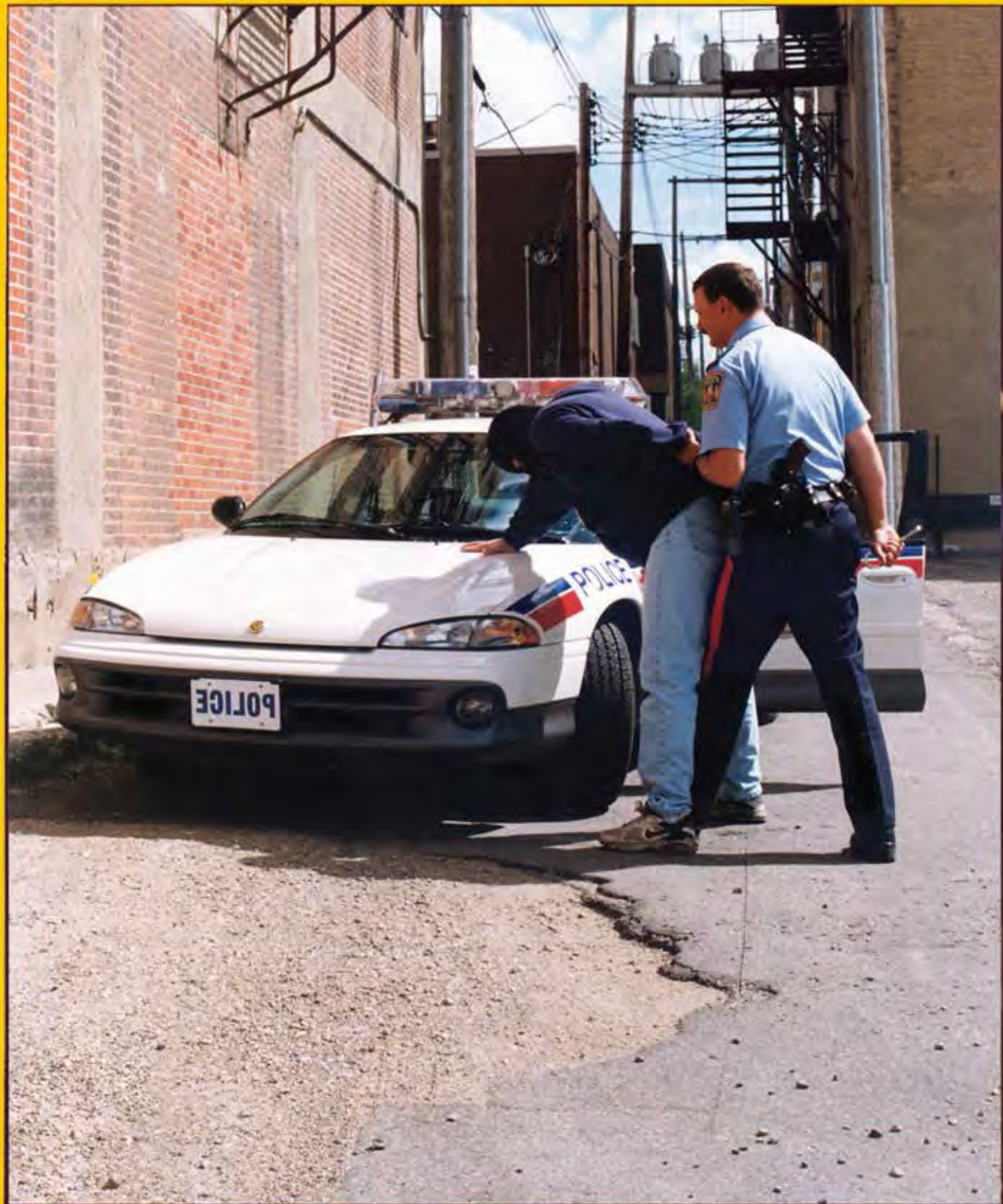


# BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

January 1998



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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.

Individual magazines are \$3.50 each. Subscriptions are \$25.00 per year or \$40.00 for 2 years. (U.S. & Foreign - \$50.00)

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Established in 1988, Blue Line Magazine is an independent publication designed to inform, 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 a private venture and as such is not funded by any level of government agency, union or association.

Blue Line Magazine is printed in Canada  
by Garson Graphic Services Inc.

**- Affiliations -**

International Association of Law Enforcement Planners  
Canadian Police Information Network (CPINET.ORG)  
Canadian Advertising Rates & Data  
International Police Association  
The Canadian Press Newswire  
Periodical Publishers Exchange



ISSN #0847 8538

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail  
Product Sales Agreement No. 176796

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## BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine January 1998



Cover photo by Dave Brown

*Captured without a shot!* Constable Stew Brown of the Brandon Police Service mocks an arrest as Constable Ed Conway plays the bad guy. Dave Brown, Blue Line's Firearms Training Editor, staged this scenario to add to his repertoire of training aids. The illustration underscores Dave's article on page 18 which emphasizes the point that interactive firearms training need not be expensive. Understanding your goals and using a little creativity with resources at hand can assist you in attaining your goals.

This month is our traditional firearms issue and in keeping with tradition we have presented an article on six highly successful firearms amnesty programs which concluded in October. As is pointed out in the article this concept of firearms resignation rather than registration is an initiative who's time has come.

The publisher's commentary is worth reading this month along with Joel Johnston's informative article on Impact Weapons. In another contribution Marty Wozniak explains a tactical way to obtain tactical body armour for specialized teams. This type of armour is extremely expensive and at times hard to get past the people who hold the purse strings. Marty's article explains the proper way to go about this tricky business of getting what you need. The lesson can probably be incorporated in other areas as well.

In other matters Gord MacKinnon writes about an ideal method to teach officers some investigative techniques that could also be cost saving. See his comments on page 22 this month.

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# Blue Line Magazine - Volume Ten... and beyond!

by Morley Lymburner

**10 YEARS** Keeping up to date is one of the most important and the most difficult jobs that any person in law enforcement has to deal with. This is the concern that is behind the original concept of Blue Line Magazine for the past ten years.

Over the previous nine volumes we have taken on the task of keeping you on the leading edge of law enforcement. Our excellent resources have ensured the information you get will keep you on that leading edge. Our writers have brought you stories, case law, and articles of entertainment and interest, all designed in a manner that encourages you in your chosen profession. Blue Line Magazine is a publication that has no political preferences. It has no leaning toward management or union. It is a trade publication aimed at the law enforcement community whether that be public, private or political policing.

The smaller police forces, and security agencies in particular, have found this publication of value to them. This is because we have endeavoured to supply information that reduces the member down-time that is required for training and upgrading.

It is difficult for a large city police force to realize the problems encountered in training an officer in a smaller community. For instance if one officer goes off the road from a four-



member detachment to attend a course they are down 25% of their strength. That is a real problem. The remaining officers have to work 25% harder and have a 25% reduction in support while the community is denied a quarter of its protection. However everyone benefits from the upgraded talents of that officer once he/she returns. The objective of this magazine is to reduce this down time.

Blue Line is published monthly because that is how much information there is out there. In fact if the financial support was there it could

be published weekly. The biggest supporters of this magazine's editorial pages have been its readers. The enthusiasm shown by the many contributors over the past years is a credit to the quality of people that this occupation attracts.

This magazine is a private venture that is supported by the subscriptions of its readership and advertisements. The advertisers in this publication are companies and individuals in the private sector who support the concepts of Blue Line Magazine. In doing so they not only have benefitted themselves but the readers as well. They are to be thanked for their support and willingness to take a chance on us. At the end of this year we will have published over 100 editions of Blue Line. We are particularly proud of the fact that we have never missed an issue. On many occasions it was difficult but we continued on regardless because we had faith in our readers.

Over the course of this tenth volume we will be supplying you with some flash-backs to our first year of publishing. These articles and stories will be marked with the "Ten Years" logo. We have selected the articles that have been particularly entertaining or informative and that we feel are worth revisiting.

We encourage you to read on. If you feel you are a little wiser at the other end of each issue then we have succeeded. An up-to-date informed law enforcement community is our objective... and our reward.



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## Let's get the word "concealable" back into body armour

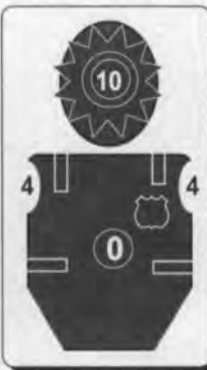
by Morley Lymburner

If there is one good thing about the on-set of winter it is the fact that officers have to wear a heavier coat to cover up those horrible dark blue body armour carriers. They should be banned from use or at least the uniform modified so they can be used the way they were intended.

I have a three point argument to make here that I would challenge others to respond to.

**1. Public Relations** - The carriers worn against the background of light coloured shirts give the officer a soldier look that is contrary to closer community interaction. Rather than an approachable person the officer has the appearance of a Vietnam era soldier posted just south of the DMZ. The flak suit appearance is intimidating. I could add that the same problem exists with some of the trousers and jump suits officers are wearing today that bring them closer to a more military and intimidating appearance. At one time police agencies were more interested in giving their officers a more dressed and authoritative appearance. There is a place in a specialized function for special apparel but not in common usage.

**2. Target Zone Identification** - Officers wearing the contrasting coloured carriers are sending out a strong message to an armed criminal that "freedom is yours if you hit the target out-



side the dark zone." Lets use a little common sense here. Even if you are a "Rambo" cop you must realize that even in the military the vests blend in colour with the rest of the uniform. As the carriers are now designed the officers are carrying a big sign that says "don't aim here!" And if there are any officers out there who still think they can shoot better than the bad guys—they are wrong. These nutzoids love their guns and practice with them far more than the average copper. (Average? NO... majority!)

**3. The Ultimate Defence** - It hasn't happened yet but we have been patiently waiting. I have never brought this point up before but I think it is time it was seriously discussed. Any officer wearing those vests could be inadvertently helping criminals get away with murder. The attitude of too many lawyers these days is to get their clients off the hook any way possible. Truth, justice and ethics has nothing to do with it. Take this scenario for example;

side the dark zone."

Lets use a little common sense here. Even if you are a "Rambo" cop you must realize that even in the military the vests blend in colour with the rest of the uniform. As the carriers are now designed the officers are carrying a big sign that says "don't aim here!" And if there are

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury... my client had no intention of killing that officer. My client wanted only to scare the officer away and fired toward the officer trying to hit the officer's body armour to simply scare him away. The fact that the bullet hit the officer in the head was purely by accident."

Okay! Run that one around your head a while and think of all the other defenses and outcomes that can come from various derivatives on the same theme.

Here are a few suggestions:

- A) Conceal the armour under the shirt;
- B) Replace the carriers with colours that match the shirt;
- C) Replace the shirts with colours that match the carriers;
- D) Replace the copper who died of head wounds.

One other suggestion I will leave you with. Simply quit talking about it. Let the public forget about body armour completely. Do not say anything to anybody about anything that puts you at a disadvantage over the criminal element out there. Never... ever... let the criminal element know all your strengths and weaknesses. Do not broadcast them. Do not discuss them. And most of all don't walk around with them as part of your everyday attire.

*Your comments are expected and respected.*

## New firearms qualification course-of-fire proposed for RCMP

*Blue Line Magazine was given an exclusive behind-the-scenes peek at a proposed new course of fire for firearm qualifications. We passed it along to Dave Brown, our firearms training editor, and asked him to write about the course and give his opinions. Dave has filed the following report with us.*

Although not yet officially adopted, the course of fire has been extensively tested by members and recruits. When approved for field use, it will form part of a revamped firearms training program that will see members qualify with their handguns four times per year.

The course of fire takes 50 rounds to complete. Scored on the new RCMP-designed tactical-blue silhouette target, it awards 5 points for the center two rings, 4 points for the outer ring and 3 points for a hit anywhere inside the scoring area. A total of 200 out of 250 points is required to pass. Cross Pistols will be awarded at 225 and a Crown will be presented for a perfect 250 score.

Sources inside the RCMP report the new course of fire initially seems more complicated but is actually easier to shoot. It has also been designed to be much more realistic and street-oriented. The 50 rounds include a stoppage drill, two timed lock-back reloads and a tactical reload of the pistol.

Also new to the qualifications is a required lateral movement on one stage, and four failure drills each fired as two shots to the center mass and one shot to the head.

The course of fire begins at the 25 meter



line and works its way closer. At the farthest distance, RCMP officers will have 120 seconds to fire 14 rounds from the standing strong side and weak side barricade positions, kneeling strong side barricade, and prone position; including a reload in the prone position. All barricade positions allow the officer to maintain the gun in their strong hand. At the closest 3 meter line, officers will have 15 seconds to fire 4 rounds with the strong hand only, perform a lock-back reload, and fire 4 rounds with the weak hand only.

The RCMP was one of the last police agencies to drop the antiquated technique of requiring officers to switch hands behind the barricade when shooting around cover from the officer's weak side. A holdover from competitive shooting, this technique was seen as hav-

ing little application in modern shooting situations. Live footage from major encounters, such as the bank robbery shootout in Los Angeles, graphically pointed out how officers respond in real shootings.

The new course of fire also discards the requirement to point shoot the handgun at close ranges without a proper sight picture. Such techniques have always been problematic. (See "Does Point Shooting Work?" in the February 1996 issue of Blue Line.)

Many police officers in high-stress situations report how objects appeared to be much closer and much larger than they really were. This means that officers encouraged to point shoot at 3 meters will actually attempt such techniques at much farther distances, with a higher likelihood of failure to hit the target.

Now that the RCMP has taken a radical step forward in modernizing their course of fire, it is hoped that other police and security agencies take a close look at their own techniques, and drop outdated standards such as switching hands to shoot around the weak side of a barricade. It would be difficult to justify such techniques from a tactical or public safety perspective.

I would offer my congratulations to the RCMP for a very well-designed and modern course of fire. If the proposed qualifications become official, RCMP officers across Canada can anticipate a much more realistic test of shooting skills and one which is, incidentally, also more fun to shoot. This may even serve to get more members back on to the shooting range for some valuable practice.

# The Silence of the Canadian Guns

by Morley Lyburner

In a ten-day period last October six police agencies across Canada, working in concert, managed to take 2,662 firearms off the streets. Rather than gun control legislation this stunningly successful initiative focused on gun control resignation to make our streets safer.

The program was initiated by the Montreal based "Guns for Art Foundation." It was formed in March 1996 and fashioned after an initiative started in 1990 by Alex Magrini who is a Quebec artist and teacher. Magrini was motivated by the deaths of the women at Concordia University and the children in Dunblane Scotland. His concept was to simply offer to trade his art for a firearm. A small step in a long journey that would hopefully reduce the loss of life that excess firearms in circulation could cause.

The main goal of the Guns for Art Foundation is to rid households of the imminent danger that surplus firearms represent. This organization has no political agenda and no positions on gun control legislation. Their program seeks the assistance of police agencies to administrate locally a program of voluntary removal of firearms. In return the foundation supplies the firearm donor with a numbered print of a locally recognized artist. Such artists who have donated their time and art include Barbara Claus, Joe Fafard, Jean Pierre Gilbert, Michel Goulet, Paul Hunter, Garry Kennedy, Peter Krausz, Liz Magor, Michael Snow and Francois Vincent.

The success of the initiative can be seen in the 4,060 firearms that have been removed from Canadian homes in the past two years. It is also an indication as to how many are still out there. After all - these are just the firearms that people consider to be disposable.

Earlier this year police agencies in Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver, Halifax, Winnipeg and Calgary were invited to participate by promoting the initiative locally with the incentive of a Canadian artist's numbered print. "Our strategy," says Alex Magrini, vice-president of the Foundation, "is to convince people to take the firearm from on top of the fireplace and replace it with a painting. We have found that most of the donors are elderly widows of soldiers or hunting enthusiasts who simply do not know how to get rid of the gun collections their spouse has accumulated over a lifetime. The unfortunate tragedy of this situation is that too many homes get broken into and many of these weapons end up in the wrong hands."

This opinion is fortified by the Commissioner of the RCMP's 1995 report to the Solicitor General which indicated almost 80,000 firearms were reported lost, missing or stolen over the past ten years. Another statistic indicated that another 6,408 firearms were recovered during that same period. The net result is that there are a lot of potentially lethal weapons in the wrong hands and a lot more that are still waiting to be stolen.

Although the ten-day campaign in Octo-



ber was viewed as being quite successful Alex pointed out that the younger generation is not interested in art. "Their motivation is quite different. We tried out another strategy last year and got the assistance of the Montreal Aloettes Football Team. They supplied a free ticket to a game if youths around high school age would hand in knives and other weapons. In a short time we received over 2,000 knives and other sharpened weapons at the high schools in and around Montreal."

Alex pointed out that there is no limit to similar projects anywhere in the country with just a little bit of initiative on the part of police. The important factors are to get the community to feel some ownership of the projects and be prepared to publicize it broadly. Alex advised that their initiative helped local police agencies by supplying the items to trade and also background literature and press release suggestions for local media. After the initial news release it is not difficult to get the attention of the media by simply using stories about some of the more interesting weapons surrendered.

These stories always make interesting copy for local media. One such story was reported to the Halifax media by Constable Phil Lavigne of the Halifax Regional Police. He reported the surrendering of a .22 calibre, palm sized, handgun. A little research revealed the weapon was from the late 19th century and was the weapon of choice of gamblers of that era. Its nickname was "the little joker" and it was handily utilized to assist many a card cheat to make a safe retreat. The weapon, passed down from generations, ended up being a nuisance to the present owner. She was worried about how to get rid of the gun but avoid the myriad of paper work and background checks if it was to be properly registered. The idea of a no-questions-asked surrendering was made even more palatable with the receiving of a Canadian artists print for the parlour wall.

Presently the Guns for Art Foundation is seeking funds to transform a representative number of the firearms into a piece of metal art to be placed on Parliament Hill. Perhaps in close proximity to the Police Officer's Memorial. Canadian Pacific Rail has agreed to ship a few of the deactivated weapons to Montreal for the artists to commence work sometime next year but the majority of the weapons are to be destroyed locally.

The Foundation is also beginning to liaise with an association of prison artists who are enthusiastic to donate works to the project and connections have been made with the Canadian Police Artists Association who have long promoted using their member's artistic talents for community initiatives.

At a time when public awareness of firearms abuse is at an all time high this "Guns for Art" concept is one that should be supported enthusiastically by all police officers in Canada.

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## Silence of the Canadian Guns

# A Tale of Six Cities

### Halifax



When the "Silence of the Canadian Guns" project was announced by Halifax Regional Police Chief Vince MacDonald he advised the media that the last time they had a similar initiative they received 550 firearms over a one month period. After this ten-day initiative he was pleased to report 453 firearms were surrendered.

However the numbers do not reveal the whole story. It was found that the popularity of the program could not be contained to the municipal boundaries. In all only 168 weapons came from within the metropolitan city. Another 285 were surrendered to 28 other departments and detachments of the RCMP from one end of the province to the other.

Most of the weapons surrendered were ri-

fles but 57 were handguns and 2 were high-powered assault weapons.

### Vancouver



"I guess some people may look at our numbers and be disappointed," said Inspector Chris Offer, of the Vancouver Police Department, "but we had such a great success with another gun amnesty we ended in June that we decided to take on this project as well."

Offer was referring to their surrender numbers for this project showing at only 75 firearms. However last April 20 to June 30 the city joined in on a province-wide amnesty that cashiered 2,794 firearms. Of this number Vancouver reported 322 alone. "Although you could say we had more time to achieve the numbers we feel a great sense of pride in our citizens for surrendering almost 400 firearms... firearms that are not floating around to get in the wrong hands," Offer concluded.

The Vancouver statistics showed 55 rifles and shotguns and 10 handguns.

### Winnipeg



The Silence of the Canadian Guns project struck a positive note for Chief David Cassels. Manitoba has the dubious distinction of having one of the highest rates of death by firearms in Canada. While the rest of the country has a 4.9 per cent per 100,000 victimization rate Manitoba suffers under a 5.7 per cent figure. "This percentage is obviously the result of easy availability of firearms," Chief Cassels reported to the media. He optimistically reported that they hoped to get 500 guns out of circulation.

Although the comments of Chief Cassels at the commencement of the campaign were prophetic he was surprised to find that his numbers were not. Winnipeg Police collected almost 1,000 firearms, a third of which were handguns, in just ten days. It was without a doubt the largest haul of all six cities. The numbers overwhelmed the police. The last amnesty program held in 1994 garnered only 300 guns over a period of five months. The program was so popular locally that police had 12 guns handed in even before the project started. On the first day of the project the officers received over 200 calls to attend residences to pick up guns.

Sgt. Bob Cooper of the police firearms control unit reported one elderly lady who wanted to turn in her deceased husband's cache of firearms. "She had been worried about how to get rid of them since her husband died 25 years ago," Cooper said. "We were happy to ease her mind!"

### Ottawa



The politicians and embassy staff in the nation's capital should feel a little more comfortable after Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police reported the surrender of 213 firearms over the ten day period of the amnesty. Police were happy to see that of these numbers 51 were handguns and 3 were sawed-off shotguns.

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## Calgary



Calgary reported the second largest firearms haul at 858 over the ten-day program. This figure should help relieve some of the headlines locally after Stats Canada reported Calgary as having the greatest increase in overall violent crime (4 per cent) during 1996 while the rest of the country experienced a modest decline.

## Montreal



Of all the cities who participated in the program the city where the project started had the poorest showing at only 136 firearms. For Montreal, a city of almost 2 million people, this number clearly indicated a lack of interest in surrendering firearms.

Although reasons are not easily determined a major factor could include the media attention given to the local biker wars. With Montreal area police reporting that one in three homicides are biker related, and the indiscriminate use of explosives in this war, it has left the citizens with a sense of insecurity that is not conducive to giving up firearms. "The message of getting rid of firearms is falling on deaf ears," one local media person pointed out. "At this stage if you have a gun in your house I think you would feel a little more secure."

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# Heating up the forge

A 16 foot sculpture of a ploughshare, made from over 3,000 guns collected by the Metropolitan Police of Washington D.C., was unveiled at a ceremony last September. It stands across the street from the police headquarters and mayor's office. The sculpture was created by artist Esther Augsburger and her son Michael and was inspired by the Bible's Isaiah 2 verse 4.

*(...and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks...)*

The guns were collected in a buy-back program initiated by the Washington Metro Police and they willingly donated most of them to the Augsburger's.

In 1992 the United States reported that 13,220 people were murdered by persons using handguns while Canada reported 128 and Great Britain reported only 33. But Canadian's, who tend to be rather smug about these numbers, are not always aware of their own statistics.

- There are approximately 6 million firearms in Canadian homes.
- Although the U.S. reports 33% of households have a firearm the number in Canada is 23%.
- In 1995 there were approximately 1,100 deaths caused by firearms in Canada, of which only 13 per cent were homicides.
- In Canada for each homicide committed with a firearm there are over three suicides committed with a firearm.

Although much attention has been brought to firearms, statistics also show that the use of a knife or blunt object during a non-lethal violent incident is more likely to result in injury to the victim than when the perpetrator is armed with a gun. The 1995 statistics say only two per cent

of violent crime victims in Canada encountered firearms, and the use of handguns is most common in large cities.

During 1995 almost 33 per cent of assault victims who encountered an assailant armed with a knife suffered major injuries. This figure dropped by one-half when the victim encountered a firearm. Although gun lobbyists see this figure as encouraging, experts have pointed out that many victims do not feel as threatened by knives as opposed to guns and tend to underestimate the potential threat that knives pose.

Alex Magrini, vice-president of the Canadian Guns for Art Foundation, has recognized the threat that weapons of all forms pose and supported programs in Montreal High Schools that encouraged students to give up knives as well as firearms. "The ready accessibility of guns is only a part of the violence mosaic in Canada," Magrini stated. "We can not think too narrowly in our approach to the problem."

As pointed out by many experts the real focus against violence with all forms of weapons must be centred on the person wielding the weapon. Focussing attention on controls of weapons alone ignores the much greater problems that create the need for such weapons.

Almost everyone agrees that poverty and education are two factors that require much more attention. Before we can ever get to the point where all weapons can be beaten into ploughs we have to educate our people on how to heat up the forge.



MCC Photo - Karl Shelly

Some 200 people gathered for the dedication of the "Guns into Ploughshares" sculpture in Washington, D.C. last September 19th. Dignitaries at the unveiling were, from the left: Michael I. Fitzgerald, assistant chief of the Metropolitan District of Columbia Police; Cora Masters Barry, wife of Washington mayor Marian Barry and artists Esther Augsburger and her son Michael Augsburger.

**Editor's Note:**—This column is based on two precepts. The first is that Ontario is undergoing radical changes in policing over the next six months and this will require considerable attention. The second, and perhaps most important, is the adage "how Ontario goes so may go the rest of the country." Due to these factors Blue Line Magazine has taken on the services of a professional investigative reporter to keep on top of things and report back to you each month. If the column is not asking the questions you would like answered simply let us know by mail, phone, fax or email. Information found at the front of this book.

## Policing is up for auction



Courtesy Allstate Corp.

by Dee Kramer

There's a bidding war going on out there, and the Ontario Provincial Police are making sure their bids are lower than any one else's - even if that means revising their quotes.

Blue Line went on a hunting expedition and came up with this example.

Port Hope and Cobourg are two neighbouring Victorian towns established around 1817 and about an hour east of Toronto. On their northern and eastern borders are the rural townships of Hope, Hamilton, Haldiman, Cramahe, Brighton and the village of Colborne. The two towns have their own police forces with over a century of history. The townships have small populations and large geography, and up until now, have been policed by the OPP. But from January 1, they



have been receiving a bill from the OPP - unless they find alternative arrangements.

The question of who will police the townships is up for grabs. In November, Port Hope put in a bid to police the county of Hope for \$358,832 per year. The OPP's bid was \$361,282. The OPP's bid for Hamilton township was \$1.2 million with no competing bids. But the OPP have promised to return to Hope township with a lower offer. "The OPP will be coming back with a revised figure," says Chief Ron Hoath from Port Hope. "I have a feeling they would like to keep us out. They have lost both Kingston city and the city of Trenton, they want to keep what they have.

We could come back with a lower offer ourselves, but that would mean offering a lower level of service - strictly answering calls and no patrols - but we don't want to do that."

The town of Cobourg, at around 16,000 population, is bigger than Port Hope (12,000) and they should be ankle-deep in this bidding war, but they have decided to sit back and wait. Changes are happening at such a fast and furious rate, that Cobourg's Chief John Kay is waiting to see how the dust settles.

In November, the idea of amalgamation was considered totally impossible. Both town Chiefs were totally adamant about that. But at the December municipal board meeting, the idea of a local municipal restructuring plan was brought to the table. There are now five possible scenarios being contemplated with various combinations of the rural and urban areas. A decision is slated for this June.

Why the holdup? Rick Austin, Port Hope's Deputy Mayor and vice-chairman of the police board says that everyone is waiting for the province to give them their assessment for equalizing the taxes. "We were expecting the figures two months ago," he says.

The town's two police departments have been cooperating and sharing services in a very amicable relationship for a number of years. Cobourg has the area court house, so their police force looks after court security and prisoner transportation for both jurisdictions, while Port Hope looks after identification work and Freedom of Information. They also partner together with community agencies and groups. But the actual amalgamation of the police forces was considered totally out of the question for local political reasons. "Every community takes pride in their police services. They want to know who their officers are," said Chief Kay. But this is certainly no longer true if there is a full-scale municipal amalgamation.

Somewhere in the back rooms of the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Services and Housing's Regional Operations Branch, is Don Taylor (416-585-7268), who seems to know what is going on. That is a good thing since there have been so many layoffs of governmental bureaucrats, that very few people have a clue. (Bob Madox is the regional officer in Kingston, (613) 548-4304, ext. 28.

### Communications in turmoil

But the unease and the stress of the unknown is not just a matter of money. It's a real mess out there. Maybe it's because Canada Post has been on strike and the news has been delayed, but two weeks before the deadline of January 1st, 1998 (when small municipalities will be charged for policing), townships were only beginning to be told they are amalgamating with other municipalities.

Just one example from many is South



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Monaghan township, who have had their fire calls dispatched from the town of Port Hope, but who informed Port Hope in the first week of December, 1996, that they were amalgamating with Peterborough. The only trouble is that the citizens haven't been informed. In one incident in November, 1997, when a house was on fire, the call still came through to Port Hope. The dispatcher notified the local northern township fire department, who luckily agreed to respond. But these men have only had two weeks on the job. Why? Well it seems there's been a recent wholesale firing of their predecessors when they refused to work with a new chief, and this new batch had all of one previous fire to their list of experiences.

And there's a real mess with 911! Who dispatches what and for whom is a real spider's web. Telephone boundaries and political boundaries are just not the same.

For starters, the towns of Port Hope and Cobourg have incompatible dispatch systems, and there will be a major expense to amalgamate their systems. But then there is more, if you just take the townships of Hamilton or Hope. When they dial 911, their calls are routed to Ottawa. From there, their fire calls are dispatched back to their local fire departments, their ambulance calls are answered in Oshawa, and their police calls are directed to the OPP headquarters building situated in Orillia. It is reportedly not unknown to get a busy signal when your call is routed to Orillia, or have to wait for a full three minutes before the call is answered.

## SWEAT

by Steffon Sepa

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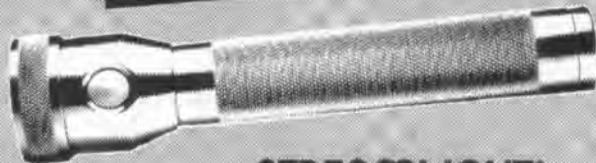
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# Aylmer Police Service

Enhancing Community Service through Architectural Design



by Lori C. Morrison



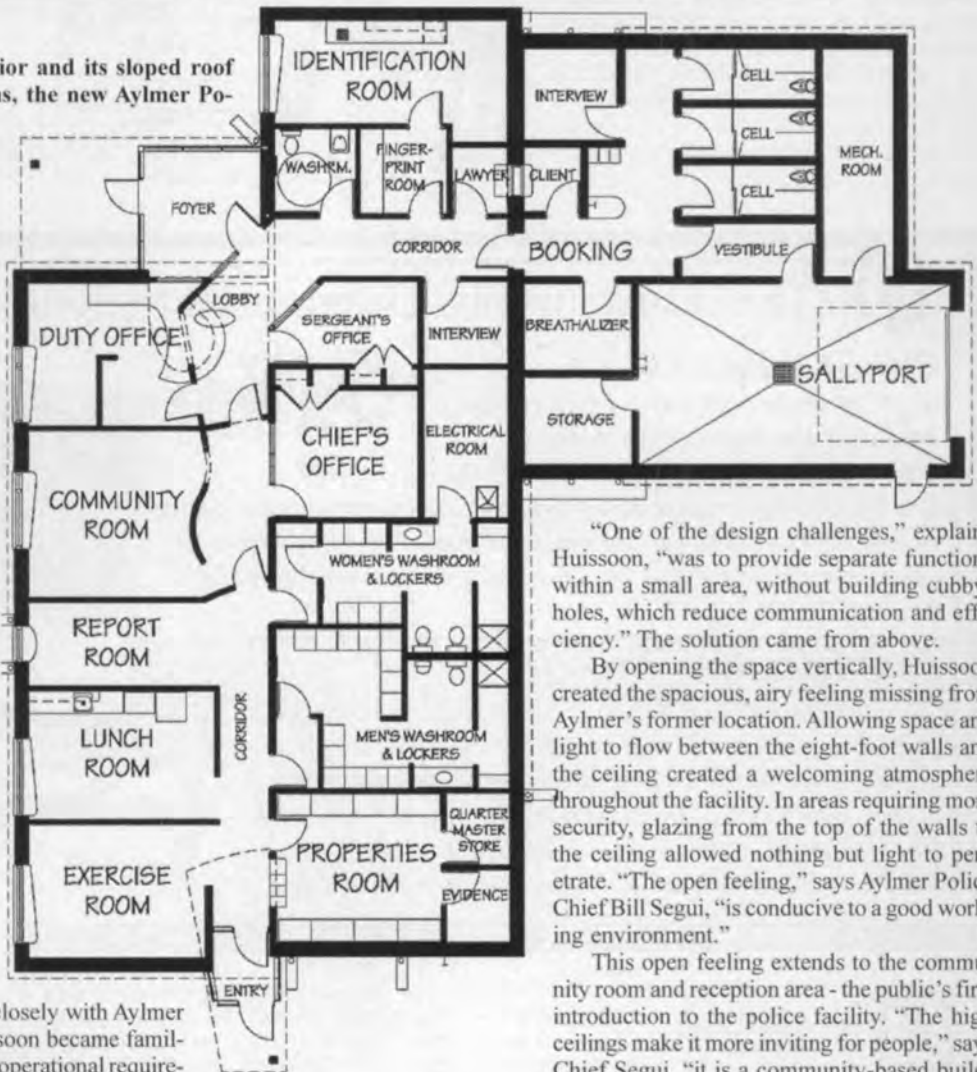
With its bright yellow exterior and its sloped roof extending welcoming arms, the new Aylmer Police facility, opened in July 1997, illustrates the essence of community-based policing.

After years of serving their small community from crowded quarters, the Aylmer Police Service realized the need for a new home that would reflect their open, service-oriented policing attitude.

Aylmer Police Service put the plans for their new facility in motion last year after receiving funds from the Provincial Government Infrastructure Program and the Municipality. They retained The Walter Fedy Partnership, a full-service, Kitchener-based architectural and engineering firm, to help bring their vision to reality.

Aylmer Police envisioned their facility as an accessible building where citizens would feel both welcome and secure. They wanted the design to provide maximum cost and functional efficiency, and allow for future expansion. By combining forces with The Walter Fedy Partnership, the Aylmer Police Service gained the benefit of the firm's experience in other community-based police facilities across Ontario, such as the Brantford Police Headquarters, the Waterloo Regional Police Headquarters, as well as the nearby Tillsonburg Police facility.

The Walter Fedy Partnership's architect Marina Huissoon began by working closely with Aylmer police officers to assess their needs. Huissoon became familiar with individual officer's functional and operational requirements, and incorporated these specifications into the facility's design.



"One of the design challenges," explains Huissoon, "was to provide separate functions within a small area, without building cubbyholes, which reduce communication and efficiency." The solution came from above.

By opening the space vertically, Huissoon created the spacious, airy feeling missing from Aylmer's former location. Allowing space and light to flow between the eight-foot walls and the ceiling created a welcoming atmosphere throughout the facility. In areas requiring more security, glazing from the top of the walls to the ceiling allowed nothing but light to penetrate. "The open feeling," says Aylmer Police Chief Bill Segui, "is conducive to a good working environment."

This open feeling extends to the community room and reception area - the public's first introduction to the police facility. "The high ceilings make it more inviting for people," says Chief Segui, "it is a community-based building." Providing a welcoming atmosphere to the public means keeping security measures as in-



*Front Reception area*

conspicuous as possible. Locating the duty officer, deputy and chief near the reception make them more accessible to the public, while at the same time limiting free circulation within the building. The round structure and colour of the reception desk itself is also inviting, yet its depth keeps unwanted advances at bay.

The bold use of colour and shape extends from the reception throughout all sections of the building, adding vibrancy to the facility in

an economical, yet effective manner.

Using economical finishes was one cost-saving method that enabled the new facility to double to 4500 square feet, despite a limited budget. "The work on Marina's part allowed us to get everything to come together the way we wanted within budget requirements," explained Chief Segui. "We now have access for the handicapped and facilities for female officers."

Other measures enabled Aylmer Police to combine security and financial requirements into a modern, community-based atmosphere. Strategically separating groups of individual cells reduced the expense of constructing additional cells, without compromising the required separation between males, females and young offenders. Understanding the relationship between police functions, fire and safety requirements and zoning allowed less expensive materials to be used in certain areas, and allowed separate air-handling zoning for areas occupied 24 hours a day. Mechanical and electrical systems were also designed efficiently, providing maximum control over use of heat, light and water resources.

By working closely with The Walter Fedy Partnership to communicate their operational needs and community-based mandate, Aylmer police ensured their new headquarters would enhance operations while providing the public with both a welcoming and secure public facility.

**For further information contact Lori Morrison, Walter Fedy Partnership  
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# PAPERWORK — The good, the bad and the ugly

by John Rollock

This is the first of a series of articles sponsored by IBM Canada Ltd which will discuss the impact of technology on modern policing. In this article IBM Canada's John Rollock, General Manager of Public Safety and Justice, examines some of the historical problems faced by police and some of the modern solutions.

*Paperwork goes digital — doing more with less*

Ten years ago it was routine for Jim Brown and his partner to spend half a shift or more filling out reports after investigating a crime. As a Metropolitan Toronto Police Department constable in the mid 1980s, Brown recalls slaving over his typewriter for two hours to process an impaired driver. And after some break-ins it could take two officers up to eight hours to document the facts on paper.

The paperwork side of a police officer's job is but one example of the necessary, but labour intensive, business practices that still exist in many Canadian police departments. Many forces, including Metro Toronto Police, are moving toward the year 2000 with new systems that will significantly ease the paper burden thanks to powerful technology advances which allow communications and data transfer to occur anywhere, anytime.

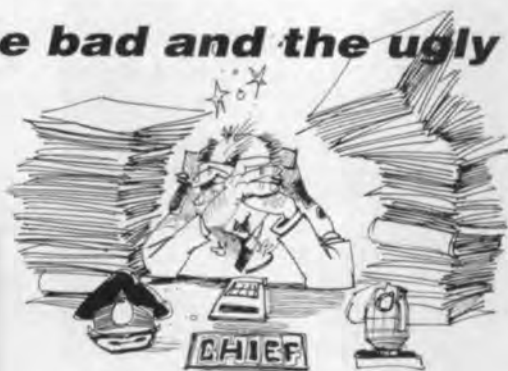
*Communications — from teletype to digital*

Prior to 1950, police communications were handled by telephone and telex machines which were slow and cumbersome. From the 1950s until today the lifeline of the police officer has been the analogue voice radio. Officers had radios in their cars and those on foot carried hand-held sets. Unfortunately, the two weren't always compatible, so officers on foot patrol often couldn't communicate with officers in squad cars. Not only that, a police department's system could also be plagued by interference from machinery in factories, fluorescent lights, inside buildings, or communications from other police departments.

If, for instance, two officers were taking orders from a supervisor during a shooting or stakeout and contact was unexpectedly cut off or interfered with by radio noise, their lives could be endangered because back-up help might never be dispatched.

In addition, the older technology permitted only a handful of officers to be on the air at the same time, so the system would often be backed up, especially when police were phoning their departments for record checks which often tied up the airwaves for several minutes.

From 1980 until today, Mobile Data Terminals operating over analogue networks have been used for functions such as license checks but because "dumb" terminals were the norm, a limited amount of data was available to officers. In the 1990s, digital RF networks and personal computers arrived, improving communications and officers' access to data.



*Dispatching/Record Keeping — rolodex to distributed computing*

Dispatch systems were another key tool with shortcomings. They were effective as a means of sending officers to an occurrence but a key downside was inadequate record keeping.

In the 1950s, all data was stored on rolodex cards and in paper files which were catalogued according to the time a call was received. If a dispatcher failed to note the time, an officer or citizen searching for information later would have no way of tracking down the person who placed the original call, says Brown, now an acting inspector in the Metro Toronto Police duty operations centre. That could mean a valuable witness would not be located. The system also made it impossible for police departments to generate statistics which could be used to improve police work.

"We couldn't take a macro view of our work to determine speed of response, whether we were properly deploying manpower and responding properly to calls," he says.

Record checks were done on a rotating card file and could often take 10 minutes and tie up a valuable channel on the police radio. And because the card system recorded only offences and warrants in an officer's home jurisdiction, police rarely knew if a suspect had committed a crime, was wanted in another region or was driving with an expired licence. Only if wanted notices were telexed to police departments across Canada would officers have an idea that a driver they pulled over was a wanted criminal.

In the 1960s, the card filing system at most police departments was replaced with a mainframe computer which stored data on 12-inch magnetic tapes. But this system also proved to be labour intensive because officers were required to contact the tape analysis section of their departments which would then have a staff member work through the tapes chronologically to find the necessary information. A search could take many hours. Systems used to check the records of potential suspects were also time consuming and inefficient.

The late 1970s and early 1980s marked the arrival of the personal computer and computer databases. But even these had their drawbacks, says Richard Tisdale, a constable with Waterloo Regional Police Services, research

and planning department.

"The value of a record check is really dependent on whether the person who filled in the information the first time acquired all of the information they were supposed to. If they left out a particular bit of information, such as the fact that an accused had a tattoo, and you go looking for that, you won't find it."

And often, computers used by police, were not interconnected to other police forces, or in many cases, to departments within the same agency. This meant data was not easily shared, further slowing an investigation.

Later in the 1980s, networked distributed computing for field access was introduced.

*Investigation — sharing information faster and faster*

In the 1950s the transfer of fingerprints, was a slow process that could take days. And the painstaking hours of filling out forms and filing reports are still vivid memories for some police officers.

"There were no less than four reports or forms to complete every time a charge was laid," recalls Brown. "In the case of a break and enter, that could easily double if a substantial amount of property were missing. It was very time consuming."

Officers for years were required to complete dozens of paper reports whenever an occurrence was reported. And on every report that's filled out, whether it's a record of arrest, a crown envelope or notice of suspension of a driver's licence, officers are required to repeat generic information, such as the name and address of the suspect or victim, their birth date and the type of occurrence. If an offender is arrested again a week later, the whole process is repeated because this data was not "captured" the first time.

"Filling out reports is a necessary part of the job that has to be done but it can be very frustrating because time can be better spent fighting crime and helping catch bad guys, rather than pounding a typewriter behind a desk," says Tisdale.

With the introduction in the 1960s of the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC), officers could put in a teletype request to RCMP headquarters but it could take 30 minutes to a week to get an answer, or up to three months to get a query answered on fingerprints. By then a suspect was long gone.

"This limited search capability meant criminals could slip through your fingers," says Brown.



In the early 1970s CPIC was computerized, cutting the time for most queries to less than five minutes. And in the early 1980s Ontario's provincial driver registration system gave police access to driver records. Today officers across Canada can quickly access records of people across North America by using the National Criminal Information computer, which is managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In the 1990s companies such as IBM have been providing integrated justice system services, such as Ontario's Integrated Justice system. These enable multi-force investigations and integration with the courts and correction services.

#### ***Solutions from IBM for the 1990's... and Beyond***

New technologies are helping those who work in the public safety sector better utilize personnel, reduce costs and improve officer and public safety. They're doing it by putting an end to redundant tasks, improving access to pertinent information and providing prompt and positive offender identification, says Kent Blossom, IBM's public safety and justice segment manager for North America.

"We are giving officers tools that will reduce mundane work and make them more effective," says Blossom. "We want officers to be able to focus on what is important, fighting crime."

As a result officer and public safety is improved, courtroom backlogs are reduced and fewer cases are dismissed on technicalities.

"There can be no question that the likelihood of solving a crime is directly proportional to the quality of information available to an investigator and directly proportional to the amount of time it takes to get information," he says. "We want to get information to investigators in as little time as possible so they can do their jobs better and more safely."

IBM Public Safety solutions encompass the full range of products and services necessary to implement a near paperless environment for the police. Working with business partners, IBM can implement end-to-end solutions from the officers in the field to the back office, and help integrate them with other police services or other justice partners. Solutions

can include re-engineering old paper-based business processes to enable implementation of digital information based processes, delivering a new architecture for the information and I/T infrastructure needed to implement a paperless environment and implementing e-wireless solutions for the cop on the beat or the officer in the car thereby providing access to police databases from the field.

Together with its business partners, IBM provides modern, integrated CAD and records solutions and workflow and document management solutions with its Lotus Notes and Domino servers. The company can also introduce voice recognition solutions, known as VIA Voice prod-

ucts, for the car or the office to dramatically improve officer productivity. FormRunner, IBM's new forms handling software, is specially designed for the public safety sector.

IBM has the expertise and staff to provide project management to implement, operate and maintain each of these modern public safety solutions.

For more information about how a mobile solution strategy can help your organization call Larry Blight at 905 316-6822 or send an e-mail to [lblight@ca.ibm.com](mailto:lblight@ca.ibm.com). Also, visit the IBM website at [www.ca.ibm.com](http://www.ca.ibm.com).



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The Saint John Police Force has approximately 200 police and civilian members who provide safety and security services to 75,000 citizens. Saint John has a strong sense of community and citizens are very supportive of their police service.

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# ***Saint John***

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

# How to get the tactical body armor and load-bearing vests you need without breaking your department's budget

by Marty J. Wozniak

You've been shot down again. For the third year in a row, your request for ballistic shields, tactical body armor and load-bearing vests has been denied. And yet you are still expected to run your team safely and effectively without the equipment you need. "It's not in this year's budget" seems to be the universal truth among all law enforcement agencies, and it's because there is a lack of understanding or interest by department heads. To get the body armor and load-bearing gear you need without breaking your department's budget, a tactical team leader should take the following steps:

## Take a current equipment assessment

The team leader should take the lead in conducting a comprehensive inventory and in identifying all tactical equipment available. Body armor and tactical equipment should never be left lying around to collect dust. Proper purchasing will eliminate this. Next, make a plan that clearly outlines what else is needed.

## Develop an equipment plan

The "Christmas wish-book" attitude won't get a tactical team what it really needs, but a well-devised equipment purchasing plan will. By developing an equipment goal and objective list, the team leader can decide where he wants his team's equipment to be in five years. While it is imperative that a department purchase only the best equipment available, it may be easier to get the equipment you need by getting a few pieces now, adding to the inventory a little bit at a time over the course of the next few years until the five year goal is met. This relationship with department heads is kind of like dating: the best way is to take your time, build the relationship, and see if it develops into a win-win relationship for both people. The same is true for presenting a well-thought out plan to your purchasing manager. The best way to build the plan is to collect all information necessary to make a purchase decision well in advance of a meeting with the purchasing manager.

## Do the homework about equipment

When evaluating tactical equipment, keep in mind just because a piece of equipment looks good in a catalog doesn't mean it necessarily is good. Evaluate all pieces of equipment using these four tips:

1. Is the equipment functional? It should serve the purpose for which it was designed and it must do what you need it to do. For instance, does it meet the ballistic threat level your team encounters?
2. Is the equipment unique? Any piece of equipment should be built for lasting value. While team members may come and go, tactical body armor and load-bearing vests remain with the department, and must be able to be used by more than one person. This means no customized vests. If the wearer needs more pockets or pouches or whatever, they can be added after the initial purchase.

3. Is the equipment comfortable? Let's face it - If a vest inhibits movement, it inhibits safety. There are so many designs on the market today that finding one that fits and performs should not be a daunting task. Be sure the equipment you are buying has been tested in the field. Unfortunately, there is some which has not been designed by or tested by law enforcement officers.
4. Will the manufacturer send a demo? If not, don't deal with the company. This policy eliminates guesswork. Plus, the demo can be shown to the purchasing manager, department head, and the rest of the team members so everyone can clearly see the product and test and evaluate it prior to the purchase.

If the equipment meets these four tests, then chances are good that the product will meet the team's needs. The only thing left to compare is the prices.

## Comparing Costs

More orders have been lost at the bargaining table because the team leader did not provide the purchasing manager a comparison of costs on specific pieces of equipment from three bidders. Unfortunately, there is no consistency in pricing in the tactical market because there are different levels of players: manufacturers, manufacturers' representatives, independent representatives, and people selling out of their homes. With every imaginable forum for selling, it's no wonder there is no pricing consistency. Therefore, it is critical that vendors supply detailed price and delivery quotations to eliminate surprises down the road. If a company is not willing to provide a written price and delivery quote, make it a policy to not deal with them. It is crucial that you get specific information on the equipment you are interested in, and that all your questions are answered.

This leads to one other important note. When requesting literature or pricing information, do not deal with an "order taker", someone who knows little about the product being sold. Let the buyer beware: if a manufacturer's sales representative has little or no product knowledge, he may unintentionally steer you in the wrong direction, selling you what may not fulfil your equipment plan, or worse, put a team member at risk.

Instead, try to develop relationships with your vendors. Relationships will take you much further in achieving your equipment goals because these vendors care about more than just filling an order. If they can't help you, they most likely know someone who can, and are not afraid to share the name of a competitor if their particular products would better suit

your needs. And while a sales representative can't be all things to all people, he or she realizes there are enough experts in the field and there is no fear in referring you to an expert or to a satisfied customer.

## Purchasing Manager Control

When the team leader has pricing information, equipment specs, price quote, a demo model and a game plan, he is ready to work toward "purchasing manager control" through uniformity of message based on the well-developed plan. In other words, get the team members, the chief or other department head singing from the same sheet of music, and the chances of getting the equipment are greatly increased. This is your time to shine, to "show and tell" the equipment and why it would work best for your team. Share the results of the research, supply the coffee and doughnuts, and pass around the demo.

Focus your audience's attention on the universality and functionality of the products, demonstrating their flexibility, and pointing out safety features and "lifetime guarantees" where available. Consider making a short demonstration video of the products to show to the chief or department head, enlisting team members as the actors. Their involvement builds confidence in the product, and adds credence to your purchasing plan.

If your efforts are successful and the purchasing manager puts the call out for bids, stay on top of it! Here's a horror story to illustrate the point. Not knowing the difference between concealable body armor and tactical body armor, a purchasing manager awarded a contract to a low-bid vendor of concealable vests. The tactical team was forced to keep them, understanding that "you get what you get, and that's all there is to it." If the team leader had stayed on top of the purchasing process, he would not have accepted the bid, and could have educated the purchasing manager on the critical differences between the vests.

Remember that the tactical team leader is pivotal in this process of planning. If he is not on board, the team will not get the equipment. And while all these steps require effort, the extra time spent prior to the request for equipment purchase will be rewarded with the equipment sought.



A former police officer and former special agent with the Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation, Marty J. Wozniak has 10 years experience in narcotics investigations, raid planning, hostage negotiations and homicide investigations. Wozniak also instructs law enforcement students at a local college. He is now working on contract at North Carolina based Tri-Tech Incorporated.



# Fred Lefebvre - Remembered 74 years later

by Mike Tarini



North Bay Police Force constable Fred Lefebvre made the ultimate sacrifice 74 years ago, giving his life in the line of duty on May 18th, 1923. He was trying to apprehend one of Northern Ontario's most dangerous criminals ever, Leo Rogers, who shot him dead. The fugitive went on to kill another officer, Sgt. John Urquhart of the Cobalt Detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police, during a two-week reign of terror like nothing else North Bay has ever seen. At the time, Lefebvre, was never suitably recognized. On September 20th, 1997, the North Bay Police held a memorial service in his honour.

Fred Lefebvre was one of a family of 12 children born in 1877 in the little village of Alice near Pembroke. He grew up in that area and started his work career in the lumber business. At age 19, he moved to North Bay and took on his first policing duties. The following year, he married Matilda St. Michael, his teenage sweetheart from Pembroke. They lived in several different locations over the years, including Sault Ste. Marie, Cache Bay, Haileybury and Sturgeon Falls, before he returned to North Bay to become a provincial police officer and then later joining the North Bay Police Force, living here with his wife and four children. At the time of his slaying, he headed the small force's criminal investigations unit.

Just prior to his 15th birthday, Leo Rogers was found guilty of a series of break and enters. The Judge sentenced him to seven years at one of the most feared facilities in the country, Kingston Penitentiary. There, he attacked guards on several occasions. "I believe you are dealing with a criminal too dangerous to be at large," one time police chief William Raynor wrote in a letter to the Parole Board. Even as a teenager, "Leo was the worst man I ever had to deal with." He returned to North Bay after seven years and was soon in custody for robbery. Rogers escaped from the North Bay courthouse May 17th, 1923. Police suggested a loaded gun had somehow been slipped to him amid the lax security of a crowded 1920's courtroom. That night, the fugitive himself phoned police and invited them down into an ambush near the waterfront in West Ferris. In the ensuing gun battle, one officer was shot in the thigh. By midnight, a posse of 20 men was formed to spend the night guarding the area and looking out for the fugitive. Surprisingly, Rogers stood his ground, remaining motionless throughout the bug-infested night. As the next day dawned, he began firing again from his position behind a clump of trees. The posse rushed him, but he was able to run to the safety of a nearby barn. Within minutes, it was riddled with bullets, but Rogers escaped. Then he ran another 500 yards to the point where Mosquito Creek (now Parks Creek) meets Lake Nipissing. Members of the posse let him have it with all the firepower they had - 200 rounds of ammunition. Still, he managed to zigzag through the hail of bullets and was not hit.

As the morning sun began to rise in the east at 5:30 a.m., Rogers cut down to the



A full compliment of the North Bay Police Service attended the memorial service of Detective Fred Lefebvre who died in a shooting in 1923. He was never suitably recognized so on September 20th, 1997, the North Bay Police held a memorial service in his honour.



Lefebvre

lakefront where he faced a standoff with Lefebvre - the 45 year old plainclothes detective who had arrested him during a fierce struggle years before. The two men were roughly 100 metres apart. Rogers, brandishing a Winchester Savage rifle, had the cover of a tree, while the officer, with just his revolver, was out in the open. Lefebvre was felled by a bullet in his abdomen as they fired simultaneously. Rogers ran off into the bush and police lost his trail. "I'm done for. Rogers got me at last," Lefebvre said as he lay dying. "My poor children; kiss my children for me." Fred Lefebvre had made the ultimate sacrifice.

Rogers remained at large. At midnight May 30th, Sgt. John Urquhart, of the Ontario Provincial Police, saw an unknown figure enter Rogers' parents' home on Worthington Street. With the home surrounded, he knocked at the door. Rogers fired at the door, hitting the officer square in the chest, killing him instantly.

Though the house was surrounded, somehow Rogers escaped again.

After being on the loose for two weeks after Lefebvre's shooting, Rogers made his last stand at what is now the site of the Waltonian Inn on the south side of Lake Nipissing. A posse surrounded him. When he noticed them and got up to reach for his weapon, he was shot down in a volley of bullets.

On September 20th, hundreds of officers gathered in North Bay to honour Fred Lefebvre and remember all who have given their life in the protection of their communities. A new gravestone was placed at his burial site and a plaque and photograph was placed on the wall of honour at Police Headquarters along side that of Len Slater, the only other North Bay officer to die in the line of duty. In this fashion all who enter the building will see and remember the sacrifice made by them.

## Next Month

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# Creative firearms training

## Interactive training does not need big budgets

*On the shooting range, static training situations can often lead to static reactions. Paper targets don't respond to commands. They never resist arrest. They can't suddenly produce a hidden weapon, and they don't fall over when hit.*

by Dave Brown

While static line training is great for basic marksmanship and skill development, it is a poor recreation of real life. Modern police weapons training must teach tactics and thinking just as much as sight picture and trigger control. In today's society, weapons training must necessarily encompass not just how to shoot and when to shoot, but, just as important, when not to shoot.

Systematic Training Canada is fortunate to have some of the world's best firearms trainers. Long gone are the days when departments used a "buddy-system" for weapons training. The designated trainer may have been the officer that demonstrated some degree of interest in firearms and perhaps ability as a competitive shooter. With no particular requirement for presentation or training skills, traditional training was only as good as the instructor, and bad habits could get perpetuated through generations of officers.

In modern training, the shooting skills of the instructor are secondary to their teaching skills. After all, stuck in the middle of a gun fight, who do you want to be the best shot? You or your instructor... who is back at the Academy?

Training is simply a planned approach to learning in order to create a measurable change in behaviour. It focuses on the need, the goal, and how best to accomplish that goal. Learning becomes like taking a trip. Training becomes the roadmap of the journey, and systematic instruction uses a series of behavioural objectives as the way-points to ensure that each change in behaviour is in the desirable direction.

Modern systematic methods use competency analyses to determine the desired skills to be attained, behavioural objectives to establish the learning goals of the students, skilled instructors to present the training, and proper evaluations to ensure both the students and the training methods are meeting the desired goals.

In firearms training, there are three levels of systematic instruction.

### Basic level training

This is the initial firearms training that all recruits experience. For safety reasons, a static line training environment offers the best control by the instructor. Emphasis is necessarily on firearms safety and justified use of force. Basic techniques taught at this level should include the grip, stance, sight picture and trigger control. In addition, basic level training



*Who walks away? This is where realistic training really pays off! Motivated instructors do not need huge budgets, as evidenced by the many smaller departments in Canada that can still train to high standards. Constable Stew Brown, Constable Ed Conway, and Telecommunications Operator Donna Brown of the Brandon Police Service play officer, bad guy, and victim, respectively.*

should include jam clearing exercises and re-loading drills; skills that will become vital at the next level. This is also the time to start getting students to think for themselves and to develop a survival mindset. Classroom work and dry exercises should dominate the majority of the initial level and instructors must strive to imprint basic safety and technical skills into the students' subconscious.

### Advanced level training

It is imperative that recruit training does not stop at the basic level, as advanced training is where the integration of physical skills with mental attitudes becomes necessary for survival. Advanced level training is also where in-service officers refresh their skills.

To strongly reinforce the survival mindset, students should be instructed to safely complete every exercise given to them at this level without conscious thought. Students must build on previously taught skills and develop them into natural reflexive actions.

### Interactive or simulation training

At this level, students have been given the tools to solve problems. Now they must prove that they can do so. This ultimate testing of

skills develops feedback on how good training is working and closes the training loop in a systematic method. It also provides documented evidence of what the student learned.

### Competency-based training

Civilized society decrees that police must temper necessary force with restraint. The use of force by law enforcers, as opposed to the law breakers, must be justified. One characteristic of a free democracy is the demand for this accountability.

Competency-based training is a term I use to indicate training geared toward individual abilities. It becomes a record of not only what was taught but what was actually learned. Without it, there is no way of proving that the material was absorbed.

Rather than one test at the end of a training session, a series of intermediate tests is given at each stage of training. Students must be able to demonstrate competence on certain skills or groups of skills before they are allowed to advance to new skills. This provides documented proof that the student learned the material provided and did not just show up for class. A series of written lesson plans contains not just the desirable behaviours but also a documented means to test these behaviours before the students are allowed to proceed to the next lesson.

Should a student not be able to meet the standards at any point in the training, a plan for remedial instruction must be in place or trainers run the risk of teaching to the lowest skill level of the class.

Competency-based training requires that provision sometimes be made for a variety of learning rates but it is defensible evidence of learning when integrated into a program of systematic instruction.

### Interactive Training

Interactive training uses a two-sided scenario approach where real situations are simulated in ways that require the student to physically and verbally act with the potential target. Ultimate interactive training is done on electronic judgmental training simulators such as the FATS machine from Firearms Training Systems.

True interactive training is an amazing recreation of reality. For the officer that takes it seriously and the instructor that can effectively critique a performance, it is a good simulation of real life. Your hands sweat; you get scared and, sometimes you forget everything you learned in training (just like on the street). The electronic systems can also be very expensive

and few smaller departments can afford such an acquisition.

If the purpose of interactive training is to make your mistakes now while you are still alive to learn from them, then 90% of the electronic simulation experience can be had for a few dollars spent on cardboard and a laser pointer from the local Radio Shack store.

Here is a summary of ideas for some inexpensive training aids to be used in interactive training. Use some creativity and a world of similar solutions can be found.

#### **Role playing scenarios**

Dressed in protective gear and carrying specially modified weapons, students can test their skills "under fire" in simulated encounter situations. Weapons shoot water-soluble paint projectiles that clearly defines whether a student hit the intended target (and even when students are "taken out" by the bad guys). With careful use of cartridges such as Simunitions' FX Marking rounds, students interact with actual human beings. However, they can be expensive and may often be reserved only for special operations units. A few cartridges can go a long way, however, as most scenarios involve only a few shots. Even inexpensive paintball guns and paint balls will suffice but the Simunitions system modifies the actual duty firearm, so that magazines and holsters remain the same as on the street. Instructors should be fanatically religious about searching every student and instructor in the area to ensure all live cartridges are safely locked away during the training session. Use this as an opportunity to practice frisking techniques.

Another means of interaction is to use role playing with replica weapons to focus on human and verbalization skills. Actors unknown to the students play the part of bad guys and bystanders. Creative instructors can find suitable groups of people to play these parts just about anywhere. Cooperative training with other departments and with military units is a great source for actors, and many departments effectively use their auxiliaries or volunteers to help out.

Creativity, however, does not mean flying by the seat of your pants. Scenarios must be controlled and monitored. Playing roles is not improvisation. All role players must stick closely to scripted roles and can not be allowed to deviate from the training objectives.

#### **Reactive targets**

During the 1996 and 1997 Thunderbird Challenge Pistol Competition for the Military Police, we used Reactive Target Systems' plastic silhouette targets very successfully. They are constructed of a self-sealing plastic called React-A-Seal and they will take literally hundreds of rounds without damage. For extra realism, we taped an IPSC cardboard target in front of the smaller knock-down silhouette. This left the shooter with a center vital zone that would knock down the target reliably, roughly the same size and shape as a human vital area. Any shot outside this zone would pass harmlessly through the cardboard without sending the target down. We even dressed the targets in an assortment of T-shirts and headgear. These targets are designed to be safe

and effective on indoor ranges and they have no minimum engagement distance.

One of the best (and least expensive) reactive targets is manufactured by Action Targets. They manufacture a three-dimensional cardboard silhouette target that is suspended from above by a string. The string is attached to a balloon inflated in the chest cavity of the target. A shot to this center mass will break the balloon and the target drops. Any shot outside the center mass will have no effect. The balloon can also be inflated in the head area to practice "body-armour" drills and failure-to-stop exercises. They can be dressed in a T-shirt and suspended from a target return line to create an inexpensive moving target system. Having this 3-D target waving back and forth in the wind as it streaks toward you on a pulley system can be a very intimidating experience, guaranteed to get the adrenalin pumping in even the most jaded officer.

#### **Range environments**

The best way to teach officers the proper use of cover around a patrol vehicle is to park a car on the range. It may even be possible to request an outdated vehicle slated for the scrap heap. A day with a junked vehicle and a variety of weapons can also be a sobering demonstration of the few parts of a vehicle that actually provide cover and not just concealment. A few shots piercing through a door or ricocheting off a hood is probably more effective in teaching proper use of cover than years of lectures.

Ranges could also be equipped with a few inexpensive portable props such as walls, windows and doorways for constructing scenarios. The local newspaper or post office may even donate some typical street furniture such as paper or mail boxes, usually just for the asking.

#### **Laser designators**

While laser dot sights are probably one of the most useless gadgets to evolve in law enforcement, they can fulfil an important training function. When mounted on a gun, lasers significantly increase target acquisition and reactions times, which can both be potentially fatal. Hand held themselves by a creative firearms instructor they can, however, be used to simulate an interactive scenario on the range.

Instructors can project laser dots onto plain cardboard targets to simulate various threats. This can be one of the cheapest means to create interactive scenarios. Using an inexpensive laser beam or even a laser pointer available at the local Radio Shack or office supply store, instructors can project a dot onto the target that actually can react to a student's actions. For example, projecting a steady dot on a target would signify a deadly weapon being immediately directed toward the officer. No dot on the target would indicate no weapon. Designating the target with a waving or blinking dot could mean that a potential threat with a weapon such as a knife is being displayed.

With the instructor designating the target with a blinking dot, the student should draw their weapon and challenge the target. The target can then do one of three things. The instructor will turn the dot off, signifying that the assailant has dropped the weapon on command. The dot can remain blinking, indicat-

ing the assailant continues to display the weapon without direct attack. The student must then remain with the scenario and continue to verbalize with the target. The dot can also shine steady indicating that the weapon is now being directed toward the officer and the student must be prepared to use their sidearm.

While it sounds seemingly simple, the attraction of this device is that the instructor can escalate or de-escalate the situation based on the actions of the student. Using nothing more than a laser dot and some cardboard targets, "subjects" can be made to either comply, resist, or revert to deadly force. Students must apply all their skills to scan, verbalize, command, and challenge potential threats. They must also be constantly aware of the location of bystanders and safe angles of fire.

Potential multiple targets with possible bystanders adds more realism, and a fast scenario with several threats will challenge the most experienced officer. When several students work together, they must be even prepared to communicate and coordinate all their actions.

#### **Summary**

Interactive training can be a valuable tool provided both the instructors and the students are willing to treat it seriously. It is not any more unsafe than any other training activity; it just requires high standards and different safety procedures. Be careful not to compromise safety in any way for the sake of realism. If it is dangerous in training, it is likely dangerous on the street, too!

Document all training programs and teach from prepared lesson plans. While interactive training is designed to prepare for the unexpected, the instructor still must carefully choreograph seemingly random events and document student results. Interactive does not mean uncontrolled.

Introducing variables into interactive training scenarios is the whole point of the training but they must still be controlled by the instructor in a documented and repeatable fashion.

Stop training when the learning stops. Having a little fun and a welcome break from the street is great but do not allow interactive training to become just a game.

In today's world, firearms training can not stop at just the basic level. Society demands high standards of accountability, but advanced interactive training using reactive targets and scenarios can still accomplish that goal without major expense. It just requires some creative thinking.

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*For more information on interactive training techniques and safety concerns, check out Bill Sapiro's great series of articles in the October 1996, January 1997, and February 1997 issues of Blue Line Magazine.*



Dave Brown is Blue Line Magazine's Firearms training editor and is also the coordinator of demonstrations for Response 98. Blue Line's second annual trade show to be held next April 21 and 22. For further information you may contact Dave by Phone/Fax at 204-488-0714.

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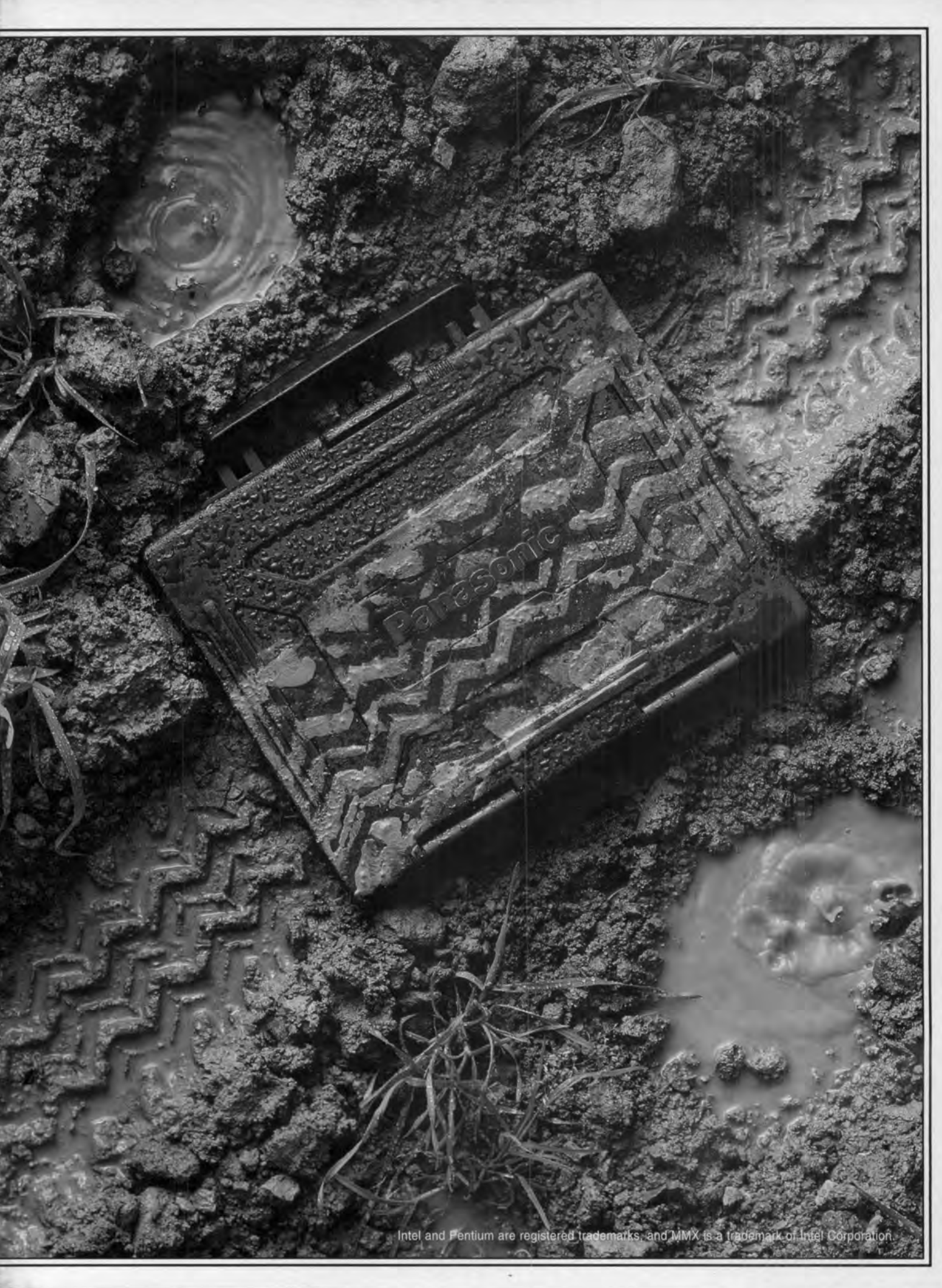


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# Effective training in advanced communication techniques for the investigative interviewer

by Gord MacKinnon

Today, as never before, modern day Investigators have become aware that the courts, the media and the public in general are more demanding of the level of expertise expected of their agencies, whether in public law enforcement or private investigation.

Several recent high profile cases have provided the media and special interest groups with a number of blunders upon which to feast.

Police agencies have attempted to bring their investigative techniques to a higher level of accountability. The aim is to meet and in some cases exceed the expectations of those who criticize.

## Not an easy task

One example of this is the introduction of videotaped interviews of witnesses and accused.

No longer are these interviews conducted behind closed doors as in the past. Now the all-seeing eye of the video camera takes the prosecution, defence, judge and jury into the room.

The conduct of the questioner is scrupulously recorded. The questions asked, the way in which they are asked, the reactions of the witness and the overall atmosphere of the interview are there for all to see.

Little wonder that these agencies are now scrambling to try and train their people how to master this new approach.

## Training - the magic word

As police and private sector agencies try to cope with the "lean and mean" philosophies of their funding sources, the issue of training becomes even more critical.

How to train their people in a cost-efficient manner and still manage to obtain "cutting edge" techniques as taught by current experts in the field becomes a challenge for all administrators.

The police community has traditionally remained a closed one. We train ourselves by using "in-house" experts (experienced cops) and, in this way, manage to keep costs minimal.

The idea of going outside the police agency to the private sector and its experts (not cops... heaven forbid!) has been largely resisted.

There have been exceptions to be sure, although often these take the form of seminars that are paid for privately by individual officers.

The excellent "Street Survival" seminars come to mind as well as the "Reid and Associates" interviewing packages or Sapir's highly regarded "Statement Analysis" courses.

To reach and train the numerous people "in the field" in an economical and effective manner becomes an ongoing challenge, particularly in the field of investigative interviewing.

The other concern, when dealing with large numbers, is simply "time away from the job". Sending officers away for a week or two to a police college involves added costs, not to mention the impact on manpower at street level.



A more attractive option would appear to be having the trainer come to the area to put on an intensive two or three day course for a large number of officers who work in that general area.

This not only eliminates travel and rooming costs but, in the event of a large scale catastrophe in the area - those officers on course are readily accessible on reasonably short notice.

I recently had the opportunity to sit in on such a course being held in a community police office in Brampton, Ontario.

This two day workshop was put on by Mr. Allan Gray, of Dubiel Gray and Associates Inc., a private firm which specializes in training sworn law enforcement personnel and private sector executives in "Advanced Human Communication Techniques."

During the last couple of years, Allan Gray has tailored a course entitled "Advanced Investigative Interviewing Techniques," based on their highly regarded Executive model, to fit into the realm of the law enforcement and private security investigator.

I had taught interviewing techniques for the past ten years at Sheridan College and also "in house" for the Peel Regional Police training bureau and had just recently published a book on the subject so I was curious to see just how a private sector course could garner this positive feedback in such a short time.

## I was not to be disappointed!

Dubiel Gray and Associates have put together a well thought out manual which each student gets in advance of the course. Further handouts as the two-day course progresses are inserted into the manual so that the student has a permanent reference.

As befits a firm which specializes in "...Advanced Human Communication Excellence", there is a large emphasis on building rapport with those being interviewed.

Gray teaches that people fall into one or more of four basic groupings and that by instantly recognizing which group your witness/subject belongs to, you can immediately "connect" and thereby conduct better interviews.

Part of the pre-course package is a ques-

tionnaire that each student fills out. This enables the instructor to place students in appropriate syndicates based on whichever of the four groupings they currently fall into. There is a heavy emphasis on class participation with practical scenarios to help demonstrate the effectiveness of the techniques taught.

One of the things I liked best about the Dubiel Gray course was that it is not presented as a definitive course in interviewing. It is, rather, a very intensive two days studying what might broadly be referred to as learning how to recognize a subject's communication style and then "lock on" to that style to conduct a more effective interview.

Gray's techniques are especially useful when interviewing uncooperative and/or deceptive subjects. As Gray aptly puts it this course provides the investigator with "...another tool to place on your belt, to be used as needed."

Over the years I have taken several courses on interviewing techniques as well as having taught same. One thing I have learned is that no one technique works every time. People and situations are constantly shifting. The wise investigator tailors his or her interview approach possibly drawing the best from several different techniques and keeping an open mind to new ideas.

After participating in Gray's course in Brampton, I learned that a number of police services from around the province - including Peel, Halton, Wikwemikong Tribal Police Service, Guelph and Niagara Regional - had engaged Dubiel Gray for a two day workshop which was held in Oakville, Ontario on September 9-10, 1997.

The officers on the course represented a good cross-section of assignments and experience. Their critiques of the course were most positive and they consistently commented on how well organized the two days were. Many commented that the techniques learned can be readily applied as soon as they returned to their respective services.

While most forces will continue to utilize their own in house training for much of their personnel, courses such as this one from Dubiel Gray and others like it, clearly offer an economical and useful alternative in order to keep officers on the "cutting edge" of investigative techniques.

For further information on any of their workshops, contact William Allan Gray, Specialist Trainer, at Dubiel Gray and Associates Inc., Tel 416 409-9142, Fax 905 844-6322.

Gord MacKinnon has spent 28 years in law enforcement and is the author of Investigative Interviewing. For details on purchasing this book turn to page 39 in this issue.



## TECHNOLOGY

### Kodak Digital Camera designed for users

by Tom Rataj

Hot on the heels of their market success with the Kodak Digital Science DC 120 (reviewed in the August/September '97 issue of Blue Line), Kodak has introduced the newest camera in their point and shoot line of Digital Cameras.

A mega-pixel camera like its predecessor, the new DC210 is designed around the traditional compact camera layout and offers all the standard features found in medium to high-end point and shoot traditional film cameras.

#### MEGA-PIXEL

The DC210 features a newly designed square pixel CCD image sensor that is capable of resolutions of 1160x872 pixels in 24-bit colour. Users can select between this high resolution setting and standard resolution of 640x480 pixels. Both resolutions can be further adjusted by choosing between good, better and best settings.

Images are saved on the supplied removable 4 Mb compact flash card in standard JPEG format or the newer Flashpix format. At best quality high-resolution settings, this limits the total number of images to 13 in JPEG format or 12 in Flashpix format. At good quality standard resolution, total shots are limited to 39 and 44 in each format respectively. Image quality settings and file format can be changed at any time allowing the user to mix and match picture quality and quantity to the task at hand.

#### FEATURES

A 1.8" colour TFT LCD on the back of the camera allows users to review all the pictures currently stored in the camera. It also allows access to most of the features on the camera, and can even act as the viewfinder while composing a picture.

The built-in sensor flash provides a range of up to 3m, with a variety of standard settings. A 10 second autoAimer and tripod socket allow lull picture taking flexibility, while the wide angle zoom lens allows close-up mode shots from as little as 8" away.

A fairly slow f4 to f16 aperture, dependent on wide or telephoto settings, coupled with a 1/2 to 1/362-second shutter speed limits the camera versatility somewhat.

For transferring images to a computer, the camera comes supplied with standard serial connectors for both PC and Mac. Also included is an RCA video jack for hook-up to a VCR or TV. An AC power adapter is included as a battery saving measure, for viewing and transferring images.

Supplied software includes Kodak's Picture Easy 2.0, Mounter for Windows 95, and Twain acquire module for Windows 95 systems, as well as Adobe PhotoDeluxe 2.0 and PageMill 2.0.



#### IMPRESSIONS

The DC210 is a well thought out, easy to use camera. Virtually every feature and function is self explanatory, and controls are well laid out and functional. Overall picture quality was excellent, making the camera a pleasure to use.

On comparison tests at the Blue Line Magazine office we found the picture quality - upon printing out on a 1200 dot printer - was at least as good (if not a bit better) than a flatbed colour scanner. The reason being the camera took a first generation picture that went directly into the computer while the scanner was trapped by the quality limitations of the original paper photo and the clarity of the glass.

Like most digital cameras, the DC210 has a voracious appetite for batteries; despite several built in automatic power saving features. One minor design flaw is the LED status light on the back of the camera. When the camera is in a ready state, the status light is illuminated in bright green. Unfortunately its proximity to the viewfinder, makes the viewfinder unusable at night. I took several night time pictures outdoors, and had to cover the status light with my finger so that I could see through the viewfinder.

The top quality selection of software included with the camera was generally easy to use, although Kodak's "Picture Easy" software was frustratingly slow and suffered from too much of a non-Windows (Sesame Street) look and feel. On this last point it is difficult to understand the market Kodak wants to reach with the software design provided. The unit is really more for adult usage but the software screens are designed to attract a child's interest.

With a \$1,300+ street price the DC210 is a fairly expensive solution, although its picture quality and ease of use make it a good buy in it's segment of the market.

More information about this camera can be obtained at better camera stores or directly through Kodak at: <http://www.kodak.com>



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# IMPACT WEAPONS

## A reliable, viable force option

by Joel Johnston



Photo: Armament Systems & Procedures Corp.

Impact weapons have been around since the dawn of time when Neanderthal man used a crude club to fend off (and often attack) foes and beasts alike. Among the ever-growing plethora of intermediate weapons finding their way onto the law enforcement market, impact weapons have persisted over time as a consistent, reliable, viable force option to be used against active resistors. They continue to be the most widely used intermediate weapon in the law enforcement field, ahead of aerosols and electrical tools.

While many of the newer intermediate response options are subject to ongoing research, impact weapons are likely to remain the primary intermediate force response option well into the future. Likely outcomes of use have been well researched, and when utilized proportionally in response to various levels of resistance or aggression, have been recognized as justified and appropriate by the courts.

Of course misuse of this intermediate weapon, as with any other, can cause great harm and would not be condoned by any court or governing body.

The two primary issues for law enforcement personnel, with respect to impact weapons, is their usability and their portability or 'carryability'. Research has proven that impact weapons that are cumbersome or difficult to carry simply will not be carried (up to 95% do not carry). They are generally left in the locker

or in the squad car, where they are of no value. Additionally, batons that require the use of fine and/or complex motor skills, that are difficult to use, or are perceived as difficult to use will not be used because the officers will lack the requisite confidence in using them effectively.

Law enforcement professionals are largely in the business of routinely controlling violent behaviour, we are not in the business of defending ourselves.

We have a specific mandate, training and equipment to control unlawful violence and resistance.

Impact weapons are, as the name suggests, designed for delivering impact to actively resistive or aggressive subjects in an effort to create an opportunity to control such resistance or aggression, where lower levels of force have been precluded (attempted and failed or considered and deemed inappropriate), and higher levels of force cannot be justified under the circumstances. While it may be an added bonus that an impact weapon is effective as a blocking tool, and can facilitate joint locks and come-alongs, this is not their primary function.

There are many impact weapons on the market, I have chosen to highlight several for the information of Blue Line readers.

### The Rapid Rotation Baton



Inventor, martial arts practitioner, and former police officer Roy Bedard has carefully researched and designed this impact weapon to combine the striking ability of the straight baton while offering the defensive capabilities of the side-handle baton. It can be held in the 'shielded forearm' position to provide tremendous close quarters chopping, jabbing and raking abilities as well as defensive blocking ability. It can be 'rapidly rotated' (hence the name) to the extended position for the more traditional straight stick type use.

Resembling the martial arts 'sai', this baton is made from an injection moulded reinforced polymer, and weighs about one pound. At 23 1/2 inches long and slightly less than one inch in diameter one might consider this baton's design to have violated the line officer's two primary concerns, but wait...

Used in the extended position, this baton delivers impact easily and efficiently. It feels very comfortable and secure in the user's hand because of the grip design, and it does offer those additional close quarters offensive benefits for when the reactionary gap shrinks (which it invariably does!).

Additionally the innovative carry design makes this full length baton much easier and more comfortable to carry. It is secured in an upright fashion to the officer's back on the strong side with a form-fitted

security holster. It does not bounce around the way traditional full length batons do and it does not need to be removed once it is put on. It is easily worn while running and driving, etc.

Some may question the public perception it may create with a sword-like device astride the officer's torso. However when it counts most, when the officer is facing a subject or the public, the baton is not visible at all, yet it is easily accessed when needed.

In order to properly use, access, and protect this baton, training is a must (comprehensive training is available). This impact weapon involves the use of fine and complex motor skills and certainly requires more training than a conventional straight baton, however it may offer more benefits to the user if these training requirements are met and maintained.

Weight: 1 pound Length: 23.5 inches, Diameter: .875 inches, Cost: \$75 (baton and security holster)

### Armament Systems & Procedures (ASP)



ASP set the industry standard for the innovative, expandable friction lock batons. Its original high quality products have been field proven and perfected over time, and in spite of the competitive nature of the industry, ASP remains a leading manufacturer. The name 'ASP' is synonymous with expandable baton. However, ASP manufactures a variety of quality impact weapons and personal defense products. ASP offers a high quality product, comprehensive training, product liability insurance, maintenance support and a lifetime factory warranty on every product it manufactures. ASP is confident in their products and stands behind them accordingly. The most popular ASP products are the 'Friction Loc' or 'F' Series expandable, friction lock batons, which I will highlight.

The 'F' Series: These are three stage, expandable friction lock batons, forged of heat treated seamless 4140 aircraft quality alloy steel with a 49+ Rockwell C hardness rating. All parts are manufactured to extremely tight tolerances and no detail has been overlooked. The ASP 'F' series comes in three lengths ranging from 16 - 26 inches (open). These ASP batons look, feel and are of the highest quality. ASP also offers some finely crafted details for their batons including agency insignias, etc. Of course these batons are backed by ASP's lifetime factory warranty.

The expandable straight baton has been one of the greatest innovations in law enforcement intermediate weaponry. It solved the problems of portability, public perception and usability. The straight baton is, without question the easiest baton to use. It involves the use of basic, gross motor skills, which are the skills that function best under the stress of a resistive encounter. Additionally when used as directed, for delivering impact to a resistive, aggressive subject, it transfers kinetic energy in a direct, uninterrupted fashion.

These batons look professional, they do not create a 'public perception' problem, yet they provide documented psychological impact when they are snapped open in the face of aggression. There have been a number of documented instances where the dynamic extension of these batons has resulted in an immediate de-escalation of resistive behaviour.

Perhaps most importantly, officers actually carry these batons. This means that they are always in possession of an intermediate force option that may bridge the gap between empty hand control tactics,



OC spray and the firearm.

Weight: 13.3-20 ounces, Length: 6.2-9.5 inches (closed) 16-21 inches (open), Diameter: .4375 (striking section), Cost: \$77-\$95 (baton & holder)

### Monadnock Batons



Monadnock Lifetime Products has been in business for a long time. They are the developers of the original PR-24 Police baton. In response to market demands, Monadnock has come up with a number of innovative products (PR-24 Expandables, the 'MX' Series of expandable straight, positive lock batons) and has worked on perfecting their expandable straight baton with their 'Detective' and 'Mariner' Series. Monadnock manufactures quality products, backs them up with comprehensive training, product liability insurance, and an unconditional lifetime guarantee. One cannot ask for much more from a company. Already well known for their PR-24 models, I have chosen to highlight the 'MX' Series and the 'Detective' Series of straight batons.

**The 'Detective' Series:** This is a three stage, steel, friction lock baton. It is crafted from aircraft quality 4130 cold drawn seamless alloy steel tubing, tempered to a 38 - 42 Rockwell "C" hardness. The shafts, tip and end cap have a black chrome finish.

The 'Detective' Series batons come in four lengths, ranging in size from 16 - 26 inches (open). This baton is of extremely high quality craftsmanship, including the tip, grip section, end cap and retaining spring. It is backed by Monadnock's unconditional lifetime guarantee.

Weight: 14-20 ounces, Length: 6.25-9.75 inches (closed) 16-26 inches (open), Diameter: .4375 inches (striking section), Cost: \$67-\$77 (baton & holder)

**The 'MX' Series:** This is Monadnock's series of straight, expandable, positive lock batons. A two stage positive lock baton, with a firm foam grip integrated with a one inch diameter, black anodized aluminum frame. The striking section is an expanding, solid reinforced epoxy shaft with a weight forward design (it does have a flat side on one side of this section, which could cause greater penetration). This allows for enhanced follow-through momentum and greater kinetic energy transfer on contact. This intermediate weapon is of extremely high quality and manufactured with extremely tight tolerances. It is available in a variety of lengths from 18 - 24 inches (open). They are not quite as portable as the friction lock batons, but they are slightly lighter, and essentially offer the same benefits along with the positive lock feature. The positive lock ensures that the baton will not collapse with repeated strikes or jabs and it can be voluntarily collapsed with the push of a button. This baton is backed by a limited lifetime guarantee.

Weight: 12-14 ounces, Length: 10.875-13.875 inches (closed) 18-24 inches (open), Diameter: .75 inches (striking section), Cost: \$83-\$92 (baton & holder)

*(All prices quoted are suggested U.S. retail)*

Joel A. Johnston is the Control Tactics Coordinator for the Vancouver Police Department and Defensive Tactics Editor for Blue Line Magazine.

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# Six Nations Police host international symposium



by Glen Lickers

Six Nations Police Constable Rob Davis on parade at opening ceremonies of I.A.P.C.R.O.



On October 16, 17, and 18, 1997, the Six Nations Police Service and the Six Nations Police Commission sponsored the 26th Annual Training Symposium of the International Association of Police Community Relations Officers, at the Convention Centre in Hamilton, Ontario.

Mayor Robert Morrow and the City of Hamilton graciously co-hosted the event.

The International Association of Police Community Relations Officers is an organization that brings together police officers and professional community relations experts, to exchange experiences and offer successful programs to improve community relations on behalf of the law enforcement profession.

An international convention is held each year where the business of the Association is conducted, and workshops are held to bring its membership the latest ideas and information in the field of Police Community Relations.

This year's conference featured delegates and presenters in the field of policing and justice from Canada, the United States, and the Caribbean. This year's theme was "Community Policing and Aboriginal Justice". The three-day agenda for the conference included plenary and workshop sessions.

The local planning committee for the Symposium consisted of: Bob Johnson, Chairper-

son, Six Nations Police Commission; Nancee Henry, Six Nations Police Commission Administrative Assistant; Dale Davis, Administrator, Six Nations Police Service; Glenn Lickers, Chief of Police, Six Nations Police Service; Warren Burger, Deputy Chief, Haldimand Norfolk Regional Police Service; Erma Ferreff, New Credit First Nation Education Department; Bryan LaForme, New Credit First Nation Education Department; Allan (Sonny) Pelletier, I.A.P.C.R.O. Vice President, Region 11 Canada.

The opening ceremonies of the symposium started with the entry of the Dofasco Pipe Band. A Colour Guard which included the Canadian, American, Trinidad and Bahamian flags, was led by Sgt. Don Beuk of the Haldimand Norfolk Regional Police and Cst. Rob Davis of the Six Nations Police.

Deputy Chief Warren Burger acted as the Master of Ceremonies for the opening. Mr. Hubert Skye of Six Nations of the Grand River offered a traditional opening for the Symposium. Becky Miller also from Six Nations sang the U.S. and Canadian National Anthems.

Also part of the Opening Ceremony was the "Grand Entry" which featured the Whistle Chant Drum, the Six Nations Pow Wow Dancers, and the Little Eagle Feather Drummers.

Welcoming remarks were made by: Detective Leon Whitehurst, Portsmouth Virginia. I.A.P.C.R.O. President; Allan Pelletier,



Kevin Bomberry in traditional dress presents opening ceremonies "Pow Wow Dance."

I.A.P.C.R.O. Region 11 vice President; Mayor Robert Morrow, City of Hamilton; Terry Cooke, Regional Chairman of Hamilton; Les Sowden, Six Nations Band Council; Glenn Lickers, Chief of Police, Six Nations of the Grand River; Bob Johnson, Chairman, Six Nations Police Commission; Yvonne Maracle, Hamilton Regional Indian Centre; Bob Middaugh, Chief of Police, Hamilton Wentworth Regional Police; Phemon Ma, Hamilton Wentworth Advisory Council on Police

The unique combination of the Dofasco Pipe Band and the traditional "Grand Entry" dancers and drummers added to the international flavour of the Association and the Symposium.

Over the three day agenda delegates saw presentations (to mention just a few), such as:

- i) Clan Teachings - Cultural Perspectives on the Contemporary Aboriginal Justice System, by Professor Jim Dumont, an Ojibwe from Shawanaga First Nation.
- ii) "Today's Youth - Tomorrow's Leaders" and "Youth Initiatives and Youth Action". Both were workshops showing youth initiatives from different regions in Ontario.
- iii) Glen Bannon, Chief of Police, Anishinabek Police Service gave a presentation on Crisis Management at Ipperwash.
- iv) Twelve Commandments of Modern Police Administration - presented by Colonel William Harrison, Chief of Police, Capitol Heights, Maryland.

On the social side the delegates were treated to a formal dinner with Keynote Speaker, Justice Harry S. LaForme, on Thursday night. Justice LaForme spoke on "The Justice System in Canada and its impact on Aboriginal People."

On Friday evening transportation was provided to "Barangas on the Beach" for an evening of dining, dancing and fun.

Saturday evening saw the 26th Training



**IAPCRO President Det. Leon B. Whitehurst speaking at opening ceremonies.**

Symposium conclude with the I.A.P.C.R.O. Awards Banquet. Captain Samuel Jones of the Tampa Bay Police Department was the Master of Ceremonies for the dinner and awards presentations.

The I.A.P.C.R.O. Awards are in recognition of police services and community groups who have demonstrated sincerity and integrity in reaching out to each other, in particular this year First Nations and Aboriginal youth that established partnerships with police services in Ontario.

The following are the recipients of the 1997 awards:

**The Sudbury Regional Police Service** for developing "Portage 91" a police/youth cultural canoe trip to build partnerships between youth and police services in Sudbury. The first pilot project which has had significant impact across Ontario.

**The Sault Ste. Marie Police Service** for developing "Looking In.. Reaching Out" which focuses on racial discrimination and attempts to create an awareness and solutions which lead to "reaching out!" The Sault Ste. Marie Police Service made sincere efforts to enhance race relations, and to create initiatives in the promotion of better relations between police and aboriginal, racial and minority ethnic groups, and to encourage community involvement to identify and provide solutions to eliminate racism.

**Timmins Police Service** for developing the project "Open Lines of Communication" to reach out to First Nations students from the James and Hudson Bay communities coming to secondary school in Timmins. The project has improved the relationship between First Nations youth and police.

**Pinetree Native Friendship Centre of Brant** for "Fast Water, Fast Friends" a canoe trip on the Grand River to build partnerships between police and aboriginal youth. The project started in 1992 and is an ongoing project that has grown and has gained national recognition.

**Student Commission of Canada** for developing the project "Off the Cuff: straight talk from Youth to Police" There is a serious lack of communication. The image in many young people's minds is that police officers are the enemy, and all officers are unwilling to sit down with youth and talk about relevant issues. The guide was written by youth in the summer of 1995, in consultation with youth, with police officers in the Toronto area and with youth at the Student's Commission National Youth Conference in Ottawa. It is designed to give youth and police the tools for effective interaction, beginning with listening, understanding, respecting and communicating.

At the conclusion of the international conference four new Executive Board members were introduced. Chief of Police Glenn Lickers of Six Nations was elected as the new Region 11 Vice President. Philmer Bluehouse from Window Rock Arizona, Corporal William Floyd of Seat Pleasant Police Department, and Community Relations Officer Larry Covington of Capitol Heights Police Department were also elected Regional Vice Presidents.

I.A.P.C.R.O. also recognized the Six Nations Police Service and Police Commission by making them lifetime members of the International Association.

This years Training Symposium was called "De dwa de nihah". This is a word from the Cayuga language and roughly translates to "exchange among a group of people, with each person giving something and taking something in exchange". We at Six Nations Police Service and Commission hope we have lived up to this. Whether the exchange took place in the workshops, the coffee breaks or the social activities it didn't matter, as long as the sharing of experiences, ideas and information took place. While we came together from different parts of the world, we came with the common goal of improving life for our people. While each of us may struggle to attain this goal in our own community or territory it is all mankind that shares in our success.



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## Top International Crime-Fighters To Speak At Crime Control Commission Conference



**Bratton**

Former New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton will join several internationally recognized crime experts at an Ontario Crime Control Commission conference in February.

William Bratton is credited with bringing about "the New York Miracle", tough crime-fighting measures which reduced the serious crime rate by 33% and the murder rate by 50%. Bratton is scheduled to release a book in February on the New York experience titled, "Turnaround".

"We are looking at strategies which have worked for law enforcers around the world. We can learn from their experiences and do a better job of fighting crime here in Ontario", said Crime Control Commissioner Jim Brown.

Florida State Attorney Harry L. Shorstein will share his methods of tackling youth crime at the conference. Shorstein's tough approach with young offenders resulted in a 50% reduction in juvenile arrests for violent crimes between 1993 and 1996. State Attorney Shorstein appears on an upcoming edition of the CBS newsmagazine "60 Minutes".

And Detective Chief Inspector Ray Mallon will also join the symposium. Mallon took over Criminal Investigations in 1996 in Middlesborough, England, with a promise to reduce crime by 20%, or he would quit. With a reduced police force, Mallon's "zero tolerance" policy brought crime rates down by 22% in 18 months.

A number of Canadian crime control authorities will also share their views and expertise at "Crime Control: International Strategies For Success", scheduled for Thursday and Friday, February 12-13th at the Delta Chelsea Inn in downtown Toronto. Law enforcement officials, crown attorneys, judges, community groups and local and provincial politicians will be invited to attend the conference.

For further information, contact Rhonda McMichael, Communications Coordinator, Ontario Crime Control Commission at 416 314-0869.



The Crime Control Commission (CCC) is dedicated to finding new ways to reduce crime and improve public safety.

Ontario Premier Michael Harris appointed the Commission in April 1997 to put the government's commitment to safer communities, crime prevention, more effective law enforcement and a balanced criminal justice system into action. The Crime Control Commission was created to listen to the public's concerns and identify specific steps the government can take to build a safer Ontario.

Changes are already underway. During its current mandate the government has:

- tightened eligibility for parole (the number of offenders granted parole in 1995/96 dropped by 6.7%);
- cut down on drinking and driving by implementing roadside driver's licence suspensions and doubling RIDE program funding (more than 10,000 roadside suspensions were issued to drinking drivers in the first six months of the program);
- invested \$5 million in forensic DNA testing to investigate violent crimes;
- set up special police intelligence units to combat organized crime, weapons smuggling and illegal gaming;
- established a strict discipline facility for young offenders;
- began construction of two ultra-efficient provincial jails, reducing costs from \$120/day to \$75/day per offender;
- invested \$25 million to help police forces coordinate the investigation and prosecution of serial predators;
- implemented a \$27 million program to help women and their families break the cycle of violence;
- invested \$15 million to help children at risk through enhanced training of all Children's Aid Society staff;
- gave vulnerable children a healthier start with a \$44.6 million program for preschool speech and language services and nutrition programs.

There is still a great deal of work to be done. The Crime Control Commission will expand upon these programs and policies, creating a comprehensive plan of action to help bring crime rates down.

### The Commission

The CCC is made up of three MPP's: the

Parliamentary Assistant to the Attorney General and the two Parliamentary Assistants to the Solicitor General and Minister of Correctional Services. Jim Brown M.P.P. Scarborough West, Gerry Martiniuk - Cambridge, Bob Wood M.P.P. - London South.

### Priorities

The Commission will fulfil its mandate by:

1. Holding public forums around Ontario to hear from the people of the province. The Commission is interested in the public's concerns about crime and also wants to hear about innovative methods communities or neighbourhoods have employed to reduce crime and improve public safety.
2. Meeting with experts and practitioners in crime reduction, which may include police chiefs, frontline law enforcement officers, correctional officials, crime prevention experts, academics, community leaders, crown attorneys and judges.
3. Hosting conferences or symposia that focus on recent innovations in crime control and policing.
4. Researching and studying crime control innovations from across Canada and around the world.
5. Periodically preparing reports to Cabinet with concrete recommendations for improving public safety and the effectiveness of the justice system.

The Commission has held public hearings focusing on the issue of youth crime in a number of centres across the province (Chatham, Barrie, Etobicoke, Peterborough and Whitby). Sessions are scheduled for the new year in a number of other Ontario locations.

Commission members have researched crime control successes in Europe, the United States and in Western Canada and are meeting with law enforcement and crime prevention specialists from cities and countries around the world. Members of the Commission also traveled to New York to meet with top police officials to examine the city's highly successful implementation of the broken windows" concept of policing. Commissioner Bob Wood met with police in Britain and France to learn about their crime-fighting tactics.

The Commission may examine any issue related to crime and justice. Topics will include:

- youth crime
- enforcement strategies
- sentencing and corrections

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# Computers now reducing disclosure costs

*A new computer software package streamlines the disclosure process and the costs*

There is no doubt that today's disclosure costs are spiraling. Investigations are becoming more complex, and the amount of paperwork generated and gathered during the course of an investigation is almost unmanageable. For example, a large southern Ontario police service recently spent over \$22,000 in photocopying for one case, only to have the defendants lawyer plead the case. In some high profile investigations, it is not uncommon for the cost of disclosure to rise over the \$500,000 mark.

In discussions with law enforcement professionals, particularly Investigators and Case Managers, it became clear that a computer solution could be developed to minimize waste and disclosure costs while increasing the productivity of the investigative unit members.

Towards this end Paisley Systems joined forces with AdLib Publishing Inc., to develop the "AdLib Disclosure Publishing System" (DPS).

The AdLib DPS simplifies the collection, organization, management and dissemination of Disclosure Information via CD-ROM. No longer will law enforcement professionals have to provide banker boxes full of photocopies -



a single CD will hold the equivalent of 10,000 pages. Once the documents have been collected and organized using AdLib, the investigator or case manager simply presses a key, and the Disclosure Information is mastered to the CD-ROM. The AdLib viewer software is included on the CD-ROM, allowing defence council (or even Crown Prosecutors) to view or print the documents contained therein.

AdLib allows for the previewing of documents prior to mastering the CD-ROM. The officer does not require the application in which the original document was created. AdLib's unique "viewer" technology gives you a fully formatted display of files - so you can view text, graphics, databases, spreadsheets exactly as they were created in the original applications.

AdLib provides the user with a flexible and powerful way of creating and organizing disclosure documents. A typical format would be similar to a book complete with chapters and sections. This book would contain information nor-

mally associated with manual disclosure - cover information, index, details of accused promises or notices, synopsis, witness statements, evidence and supporting documentation. AdLib also maintains a "Distribution History" that contains details related to disclosure management.

AdLib is easily integrated with current applications, networks, and computing environments. It is a turnkey solution which includes all hardware and software. The hardware includes a CD-recorder, SCSI attachment, and all device drivers. AdLib software includes AdLib Publisher, and AdLib Viewer.

AdLib has been developed and refined after a great deal of discussion and demonstration with actual law enforcement users. This ensures that the product is intuitive and easy to use. The AdLib DPS is suitable for all facets of law enforcement activity including fraud, homicide, case management, and forensics.

The benefits of AdLib to the law enforcement community are numerous and easily quantifiable. AdLib will dramatically reduce photocopying, mailing, and manpower costs. In addition, AdLib will improve the efficiency of investigators, and improve security of access to disclosure information. The original documents can be stored in a secure area and need only be accessed during trial. The reduction in handling results in improved security and eliminates misplaced files.

For further information contact Paisley Systems at (905)-849-6744; fax: (905)-842-1831; email: [info@paisleysys.com](mailto:info@paisleysys.com); Website <http://www.paisleysys.com>.

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HVE-2D uses a visual approach to setting up and executing reconstructions, enabling safety researchers and law enforcement personnel to perform complex accident analyses faster and more



accurately. With HVE-2D it is possible to perform a preliminary EDCRASH reconstruction of the entire collision while at the scene.

To ensure accuracy and reliability, HVE-2D incorporates physics programs that have been scientifically validated using staged collisions.

EDC developed and marketed the first professional computer software for motor vehicle safety researchers in the early 1980's and now has over 1600 customers in 27 countries. The firm's programs were nominated for a Computerworld Smithsonian Award in the field of Transportation in 1990.

For further information contact EDC at 503 644-4500 or Fax 503 526-0905. They also have a Website at [www.edccorp.com](http://www.edccorp.com).

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## Up-Coming Events

### February 26 - 27, 1998 2nd Annual Conference on Child Abuse Issues Niagara Falls - Ontario

The Niagara Regional Police Service's Child Abuse Unit hosts this informative conference geared to law enforcement agencies, child welfare services and any other persons involved in the field of child abuse. The seminar will feature presentations by Kenneth Lanning of the FBI and other experts in the field. For more information contact Lianne Daley at (905) 688-3911, ext. 5100.

### March 2 - 3, 1998 Police Labour Relations Conference Toronto - Ontario

Once again the Police Association of Ontario will be holding its two-day conference on police labour relations. In the past, over 225 police personnel representing rank and file, senior officers, chiefs of police, police services board members, government officials and lawyers have attended this conference. For more details call (905) 670-9770.

### March 2 - 6, 1998 Sexual Assault Investigators Seminar Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad is hosting the 1998 Sexual Assault Investigators Seminar at the Colony Hotel in Toronto. The five day seminar will deal with many aspects of sexual assault investigation and give the sexual assault investigation specialist invaluable knowledge which will enhance their investigative skills. Seminar and panel speakers will include professionals from many different areas of expertise, all of whom will bring a wealth of knowledge to the attendees. Registration is \$200 per person and a special room rate is offered at the hotel. For more information contact Det. Ruth

Schueller or Det. Marie Drummond at (416) 808-7474.

### April 15 - 18, 1998 Leadership '98 Conference Vancouver - British Columbia

Brochures for the conference were mailed out to all police agencies in September. If you have not received a brochure, or would like more information about the conference contact Chief Constable Peter Young at (604) 525-5411.

### April 21 - 22, 1998 BLUE LINE MAGAZINE Response '98 Markham - Ontario

Blue Line's second annual trade show is 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 more information contact Blue Line Magazine at (905) 640-3048 or fax (905) 640-7547.

### May 2 - 6, 1998 Canadian Traumatic Stress Network 1998 Forum Toronto - Ontario

The theme for the second forum for CTSN is "Traumatic Stress: Let's Get Practical". Conference session topics will include accountability in the trauma industry, burnout in CISM teams, cross cultural issues in trauma, family services, legal issues, line of duty death, suicide, victims of violence and workplace trauma programs. For more information contact the Canadian Training Institute by phone at (416) 665-3889.

### May 4 - 8, 1998 Sudden Death Investigation for Police and Medical Investigators Edmonton - Alberta

The Edmonton Police Service Homicide Section and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the province of Alberta are

hosting this seminar specifically designed for those who are on the front line of sudden death investigations. A variety of topics will be presented in one hour lectures, with plenty of time allotted for discussion and questions. For further information regarding the conference contact Det. Doug Fisher or Det. Keith Kilshaw at (403) 424-7248.

### May 12 - 14, 1998 EDCON '98 Ottawa - Ontario

Members from the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police, Ontario Provincial Police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be hosting the Canadian Explosive Technicians Conference at the University of Ottawa and the National Arts Centre. Guest speakers and manufacturers will present the latest in techniques and equipment in rendering safe explosives. For more details contact Jim Montgomery or Dan Delaney at (613) 236-1222, ext. 5224.

### May 14 - 17, 1998 13th Annual Peace Officers Memorial Celebration Cleveland - Ohio

Held each May, this event allows officers from across the U.S. and Canada to honour all fallen law enforcement and corrections officers, in addition to sharing in fellowship. For more information contact the Greater Cleveland Peace Officers Memorial Society at (216) 621-3830.

### June 26 - July 1, 1998 Disaster Forum '98 Edmonton - Alberta

Local authorities, individuals and organizations who plan for, respond to and recover from disasters should plan to attend this year's conference. This event will have world-class keynote speakers, interactive workshops, hands-on planning and response simulation exercises and a trade show. For more information regarding registration fax (403) 422-1549.

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**Introduced:** Citizens in the city of Moncton, N.B., may soon be seeing the red serge of the Mounties in their area.



The province introduced changes to the Police Act in late November that would give the government the ability to override municipal control over policing.

However, the Liberals may have a difficult time getting the bill past the Political Conservatives and NDP Leader Elizabeth Weir. Both have hinted that they won't stand by while the bill is ushered through.

The Canadian Union of Public Employees, which represents the Moncton police, are opposed to the changes. The union says the Liberals made no mention of the plan to bring in the RCMP during the 1995 election campaign.

But the province has already gained some ground in the battle despite moves to quash the legislation.

In a November decision, Justice Paul Godin ruled against the New Brunswick Police Association in a law suit aimed at stopping the RCMP takeover. Godin decided the government has the right to go ahead and make plans to replace the municipal forces.

**Seized:** A joint project between the RCMP and Metropolitan Toronto Police resulted in the seizure of about \$5 million in counterfeit U.S. cash in late November.

Toronto officers were dispatched to an apartment building after a resident found some of the phoney money.

Police managed to uncover the rest of the cash in an apartment in the building and then called in the RCMP commercial crime unit.

**Died:** An RCMP officer in Montreal was killed by an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound in late November, police said.

The 43-year-old officer, who was on-duty at the time of the incident, died from a bullet wound to the head. He was

discovered in the parking lot of the police force's headquarters in Westmount.

The death is being treated as a suicide by Montreal Urban Community police.

Police said there is no indication that the officer's death was job related.

"It is something that had to do with his personal life," a police spokesman for the RCMP was quoted as saying.

The Mountie, who worked with the RCMP's drug squad, had served with the force for 24 years.

**Died:** The body of RCMP diver Const. Frank Carriere was discovered in Cape Breton's Bras D'Or Lakes in late November.



Carriere, 41, was reported missing after diving under a ship docked at the Little Narrows Gypsum Co. during a Canada Customs inspections.

He was inspecting the hull of the ship when he disappeared.

A search launched after the disappearance involved the RCMP, ground search teams and boat crews. A Hercules aircraft from Canadian Forces Base Greenwood, N.S., spent two hours on the scene overnight dropping flares.

Carriere served with the RCMP detachment in Cole Harbour, N.S.

**Awarded:** Ontario Provincial Police Senior Detective Constable Danielle



McLean was presented with the Excellence in Performance Award at the International Association of Women Police conference in November.

McLean has been a member of the OPP for the past 23 years. She has been an invaluable member of the Intelligence Section, Investigations Support Bureau during most of her career. Through her numerous contacts globally, she has located nefarious suspects, missing or abducted children and provided pertinent information to law enforcement agencies worldwide.

**Debate:** Citizens in Newfoundland will be given the opportunity to voice their opinion as to whether the members of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary should be allowed to carry firearms.



A legislature committee will hold public hearings on the issue sometime in early 1998, Justice Minister Chris Decker said in early December.

The mayor of St. John's, Andy Wells, said he believes officers should be allowed to carry sidearms.

Wells said the current policy requiring officers to lock their guns in the trunk of their cars is unworkable.

**Expanded:** Ontario Provincial



Police Commissioner Tom O'Grady and President Bert Grant of the Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs (OFSC) announced the expansion of the Snowmobile Trail Officer Patrol (S.T.O.P.) Program for the 1997/98 snowmobile season in early December.

The S.T.O.P. program is being started in the Muskoka and Sault Ste Marie areas this year. Durham Regional Police were welcomed into this community policing initiative and they will partner with the Kawartha-Haliburton area.

O'Grady and Grant expressed their gratitude and thanks to the volunteers who dedicate their own time to the S.T.O.P. program.

Since 1995 this program has been a partnership between the OPP and the OFSC. Its goals are to reduce the incidence of drinking and riding on snowmobile trails, to reduce the number of fatal and serious injury accidents and to encourage voluntary compliance with the law.

**Seized:** Alcohol with an estimated street value of \$70,000 was seized by police in the dry and isolated

community of Kashechewan, Ont., in early November.

Members of the Kashechewan detachment of the Nishnawbe Aski Police Service said a 750 millilitre bottle of rye or rum sells for about \$100, while a bottle of beer can fetch \$20.

Police seized the alcohol after stopping 16 people who were travelling from Mooseonee on snowmobiles, authorities said.

"We are acting on the community's intoxication bylaw, which does not allow anyone to bring or consume any alcohol in the community," Sgt. Raymond Sutherland was quoted as saying. "I feel really good that we are doing something positive in this community, especially for the children."

**Lawsuit:** Three New Jersey police officers



have launched a \$3 million legal suit against ABC, accusing the network of hiring blacks to drive around in a Mercedes-Benz breaking traffic laws and then calling them racist after stopping the car.

The officers appeared on PrimeTime Live in a Nov. 27, 1996, episode entitled Driving While Black, which alleged the officers pulled the men over based on their race, the lawsuit states.

The three officers - Louis Hornberger, Robert Tonkery and James Mennuti - were filmed on a hidden camera in October 1996 as they stopped a Mercedes with three black men inside, the lawsuit said.

The legal suit also claims that the network hired three men to drive around a drug-plagued neighbourhood in a predominantly white town for a number of days in a Mercedes equipped with a hidden camera.

Hornberger said the car was stopped the third night after breaking numerous traffic laws, including disobeying a traffic sign at an intersection in front of the officer's patrol car.

The suit also accused ABC of violating state wiretap laws by using the camera.

# TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

## Attorney General wants national offender registry

Canada will have a national registry of sex offenders and violent offenders if British Columbia Attorney General Ujjal Dosanjh has his way.

Dosanjh, who said he'll urge his colleagues across the country to agree to the initiative, made the comment in late November during a speech at a Law Society of B.C. media workshop on sentencing and parole.

Citizens should be able to call a toll-free number in order to find out if a sex offender or violent

offender has been released from jail, what conditions have been set for them and the name of the community where the offender has been released, Dosanjh said.

He said the new central registry should keep criminal records for more than 10 years and note incidents where police warn the community about offenders who are likely to reoffend.

Dosanjh also said communication between provincial and federal agencies regarding high-risk offenders has to be improved.

"The fact is, the information systems across the country are not co-ordinated," the attorney general was quoted as saying.

Dosanjh, a former member of the B.C. Civil Liberties Association, which has voiced concerns about the negative impact a national registry would have on an offender's rehabilitation, said community protection is a priority.

"I always err on the side of caution for the protection of people and children of B.C. and Canada," he was quoted as saying.

The attorney general also advocated for oral submissions by victims or their representatives to the

national parole board. Victims are currently allowed to attend hearings, but are unable to speak to board members or the offender.

The national parole board recently turned down Dosanjh's request to make an oral submission on behalf of B.C. citizens who were opposed to the release of convicted pedophile Robert Noyes. The province decided to make a written submission instead.

"That's how unresponsive it is to the people of Canada," the media quoted him as saying.

Dosanjh also noted that the provincial parole board does allow victims to make oral submissions.



**"I always err on the side of caution for the protection of people and children of B.C. and Canada."**

**- Ujjal Dosanjh**

## Feds plan to introduce new anti-laundering legislation



**Scott**

The federal government will introduce legislation this session to create new financial reporting requirements on suspicious transactions and the cross-border movement of currency, federal Solicitor General Andy Scott

said in late November.

The legislation is being developed in response to recommendations from the law enforcement community, who need a better tool to track organized crime money laundering, Scott told the House of Commons in the first annual statement on organized crime.

"Organized crime is big business and it is bad business. It is a national problem that threatens public safety and erodes the social well-being of Canadians."

"Canada's police have said, 'Give us the tools and we will do the job.' And that is what we are doing. These measures will give the police more information on illegitimate financial activity, and put us in step with our international counterparts."

Scott told the Commons that organized crime is a global problem that has reached such proportions that the United Nations recognizes it as a priority for the next century and has called on member states to declare it "public enemy number one."

In the statement, Scott outlined a comprehensive national offensive under way against organized crime. The solicitor general paid tribute to the efforts of the Canadian law enforcement community in advising governments on how to address organized crime.

The solicitor general said the federal government is committed to providing national leadership in the battle against organized crime.

## Minister of Justice tables second set of firearms regulations

The Honourable Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, confirmed the government's commitment to an overall framework of safety for all Canadians by tabling before Parliament a new set of proposed regulations to support the Firearms Act. This set of regulations also includes amendments to regulations that were tabled in November.

"The goal of these regulations is to foster a culture of safety across Canada, as well as to ensure the effective and efficient administration of the new firearms legislation," said McLellan. "We have tried to accommodate as much as possible the concerns of



**McLellan**

firearm owners and users, while ensuring that firearms are used safely at all times."

The regulations were developed following extensive consultations with firearm users and industry groups, including the User Group on Firearms - an advisory group to the government established in 1995 - victims of violence, police, Chief Firearms Officers from across Canada, shooting organizations, women's organizations, health professionals, and businesses.

After review by Parliament, the Firearms Act and regulations will be brought into effect on October 1, 1998.



## Biker gang members praised by federal agent



Members of the Hells Angels are some of the best criminals in the world, according to a leading authority on outlaw biker gangs.

"They are the epitome of success," the local media quoted Tony Tait as saying.

Tait, an intelligence officer with a U.S. government agency was in Winnipeg in late November for a meeting of 150 investigators specializing in outlaw biker gangs. Some attendees came from as far away as Switzerland.

Tait became a biker gang expert as a civilian after accepting a friend's challenge to infiltrate the Alaska chapter of the Hells Angels 14 years ago. He rose through the ranks to become the club's security intelligence officer and sergeant-at-arms for the American West Coast.

After four years with the gang, he became a contract agent for the FBI.

Tait said that during his time with the club he purchased narcotics, automatic weapons, explosives and stolen law enforcement documents.

He also said he was surprised at how easily he was accepted by other members. Tait had short hair, no beard and didn't even own a motorcycle.

"My intention was to gather intelligence, create a profile, go home and get a police job," Tait was quoted as saying.

Tait said that the Hells Angels now conduct a detailed background search before accepting new members.

## Police service gets new headquarters

A new native police headquarters opened in Kanusetake, Que., in early November.

"It is a day to be proud of," the media quoted Grand Chief James Gabriel as saying.

The federal government and Mohawk community both put money into building the new \$727,000 headquarters.

It will be the centre of operations for 19 fully trained Mohawk police officers as part of a deal with provincial and federal authorities.

Officers with the force had been patrolling the community for over six months, but had no real base of operations until the opening.

The agreement to set up a native police force was struck between authorities and the community over a year ago.

Kanusetake was the site of the 1990 Oka crisis. The incident began after a botched Quebec police raid on barricades set up by Mohawks protesting a proposed expansion of a white-run golf course.

A police officer was killed during the raid.

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## Coroner's jury concludes probe without making any recommendations

Members of a coroner's inquiry into the fatal wounding of a Verner, Ont., man concluded their probe in late November without making any recommendations.

The four-day inquest came to an end with the jury deciding it couldn't make any recommendations that would prevent a similar incident from taking place.

"I think the jury felt there were no areas that needed improvement for which recommendations would be practical," coroner Dr. Shelagh McRae was quoted as saying.

Bruno Turpin, 31, was shot and fatally wounded by a provincial officer in his home on Aug. 23, 1996.

Turpin, who was wielding a pellet gun, confronted police when they arrived on the scene in response to a domestic dispute call, the inquiry was told.

Provincial police Const. Charles Williamson testified he shot Turpin four times after the man ran at him with a weapon.

Inquiry members heard testi-



mony from police, a coroner, Turpin's widow, neighbours and family friends.

McRae said the jury's decision not to make recommendations doesn't mean the inquest wasn't meaningful.

"I think what turned out to be the purpose of this inquest was a complete airing of the facts ... and I think that was accomplished admirably," McRae was quoted as saying.

At the time of the incident Turpin had consumed enough alcohol to cause significant mental impairment and was most likely unable to make clear and reasonable decisions, McRae said.

Turpin's wife, Diane, who is suing the OPP, told the inquiry that the officers should have been able to tell her husband was carrying a pellet gun, not a real gun, during the incident.

Ontario's Special Investigations Unit, which probes incidents involving the use of firearms by police, cleared Williamson of any wrongdoing in relation to Turpin's death.

## Officers should keep their fingers off trigger, coroner's report suggests

Police should keep their fingers off their gun trigger unless they are going to open fire, said a coroner's report released in late November.

The report came on the heels of a 15-month inquiry into the May 1995 shooting death of Martin Suazo, an unarmed shoplifting suspect.

Suazo, 23, was fatally wounded by a Montreal police officer.

The suspect was on his knees, about to be handcuffed and surrounded by about 12 police officers when the shooting occurred.

The officer involved in the

shooting, who cannot be identified because of a publication ban, told the inquiry he had no explanation as to why his revolver discharged about 30 centimetres from Suazo's head.

The coroner ruled the shooting an accident.

She said the officer had his finger on the gun trigger even though a police directive requires officers to place their fingers on the trigger guard unless they intend to shoot.

David also recommended mandatory training for officers involved in accidental shootings.



## B.C. crime prevention groups get cell phones



BC TEL Mobility has joined forces with the BC Crime Prevention Association (BCCPA) to provide cell phones and local airtime packages to enhance police-based crime prevention groups.

The program offers up to \$60,000 each year in communication packages to help deter crime and connect crime prevention groups with local police.

The announcement was made in November during the 19th Annual BCCPA Annual Symposium in Richmond. The BCCPA represents a large variety of crime prevention groups around the province.

"This is a natural partnership for BC TEL Mobility," said Kevin Heaney, vice-president of sales for BC TEL Mobility. "Everyday our customers use their phones to help one another whether it's reporting an accident along the road or a crime-in-progress. Nearly 17,000 calls were made to 911 from a cellular phone on the BC TEL Mobility network (in October)."

The directors of BCCPA approved 23 crime prevention groups for the first year of the program. They include Citizens on Patrol groups from Fort St. John, Halfmoon Bay, Abbotsford, Osoyoos, and Ucluellet, Crime Watch Patrols from Oliver, Port Moody, Delta, Tsawwassen, Langley, West Vancouver, Dawson Creek and Victoria, Community Police offices from Kamloops, North Delta, Langley and New Westminster as well as the Surrey Mountain bike and mall patrol and the Burnaby Youth Connection.

"There has been lots of interest in this new program from around the province," said Sharron Hilsen, BCCPA Executive Director. "A four-month pilot project has shown cell phones are a valuable tool for our crime prevention groups and it will definitely help make our communities safer."

## Mounties overseas to get same benefits as soldiers

*New bill is only fair, attorney general says*

RCMP officers who take part in overseas peacekeeping missions will receive the same benefits as Canadian soldiers in the event they are killed or injured under legislation introduced in the Commons in late October.

The benefits bill was first introduced in 1996, but wasn't passed before Parliament dissolved for the election last spring.

The bill amends the Mountie's Superannuation Act to ensure that officers in "special duty areas" like Bosnia and Haiti are considered to be on duty 24 hours a day. The change makes officers eligible for the same benefits available to military personnel in the same situation.

The Canadian Forces defines

"special duty areas" as areas where hazards are higher than might be expected in regular service areas during peacetime.

Attorney General Andy Scott said the changes were necessary in order to strike a balance between officers and soldiers.

"This legislation will make RCMP members who serve as peacekeepers eligible for the same health benefits accorded military personnel. It is only fair that RCMP serving in the same areas as Armed Forces personnel be eligible for the same benefit coverage," Scott said.

RCMP members have taken part in UN missions in Haiti, Bosnia and Rwanda.



## B.C. to install red light cameras, Ontario chiefs want to follow suit

Five cameras are being put in place at intersections in five different B.C. municipalities to catch red-light runners in a province-wide program.

"This is a joint venture between municipalities and government to try and save lives," the press quoted B.C. Attorney General Ujjal Dosanjh as saying in November.

There were 13,000 crashes and 21 deaths at B.C. intersections in 1995, Dosanjh said.

The new program will use cameras to take photographs of vehicles that drive over a sensor after the light has turned red. Similar programs are already running in Europe, Australia and some parts of North America.

The cameras will be rotated among the intersections with the highest number of accidents in the province.

"I believe this has a higher level of acceptance than photo radar," Dosanjh was quoted as saying.

When the province first introduced photo radar, Vancouver and some other municipalities opted out because they wanted a share of the revenue generated from the initiative.

But the attorney general said revenue sharing isn't an issue with the red-light program. Municipalities and the municipal affairs minister are discussing how photo radar and red-light revenues will be divided.

The red-light cameras will be introduced in four phases.

In the first phase Burnaby, Surrey, Kelowna, Nanaimo and Prince George will operate a camera at one of their intersections. During this time the technology will be reviewed. No warnings or tickets will be distributed during phase one.

In the second phase, during the spring of 1998, a camera vendor will be selected and given the responsibility of supplying and maintaining the cameras.

By mid-1998, the third phase will begin. Cameras will be installed and a public awareness campaign will be launched.

In the fall of 1998, the fourth phase will be underway. At this time the system will be fully operational with tickets being issued to the registered owners of vehicle photographed by red-light cameras.

Dosanjh didn't know what the fine for running a red light will be.

While B.C. prepares to implement the new program, Ontario is considering if it will go ahead with a similar plan.

The Conservative government is looking into the program as a result of police requests to bring the initiative east.

The government may take action if red-light cameras can be used to nab the motorist



Both Metropolitan Toronto Police Chief David Boothby (left) and London Police Chief Julian Fantino (right) would like to have red light programs running in their cities.

at fault as opposed to the owner of the vehicle, Transportation Minister Tony Clement said.

"If there is technology that exists that ensures that it's the aggressive driver we are tackling rather than the owner, then I would like to signal that we are interested," Clement was quoted as saying.

Intersection related accidents resulted in the loss of 230 lives and caused injury to 30,000 people in 1995, the last year for which statistics are available, the Ministry of Transportation said.

Toronto Police Chief David Boothby and London Police Chief Julian Fantino have both made proposals recently for the introduction of devices to fight red light runners.

"It's been a huge problem," Boothby was quoted as saying. "People are more busy, people have a lot on their minds, with a sort of disregard for others."

Fantino said the technology could be used to help ease the strain on limited police resources and reduce traffic related injuries. The chief also said he'd like to see similar technology used to enforce speed limits.

"I think it's insane what some people are doing, taking the risks they do, not only for themselves but for other innocent people as well," Fantino was quoted as saying.

## Drunk driving charges fell in 1995, stats show



The number of impaired driving charges laid by police across Canada in 1996 declined by six per cent over 1995, according to Statistics Canada.

A total of 78,894 people were charged with driving under the influence in 1996. The number represents a continuing downward trend which began in 1981, when 153,855 people were charged.

But while drunk driving charges continue to fall, the number of people charged with impaired driving causing death (133 in 1996) has remained constant over the past eight years.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics reported that the number drunk driving charges laid in all provinces declined during 1996. Saskatchewan led all provinces with a rate of 718 people charged per 100,000 people, while Newfoundland reported the lowest with 265. As for total charges, Ontario had the highest number and the Northwest Territories reported the lowest with 24,686 and 337 respectively.

Statistics also show Edmonton had the highest impaired driving rate among major cities with 421. Toronto came in on the low end of the scale with 133.

Of the almost 50,000 people convicted of drunk driving in nine jurisdictions in 1995-96, 66 per cent were sentenced to pay a fine as the most serious sentence, 22 per cent were given jail terms, nine per cent were placed on probation and three per cent received some other form of punishment. The average fine was \$500, while the average jail term was 30 days.

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## Ontario Crown lawyers given new directives regarding informants, DNA

A directive introduced in mid-November requires Ontario Crown prosecutors to obtain approval from senior supervisors before they base a prosecution on evidence supplied by a jailhouse informer.

"The use of an in-custody informer as a witness should only be considered in cases in which there is a compelling public interest in the presentation of their evidence," according to the directive from the province's attorney general.

The document also requires prosecutors to attempt to tape any conversation in which an

inmate offers evidence in return for leniency. The records must then be turned over to the defence.

The directive goes on to state that "the danger of an unscrupulous witness manufacturing evidence for personal benefit cannot be overlooked, and this possibility should inform a prosecutor's exercise of discretion respecting the presentation of such evidence."

The new policies will be incorporated into the Crown Policy Manual. The manual contains the general principles relating to all prosecution cases.

***"The use of an in-custody informer as a witness should only be considered in cases in which there is a compelling public interest in the presentation of their evidence."***

**- Directive**

The directive was delivered with an accompanying letter from the acting deputy attorney general, Andromache Karakatsanis, to Fred Kaufman, the commissioner of the inquiry into the wrongful conviction of Guy Paul Morin.

The attorney general also introduced a second directive that states government scientists have a duty to assist in a neutral and impartial manner in criminal investigations.

Scientists from Ontario's Centre of Forensic Sciences have come under fire during the course of the in-

quiry for providing the courts with tainted evidence and allegedly favouring the Crown.

In 1992, Morin was convicted of the 1984 murder of his neighbour, Christine Jessop. The conviction was eventually overturned through DNA evidence in 1995.

The DNA evidence destroyed the credibility of Robert Dean May and a man known only as Mr. X.

Both individuals had testified to hearing Morin confess to the crime while in custody after he was apprehended by police for the murder.

## Alberta introduces new legislation to combat child prostitution, pimps

Alberta's social service minister hopes to end the province's thriving child prostitution trade through tough new legislation introduced in November.

Child prostitutes would be held in custody for 72 hours before being released into the child welfare system under Lyle Oberg's new laws. Pimps guilty of obstructing police efforts to detain under-age hookers would face \$10,000 fines and up to a year in jail if the new legislation is brought into force.

"What we're doing is we're aiming at the (pimps)," Oberg was quoted as saying. "We're saying 'If you are going to be a (pimp) of a child prostitute, you'd better be careful - because we're going to come after you 'Quite frankly, we want the pimps to ask, 'How old are you?' when it comes to getting his prostitutes.'"

The province is also planning to provide temporary housing for young prostitutes, although it is unclear as to whether they will be



placed in locked units or safe houses, which are currently being used.

The legislation will be formally brought to the table during the government's spring session.

The manager of resource development at Wood's Homes for troubled youths, Terry Stewart, said the legislation is a step in

the right direction.

"It sounds like he's really serious about going after this population," Stewart was quoted as saying. "He has drafted legislation which probably has got a lot of pitfalls in it yet. But at least it indicates a real willingness on behalf of government to start looking at (child prostitution) very seriously."

Stewart said constitutional challenges, changes to the Criminal Code and persuading young prostitutes to testify against pimps in court are some of the problems that the government may have to deal with as a result of the initiative.

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# CRIMINALLY FUNNY

*Humorous tales of laughable oddities from both sides of the thin blue line*



## Milwaukee child takes the wheel

A Milwaukee man was arrested in late October after his 8-year-old daughter told police her father made her drive a car while he helped her with the brake and gas pedals.

The girl told investigators that she climbed into the driver's seat and took the wheel at her father's request. He then "helped her with the gas and brake pedals," court documents said.

The car bounced off other vehicles as it moved along the street at 60 m.p.h. Seven vehicles were damaged before the car came to a



halt, according to a criminal complaint that said the man was drunk.

Witnesses said the girl was so small they couldn't even see that she was behind the wheel.

After the car stopped the father attempted to flee on foot, but he was pursued and detained by passers-by, police said.

The man was charged with two counts of first-degree recklessly endangering safety for having his daughter and a 2-year-old boy in the car, causing injury by intoxicated use of a vehicle and causing injury while intoxicated.

## Dog bark foils suspect's escape attempt

When a shoplifting suspect in Lancaster, S.C., surrendered to police, Officer Vincent Bazain knew it was time to stop barking at the man.

Thanks to Bazain's unique ability to bark like a bloodhound, officers were able to surround the suspect after he fled into the woods and scare him into giving up.

Bazain performs the bark by cupping his hands over his mouth to imitate a hound's fast bark, as well as the deeper, drawn-out bark of

a dog following a scent. He can also do a convincing growl.

When the suspect ran into the woods, Bazain and a cable installer, who happened to be in the area, gave chase with the officer barking and urging the "dog" on.

The tactic worked and the man, who was also wanted on drug charges, soon told police to call off the canine.

Bazain said his trick is effective about 90 per cent of the time.

## ANIMAL CASES

### Moose hunt leads to marijuana bust

A marijuana operation in Melbourne, Que., was foiled in mid-October by an injured moose.



Two hunters stumbled upon a couple of men protecting a field of marijuana plants while following a trail of blood from the wounded animal.

The men refused to allow the hunters to follow their prey, so one of them kept watch on the field while the other walked out of the woods and called the provincial police.

About 12 officers from the Richmond and other detachments entered the woods and stormed the operation.

Five men were arrested in the field and police seized 15 kilograms of cannabis and 256 pot plants.

The hunters were then allowed to return to tracking their moose.

### Life of potbellied porker saved by 911 operator



A potbellied pig in Kelso, Wash., had his bacon saved thanks to the efforts of a quick thinking 911 emergency operator.

The pig's frantic owner called 911 in late November to report that her pet swine had passed out.

Dispatcher Tracy Mosier used emergency cards outlining the action to take in human choking incidents to talk the woman through the Heimlich maneuver.

Mosier told the woman to lift the unconscious animal to its feet, put her arms around its mid-section and squeeze.

The swine regained consciousness with two belches.

Cindy Barnd, the county's 911 director, said the choking pig wasn't the first animal emergency operators have had to handle. One owner performed the Heimlich maneuver on a puppy, while another used mouth-to-snout resuscitation to revive a Chihuahua.

## The Great Mac Attack!

Life viewed from behind the badge and imagination of Tony MacKinnon



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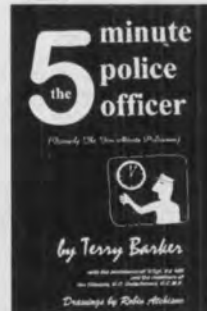
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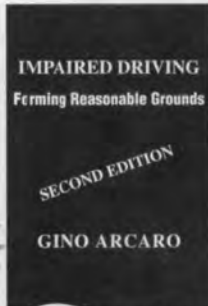
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## BLUE LINE

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