worse still, they may actually have magnum primers which are even harder.

You know that your gun is perfect because it keeps coming back from the armourer and you assume it has been thoroughly checked. But you are still facing misfires.

If you were using non-magnum loads in practice and were getting misfires, and you use magnum loads as service ammo, what do you do??? Where is the problem ??? How do you solve it ???

The problem with primers is the same, no matter which calibre of pistol or revolver; hard or soft. The problem is NEVER the primer and rarely the firearm's fault. Your problem is your armourer.

In Canada, anybody with or without any knowledge on firearms can get a license as an armourer. And as an armourer, that person can legally work on anything and try to fix-it.

The really bad armourers are easy to spot. The problem starts when you think that your armourer is good. That person may be able to correct most problems but, what is his basic understanding.

Anybody can remove screws and replace springs or "fit" parts to make the gun work but is he doing it within the specifications of the manufacturer?

Then again, if that person is not authorized by the manufacturer, you may not only end-up with problems with the firearm, you may also end-up with problems with the manufacturer. Usually, any work done on a firearm by a non-authorized armourer, voids the guarantee on that firearm. Should anybody get hurt or die because of a faulty firearm, and the manufacturer finds out that it was serviced by somebody without the armourer's certificate from that manufacturer, the fault may become the agency's alone.

Armourers are like doctors; you have the generalists and you have the specialists.

In the case of misfires it may be caused by one or a combination of the following: weak main spring, worn strain screw, worn hammer nose or firing pin, bad bead space, faulty ammo, slide not closing fully, hammer bind, and more...

If you are not using the services of a certified armourer, with a valid certificate from the manufacturer, how can you be sure that he/she knows what to do?

When a person attends a manufacturer's armourer's course, they learn all the little secrets about those firearms that not all people know about. If it is expensive that is a factor most agencies would find that a properly trained armourer is not more expensive than any other. So why risk your life with a somewhat knowledgeable friend of the boss if that person can not do the best and safest work.

Everybody should always ask to see or get a valid copy of the armourer's certificate(s) to make sure the person is not only trained but is authorized to service your agency's firearms.

Pierre is a licensed freelance armourer working out of St. Remi, Quebec. He may be contacted by phone at 514 454-5555 or Fax 514 454-5440.

Your Selection Solution

Whatever your product or training needs we deliver on time every time

Hatch
Leatherman
Maglite
Multipliers
Rapid Rotation
Uncle Mikes
Protective Optics
Quick-Kuf
Remington
Streamlight
Zak Tools Co.



UNCLE MIKE'S



Law Enforcement Officer Products & Training

1-800-848-8155

1735 Bayly Street Unit 15, Pickering, Ont. L1W 3G7
E-Mail — gneely@idirect.com Web — http://web.idirect.com/leo
Phone: (905) 839-4193 Fax: (905) 839-4592



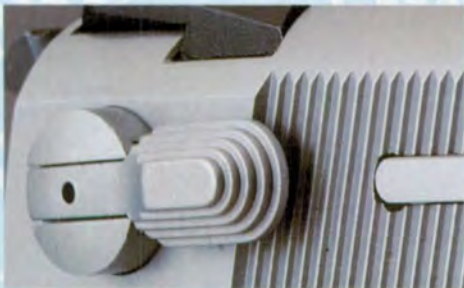
Smith & Wesson Where safety is always on duty.



S&W 4006
Cal.: .40 S&W
Cap.: 11 + 1

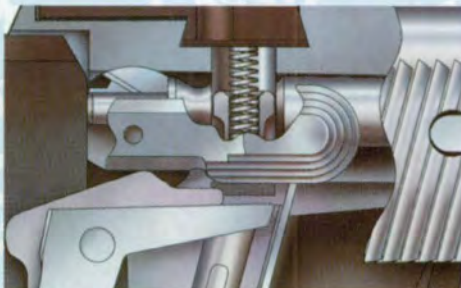
S&W 5943
Cal.: 9mm
Cap.: 15 + 1

As a law enforcement officer, handgun safety is an issue that concerns you both in and out of uniform. No one understands your concerns more than Smith & Wesson. That's why we have developed a full range of features to provide an added measure of gun handling security. On or off duty, Smith & Wesson helps you make handgun safety your #1 priority.



MANUAL SAFETY/DECOCKING LEVER

When the lever is in the down position, the firing pin is shielded from the hammer. Returning the lever to the up position puts the pistol in a ready-to-fire mode. This feature also allows the hammer to be safely decocked without engaging the trigger.



FIRING PIN SAFETY

Positively locks the firing pin in place at all times, so the pistol will not fire unless the trigger is pulled, thus eliminating the possibilities of an accidental discharge if it were dropped.



MAGAZINE DISCONNECT

When the magazine is removed, the firing mechanism will not operate. This eliminates the chance of an accident when cleaning or misuse by unauthorized persons even with a round in the chamber.



Smith & Wesson®

QUALITY FIREARMS SINCE 1852
2100 Roosevelt Avenue • Springfield, MA 01102 • <http://www.smith-wesson.com>

Call 1-800-331-0852,
Ext. 2904 for more information.

Safety Concerns in Interactive Firearms Training

by William (Bill) Sapiro

Interactive training can be one of the most effective and rewarding forms of training both for the instructor and student. With a little common sense and fore thought it can be as safe as any other method we currently use.

Question: What do these incidents have in common?

- Louisiana 1996 Correctional Officer killed during training session;
- Sherbrooke, Quebec 1996 female officer injured in fall down stairs while training;
- Florida 1995 Fish and Game officer almost blinded in training.

Answer: Aside from the obvious, the type of training is actually the common denominator. The incidents involved Interactive Training.

Does this mean all interactive training is dangerous? No, but when teaching certain disciplines with interactive training methods, there may be an element of danger involved. These incidents are discussed not to point the finger of responsibility at anyone person or behaviour but to illustrate some very relevant points to consider when conducting training.

Interactive training and live fire exclusion

In the first instance the Correctional Officer was in a high risk vehicle stop. As he exited the suspect vehicle to engage a trainee, a single shot was fired and the Correctional officer was fatally wounded. The weapon involved was a 45 ACP Smith and Wesson semi auto loaded with blanks. The scenario had been run several times previously. Somehow a live round found its way into the scenario.

In interactive firearms training, we must take extraordinary precautions to ensure no live ammo is present. The use of specially modified weapons, blank firing attachments (BFA's) and special conversion kits do not guarantee the exclusion of a live fire situation, only the absence of live ammunition can. There are numerous methods used to address this need for the exclusion of live ammunition. In some jurisdictions an actual distance around the training area is specified where no one may possess live ammunition. In others, trainees are told prior to the training session that they should not bring ammunition or weapons to the training area. Ideally all participants are physically checked (searched) immediately before the start of a scenario for weapons or ammunition that can pose a safety risk. Check for back up weapons and other possible weapons lethal or non lethal. This should be done before any training ammo and/or inert devices are issued to them.

In the case of scenario training either using blank, FX Marking ammunition, or other special purpose training ammunition additional safeguards should be enacted.

Product identification

Most important is the correct identification of the ammunition. There's a lot of ammunition out there, that looks awfully similar. I remember one incident in the 1960's when an army cadet unit decided to do some field training with their .22 calibre No. 7 rifles and some blanks one of the cadets had provided. Halfway through the exercise it was discovered that the blanks



were actually .22 rimfire shot shells. Fortunately no damage done.

Persons using blank or training ammunition should ensure that they understand all the safety warnings that the manufacturers provide with their product. Never assume that inert training products are "inert". Check the label. I have less than fond memories of someone's class room demonstration of the "proper" use of OC spray with a supposed inert can of OC... It wasn't!

A policy of ammunition control

Just as we control ammo on a normal range we must control training ammo. Establish an ammo control point, have one officer issue the training ammunition and inert devices. Have the trainees load their mags under his supervision. Allowing a bulk issue of training ammo and allowing the trainees to load at their discretion is to invite accidents. After the scenario is completed the same officer should receive any unused material.

Keep all ammunition packaging until the exercises are over. Two reasons. After training is over re-pack the ammo back in its original boxes. That way the ammunition remains identified. Second reason, if there is a problem with the ammo later on, the task of tracing the cause for the manufacturer is greatly simplified because he has lot numbers and production dates.

A final thought, even if the training exercise calls for the use of blank training ammunition, duty body armour is a good idea.

Not all officers can run backwards and shoot back

The second incident involves a fall. Consider your student's agility. Most range exercises use little or no movement. If there is movement it is often done on a very controlled manner.

In interactive training the movement on the part of actor and students, is often spontaneous, and extremely dynamic.

Quite often when the student tries to maintain that safe zone between himself and his aggressor he moves in a retrograde manner. I have observed numerous falls, the results of

attempting to exit the kill zone in an uncoordinated fashion.

If you think about it logically, moving backward, while attempting to remain focused on a threat to your front is an acquired skill. Certainly some movement coordination exercises wouldn't be a bad idea.

An instructor should do his utmost to ensure that there is secure footing in the training areas. Be especially vigilant for small debris, rocks, wires, bottles, broken glass, etc.

The actor (bad guy) should also be aware to coordinate his attack in such a manner as to move the trainee toward a safe direction, where the effects of a fall would be minimized.

Understand the limitations of your protective gear

The third incident involved an officer in a training scenario using paint ball guns. His eye protection came loose during some physical exertion and that is when he was injured.

Eye protection is a crucial part of interactive training where we wish to use specialty ammunition such as paint ball or FX cartridges. It is important that the instructor is aware that just as ballistic vests are designed to meet specific types of threats and specific threat levels, so too is the eye protection offered on the market.

Instructors need to pay attention to the fit of these devices. Be aware that "one size/style does not fit all." Be wary of products that do not remain on the face under the rough and tumble of the scenario. Mask fogging is another item that is addressed in different ways by different manufacturers. Goggles are not sufficient enough to prevent serious injuries to the face and head. Serious and disfiguring injuries may be incurred with a projectile strike to the forehead, ears, and under the jaw. These areas should be protected as well as the back of the head.

Examine carefully the mask manufacturer's lense warranty. This often provides clues to the level of protection that the lense offers. Just because it is given an ANSI rating does not mean you are covered for all threats. For example most "paintball" masks offer you warranted protection against "paint" pellets rated at three hundred feet per second. The FX Marking Cartridge velocity is cited by the factory at four hundred feet per second. Ventilation holes in the mask may be a problem where the mask was designed to stop "paint ball" projectiles. FX projectiles are smaller in diameter, so use the appropriate mask.

Lenses may not be rated to withstand multiple or repeated impacts. Some safety lense warranties actually call for the discarding of the lense after a single impact or if the lense becomes scratched in any way. If you intend to use them in "failure drills" where head shots are called for, I would suggest wearing a second set of safety goggles under the mask.

Interactive Training is simulation in "three dimensions." Our safety concerns also have to be "three dimensional."

William (Bill) Sapiro CD is an interactive training consultant from St. Bruno, Quebec. He is a member of ASLET, IALEFI and a certified NRA law enforcement firearms trainer. For further information phone 514 653-1101 or Fax 514 875-2656.



You won't find a better partner anywhere in the world.

The choice of the U.S. military and thousands of law enforcement agencies, the 92F has set a standard for reliability and performance that has yet to be beaten. This record has been consistently proven through exhaustive tests and, where it really counts, in the field with our military forces. Available in two operating systems, the Model 92 (9mm) and 96 (.40 cal.) pistols deliver the firepower, safety and ergonomics to meet your needs. Given the choice, why not go with a seasoned pro? See your authorized Beretta dealer or contact Beretta U.S.A. Corp., 17601 Beretta Dr., Accokeek, MD 20607. (301) 283-2191.



Model 92/96 Centurion and Model 92/96. The high-capacity shortened and standard versions of the legendary pistol that protects America.



Model 92/96D. Double action only. Features slick slide system with no external safety lever and a bobbed hammer.



Model 92/96 Centurion. New shortened, high-capacity versions of the 92/96F models. 15+1 firepower (9mm) and 11+1 firepower (.40 cal.), with a compact sized slide and barrel.



Model 92F Stainless. All the features, reliability and firepower of the Standard 92F pistol. New matte stainless finish. Solid stainless slide and barrel. Black plastic grips.



Model 92/96F. Legendary reliability in 9mm or .40 caliber. 15+1 firepower (9mm) and 11+1 firepower (.40 cal.). Double/single action, with external safety/decocking lever.



Model 92/96D Centurion. Double action only version of the Centurion. Features slick slide system with no external safety lever and a bobbed hammer.



Model 92EL. The legendary reliability and features of the 92F...with bright blued finish, distinctive gold inlays and richly grained walnut grips.

Beretta Operating Systems

F Models— Double/single action, with external safety decocking lever.

D Models— Double action only without safety lever (slick slide).



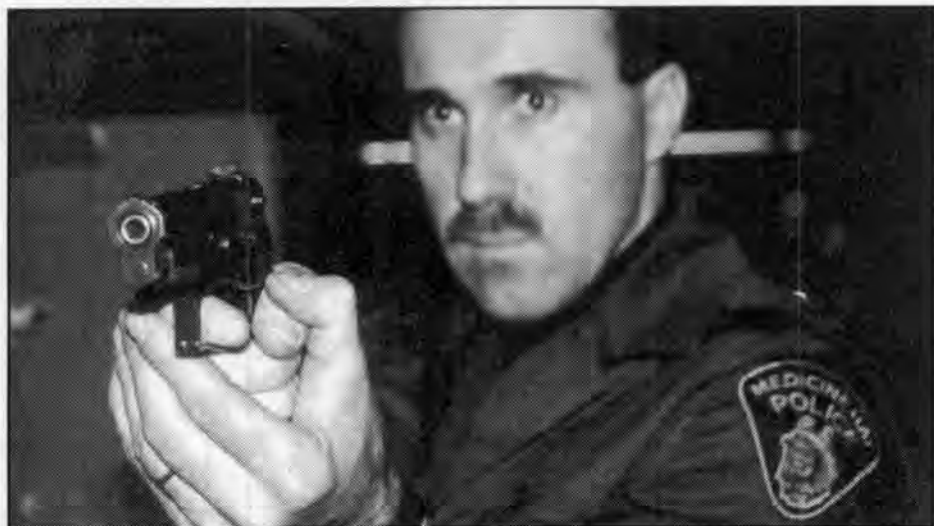
Beretta U.S.A.

3-dot and tritium night sights available.

Unintentional Discharge of Police Weapons

by Edward J. Tully

Part 2



Use of Force Policies

Law enforcement agencies should have a formal statement to the effect that the protection of innocent lives and a respect for the dignity of all individuals are fundamental values of the organization. From the commitment to these two particular values, an organization will craft a use of force policy that the police officers follow when they find themselves in a situation which requires the use of some level of force. This policy, or set of general guidelines, in turn leads to the development of specific rules, regulations, and procedures that provide additional directions to be followed while performing police duties, which will include confrontational situations and the safe handling of weapons.

Continuing this logical progression of thought, the organization then must provide the officer with the equipment and means to acquire the skills and habits that enable the officers to use the least amount of force without endangering themselves or other innocent parties. Care should be taken to ensure the policy, rules, and procedures do not impose unrealistic constraints on the officers that would increase their exposure to risk or not allow a reasonable margin for officer judgment and discretion.

A use of force policy is the means by which an organization discharges its responsibility to both law enforcement officers and the public by having guidelines that attempt to strike a reasonable balance between the values of protecting the lives of law enforcement officers and deterring the abuse of authority. Some officers might argue that these values, policies, rules, and procedures only tip the balance in favor of the criminal in a confrontation. First of all, from a tactical standpoint, the balance is already in favor of criminals because they know what they are going to do next, while the officer must usually react. Secondly, if an organization adopts a use of force policy by following existing law and Supreme Court decisions, then the organization not only has a legal but also a moral obligation to provide the officers with knowledge, attitudes, and skills that will give the officer the edge in a confrontation. This is why organizations must provide the best possible training and proper equipment, and use sound tactical procedures. By these means, a department maintains a proper balance between the needs and protection of the officers and the prevention of the misuse of force.

An organization which fails to back up their

officers by providing adequate training and equipment will cause officers to become concerned for their personal safety. It is nice to discuss the logic of values in an academic atmosphere, but it is an entirely different matter when the officers find themselves in a dark alley or hallway, forced to make complex and difficult decisions in a stressful atmosphere in a split second. Officers fear 20/20 hindsight judgments by their superiors, the courts, and the public. However, a review of police conduct cases over many years and a reading of recent court decisions, including those of the U.S. and Canadian Supreme Court, on the use of force reveals the judicial branch understands and sympathizes with officers' concerns far more than they think. (See *Garner v. Tennessee*, Vol. 471, U.S.S. Ct. decisions, or *Graham v. Connor*, Vol. 490, U.S.S. Ct. decisions).

The most visible thread that runs through the fabric of the use of force is training or the lack thereof. At present, the legal profession has zeroed in on use of force cases seeking to find liability on the part of the officers or the department for the real, or imagined, injuries suffered. Charges of poor training, a lack of training, violation of procedures, and use of poor judgment in deciding what level of force was necessary are often cited as reasons why officers and departments should be held liable for damages suffered by the plaintiff. Given this legal environment and the importance of training, it is my opinion that police executives, associations and unions, and the rank and file police officers must join together to create a police culture that places the highest premium on training.

Considering that some departments do not provide an adequate level of training or proper

equipment, and that officers are increasingly encountering dangerous and stressful situations on the street, and are under the constant pressure of having their actions reviewed by attorneys, community groups, the courts, and their internal affairs office, it is understandable why some have lost their idealism, become a bit cynical, paranoid, and overly defensive. It is quite likely that things are not as bad as they sometimes seem. I think most officers know things are never perfect and understand why bureaucracies always lag behind. Basically, officers have to keep their sense of humor and shrug off many of the shortcomings. This is not because they are not correct, but if emotions become overly involved, personal stress levels will increase which then leads to decisions that are not in the officers best interest.

In most organizations, the trainers play a significant role in maintaining, transmitting, and developing the organizational culture. Personally, I always had great respect for firearms instructors and would suggest that they are the most influential of all police instructors. Like most recruits, I was looking for a role model, someone to mimic until I got my feet on the ground. In my experience, firearms instructors were knowledgeable, experienced in police work, and wise to the ways of the world. I hung on their every word, every intonation, and expression on their faces. I respected their wisdom and advice. Now, after having observed them for thirty-five years, my opinion has not changed one iota. Whether these individuals know it or not, they are extremely influential teachers, and so the organization must select their firearms instructors with great care. If recruits and veterans are going to look to these people as role models—and they will—the instructors must have a commanding knowledge of firearms, a deep respect for human life and dignity, a strong belief in the rule of law, a complete understanding of the role of the police officer in our society, and they must have experience on the street including the techniques and mechanics of arrest. I would also select only those officers who had a great respect for the chain of command, a willingness to be a strong disciplinarian, and a strong desire to teach.

The reason for the substantial list of requirements for firearms instructors is that they must translate use of force policies, rules and regulations, and arrest procedures from the written word to practical application. During the training process, both recruit and in-service training, it is the responsibility of the firearms instructor not only to teach marksmanship, but when to draw, aim, and perhaps fire the weapon during a confrontation. They also form the attitudes all officers have concerning firearms safety. If they allow officers to be careless with firearms in training, they will be careless with firearms throughout their careers. Should they disparage the use of force policy as being wimpy, then it is most likely the officer will consider it in the same light. Should they revel in stories of curbside justice, then the officer's respect for department policy and the law can be seriously eroded, which in turn places the officer's career in potential jeopardy.

(continued...)

When considering the role of the firearms instructor, while learning use of force policy, let me emphasize in the strongest terms possible the necessity for the highest quality of firearms instruction. For example, the strongest influence in our lives regarding the safe handling of weapons will come from the firearms instructor. If they refuse to make any compromise with the rules of the safe handling of weapons and mete out appropriate discipline and retraining for those of who violate the rules in training, then we will be well served. They may occasionally embarrass the officer for his/her carelessness, stupidity, and lack of concentration, but in the long run, the attitudes formed and the lessons learned will significantly reduce the possibility of unintentionally discharging a weapon and the potentially disastrous consequences.

In preparation for this article, I talked with a number of experienced firearms instructors. They acknowledged that since the introduction of certain semiautomatic weapons in law enforcement, the incidences of unintentional discharge of weapons has increased significantly. All were in agreement that carelessness was the primary cause of unintentional discharge, particularly with those semiautomatic weapons that were designed with little room for error. All of the instructors agreed that instances of unintentional discharge could be reduced and mitigated if all officers were trained to draw the weapon with the trigger finger outside the trigger guard and coached extensively as to when the trigger finger was to be placed on the trigger. It was strongly suggested that ways be devised to reduce the number of times officers handled the weapon, not only on the range but also on the job and at home. They universally agreed that students must be extensively drilled to keep the muzzle of the weapon pointed safely down-range and to always know if the weapon is loaded. Another way to reduce the number of unintentional discharges was to forbid recruits from showing their new "toy" to anyone. Strong opinions were held by these instructors on the necessity to terminate any employee who consistently violated firearms safety. These are some suggestions to consider in attempting to reduce the number of unintentional discharges. I am sure, however, that there are many more good ideas that need to be shared.

Firearms Testing

The purchase of firearms by a law enforcement agency is, regardless of the department's size, a major outlay of funds. Consequently, it is incumbent to examine the characteristics of the various weapons available to determine what weapons meet the needs of the department. Depending on the testing capabilities of the department, the prudent law enforcement executive should first appoint a committee comprised of several recognized experts in the field of firearms to examine the problem. This group will, as objectively as possible, determine the needs of the department, as well as the standards to be used in the testing process. I would surmise this committee would like to examine a variety of weapons to determine their reliability, safe handling characteristics, accuracy, and durability. It

is reasonable to assume that each department will set their own standards in these areas. Some departments set a standard of one malfunction per 2,000 rounds and require the life expectancy of the weapon to be at least 10,000 rounds. Another critical test is the drop test. In this test, the weapon is dropped on its critical parts to determine if the concussion will cause a discharge. This is a simple but very important test. Failure in this test will cause some experts to disqualify the weapon from further consideration. Finally, in some areas of Canada, it is most important to test the weapon for reliability under extreme weather conditions.

There can be a great deal of emotion surrounding the selection of firearms for a department. We all have our opinions on the best weapon and are not hesitant making our feelings known to others. As previously stated, I have great respect for firearms instructors, but they are a contentious lot. I love to hear them argue over the smallest details of firearms use and why one weapon is better than the other. Their opinions are honestly held and well thought out, but consensus among them is hard to find. This is a major reason why a rigorous firearms testing program, conducted under valid scientific conditions by these same experts, is essential to the selection process. Such a testing program will not only yield valid data on weapon characteristics, but when the results are combined with the experience and knowledge of firearms instructors, will form the basis for solid recommendations about which weapon best fits the needs of the department.

Some departments just do not have the time—or money—to conduct a rigorous testing program. One way out of this problem is to contact other agencies who have done testing or who have ongoing ammunition and firearms testing programs. For example, I have always had a very high opinion of the work done by the Firearms Training Unit at the FBI Academy. The results of their testing programs are available to all law enforcement agencies simply by asking them to place your department on their mailing list (write to: Firearms Training Unit, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA 22135).

In summary, the adoption of any weapon for use by law enforcement officers is a significant decision on the part of a police executive. Officers may well be using the chosen weapon for twenty years or more. Sacrificing quality or safe handling characteristics to save a few dollars in the short term may well turn out to be a poor decision particularly for those officers whose safety and lives depend on the decision.

Firearms Training

Training is not the answer to every problem which affects organizations, although some trainers would have you think otherwise. There is no question that there is a time for training to solve problems, but some problems caused by a few officers who hear the beat of a different drum are best solved by enforcing the rules and regulations and dispensing appropriate discipline.

To my knowledge there have not been any large scale studies conducted on the reasons for unintentional discharges, although each depart-

ment keeps its own records. Nonetheless, the evidence we do have, plus our own common sense, strongly suggests the leading cause is carelessness. Carelessness is most often the result of individuals ignoring the simple rules of firearms safety. When careless behavior is observed on the range it needs to be recognized, corrected immediately, and noted. If the behavior continues and the student does not respond to additional coaching or appropriate disciplinary measures, then the individual should be considered for termination. We must take every opportunity to instill respect for the safe handling of weapons in all of our students.

In continuing the discussion as to how the unintentional discharge of weapons can be reduced, I think it is important to reiterate some previous thoughts on the importance of the firearms instructor to the law enforcement training process. There is a certain mystique about this individual that is powerful and influential. Most recruits remember their principal firearms instructor for a long time. Like young ducklings who imprint their behavior patterns from their mother, recruits have a tendency to mimic this impressive, knowledgeable individual. Eager to learn everything, the recruit watches the instructor's every move and listens to every tone and word. In addition to teaching the basics of firearms, the firearms instructor also indirectly transmits the culture of the organization. They are powerful role models. If the instructors are impressive, the recruits will imitate their attitude, language, and image. The recruit's attitude towards firearms safety will be indelibly forged by the instructor. The instructor must also be a good coach, a stern disciplinarian, and always display the best image of the department in both word and deed, on and off the job. Given the fact that from day one the safety rules of firearms handling and range safety are fully explained and strictly enforced, I think it is fairly safe to say the recruits will carry a respectful attitude towards firearms safety throughout their career.

In terms of the veteran officer who was most likely trained to use a revolver and is now learning to use the semiautomatic pistol, the training problem changes complexion. These individuals have formed their attitude and habits toward firearms safety and are not as impressionable as recruits. They are also less amenable to strict discipline and, at times, may have a cavalier attitude toward rules and regulations. This is natural and to be expected. Consequently, the wise instructor knows that veteran officers do not respond as well to fear as do recruits, and embarrassment in front of their peers leads only to hatred. Since we all agree there can never be any compromise on the rules for the safe handling of weapons, horseplay, or disrespect for range rules, the problem becomes how to handle a situation that may be posed by a few veteran officers. It is best if they are handled in private in an understanding and respectful manner. If this approach is not successful, or does not lead to an immediate attitude and behavioral change, then there is no recourse except to throw the book at the individual.

Although excellent learners, the veteran officers need to know the reasoning behind every lesson. Great patience is required with these individuals as they try to break the ingrained habits that they have with the revolver which may not be compatible with the safe handling of the semiautomatic. Veteran officers will need far more shooting time to familiarize themselves with the new weapon and its different characteristics. Expect progress to be relatively slow. Do not be fooled, however, by the fact that their scores will be better with the pistol than the revolver! Old habits die hard and teaching veterans to leave their fingers off the trigger will take much practice, time, and understanding as to why this is necessary. As John Hall pointed out in the first part of this series, it may be that veteran officers need up to 40 more hours of instruction on the semiautomatic weapon than most departments are presently offering in transitional training programs.

All instructors at a police academy are important, and each plays a significant role in the formation of professional law enforcement officers. Both the legal instructor and the defensive tactics instructor are critical to the implementation of a use of force policy in a law enforcement organization. The legal instructor provides the student with the knowledge and respect of the law, while the defensive tactics instructor provides the training necessary to develop a wide range of skills used at the lower end of the force continuum. A respect for the law and being competent in the use of defensive tactics is just as important as firearms skills, and it could be argued successfully, I believe, that they are more important. It is crucial to the training process that the firearms, legal, and defensive tactics instructors teach from the same sheet of music. One discipline should never demean the other. The instruction they give should be complimentary and should reinforce lessons learned in the other discipline. While it may not be possible for each instructor to be equally proficient in the other disciplines, it should be expected that they be reasonably knowledgeable of the other field and never provide conflicting information to the students.

The Chief Executive Officer, the command staff, the Director of Training, and every instructor should absolutely ensure that all members of the department have a clear understanding and absolute commitment to the rule of law. It does not serve anyone's best interest to have instructors who belittle the 'liberal courts' or the 'bleeding heart' judges who rule on the various aspects of our criminal and civil law. Law enforcement officers who have a low opinion of the courts are, I think, ill-informed and may have a tendency to feel justified in using excessive force, or perhaps, justified in taking the law into their own hands. I would argue that law enforcement officers who are given a comprehensive legal education develop a better understanding and appreciation for the role of the courts in our criminal justice system. Given a more extensive education in the law, an officer is better able to follow a sound decision-making process in dealing with the variety of difficult situations encountered on the street.

It is obvious that law enforcement officers should be in relatively good condition, physically strong, and self-confident in their knowledge and application of defensive tactics. In terms of unintentional discharges of police weapons, it is quite possible that these qualities may reduce the number of unintentional discharges considerably by simply reducing the number of times the weapon is taken out of the holster.

While much of the defensive tactics instruction must take place in the isolation of a gym, it is important to give consideration to combining various aspects of defensive tactics with firearms instruction. This is best accomplished in role playing arrest scenarios in which the judgment of the officer is tested when they are required to use their legal knowledge to assess situations and, thereafter, choose the level of force necessary to handle the situation. Role playing performance needs to always be critiqued by instructors. This type of feedback to students on their judgment and performance is necessary to correct mistakes, which in turn, becomes a very powerful learning experience. We also need to develop scenarios that will demonstrate the concept developed by Dr. Roger Enoka, outlined in the first article in this series, (December 1996) about the consequences of involuntary muscle contraction and the unintentional discharge of the weapon in hand.

I realize role playing scenarios take a significant amount of time and manpower. However, the concept that we learn best by doing is very sound. One area that needs to be empha-

sized more in law enforcement training is the management of firearms during activities such as searches, handcuffing, foot chases, and physical struggles. There is no better way to teach these subjects than through the role playing method. To the extent that this concept can be applied to both firearms and defensive tactics instruction, it should be applied. The results obtained from role playing and additional firearms training under stressful conditions will produce results that will, in the long term, reduce the incidence of unintentional discharges.

Conclusion

The safe handling of weapons in law enforcement can be achieved through a combination of weapon knowledge and familiarity, respectful attitudes, excellent safety habits, and a measure of self-discipline. These various skills, attitudes, and knowledge can be taught in the classroom and on the range. These lessons must be learned and internalized by each officer. Absentmindedness, carelessness, horseplay, and improper handling of the firearm cannot be tolerated. The consequences of unintentional discharges, while not always tragic, should be a serious concern of police executives and also every officer who lays his or her life on the line, relying as they do, on the quality of the training and equipment they are furnished. Just make sure your officers get your best effort.

Edward J. Tully is the editor of the Beretta Leadership Bulletin. He served in law enforcement for 31 years before his retirement in 1993. He can be reached at 540-371-3084.

GET OUT OF THE DARK ROOM AND INTO THE FUTURE WITH COMPU-CAPTURE®

A COMPLETE VIDEO IMAGING SOLUTION

- ✓ BOOK AND ID FASTER THAN EVER
- ✓ BUILD A LINE-UP IN SECONDS
- ✓ ELIMINATE WASTED FILM AND TIME
- ✓ EASILY MAKE ID BADGES AND WRISTBANDS



Don't forget to ask about:

COMPU-SKETCH®

Create composites for suspect identification.

COMPU-SCENE®

Drawing program for crime and accident Scenes.

products by

DDSI

CALL OR FAX TODAY FOR MORE INFORMATION

B.R. (Bev) Graham, R.R. #1 (Jakobi Road), Castleton, Ontario K0K 1M0

Telephone: 905-344-5906

Fax: 905-344-1103

Team among best in the world



by Owen Percy



Officers Zack and Major aren't your run of the mill police officers. They're faster on foot than most, they eat like animals, and they don't even have the common courtesy to use the correct washroom—and they could care less. Although they may sound like friends or even relatives of yours, they're not, or they shouldn't be. They're police officers, trying to improve the world and retain order. Oh yeah, one more thing, they're dogs... prize winning dogs.

Constables Steve Seabrooke and Pat Hester and their canine partners Zack and Major of York Region are one half of the fifth place team from the United States Police Canine National Trials Association competition in Washington D.C. Along with Peel officers Barry Leslie and Ingo, Mike Bowman and Bar, and spare Scott Fowlds with Wilko, they competed in the 175-dog competition earlier this year.

The group qualified for the competition at the Canadian Police Canine Trials. They received funding and were sponsored by local companies, and even chipped in from their own pockets to go to D.C. and prove themselves.

The dogs and trainers competed in six categories dealing with real life canine situations. The dogs were judged on obedience to trainers,

agility, an article search and suspect search in a field. The four-legged peace officers also took a hand at criminal apprehension and apprehension with gunfire.

Most people would likely look for the floor when a gun is fired, but these courageous canines stand their ground through six rounds fired into the air, and don't flinch a muscle. All in a day's work for a canine officer.

The four German Shepherds and one Belgian Malinois proved themselves and made their masters proud. Although German Shepherds are as symbolic to policing as Dalmatians are to firefighting, the Belgian Malinois is becoming more common in policing. As a matter of fact, some police departments in the United States have hired—brace yourself—drug sniffing, criminal tracking pigs. Zack and Major didn't seem too impressed when informed of this fact, and they're not worried... yet.

The first German Shepherd was bred approximately 100 years ago, and has been used in many kinds of policing operations since. They have been used in all sorts of different situations, and as a matter of fact, the Metro Toronto police are currently experimenting with a hostage surveillance dog. It is a German Shepherd wired with a video camera who is brought into special incidents. The dog arrives on the scene, enters the situation and gives the officers a

general idea of where the suspects are, through live video images relayed from the dog to a receiving visual monitor outside.

Back at work, Zack and Major are used in the line of duty for tracking criminals and missing persons, for field searches, building searches and evidence searches. Their keen sense of smell gives them a great advantage over fleeing criminals. The canine unit of York Regional usually has slow days, but get called on an average of four incidents per night.

The canines of course weren't naturally prepared to be police dogs. Dogs, like all other police officers, must endure a harsh training program. The dogs are trained for a total of fourteen weeks constantly and consistently. The dogs are taken through real-life situations and are trained in situation scenarios.

After a hard day at the office, the dogs go home with their trainers to catch a few z's, recalling a twist on the old adage *The canine unit that lives together stays together*. Most dogs feel more comfortable with only one master, and after hearing stories of officers getting bit by a confused dog, constables Seabrooke and Hester no doubt agree.

Of course the officers must sacrifice time and a bit of money, but they claim that it is well worth it, and they have the North American award to prove it. As for their kibble and veterinary bills (the dogs that is), the Police Department picks up the tab.

The dogs require daily exercise, as all dogs do, and occasional training to sharpen their skills. Officer Seabrooke says the dogs never forget their training, but may form some bad habits or attitudes and naturally, get slower as they age. Therefore, it is uncommon for the department to use a police dog over the age of 3, (or 21 in dog years.) The ideal police dog age is from 12 months to two years.

The dogs are so effective because they do not view their work as work. To them it is a game, and it is always fun to play. This, claims Seabrooke, is why most police dogs are good natured. The officers of York Region prefer male dogs over females simply because they have always had males, and never had bad experiences with them. "If it ain't broke don't fix it," states Seabrooke. In contrast, other departments may only use female dogs for the same reasons. There is no preferred gender in the industry.

The origin of a good police dog can be quite varied. Constable Seabrooke claims that they could take a dog from the shelter and make it into a faithful police dog, but so far, they haven't tried. Zack and Major came from a breeder, as have most police dogs.

If ever a problem arises with an uncooperative dog, the department doesn't hesitate to return the dog, because, naturally, they only want the best when it comes to public safety. York Regional Police have been fortunate enough to have never had that experience.

The dogs will forever be obedient to their trainer, as they are the only one who can deliver important commands. The only situation where a dog will attack without having been given a command is when their owner is in danger. It is advisable to take Seabrooke's word for it, rather than pushing him around to test it.

The dogs mainly bite on the arm, because it is natural as a human to protect yourself by

YOUR FIRST CHOICE FOR CUSTOM FLEET GRAPHICS



ARTCAL

ARTCAL GRAPHICS & SCREEN PRINTING INC.
779 Industrial Rd. London, Ontario N5V 3N5.
Phone: (519) 453-6010 Fax: 453-3617

blocking with your arms, and it is one of the easiest spots to hit causing the least physical damage. The fiberglass training arm shield is certainly solid, but appeared quite mangled, and would likely seem a tad unstable when in use. (Anything would look unstable with a raging dog hanging from it.)

The dogs are quite a bit larger than perceived, with long muscular legs, (all the better to hunt the bad guys down with.) One would imagine that the dogs would seem larger than life when they are in mid-air, a millisecond before they get a good taste of your wristwatch. This intimidation factor is one of the reasons that dogs are used for criminal apprehension. They have an extraordinary sense of smell, can pick up a trail in a cornfield, and there are few on earth that can outrun an angry German Shepherd.

The dogs, however, are not just for winning prizes and intimidation. Earlier this year, the canine unit responded to a break and enter call at a Snowmobile dealership in Gormley, Ontario. The dogs were brought just as a precaution, but they soon discovered that they would be needed for more than just their bark.

When the squad cars arrived, the culprits dashed into the neighbouring cornfield, disappearing in the maze of ears and stalks. After a brief foot chase by officers, it was decided that the criminals were too far ahead of them. The dog was released, and within seven minutes, the dog had apprehended the suspect and held him in fear until the officers arrived and handcuffed one of the suspects.

The man was apparently quite convinced that the dog meant business, as he is probably still trembling in his cell, for fear of becoming



Part of the fifth place team at the U.S. Police Canine National Trials Association competition are shown (L-R) Officers Steve Seabrooke, Zack, Major and Pat Hester.

the dogs corn-meal. (Get it? Corn-meal.) The dog had surged into a gigantic cornfield, picked up a scent and traced a suspect with a generous head start, all within seven minutes, and enough corn to feed a small country.

The dog did his job, and expected nothing in return other than the necessities of life. The dogs prove their loyalty and worth daily with apprehensions and discoveries that would be virtually impossible by human officers. Of course, the dogs aren't always successful in their searches. And even though they have the obligation to their work, they're only canine, as this next bit demonstrates.

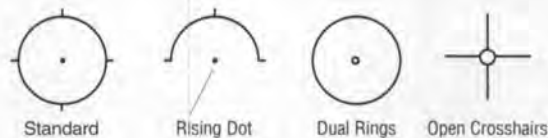
During a training procedure in Bolton, Ontario, dogs were doing an article search in a local grocery store that agreed to cooperate. The dogs were finding the drills a bit repetitive, but

remained on task, for the most part. A dog entered the empty store to attempt to locate a piece of planted evidence. The curious canine wandered around for a bit, and notified his trainer with a bark when he had found what he wanted. The trainer opened the door to discover what the hungry dog really wanted. As the dog munched on his fresh package of steaks, the trainer turned around to find the displeased store owner, awaiting payment for the steaks. These are some of the sacrifices you have to make to keep a police dog but since the officers had a good laugh over the incident, it can also be fun.

Although there are many amusing and exiting dog stories, they must not stray the attention away from the real purpose of canine officers. The dogs are different in personality, more trusting, faster, and some would say, smarter. But the dogs alone would be practically useless without someone to obey and follow and couldn't be as effective in capturing criminals, tracking evidence, and doing their other duties. This is why there is such a strong bond between officer and animal. They can both count on each other all the time. They work as a team, act as a team, play as a team and live as a team.

The dogs are unquestionably different from the other officers, but both are equal in their work. No life is valued any more or less than the other, and both follow the same set procedures. The two are drawn together by one simple trait. Their dedication to the protection of society. Both are dedicated to protecting people and property, solving crimes and saving lives, and that is why Canadian dogs and dog handlers are considered among the best in the world.

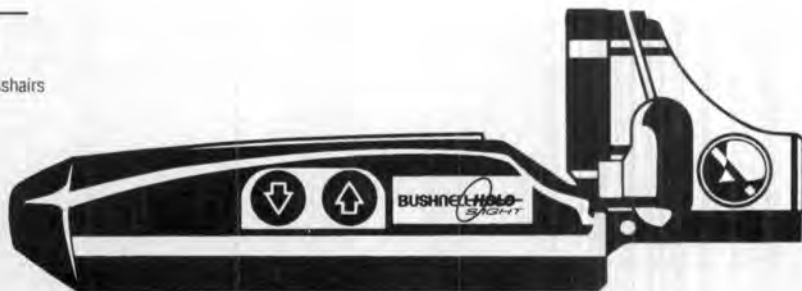
Put a 30 million dollar sight system on your gun.



The Bushnell® HOLOSight® brings the advanced holographic sighting system from U.S. fighter jets to your gun. It gives handgunners, slug, wing and rifle shooters a technological edge. The reticle appears suspended in front of your gun.

The heads-up display gives you instant target acquisition and unlimited field of view. Head alignment and eye relief are no longer critical. Four interchangeable 2-D and 3-D reticles give flexibility to change patterns in the field. And it's waterproof and fogproof.

To experience this next generation in gun sight technology, you have to see through it. Bushnell® HOLOSight®, another example of leadership and vision.



BUSHNELL HOLOSIGHT

For more information please contact Carol McFarlane at Bushnell Sports Optics Worldwide 1-800-361-5702

World Police / Fire Games

June 27 - July 4, 1997

The World Police/Fire Games are coming to Calgary June 27 - July 4, 1997. Eight exciting days of international competition.

Calgary was awarded the bid for the '97 Games in Colorado Springs and was in competition with Phoenix, Indianapolis, Honolulu, Regina and Hukonite, Finland.

The Games are being organized by a dynamic group of Police Officers from the Calgary Police Service, local Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Firefighters from the Calgary Fire Department and Calgary citizens. All members of the Committee are volunteers, with Directors & Assistants filling ten different areas. These Directors are overseen by a Chairman and two Vice Chairmen; all volunteer. This group is guided by a Steering Committee made up of members from the three departments involved and representatives from the City of Calgary.

The City of Calgary and the Province of Alberta have been behind this project from the

start, assisting with political, financial, and logistical expertise in the bid process and planning of the Games. As an Organizing Committee they have made a commitment that the Games be planned and organized totally by volunteers. Over and above the regular sporting events, Calgary will include an Ice Hockey Tournament and a Rodeo as added events.

The Calgary Exhibition & Stampede have agreed to "A Salute to Police Officers & Firefighters" as their theme for the '97 Stampede, which will include displays, demonstrations, and an international contingent in the Stampede Parade. This will bring a western flavour to the Games as the last day of Competition is the first day of the Stampede.

The events will be spread throughout the Calgary area in 30 different venues, both indoors and outdoors. Spectator seating is a large priority at all venues. Opening Ceremonies are planned at McMahon Stadium, followed by a

Country & Western social at the "Big 4" building. Four socials are planned during the week with the Closing Ceremonies being held at Spruce Meadows.

The Games Committee has aggressively gone out to ensure travel accommodations, city and area information, and hospitality services will be available to all participants and visitors.

In conjunction with the *Results Centre*, plans are in the works for a *Media Centre* where all venue results and film footage will be available immediately for all press attending the Games.

Also included in the Games will be a 3-4 day educational conference allowing for a worldwide information exchange pertaining to police and fire services.

The Goal

As the Games reach Calgary, organizers expect registration in the numbers of 10,000 competitors. This number is comparable only to the Summer Olympic Games. These athletes will reflect participation of over 6,300 communities world-wide. Typically, due to pride in job and community, these contingents are usually accompanied by senior officers. These numbers estimate 6,000 participants from the U.S.A. alone. They will be accompanied by 10,200 visitors. The Canadian contingent will consist of 2,000 athletes and 3,400 visitors. The Pacific Rim countries will send 1,000 participants with 1,700 visitors, Europe 700 participants with 1,190 visitors; the balance, Africa and offshore countries will send 300 athletes and 510 visitors. This forecast computes to a total of 27,000 visitors to Calgary.

Plans include over 5,000 volunteers giving their time to make these Games a success. Estimation in regard to local audiences is around 300,000 people.

Due to the numbers of visitors along with local involvement, media coverage will be extensive with daily reports, interviews and event results.

To encourage and inform participants to be involved in the '97 Games, an information booklet with registration forms will be mailed to over 40,000 Police and Fire departments world-wide. These booklets contain information on travel, accommodations, event dates and times, contact names and numbers, social events, pre and post Game tours, and points of interest in and around the Calgary area.

For further details call (403) 974-1997 or Fax (403) 974-1999.

the
current
CORPORATION



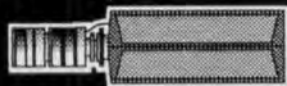
ITT
NIGHT VISION



ITT Night Cam™ 380i

NEW

ITT Night Cam™ 380



Generation III image intensifier technology combined with a premiere CCD Video Camera. Use this high performance night vision camera for surveillance of any dark area.

OR



Generation III image intensified component attaches to any standard 2/3" or 1/2" CCD camera to allow nighttime camera capability. Device couples to the CCD camera using simple C-mount lens.



STAR-TRON
TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION



Call TOLL FREE
1-888-272-7700

Visit our Web site at:
<http://www.currentcorp.com>
E-MAIL: gmenzies@currentcorp.com



**A history
of fitness
and
fellowship
has followed
the games
from the
beginning**



Calgary offers program for health and fitness to battle the unseen killers

by Ted Herbert,
1997 World Police/Fire Games

For many years, police officers and firefighters have been battling, not only crime, but the negative effects of a career that is not always conducive to good health. These are the silent killers; the underground causes of premature death, ill health and injury. Irregular hours, unscheduled meals, inactivity and a lack of coordinated health and lifestyle programs, have lead to an increase in the risk of many ailments including heart disease, diabetes, alcoholism, back problems, emotional and mental distress.

There are things that can be done to reverse the trends toward poor health. The Calgary Police Service, R.C.M.P. and the Calgary Fire Department are joining forces to host the 1997 World Police/Fire Games in June of 1997 and as a part of the Games they will be bringing together internationally recognized experts from the health and lifestyle community to present information and advice on issues of wellness.

Programs designed to attack, unhealthy lifestyles have taken many forms. Employee Assistance Programs have been established in most large departments. Various types of employee fitness initiatives have been put in place. Applicant and in-service testing and monitoring programs have been designed to reduce the incidence of health problems in many departments. Yet there is still a lack of consensus as to how best to combat the pitfalls of toxic living. Most agencies act independently without the benefit of experiences that others have had.

"Do It" the conference for improved physical and mental well being that Calgary will host, will attempt to enhance better understanding and mutual agreement on the issues involved in health promotion and disease prevention in public emergency service organizations.



**WORLD POLICE / FIRE GAMES
CALGARY '97
JUNE 27 - JULY 4**

Dr. Kenneth Cooper, whose Cooper Clinic in Dallas, Texas has been the leading centre for health and fitness research and development in the world, will be the opening keynote speaker at the conference.

Dr. Cooper will be extremely informative covering current issues in fitness and health on a general level where other speakers will focus more directly on topics specifically addressing police and fire members. Shift scheduling, nutrition, stress management, employment standards, maintenance programs and other topics will be of interest to department managers and to front line personnel. All presenters at the conference have impressive credentials and international reputations. The 7th World Police/Fire Games provide the perfect backdrop for this discussion. The Games are designed to promote physical fitness for law enforcement officers and firefighters in an atmosphere of camaraderie and friendly competition. The conference will be held over two days leading immediately into the festivities of the Games.

Expected participation in the 64 events is between 8000 and 10000 participants. Including family members and accompanying guests, the visiting population will top 20,000. This is definitely the place to be June 26 and 27, 1997 for the conference and June 28 to July 4, 1997 for the Games.

The World Police/Fire Games, (WPF) is an Olympic styled event designed to promote friendly competition, fellowship, and international relations among police officers and firefighters.

The Games were originally organized in 1985 by members of the Southern California Police Athletic Association, then forming a Federation controlling the World Police & Fire Games. This group has grown to a body of 15 members, with police or fire fighting backgrounds.

The Games are held every second year and have been in San Jose, San Diego, Vancouver, Memphis, Colorado Springs and Melbourne, Australia.

The bid process for the Games in 1999 was held in Melbourne immediately following their Games, with Stockholm, Sweden, being awarded the 1999 Games.

The Games include up to 65 different competitive events, approximately 55 being standard at all Games. The Host City has the option of adding a few events particular to their climate and logistics.

All events, whether individual or team oriented, are divided into age and gender categories. Competitive levels in all events are very high, with all events officiated to international standards.

Since their inception, participation in the World Police/Fire Games has increased by 1500 to 1700 participants every Game year, with a total of 7,000 participating in Melbourne in 1995!

Melbourne had over 44 countries represented including: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, British West Indies, Canada, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, England, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Ireland, Isle of Wight, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Puerto Rico, Russia, Scotland, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, U.S.A., Ukraine, Vanuatu, Virgin Islands and Wales.

Of the total competitors, 3,500 were from Australia, 1,250 were from the U.S.A. and 1,934 were from other countries. Expectations for the Calgary games are even greater with more events and more competitors from even more countries.

TRAINING FOR

THE

REAL WORLD

SIMULATION



**ON TARGET
WITH THE
NEW FX BLUE
MARKING
CARTRIDGES!**



Use them with FX Red Marking cartridges to stage more true-to-life team scenarios!

On the street... in the field... in a crisis!

Prepare your personnel for the real-life situations they are likely to encounter. Developed with law enforcement and military professionals, the FX system is built around non-lethal marking cartridges. It includes easy-to-install conversion kits, safety-ring inserts and protective gear.



Exclusive Ontario & Western Canada Distributor

Tetragon-Tasse Phone 1-800-38POLICE Fax 905-828-6390

Last Drink Program a second winner for Peel Police

The Last Drink Program is a proactive effort to deal with the problem of impaired driving before the driver even enters his car.

This program was the second recipient of the Herman Goldstein Excellence in Problem Solving Awards given out to members of the Peel Regional Police Service. (See Page 26 in this edition for the second story.)

While attached to Computer Services with the Peel Regional Police Service, Constable Dan Carrier developed a reporting system that downloaded certain data related to criminal driving offences and 12-hour licence suspensions — the location and time of the offence and arrest, collisions, blood alcohol concentrations, the "drinking at" location, and more. This data provided a way to identify locations with a significant number of collisions and enforcement activity, and licenced premises which tend to over-serve alcohol.

The information was shared with the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario (LLBO), which was able to efficiently direct their limited re-



Peel Regional Police Chief Robert Lunney (left) is shown congratulating Constable Dan Carrier upon receiving his Herman Goldstein Award last November at a conference held in San Diego.

sources to the premises with a demonstrated problem. Actions ranged from letters of warning and educational visits by LLBO field staff, to full investigations and covert surveillance.

Last Drink data is also used to direct RIDE units to areas where they are most likely to encounter impaired drivers.

The Herman Goldstein Excellence in Prob-

lem Solving Awards were handed out in San Diego at the 7th Annual International Problem-Oriented Policing Conference, November 2 to 5. The awards are named after a professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin School of Law, who developed the problem-oriented policing concept.

The Last Drink Program has also been identified through the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police - Traffic Operations Committee as being an exemplary program worthy of consideration by other communities.

The program is viewed as a community oriented project and is a proactive approach to policing. Its goal is to gain voluntary compliance with the Liquor License Act. In order to accomplish this goal, co-operation is required between the police, the management of li-

icensed premises and other agencies such as the Liquor License Board. The projects success is not gauged by the numbers of arrests made but by the relative decrease in the numbers of arrests.

For further information contact: Officer-In-Charge, Drinking Driver Countermeasures Unit, Peel Regional Police, Phone (905) 453-2121 Ext. 7050 or Fax: 905 507-8287.

ITS CANADA



Supplier of specialist
INTELLIGENCE
and
TACTICAL SURVEILLANCE
ELECTRONICS

*Night Vision CCTV
Phoneline/cellular video transmission
Microwave, UHF video links
Atmospheric laser video transmission
Intrusion detection
Infrared Illumination
Covert audio and video
Electronic countermeasures*

**For complete information: 1-800-ITS-8135
or 613-830-8329 fax: 613-830-8274**

elbeco
INCORPORATED

75% Polyester / 25% Wool Worsted



Washable... Wrinkle resistant... Cooler in the summer... Warmer in the winter... Longer lasting... Non-fading... Female sizes... and we are just getting started!

Make the transition to true quality. Call today.



ATLANTIC POLICE & SECURITY SUPPLY LTD.

Eastern Office

Phone: (902) 835-1819
Fax : (902) 835-2470

Western Office

Phone: (403) 256-8807
Fax : (902) 835-2470

Safety in Action: You're Never a Fool for Checking



- 1 — Simply keep the weapon in the ready position with the gun hand in a firing grip, FINGER OFF THE TRIGGER. Then use the support hand to open the action by placing the thumb against the rear of the receiver and hooking the second joint of the index finger in front of the rear sight.
- 2 — A simple pinch movement will open the action just the right amount to confirm a loaded chamber.
- 3 — In a low light situation, the tip of the little finger can physically confirm a loaded chamber.

by Robin Stoney

"You're never a fool for checking." How many times have we heard that coming from a Police Firearms instructor? Probably not as often as we should.

The double check ensuring that "Yes, I do have a round in the chamber," should be done, faithfully, just after you complete your start-of-shift load and in preparation to any high risk situation. Many officers are familiar with the pinch check used on the venerable old .45 pistol. You placed your thumb inside the trigger guard and with the tip of your forefinger on the recoil spring plug, you cracked open the action with a simple pinch movement. A quick glance down revealed a familiar glint of brass in the ejection port.

However, the arrival of modern pistols with full length guide rods and our stricter safety concerns makes this particular style of checking obsolete.

Today, we use a different kind of pinch check that works well on the Glock Model 22 pistols. It passes all the requirements of safe condition check:

- ✓ it works (the action opens just enough to see/feel the casing);
- ✓ it's done while in the ready position (weapon stays pointed in a safe direction);
- ✓ you don't disturb your strong hand firing grip;
- ✓ fingers and hands stay behind the ejection port and away from the muzzle;
- ✓ it's a controlled movement (no other travel of slide allowing the chambered cartridge to eject or 'stovepipe');

✓ officers of slight stature can handle it with ease.

Occasionally during our Tactical Pistol Course I will ask, "Is everyone loaded?"—immediately following a simple load drill at the range. I see a few nods and hear some "yups". Then I ask, "Would you bet your life on it?" At this point, anyone who hasn't already confirmed the readiness of his or her weapon usually checks.

I had one student recently who responded, "Yes, I'd bet my life on it." So, I asked him if he would bet his partner's life on it. The look from his partner apparently convinced him that to visually confirm a round in the chamber after loading wasn't too much to ask!

We've found that in a forty hour course with eight students, there will often be four or five failures to chamber, usually from failing to properly seat the magazine.

In our CPS classes, we emphasize the importance of having confidence in our issue sidearm and ammunition. We face enough variables during high risk situations on the street without adding to them. The last thing we need is the possibility, however slight, that our weapon is not in a loaded condition.

Remember: you're never a fool for checking.



Robin Stoney is a member of the Calgary Police Service and a member of their Tactical Unit as well as a firearms instructor. Next month we will present part two of his series entitled *Professional Weapons Handling*.

New vests for high risk wanderers

The Alzheimer Society of Peel Region in southern Ontario, has premiered a new line of clothing designed for the high risk wandering persons.

The garment is a yellow T-shirt, vest or sweat shirt with "WANDERER" in bright blue print on the back and the Alzheimer logo of forget-me-nots on the front. The intent of the garment is to readily identify and locate wandering persons.

If someone is unaccompanied and wearing this identification garment, they are likely lost

and frightened. The citizen then needs to stay with this person and have someone contact the police. The police will return the subject to their caregiver.

The clothing has been designed, sponsored and produced, in partnership, by the Alzheimer Society of Peel, the Peel Regional Police, Nursing Homes, The Region of Peel, Square One Shopping Centre and Intercon Security Limited.

For further information contact Maureen Davis, Executive Director, Alzheimer Society of Peel (905)278-3667.

New and improved MedicAlert bracelets

The Canadian Medic Alert Foundation has changed the look of its primary member service - its customized bracelets and necklets. As of May 1, 1996, members of the Foundation received newly designed, Canadian-made bracelets and necklets embossed with the Medic Alert name and widely recognized medical symbol rather than the traditional red paint lettering.

While existing members will continue to wear bracelets and necklets with the red-lettering, it is important that medical and emergency responders recognize the new embossed emblems as genuine Medic Alert products.

Although the design of the bracelets and necklets have changed, they will continue to be custom-engraved with each member's vital medical information, personal member ID and toll-free hotline number to be used in the case of an emergency.

For further information contact Shelagh Tippet-Fagyas, President, at (416)696-0142 ext.226 FAX:(416)696-8324.

Kit Shops The Princess Pat's 'got you covered!'

The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry is proud to introduce the kit shop catalogue - the first of its kind within the Regiment and possibly within the Canadian Forces.

The Regimental Kit Shop has been an integral part of the Patricia's since 1922. Their mission is to enhance Regimental esprit in garrison and quality of life in the field through the provision of quality items of clothing and equipment at the best possible price.

Over the years, the PPCLI Kit Shop has developed a clientele far broader than serving members alone and, although the product line remains focused on the soldiers' needs, the services have evolved to meet a growing demand. In addition to soldiers, the growing customer base includes, reservists, veterans, and law enforcement officers.

The Kit Shop's military-approved field equipment has proven a favourite among the rank and file of local law enforcement. It has been used by Patricia's on operational duty in the former Yugoslavia, the Middle East, Cyprus, Africa, and exercises in the cold and wet climates of northern Canada. The PPCLI Kit Shop only stocks kit which is designed to make an outdoors person more comfortable and more functional in that environment.

A recent press release stated that "Regardless of where we are, or where you are, 'We've got you covered!'" The PPCLI Kit Shop catalogue can be viewed on the global internet at <http://www.nucleus.com/~ppcli>. To order your own mail order catalogue write, fax or phone: PPCLI Regimental Kit Shop, 4520 Crowchild Trail SW, Calgary, AB, T2T 5J4. Phone: (403) 974-2865, Fax: (403) 974-2864, email: ppcli@nucleus.com.

In The Line of Duty

Vancouver Police Department

Compiled by Blair McQuillan

Illustrated by Stefan Seps

This series was compiled by Blue Line Magazine and is intended to tell the stories of police officers killed in the line of duty. The initial articles will involve the first officers killed in the line of duty from each of the major police forces across Canada.

The following article reproduced from
The Sun, Tuesday March 27, 1912
(By permission of the Vancouver Sun)

Policeman shot dead by assassin who now lies between life and death

Constable Byers murdered by Oscar Larsen, Swede, at a shack on Waterfront assailant then gives battle from his barricade to squad of police, and falls from their bullets.

Shot through the heart, P.C. Louis Byers lies dead at Center & Hanna's undertaking parlors, and Oscar Larsen, the foreigner who did the shooting is in the General Hospital with seven bullet wounds in his body.

Larsen shot Byers from the shelter of his shack at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and afterwards held the officers at bay while the constable gasped out his life blood on the sand at the water's edge.

The shooting took place at the foot of Hawkes avenue, where a number of floating shacks are tied to the shore. Word was sent to the station that a drunken Swede was flourishing a revolver and threatening to shoot anyone who interfered with him. P.C.

Byers was sent down to arrest the man. When he entered the shack where Larsen lived a shot was heard and a moment after the officer reappeared, staggered a few yards and fell headlong on the sand.

Assassin Gives Battle

News of the shooting reached the police station in a few moments and P.C. Russell was sent to the scene of the crime, while a hurried call was sent out for reinforcements.

Russell reached the foot of Hawkes avenue and saw Byers lying on his left side, a few yards from the cabin.

Russell called to the murderer to come out and was answered by two shots. He returned the fire. Detective Crewe arrived, accompanied by Police Sergeant Munroe, P.C. Barker and P.C. Quirk.

Crewe ordered Russell to cover the shack while he went out from cover and rescued Byers. Few men would have taken the chance Crewe took, for the open space was swept with the bullets of the man cornered in the shack.

With the prostrate body of Byers to warn him of the grim determination of Larsen, Crewe ran out to Byers and, seizing him by an arm, dragged him to shelter.

Bullets whistled around him like hail and the sand was whipped and seamed with them. The men of the force replied with their revolvers and riddled the shack so that it seemed nothing could remain alive within its walls.

Riddling the Shack

"When Crewe ran forward," said P.C. Russell to the Sun, "I was on the side facing the door of the shack. The moment Crewe



Constable Louis Byers
21 Years
Died March 26, 1912

appeared, the door opened about a foot and a half and I thought I saw the form of Larsen in the shadow. I fired two shots through the door, which remained open.

By this time Byers was safely secured behind a neighbouring shack. We brought a stretcher from the waiting ambulance and carried him to it. Then we went back to where Larsen was still firing away. We surrounded the place and fired several volleys into it.

Detective Crewe was using a rifle. We afterwards found a wound on Larsen's temple which I think the rifle made, for the flesh was ploughed in a way which I do not think possible with the thirty-eight calibre revolvers we were using. After this last volley the firing from the shack ceased.

Murderer Unconscious

"We waited for a time and then P.C. Quirk cautiously opened the door and we rushed in, expecting Larsen to open fire the moment we entered. We found him unconscious on the floor, bleeding from wounds in his chest and head. The floor of the cabin was strewn with empty shells and the walls were splattered with blood."

Larsen was taken to the ambulance and placed beside Byers. The two were then rushed to the General Hospital. Byers was examined first and the doctors pronounced him quite dead. The bullet passed through his heart and death was probably instantaneous.

Larsen was found to have five shot wounds in his left chest, which seemed to have been self inflicted, for the flesh was blackened with powder. Over his right temple was a revolver wound and the right eyebrow was nearly torn off, where a bullet of heavy calibre had ploughed through the flesh. The wound in the temple was much more serious than any of the others and may cause the man's death.

The Bed Watch

At nine o'clock last night Larsen had recovered consciousness and asked for water. He was questioned as to his motive for shooting the officer but refused to say anything. The officer who was waiting in the hall at once informed the station and two detectives went to the hospital.

They watched beside the murderer's bedside throughout the night. Larsen remained conscious but refused to answer questions put to him. His face was terribly swollen and his right eye was almost blind from the effects of the stunning blow caused by the impact of the rifle bullet with the skull.

Byers had been a member of the force



Det. Samuel Crewe was credited with pulling Constable Louis Byers' body from the line of fire as he laid on the beach in front of the killers shack. Crewe is also credited with delivering the fatal shot that finally put an end to Byers' murderer.

since last October. He was formerly a member of the Northwest Mounted Police, in which force he served for three years. He was married four months ago and has been living at 1240 Commercial Drive.

Fred Larsen, a brother of the man now lying in the hospital, is held in the jail as a witness to the shooting of Officer Byers. The shooting of Byers marks the first tragedy which has occurred in the Vancouver police force. Never before has an officer been killed in the performance of duty. Byers was one of the most efficient men on the force, his long training in the Mounted Police fitting him for his work.

Tonight the officers and men of the police force were to have held a smoker in the gymnasium of the station, but this is indefinitely postponed on account of the death of Officer Byers.

In the meantime Larsen lies in the hospital. On the one hand death waits to snatch him. Beside his bed sits the officers of the law, remorselessly waiting until their prisoner recovers to carry him before the tribunal of justice.

Historical Commentary

by S/Sgt. Neil Thompson

Records Section - Vancouver Police

Vancouver in 1912, was a city in transition. The population had nearly quadrupled from the 27,000 figure of 1900 to over 110,000. The downtown area was in the midst of a building boom. Many of the monolithic granite bank buildings built during this period still stand, and will probably be there for decades to come.

The West End of Vancouver, now home to approximately 50,000 people consisted at that time of tree lined boulevards with ornate homes looking out over the beauty of English Bay.

The interior areas of Vancouver, those one or two miles from the shores of Burrard Inlet, were being cleared for residential housing and the real estate business was booming. Vancouver had seen tough times too, the anti-oriental riots of 1907 and the police handling of a trade unionists unemployment rally in February of 1912, were signs of growing unrest.

There were high times too, however. The Coronation of King George V in 1911 brought thousands of Vancouverites out onto Granville Street to celebrate. Police Officers in Vancouver still strode the streets wearing the traditional "Bobbie's" helmet and fire engines were being drawn by a teams of horses. Vancouver was then, as it is now, the jewel of the west coast.

No-one knows how Louis Byers began that fateful day. We do know it was quite warm for March. While the overnight low was only one degree, it had warmed to thirteen and a half degrees by three in the afternoon. It was a dry month, and though patchy with clouds, it was

obvious it wasn't going to be a rainy day.

The Byer's house at 1240 Commercial is gone now, but one can still imagine a small frame house with the young couple just starting out in life. He likely would have left home after tending the garden and enjoying a hearty breakfast with his young bride. He was 21.

A brisk walk north on Commercial would take him to the tram stop on Hastings which would then carry him to work. He would have arrived at the old brick station at Cordova and Main, a scant 10 minutes later, and quickly reported for duty, little knowing he would never see home again.

A few hours later, he was dispatched to face a man with a gun, alone, and within a few moments, he lay dying on the sandy shore of Burrard Inlet. We don't know much about Louis Byers, there are no photographs, and a blank shield stands where his photo should be on the Wall of Honour at the Vancouver Police Museum. I don't even know his wife's name or what became of her after the tragedy.

However, we do know he died honourably, if there can be said to be an honourable death. I imagine that as he approached the scene, he didn't think too much about the possibility of his own death, this type of call was probably quite common in those days, otherwise one would assume, more men would have been sent.

Besides that, what would he have to worry about, no police officer had ever been killed in the line of duty in Vancouver, and there was no reason to expect there ever would be approached the scene, he scouted out the area and discovered a spot from where he could have successfully shot.

Nelson, who lived across the street from Larsen advised later that as he passed her house, Byers asked her if there was a back door to her home. She replied in the negative, but advised she did have a front window which had a commanding view of Byer's shack. Byers examined the window and said "I could shoot him easily from there, but I don't want to do that." At that moment, Larsen was recklessly firing his gun in the air. Byers advised Mrs. Nelson to "seek a place, where bullets could not reach her" and turned to face his suspect.

As he did so, Larsen ordered him not to come any closer. Byers took one step forward and before he even had time to unholster his revolver, he was struck by two of three bullets unleashed by the drunken man.

One of the bullets destroyed his heart, he turned slowly to his left and fell to the sand along the shore of the inlet. He stood no chance. The funeral for Constable Byers took place on Sunday afternoon, March 31, 1912 at 2:30. By all accounts it was one of the largest attended events in Vancouver's history to that point.

As the funeral cortege, itself consisting of over two thousand people, made its way from the Central Methodist Church to the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot, it passed by over twenty thousand citizens of Vancouver. The body of Constable Byers was taken by train to Carlevalle, Saskatchewan for interment. Constable Byers' widow received a grant of one thousand dollars, after a special meeting of City Council.

She also received an unspecified amount from donations contributed through the generosity of the public. Oscar Larsen, died as a result of several bullet wounds the day following the shooting.

According to the Vancouver Province of March 27, "Larsen had eight bullet wounds, three were on the left temple and were from bullets from the revolvers of the detectives, while five which were upon his left breast were self inflicted."

Louis Byers died a hero, a young man who was popular with his fellows and concerned about his city. Over the next few years, Vancouver would suffer what would seem like an unending stream of officers killed in the line

of duty.

Constable James Archibald was murdered in May of 1913, Detective Richard Levis, on August 27, 1914, and Chief Constable Malcolm MacLennan on March 20, 1917 leading an assault on a barricaded suspect. Finally, on October 12th, 1922, Constable Robert McBeath was slain while arresting an impaired driver. McBeath, had won the Victoria Cross during the First World War, and had been with the Vancouver Department for only a year at the time of his death. Over the course of the next twenty-five years, there were only two police officers murdered while on duty, a period of relative calm began, the city was becoming more civilized.

DESIGNED TO SERVE AND PROTECT YOU.



CROWN VICTORIA INTERCEPTOR



FLEET HEADQUARTERS

BOX 1580, STATION 'B', MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO L4Y 4G3 • TOLL FREE 1-800-868-5515 FAX: (905) 564-2053

CLASSIFIED

Blue Line's Classified advertisements is a FREE service to law enforcement agencies and related personnel support groups. Other persons or organizations may place their notices in this section at a price of \$40.00 per insertion up to 25 words. (paid subscribers pay \$30.00) Pre-payment by VISA, MasterCard or cheque only please. Send to: —

12A-4981 Hwy. 7 East, Markham, ON. L3R 1N1 Fax (800) 563-1792

Up-Coming Events

March 3 - 7, 1997

Sexual Assault Investigators Seminar

Toronto- Ontario

The Metro Toronto Police, Sexual Assault Squad is hosting this seminar at the Colony Hotel in Toronto. The 5 day seminar will deal with many aspects of sexual assault investigation and focus on victim management and interviewing techniques, giving the investigative practitioner invaluable knowledge which will enhance their investigative skills. For further details and a complete program contact Ruth Schueller or Marie Drummond at 416-808-7474 or Internet Email at MTPsas@interlog.com.

April 15 - 18, 1997

First Nations Police Association Annual Conference

Geneva Park, Ontario

This meeting is open to all First Nation Association Members as well as any non-members who may have an interest in becoming a member. If you are a non member and wish to become a member you may do so by contacting Acting President Doug Sewell at Fax 705-759-9171 or mail to 236 Frontenac St., Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 5K9.

April 22-23, 1997

BLUE LINE MAGAZINE Response 97

Markham - Ontario

Canada's first independent trade show directed specifically at those involved in law enforcement. This is an opportunity to check out the latest products and services available in an atmosphere designed to encourage both understanding and acquisition of the goods and services law enforcement practitioners require. For further information contact Blue Line Magazine at 905 640-3048 or Fax 905 640-7547 for a media kit.

April 27 - 30, 1997

1997 Canadian Society for Industrial Security Conference & Exhibits

Toronto - Ontario

The Canadian Society of Industrial Security will be holding their 1997 annual conference at the Toronto Hilton Hotel. The theme of the conference is "Securing the Global Village". For registration information: 613 738-1744, 1-800-461-7748 or Fax 613 738-1920.

May 25 - 28, 1997

24th Annual Canadian Association of Police Educators Conference & Workshop

Oshawa, Ontario

The Durham Regional Police and Durham College will be hosts of this year's conference and workshops situated on the campus of Durham College in Oshawa. Subjects will include methods of improving learning, program design and delivery. For further information contact Alan Mack 905 579-1520 ext. 4440 or Heather Dwyer 905 721-3111 ext.2242.

June 27 - July 4, 1997

The World Police & Fire Games Calgary, Alberta

Calgary is the site for this prestigious international event in 1997. Organizers anticipate from 8 to 10,000 athletes from police and fire departments from around the world will register for this event. In addition to the games a health and fitness conference will take place along with a trade show. Other events and social activities are also planned through the course of the events. Events are open to any employed or retired police officer

or firefighter and they may register by writing to 270 144-4 Avenue SW, Calgary, AB or through the Internet at —
www.WPFGCalgary97.ucalgary.ca

June 23 - 25, 1997

Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Conference & Trade Show London - Ontario

The London Police will be hosting this year's annual conference and Trade Show of the OACP. For further details Ph: 519 661-5670 or Fax 519 645-1908.

August 23 - 27, 1997

92 Annual CACP Conference and Exhibition

Fredericton, New Brunswick

The Fredericton Police will be the hosts of this year's conference and exhibition, which will be held at the Sheraton Inn in Fredericton. For further details contact Tim Kelly at 506 452-9701 or Fax 506 452-0713.

November 8 - 13, 1997

I.A.W.P. 1997 Training Conference

Dallas, Texas

The International Association of Women Police will hold the 1997 Training Conference in Dallas, Texas. The conference will be hosted by the Dallas Police Department. For further information contact IAWP '97 Conference, PO Box 797784, Dallas, TX 75379.

Blue Line Classified is FREE to all law enforcement agencies and their recognized support organizations.

Bachelor's and/or Master's Degrees in Criminal Justice

If you want to learn and earn your undergraduate/graduate degree by self-paced home study...

Call or write Dr. Sheldrick at:

Southwest University

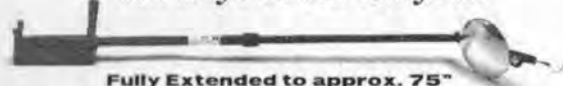
2200 Veterans Blvd.

Kenner, LA 70065

1-800-433-5923

(Credit for Specialized Training and Field Experience)

**Ever wonder what is behind that corner?
A third eye could tell you!**



Fully Extended to approx. 75"

An extension of your own arm. The Portable Detective allows you to see over, under, and around obstacles. This collapsible, portable silent partner can be used in a variety of applications.

Various models to choose from and customization is available.

Salient Manufacturing & Security Products Inc.

160 Main Street South, Ste. 92501, Brampton, ON L6W 4R1

1-800-558-5958 Tel/Fax 905-456-9258

GADERIAN INCORPORATED

Investigative Case Management & Forensic Accounting

The Enterprise Crime Specialists

2085 Hurontario Street, Suite 300 Mississauga, Ontario L5A 4G1

Phone: 905 469-9988 — Fax: 905 827-3690

You are never down and out!

THE GUARD POSITION

Handgun Retention

by Keith Merith

While in the Guard Position the officer must entertain the possibility of the offender attempting to disarm them. With the officer's gun hand they must grab the wrist of the offender's hand that is capable of grabbing the gun. In this position most officers will not be capable of holding that hand for long. In order to hold that hand the officer must use the leg that is on the same side as the gun and pull it into a tuck position, meaning pulling your knee to your chest. This motion will allow you to place your shin bone in between the inside of the subject's elbow. Your next move is to lock the opponent's hand into the hollow space that has been created.



A second method of handgun retention is available while still in the Guard Position and if you have not been able to grab the wrist of the offender's gun grabbing hand. In this case one should attempt to lock that hand into your side in order to severely restrict the movement.

With the gun hand wrap your arm around the outside of your opponent's arm just below their elbow. Bring your hand all the way back to your side. Then immediately lock it in and grab onto your clothes or the offender's for added control.

NOTE: — This is not the primary handgun retention system from the Guard Position but it will offer you an alternative technique which just might save your life.

The problem with this technique is that the assailant can still possibly touch the gun but if the technique is applied properly they should not be able to remove the gun from the holster.



GOAL

Remember — The object of handgun retention is to re-establish control. The goal is to survive. You must escape this life threatening situation and re-establish a position of control.

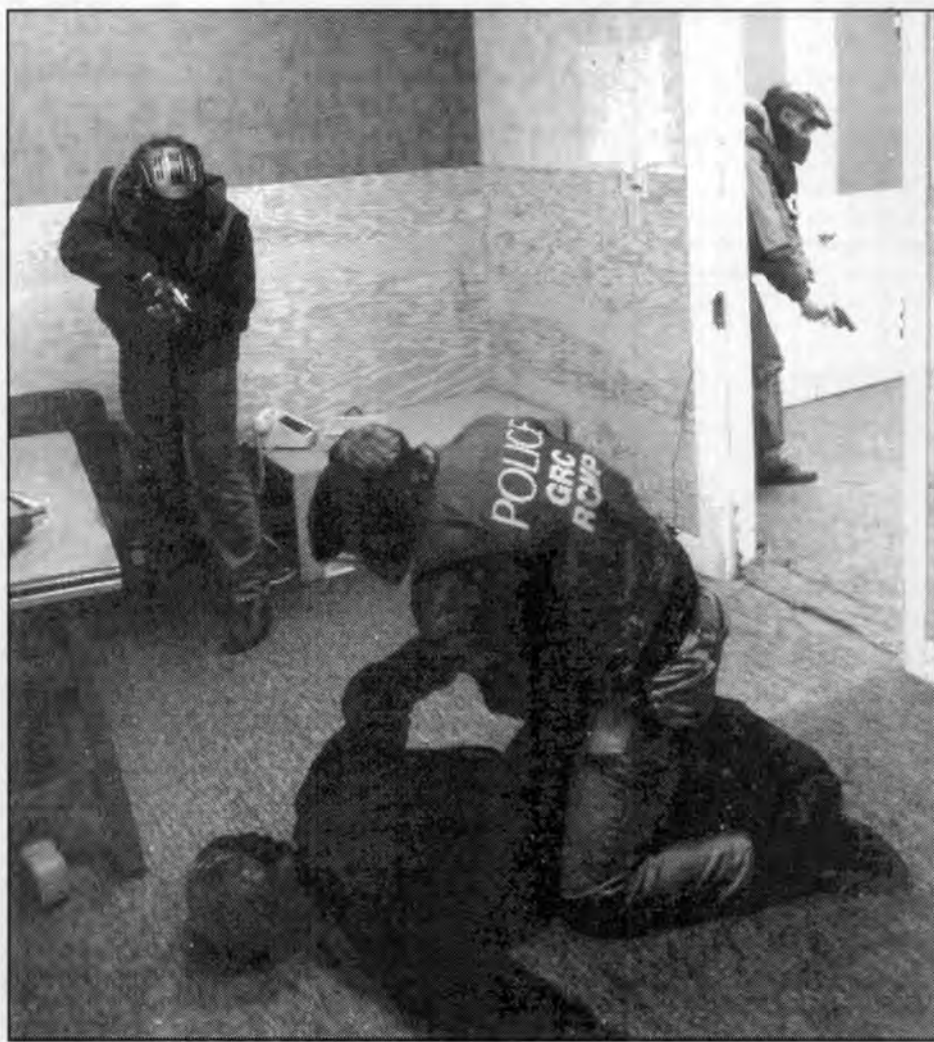
BENEFITS

Adding this type of training to existing use of force programs will most certainly be beneficial to all officers. Safety will be the paramount concern. Officers will be better able to deal with a larger variety of combat situations. Capitalize on unpredicted events, learn new techniques and as a result of this, gain more confidence. Remember — knowledge is power. Being able to recognize and deal with a situation might just be the edge necessary to be successful.

Keith Merith is a 10-year member of the York Regional Police and works as an instructor in the Use of Force section of the Training Branch. He is a certified Black Belt Instructor with Judo Canada.

For more information about the strategies and concepts in this four-part series you may contact Keith or Kevin Smith at 905 773-1221 Ext. 7265.

Room clearing - the basics



As pointed out in this article by Norm Boucher room clearing is not magic. Simple common sense and team work accompanied by a little practice is all that is really required. Photo 1 (top left) shows officers about to enter a darkened room. The team will have to react and "Key-off" according to the situation and to the training they have received. Once in the room (photo #2) they must continue to react to situations as a team and remain aware of their respective area of responsibility. Each member of the team counts on the other to react in a predictable fashion (photo #3). This is not pre-planned. It is dictated by the situation according to established training principles.

by Normand Boucher

Consider the following situations:

- Two uniformed police officers respond to a B & E in progress at a gas station; they arrive at the location and prepare to enter and search the building.
- A five man drug unit lines up at the door of a suspect, ready to kick the door in for a search.
- An eight man tactical unit prepares for a hard entry during a hostage incident.

While at first sight, the three situations described above appear to be totally different, the concerns of the officers involved are identical. All have to enter unknown premises to locate one or more suspects and all will need to work as a team to do so. According to the training standards of most police forces, however, the tactical unit will likely be the only team to have had invested any time in room clearing.

To many members of drug teams and other enforcement sections where building searches are part of day-to-day activities, such terms as "room clearing", "two man entries", and "contact-cover" belong to high-

risk operations applicable mainly to emergency response teams.

These principles, however, are so simple that they answer the basic needs of anyone required to enter a building to locate a suspect. Of course, high risk situations—when they are known before the search—should be delegated to specialized entry teams. But any entry entails an element of risk and, accordingly, the same attention to a few very basic concerns.

A room is only just a room

There is no magic in room clearing. Even to members of specialized anti-terrorist teams such as the British S.A.S. and the French G.I.G.N., concerns regarding the entry of a room are the same as the concerns felt by any police officer in room clearing situation; all aim at taking control of the suspect(s) without, in the process, sacrificing their own safety.

In fact, drug section members instinctively use such tactics as speed, multiple man entries, and the effect of surprise when doing searches. In contrast to this uniform members will often

use a less dynamic approach, stealthing through a building in search of a suspect. Both these are valid tactics for anyone clearing a building.

Where tactical and specialized teams differ, however, is in the attention they give to the intricacy of room clearing. They have learned, throughout the years, that a number of basic principles must be applied to ensure the cohesiveness of the individuals doing the search, and that the simplicity of these principles must contain enough flexibility to adjust to any situation.

When the first man in encounters a suspect, what does the second man do? And what about the third man? Training has shown that with only minimum time spent, the effectiveness of the team can be improved drastically even in potentially dangerous situations.

Train as a team

Searching a building is team work. The members involved must continuously react to each other and progress as if governed by one mind. This can only be achieved if sufficient time has been invested in training as a team, through scenarios and paper exercises.

If possible, avoid dedicating specific areas to specific members

Entering a building means entering the unknown. Even when the lay-out of the building is well known, the location of the suspects inside can affect drastically any pre-assignment of duties. If, for example, the first bedroom is preassigned to a specific member, it will probably be overlooked if the member gets tied up in an arrest somewhere else. Thus, the plan of the entry should be flexible enough to allow for an instinctive adjustment by the members involved.

Use a "reaction" or "key-off" system

A team of officers entering a building should learn to react to what is ahead of them. If the first man enters a doorway and clears the right side, the second man should clear left and so on. The actions of the men ahead will dictate what action should be taken by the members of the team. Only hands-on training sessions and proper debriefings can achieve the kind of team cohesion necessary for this to occur instinctively.

The contact-cover principle

When a member of the raid team encounters a suspect, his/her attention will be focused on the latter's movements. He becomes the contact person and must direct and control the suspect. This makes him/her vulnerable to other possible sources of danger. The next member to enter the scene then becomes the cover person and is responsible for these other sources of danger as well as assisting the contact person in controlling the suspect.

Starting with these basic principles, any enforcement team can begin the implementation of a successful room clearing program. The

training can then be adjusted to satisfy the intrinsic needs of the unit and its operational policy. An abandoned house, for example, can be used for a wide assortment of scenarios which can be varied by changing the points of entry and the location and number of suspects encountered.

Of course, proper safety policy should be in place if unloaded firearms or paint ammunition are to be used.



Normand Boucher is an 18-year member of the RCMP and stationed in Victoria, B.C. He has been a guest instructor in the field of officer safety at the Canadian Police College and certified instructor with Atlantic Law Enforcement Education Consultants and by PPCT Management Systems Inc. He is a team leader of the "A" Division Special Emergency Response Team.

Your Body Armour Can Save Your Neck on the **STREET**
THIS
CAN SAVE YOUR NECK ON THE STAND

**THE "DAYPLANNER/CASEMANAGER"
GET IT NOW! & GET ORGANIZED!**

Tabbed Registers For:

- File Control
- Case Management
- Notebook
- Master To Do
- Overtime
- Phone Directory
- Court
- Expenses

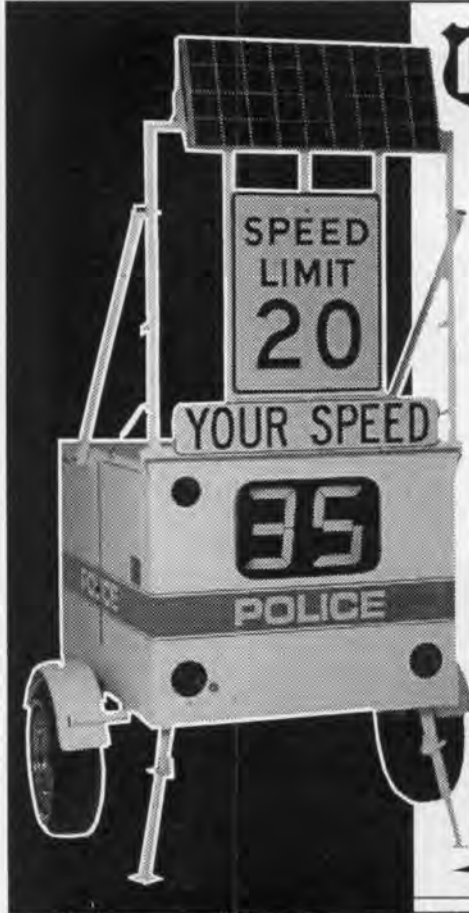


Features:

- Criminal Code Quick Reference
- Search Law Quick Reference
- Quality Zippered Binder
- Holds 48 Bus. Cards
- 24 hr Time Format
- Page Finder
- Arrest/Release Flowchart
- Planning year begins month of order date

A Complete Dayplanner & a Casemanagement System
To Order with Visa Call **1-800-281-7129** or Send
Cheque OR Money Order to **Justice Publications**
829 Norwest Road, Suite 729, Kingston, Ontario K7P 2N3
"Just Another Tool of The Trade"

Only \$85.00
Taxes Incl.
+ \$4.00 S & H



The Leaders in Law Enforcement Supplies - Since 1980



SPEED MONITORING AWARENESS RADAR TRAILER

KUSTOM SIGNALS, INC.

The SMART radar trailer is a portable, self-contained speed display system designed to promote speed awareness in your community. The SMART system is towed to a site which is experiencing speed-related problems. After a quick and easy set-up, the trailer is left on the roadside where it displays the speed of oncoming vehicles. Mounted inside the locked, 16 gauge steel trailer is a Kustom radar unit clocking speeds. Speeds are then displayed on a 16 inch high giant display screen and can be viewed from up to 100 yards away. If your community is experiencing a vehicle speeding problem, the SMART system may be the solution to increasing driver awareness. Available with three digit display.

THE WIDEST SELECTION OF POLICE PRODUCTS IN CANADA



R. NICHOLLS
DISTRIBUTORS Inc.

LONGUEUIL, QUEBEC	TEL.: (514) 442-9215	FAX: (514) 442-9581
OTTAWA SALES, ONTARIO	TEL.: (613) 737-0261	FAX: (613) 737-0261
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO	TEL.: (905) 629-9171	FAX: (905) 629-9184
EDMONTON, AB.	TEL.: 1 (800) 561-3246	FAX: (403) 973-3291
FREDERICTON, N.B.	TEL.: (506) 385-2484	FAX: (506) 385-2499
GOULDS, Nfld.	TEL.: (709) 368-0999	FAX: (709) 368-0991
TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA	TEL.: (902) 893-3288	FAX: (902) 893-3227

CALL TODAY FOR A FREE BROCHURE!

Tactical Sniper Shoot helps set standards

by Ken Rodd



The Third Annual Tactical Sniper Shoot was held on June 12th last year at Canadian Forces Range Winona in Grimsby, Ontario. Last June's event was hosted by Peel Regional Police who reported the event, although very competitive in nature, had a real atmosphere of "esprit de corp."

Three years ago the Sniper Fun Shoot was set up to get area police service tactical snipers together for a fun and friendly shoot, and to compare equipment and exchange training ideas.

Teams in Ontario were spending two or three days a month punching holes in targets but not really knowing where they stood with regard to training and equipment. Most snipers have completed sniper courses ranging one

week to six weeks in duration, which are run in-house, by provincial or federal instructors. Some teams have even had courses taught by ex-military instructors where the instructor student ratio is almost one on one.

So, keeping in mind that the Ontario teams varied from full to part time status, organizers set up a course of fire which required all shots from 100 yards. This would allow individual and team shooting talents to be tested, yet everyone involved could compete no matter what their skill level.

The course of fire for the shoot is broken down into four components. A deliberate, snap, walking man and a stress shoot, all of which have time limits. The main target used is a facial target with scoring rings and a one inch bull. For the walking man they use a silhouette target. The last stage has changed every year to provide an element of surprise and a new challenge. This year they used a target made up of ten different shapes varying in size, and had the shooters run 100 yards between each shot. On top of that they gave them ten minutes to complete it, in an effort to simulate shooting under stress.

The first shoot in 1994 was attended by 26 shooters from across Ontario, including several shooters from the United States. In 1995 they had 46 shooters attend, and the same number again this year.

In both 1994 and 1996 they conducted a survey on each team's equipment and their types of training, which has revealed consider-

able improvements in just three years. The survey results have helped make a significant difference in the participant team's training level and direction, and has further led to an upgrade in equipment.

According to the survey police snipers average between one and two practice shoots per month. Most shooters surveyed shoot mainly head and facial targets and use the other styles for sighting.

Thirty shooters indicated that they shoot at moving or snap up targets, usually head and facial. This was a 50% increase over the 1994 survey. The other twenty shooters indicated they do not shoot at moving targets at all. The main reason indicated was a lack of facilities—or lack of volunteers who wanted to be a target!

Distances shot during practice vary from 25 yards to 400 yards. However only ten of the shooters shoot at distances less than 100 yards. Only seven shooters shot past 200 yards. Around 90% of the participants indicated they shoot 100 and 200 yards, with 100 yards being the most commonly shot distance.

Of the 46 shooters surveyed 44 kept a log book for retaining shooting information and for court purposes.

Hopefully these survey results will be useful to other sniper teams, and may assist with setting standards in both equipment and training.

For information on this year's shoot contact Ken Rodd at 905 453-3311 Ext. 7381 or Fax 905 507-9237.

**GO AHEAD...
MAKE YOUR DAY
WITH
PADS
FITNESS SUPPLIES**

Distributors of confrontational simulations equipment for all law enforcement defensive tactics training.

Knowledgeable staff, competitive prices, No P.S.T.

**For more details call or write:
PADS FITNESS SUPPLIES**
9624-74th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
Phone/Fax: (403) 490-0144
Dale Kliparchuk - Director / Instructor

Only \$7.95
Plus S&H

5 inches

Ontario Provincial Police
#2 in a series of 20 cars.

Copy Cars

**CANADIAN
COLLECTION**

**INNOVATIVE
POLICE PRODUCTS**
705-734-1802
7 Gordon Court, Barrie, Ont. L4N 7A4
Fax 705-734-0396
Dealer inquiries welcome!

Die cast metal. Pull back & go action.
COMING SOON - Peel Regional Police

A portion of proceeds support Canadian Special Olympics.

The 1996 Police Sniper Survey



Remington 700 Police DM.308



Remington 700 Police DM.223

Rifle Make		Scopes		Stocks		
Remington	43	Ziess 3-9 X	OB:40mm	2	Wood	23
Accuracy International	1	Hensoldt 10 X	OB:42mm	1	Synthetic/ Kevlar/ Polymer	17
Winchester Model 70	2	Leupold 6.5-20 X	OB:30mm	1	Synthetic/ Kevlar/ Polymer Adjustable	10
Krico Model G.M.B.U.	5		OB:50mm	1		
Sig Model 3000	3		OB:40mm	1		
		Leupold Vari XIII		1		
		3.5-10 X	OB:40mm	11		
			OB:50mm	16		
		4.5-14 X	OB:40mm	2		
		2-8 X	OB:40mm	2		
		Bausch & Lomb 10X	OB:40mm	2		
		Trijicon 3-9X	OB:56mm	4		
		Redfield 4-12X	OB:32mm	5		
		10X	OB:40mm	1		
		6X	OB:30mm	1		
				1		

Calibre		Barrels		Slings	
.308	46	Hart	8	One Point	7
.223	4	Douglas	2	Two Point	34
		Remington	26	No Sling	9
		MacLennan	3		
		Sig	3		
		Winchester	2		
		Krico	3		
		Semi	2		

Ammunition	
.308 Winchester Sup. Mat 168gr HPBT	25
.308 Federal Gold Match 168gr HPBT	21
.223 Imperial 55gr HPBT	1
.223 Winchester 55gr SP	2
.223 Federal 55gr SP	1



PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

We've Got You Covered

PPCLI Regimental Kit Shops supply you with top-of-the-line military-approved equipment:

- Name brand field gear & clothing at competitive rates
- Danner boots, Ranger blankets, and Mini Maglites are standard inventory
- Custom medal mounting - miniature & full-sized
- Specialty orders available for law enforcement personnel

ORDER YOUR CATALOGUE NOW!

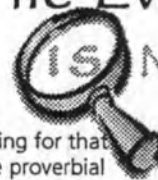
We've Got You Covered

- MAIL
- FAX
- PHONE



PPCLI Regimental Kit Shops
4520 Crowchild Trail S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2T 5J4
Ph: (403) 974-2865 Fax: (403) 974-2864
email: ppcli@nucleus.com
internet: <http://www.nucleus.com/~ppcli>

When The Evidence . . . IS Not Evident



Sometimes, searching for that vital piece of evidence can be like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack.

That is why DKW Systems, in cooperation with members of the Calgary Police Service and the RCMP, designed a computer program known as the Canadian Law Enforcement Information Management System (CLEIMS).

CLEIMS easily and quickly converts case files and other documents into searchable libraries of information. Operational intelligence reports, cancelled cheques, testimony, memos, letters and a host of other documents can be converted into digital format and stored in libraries.

CLEIMS can conduct lightning-fast searches of documents and can match up various pieces of evidence from many different case files, including misspelled words, physical evidence, dates or times, and many others. Search results are ranked by relevance and document images can be instantly displayed on an investigator's screen for review or analysis.

Call us if you would like a demonstration of the computer software which really can find that needle in the haystack.

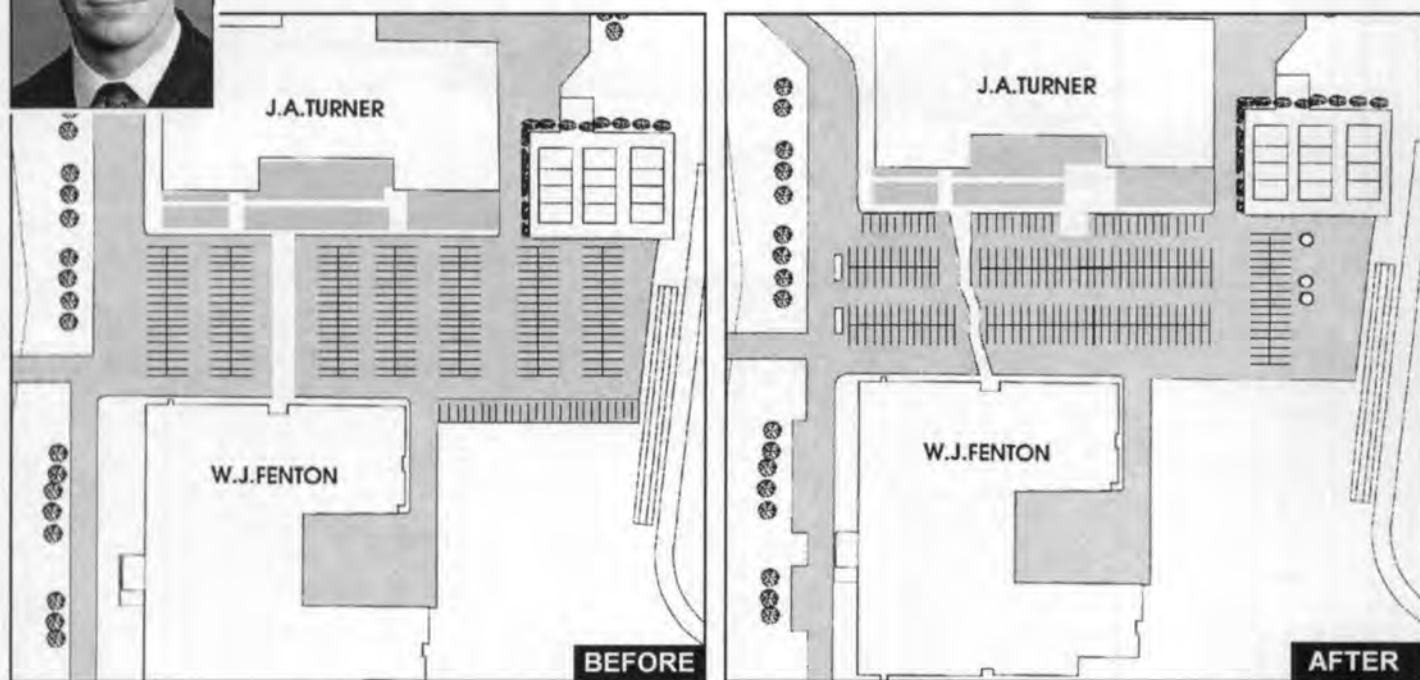
DKW Systems Corporation
#1060, 736 - 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
(403) 263-6081
Fax: (403) 262-2911
e-mail: cleims@dkw.com
<http://www.dkw.com/cleims.htm>

DKW
SYSTEMS
CORPORATION

Lower crime with environmental design



Too often the public views the police only as an emergency response service. In January 1992, Cst. Tom McKay of Peel Regional Police Crime Prevention Services began a major problem-solving initiative in response to a letter received from local high school principal Drew Leverette. The results not only received the 1996 Herman Goldstein Excellence in Problem Solving Award but it has gone a long way toward putting the singular image of criminal apprehension to rest.



The letter, which principally identified a "trespass" problem, read in part:

"I am requesting in writing, assistance from your bureau to our school. Turner-Fenton Secondary School is a campus high school fast approaching 2,000 students, operating out of two buildings joined by a common parking lot. We have many ways of access onto our property and into our buildings. The size of our population is such, that staff can not know every student. This allows the problem of intruders to escalate. I would like some professional advice on how we can make this location more secure. I am assuming that your department gives local industry advice on parking lot flow and access, building access, employee security etc. We would like to explore some of these concepts with your department to see which are applicable to a school setting."

Further details about the problem were gathered by Cst. McKay who requested a statistical overview from the divisional crime analyst and arranged for an on-site, preliminary meeting with Mr. Leverette. The meeting with Mr. Leverette revealed the true extent of the trespass problem. On any given day, the school received between 20 - 25 trespassers, some travelling a distance of up to 25 kilometers to be with friends and acquaintances.

While on school property, the trespassers would gather, loiter and frequently engage in criminal activity, including brandishing a handgun during the playing of a basketball game.

This combined with the students' own incidents of congestion, loitering and vandalism,

and an ineffective response by school officials (limited to occasional challenges) resulted in the school developing an unsafe reputation.

Cst. McKay undertook a much more thorough analysis, using a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) approach to comprehensively assemble crime stats, collect floor and site plans, make regular observations during different times and periods and conduct frequent user interviews with students, administrators, gym, teaching and maintenance staff. He then organized the information into a matrix style assessment which detailed the major crime environment problems.

This assessment added to the original list of problems presented by stake holders and revealed a number of design and use deficiencies not mentioned by interviewees, among them:

- a parking lot which physically and psychologically divided the campus into two halves,
- a parking lot entrance characterized by an irregular border and multiple access points and escape routes,
- an open and undifferentiated classroom and gymnasium area; and
- a lack of effective or well placed signage.

Other significant problems identified by the assessment included a lack of walkways to safely move people between school buildings, and the complete lack of bus loading facilities to effectively address the parking lot loitering and congestion problems.

Response

This project considered a range of CPTED-style response alternatives, emphasizing the

proper design and effective use of the built environment. The main objective was to develop an effective and efficient school environment.

Fundamental to achieving this was the re-orientation of the school's parking lot from an east-west bias to a north-south bias. This simple, yet important step, was critical to permanently braking the wedge effect created by parked cars. It further established an easy-to-develop grid pattern which:

- provided for the anticipated increase in pedestrian traffic between the soon-to-be amalgamated schools;
- regularly introduced natural surveillance opportunities into the parking lot and between school buildings;
- better defined the parking lot entrance and facilitated the development of a clearly marked transitional zones between semi-public and private space;
- reduced parking lot entry points from 3 to 2 while limiting escape routes by 50%;
- provided for the development of safe, raised concrete walkways and bus loading areas complete with feeder sidewalks; and,
- established a fire route by eliminating the parking from in front of the J. A. Turner building.

Other external changes made to improve the functioning of the school included:

- developing a sense of territoriality through a series of signs which effectively communicated campus rules, bolstered property rights and reinforced transitions from

- public to private space; and,
- placing speed bumps strategically throughout the driveway areas.

Similar design and use enhancements were achieved in the interior of the school. Once again, the main objective was to develop an effective and efficient learning environment. This was most critically needed in the J. A. Turner building, where the trespass, congestion and noise problems common to the undifferentiated classroom and gymnasium corridors was effectively dealt with by construction of strategically placed partitions. The development of the partitions also:

- distinguished these areas from the school's more active hallways;
- facilitated the development of out-of-bounds hallways and territorial feelings; and,
- provided for the continued natural surveillance of problem corridors through the extensive use of safety glass.

Details of the design plan and earlier assessment were presented in a 64 page CPTED study, complete with 18 illustrated appendices, prepared by Constable McKay. This "stand alone" document carefully documented the school's crime and use problems, and explained and illustrated the CPTED assessment and design directives.

Using a simple and easy-to-read format, the document provided Mr. Leverette with all the tools he needed to address a Board of Superintendents and convince them of the merits of the plan. The study further served as a working document that the Design and Construction section used to develop a formal site plan and prepare a construction schedule.

With only slight amendments to the plan, reflecting minor landscaping and building code adjustments, construction began in August of 1992. As the plan quickly became a reality, additional use enhancements were now actively considered including the development of a parking permit system and the designation of a visitor's parking area.

Evaluation

The CPTED response was an unqualified success. In the three calendar years following construction, police occurrences at the 2,000 student high school campus dropped by an average of 87%, from a pre-intervention high of 62 police occurrences in the 1991-92 school year to 7-9 police occurrences in each of the following years.

Equally impressive was anecdotal evidence which frequently spoke to the plan's effectiveness and the accomplishment of its goals. A prime example came from Mr. Leverette who told a group of visiting school officials that the parking lot had been transformed from a "no man's land" into "part of the campus" and the word is out "you don't trespass at Turner Fenton".

Another impressive comment came from a long-serving teacher who told Mr. Leverette "this is the first time in 17 years that I feel like I'm at a new school."

Other comments relayed directly to Cst. McKay came from a graduate student and a summer school principal who respectively claimed that "grades had improved" at the school and that "traffic flow was much better."

Some of the best testimonials came during tours of the school. When a visiting, 45 year old male, school official parked his vehicle outside the visitor's parking area, a 16 yr. old, female student approached him and said "You're a visitor to this school (he didn't have a parking permit). You will have to park in the visitor parking area and report to the main office".

Another time, a news cameraman from a local television station attended the campus to film the arrival of an American Planning Association mobile bus tour. While conducting an interview with Cst. McKay inside the school, the cameraman briefly left his private vehicle in a fire route. Upon his return, the cameraman found a tow truck in the process of removing the illegally parked car. These comments and incidents are typical of a properly designed, self-policing environment which has developed strong feelings of ownership.

It is fully anticipated that the campus will continue to "work" well into the future and that the feelings of ownership engendered by the design will continue to be exhibited as and when required.

An indication of the plan's long term effectiveness has already been tested with the departure of Mr. Leverette in the fall of 1993. Notwithstanding his departure, the school attained its lowest level of Police occurrences in the following year.

Other significant signs of success include considerable international interest, and a lack of problems and reported displacement after implementation. With many examples of international interest, the most notable examples include:

- a cover story in the April 1996 edition of Security Management magazine;
- an article in the June 1996 edition of Parking Security Report;
- a joint visit, as part of a mobile bus tour, of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) and European Schools of Planning (AESOP) on July 26, 1996 and
- a presentation to the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) 1994 Profit Centre II seminar in Edmonton, Alberta, culminating in the receipt of a special acknowledgement award.

A final and very special acknowledgement was received by prominent American Criminologist and CPTED advocate Timothy Crowe who described the project as "one of the best" that he had seen.

Philosophy and Organization

The arrival of Mr. Leverette's letter coincided with the development of a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design position at the Peel Regional Police. The position, open to first class Constables, was awarded to Cst. Tom McKay who subsequently took and successfully completed a one-week, basic Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design course at the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville Kentucky.

As this was both the Region's and Cst. McKay's first major CPTED project, the development of a supporting document required a great deal of time and effort. As is normal with the introduction of any new concept, it was also

The only one...



Only one body armor manufacturer has developed the Tribrid,[™] one of the lightest NIJ certified vests in the world!



Only one...

Pacific Body Armour provides the quality you deserve in a concealable vest with the options to meet your specific needs.



Female sizes are specially constructed to be form-fitting for comfort and protection.

All Pacific concealable vests feature:

- Padded shoulder straps for added comfort.
- Trauma plate for extra protection.
- 10 year ballistic warranty.



Pacific Body Armour

A Division of Pacific Safety Products Inc.

"Committed to the development of superior quality products for your safety and protection."

In Canada call The Current Corporation toll free at 1-888-272-7700 or call us at 1-800-667-5487

Visit us on the Internet at [HTTP://www.pacsafety.com](http://www.pacsafety.com)

* Trademark of Pacific Safety Products Inc. Patents pending.

SOLUTIONS THROUGH SIMULATION TO MEET CANADA'S CHALLENGES FOR TOMORROW

OVER 2000 SYSTEMS IN THE FIELD

DND
FISHERIES & OCEANS
RCMP
INSTITUT DE POLICE DU QUEBEC
NOVA SCOTIA POLICE SERVICES
CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE
EDMONTON POLICE SERVICES
and 32 OTHER NATIONS



fats

**T
R
A
I
N
I
N
G**

TRAINING FEATURES

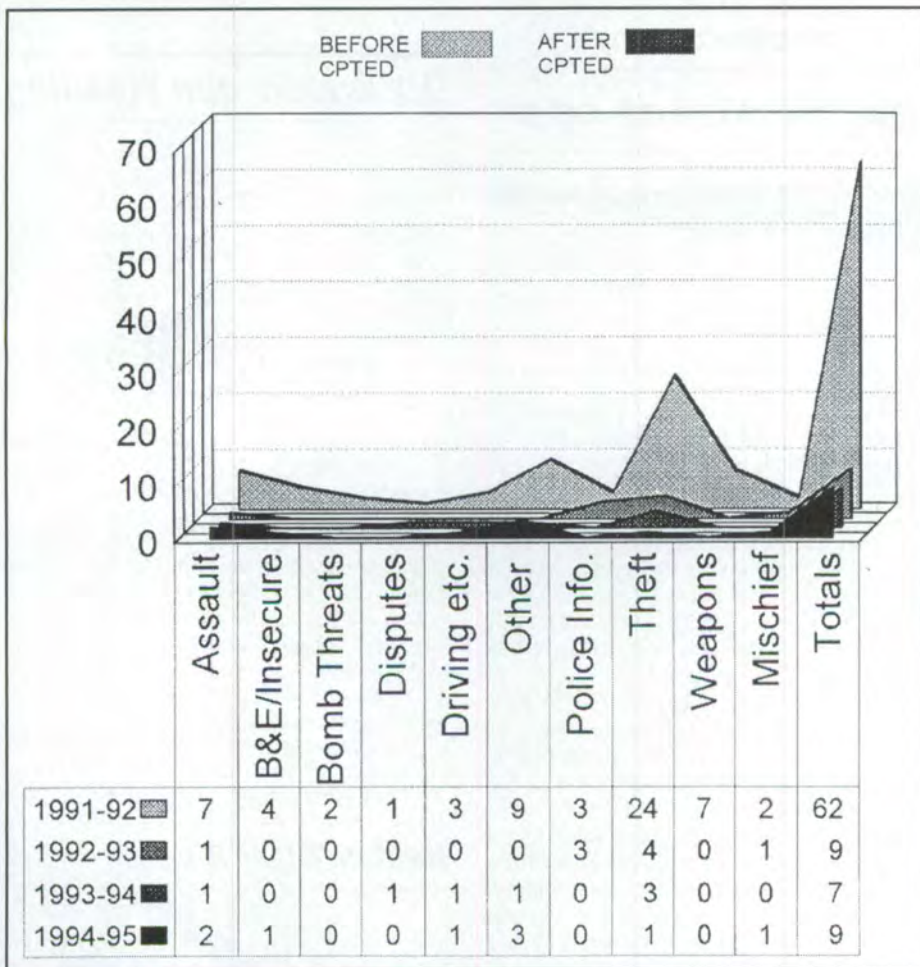
LASER INSERTS, SYSTEM
CONTROLLED
WEAPONS, OC SPRAY, BATON,
LIVE FIRE - *IT'S YOUR CHOICE.*
OVER 1000 EXISTING SCENARIOS -
IT'S YOUR CHOICE.
MARKSMANSHIP, SHOOT/NO
SHOOT, NON-LETHAL,
VERBAL DE-ESCALATION -
IT'S YOUR CHOICE.

IT'S YOUR RESPONSIBILITY, IT SHOULD BE YOUR CHOICE
JOIN THE MAJORITY! CHOOSE THE LEADER, CHOOSE FATS

DESIGNED BY POLICE FOR POLICE TRAINING EXCELLENCE FOR DEDICATED PROFESSIONALS

Firearms Training Systems, Inc.
7340 McGinnis Ferry Road
Suwanee (Atlanta), GA 30174-1247 U.S.A.
Tel (770) 813-0755
Fax (770) 813-0751

FLEXIBILITY, DEPENDABILITY, ON TIME DELIVERY AND UNPARALLELED SERVICE



necessary to explain the basic philosophies and justify the reasons for the assessment and design directives. Compounding this already daunting task was the sheer size of the project, the scale of its problems and Cst. McKay's general lack of problem-solving or problem-oriented police training.

Embracing the challenge, Cst. McKay spent approximately four and one-half months working on the project. Using Timothy Crowe's CPTED textbook as a principal reference guide, Cst. McKay divided his time between available office, evening and weekend sessions as he quickly took "ownership" of the project and freely devoted his personal time to it. Support for the project came from technical people

within Peel Regional Police in the form of desktop publishing skills and the development of computer generated diagrams. All work completed by the Department was accommodated through existing budgets with no incentives or overtime paid. The School Board funded construction costs of \$50,000 and signage costs of \$7,000 which were equal to the cost of renovating a single classroom.

The improvements to the quality of life and ongoing savings and benefits to the students, school, Police and community, while almost impossible to completely measure, are generally considered invaluable.

For further information contact Cst. Tom McKay at 905 453-2121 or Fax 905 507-8287.



The Innovator.™

The ultimate in protection and comfort.

The Innovator's* unique suspension system provides unmatched multi-hit performance without bunching, and your vest needs no quilting.



Standard padded shoulders provide additional comfort.

A non-ricochet trauma plate is included for extra protection.

10 Year Ballistic Warranty



Pacific Body Armour

A Division of Pacific Safety Products Inc.

"Committed to the development of superior quality products for your safety and protection."


In Canada call The Current Corporation toll free at

1-888-272-7700


or call us at 1-800-667-5487

Visit us on the Internet at [HTTP://www.pacsafety.com](http://www.pacsafety.com)

* Trademark of Pacific Safety Products Inc. Patents pending.



Carruthers Shaw and Partners Limited, Architects
2345 Yonge Street, Suite 200
Toronto, Ontario M4P 2E5
Tel (416) 482-5002



Police Facility Planning

- needs assessment
- design
- health & safety audits
- forensic laboratories
- training centres

New carbine designed for street cops



A new secondary firearm designed for patrol officers not only improves shot accuracy but uses the officer's standard ammunition as well.

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. recently announced the introduction of the Ruger autoloading carbine, in the popular pistol calibres, 9x19 mm and .40 calibre.

Ruger reported in a press release that to meet today's demanding requirements, special design, engineering and production processes have been incorporated into the new carbine to achieve a high degree of dependability. "The design of this firearm reflects all the possibilities of modern materials and manufacturing methods", the release said.

Sturm Ruger reports the Zytel stock is designed to function not merely as a handle but as an integral part of the framework of the gun and the entire trigger mechanism is mounted directly in the molded stock. The barrel and action lock into the stock with such precision that no subframes are needed. The straight blow-back principle is employed for the breech mechanism giving the Ruger carbine its notable simplicity and economy.

The Ruger carbine is reportedly equipped with a magazine that is fully interchangeable with the Ruger P-Series pistols, of which more than 1 million units have been sold. The readily interchangeable magazine eliminates the need of carrying separate carbine magazines, allowing officers to draw a pistol magazine from the magazine pouch (if needed) to engage hostile threats, beyond effective pistol range.

Features include a 413 mm (16.25") cold hammer forged barrel, a "Zytel" matte black stock, adjustable rear sight, and a fixed (blade

type) front sight. To readily install optics or aiming devices, the alloy steel receiver is machined to accept Ruger scope mounts with 1" or 30 mm rings.

Safety features include a push button crossbolt safety that blocks the trigger mechanism, a passive firing pin block safety to prevent the firing of the carbine unless the trigger is pulled and a unique bolt lock device to prevent the ejection of a chambered round if the carbine is slammed on its buttplate.

Its overall length of 883 mm (34.75") and light weight of 6.4 pounds permits handling inside confined areas. A crisp trigger pull allows for accurate shot placement up to an effective range of 100 - 125 meters and the 355 mm (14") length of pull makes it manageable for use by officers of various statures. When firing 9x19 mm or .40 caliber ammunition, muzzle blast and felt recoil is substantially lower than that of shotguns, providing additional shooter comfort and control.

For periodic maintenance Ruger reports the carbine quickly field strips into four (4) major components without the need of special tools. The carbine consists of only 68 parts, is easily serviced by any Ruger certified armorer, and is fully supported by Ruger's technical and transitional training courses.

The Ruger carbine is manufactured, in Prescott, AZ, USA. It is designed and manufactured to meet or surpass NATO and NIJ standards. It is presently being evaluated by Vancouver and Metro Toronto Police.

For any additional information you may write: Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., 200 Ruger Road, Prescott, AZ 86301-6181, U.S.A., or call (520) 778-6555.

Ultrasonic gun cleaning



L & R Manufacturing of Kearny, NJ, has announced a new ultrasonic gun cleaning chamber called "SweepZone."

Inside each of these new units is L&R's Smart Circuit with Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). This is a custom engineered electronic system that senses the cleaning load, solution level and voltage fluctuations and automatically adjusts for each variable to create consistent cleaning power. Whatever the volume of weapons put in a SweepZone system, the Smart Circuit will always adjust power to the optimum level for complete cleaning.

For further details phone 201 991-5330.

Heated Wiper Blades



Northland Engineered Products has introduced a heated windshield wiper with a built in stainless steel housing and etched foil heating element that maintains the wiper blades at a minimum of 10 degrees C.

The unit begins heating as soon as the car's ignition is turned on. Blades are available from 13 to 20 inches.

For further details call 800 232-6374 or Fax 508 366-2575.

A vision of future
policing in
Ontario

CHALLENGE 2000

OACP

LONDON

JUNE 22 - 26, 1997

Phone - (519) 661-5655 — Fax - (519) 661-2375

92nd Annual Conference and Exhibition
Canadian Association
of Chiefs of Police

August 23 to 27, 1997

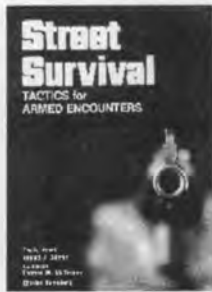
Phone 506 452-9701 Fax 506 452-0713

Fredericton

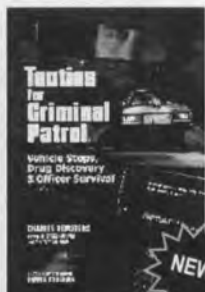
The Blue Line Reading Library



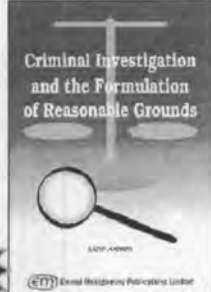
3 \$58.95



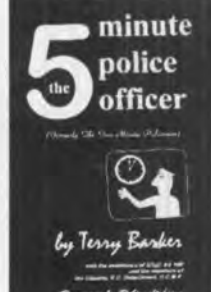
4 \$48.95



19 \$58.95



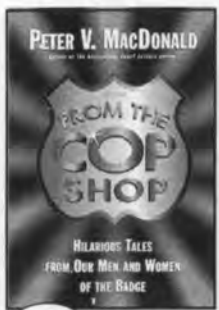
1 \$34.95



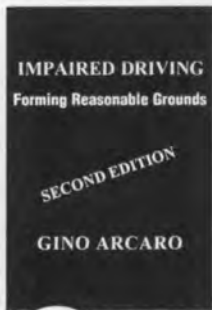
5 \$14.70



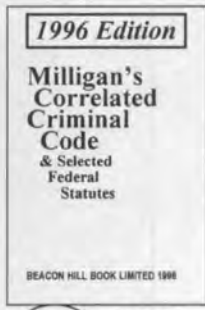
6 \$17.95



21 \$24.95



12 \$20.00



11 \$19.95



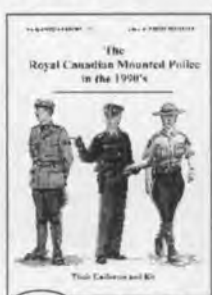
20 \$9.95



9 \$6.95



17 \$29.95



16 \$29.95



21 \$35.00

Limited Edition Prints

51 Buy one print and get a "Police Dog" Print FREE

Both of the above 18 X 24 inch prints are from original colour acrylic paintings by Police Artist David Hart. The painting on the right depicts a police dog while the painting on the left depicts the Metropolitan Toronto Police Marine Unit with a "Then and Now" theme.



\$ 20.00



\$ 25.00

Blue Line News Week

\$ 150.00 by Mail

\$ 300.00 by Fax

These numbered edition prints are available at a price of \$69.95 each. Also available in a beautiful mahogany frame, double matt and protective glass at a price of \$230.00.

Organizations wishing to purchase volumes of these limited editions for fund raising purposes may contact Mary at Blue Line Magazine for special bulk rates.

QUANTITIES ARE LIMITED

Fill out this handy order form and send by mail or save time by using a fax.

VISA MasterCard

Place Credit Card Account Number Here _____ Expiry Date _____

Cheque Enclosed (Make cheques payable to Blue Line Magazine)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Province _____

Postal Code _____ Phone _____

Customer Signature X _____

CARDHOLDER WILL PAY TO THE ISSUER OF THE CHARGE CARD PRESENTED HEREWITH THE AMOUNT STATED HEREON IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ISSUER'S AGREEMENT WITH THE CARDHOLDER

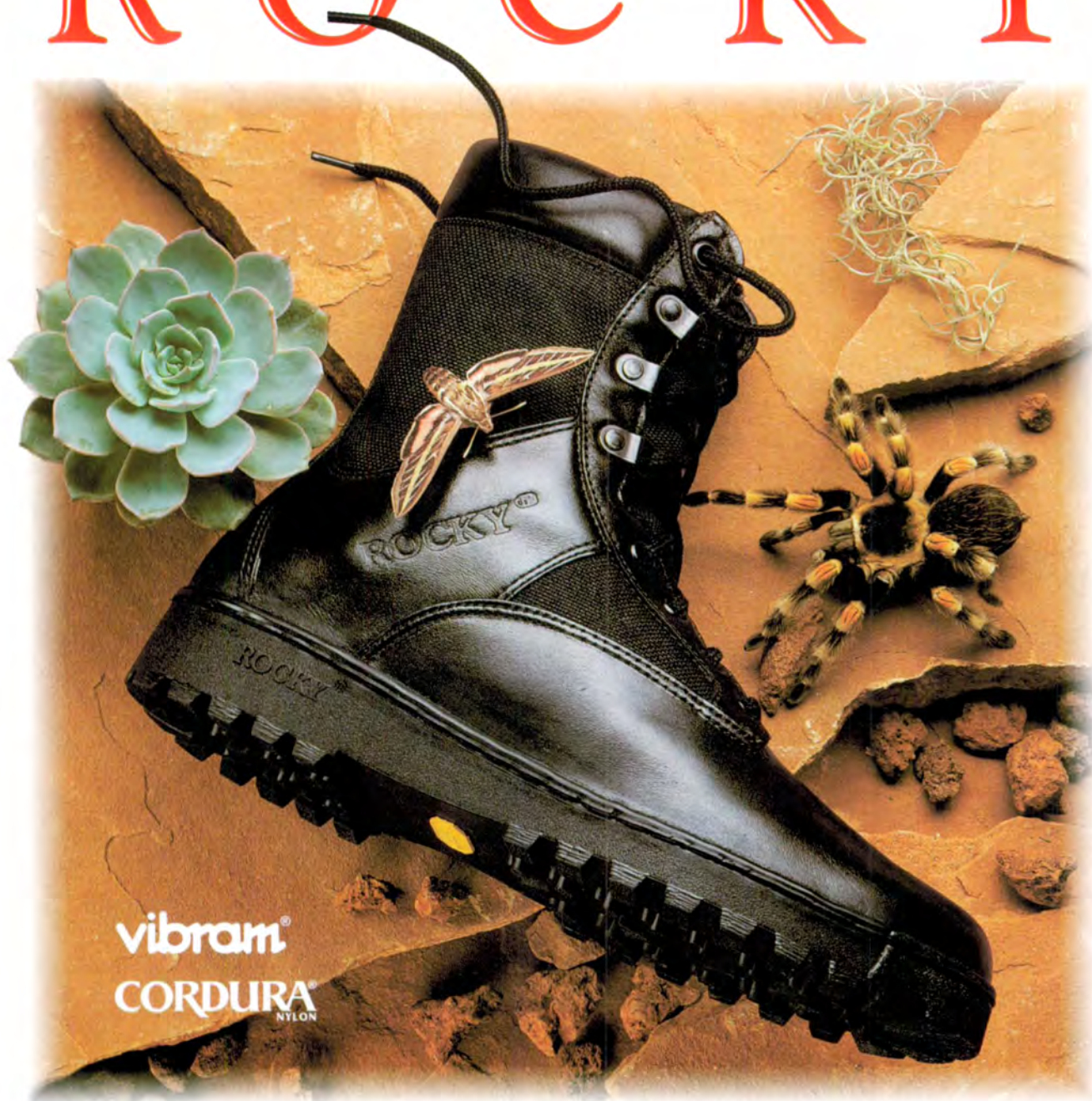
Catalogue Selection Number	Amount
(+ 5.00 Shipping for first book)	
(+ 2.00 Shipping each additional book)	
7% G.S.T.	
Sub Total	
Total subscriptions as indicated above (Tax Incl.)	
Total	

January 1997

12A - 4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste.254, Markham, Ont. L3R 1N1 Phone: 905 640-3048

24 Hour Toll Free FAX 1-800-563-1792

ROCKY®



vibram®
CORDURA®
NYLON

**AT HOME
ON ANY
TURF.™**

Cordura is a registered trademark of the Du Pont Company.
Vibram is a registered trademark of Vibram S.P.A.
© 1994 Rocky Shoes & Boots Inc.

If you've got a lot of ground to cover, Rocky® shoes and boots are comfortable, lightweight and durable. Armed with rugged Cordura® nylon, Coolmax® high technology lining, the Rocky Support System, Air-O-Magic® air-cushioned footbed and Vibram® slip-resistant outsoles, Rocky continues to set the standard for military and law enforcement.

Rocky 911 Series advanced technology footwear, at home on any turf.

Call 1-800-421-5151 for the Rocky dealer nearest you.



Rocky Shoes and Boots Inc. Nelsonville, Ohio 45764
THE MOST ADVANCED SHOES AND BOOTS EVER BUILT.