

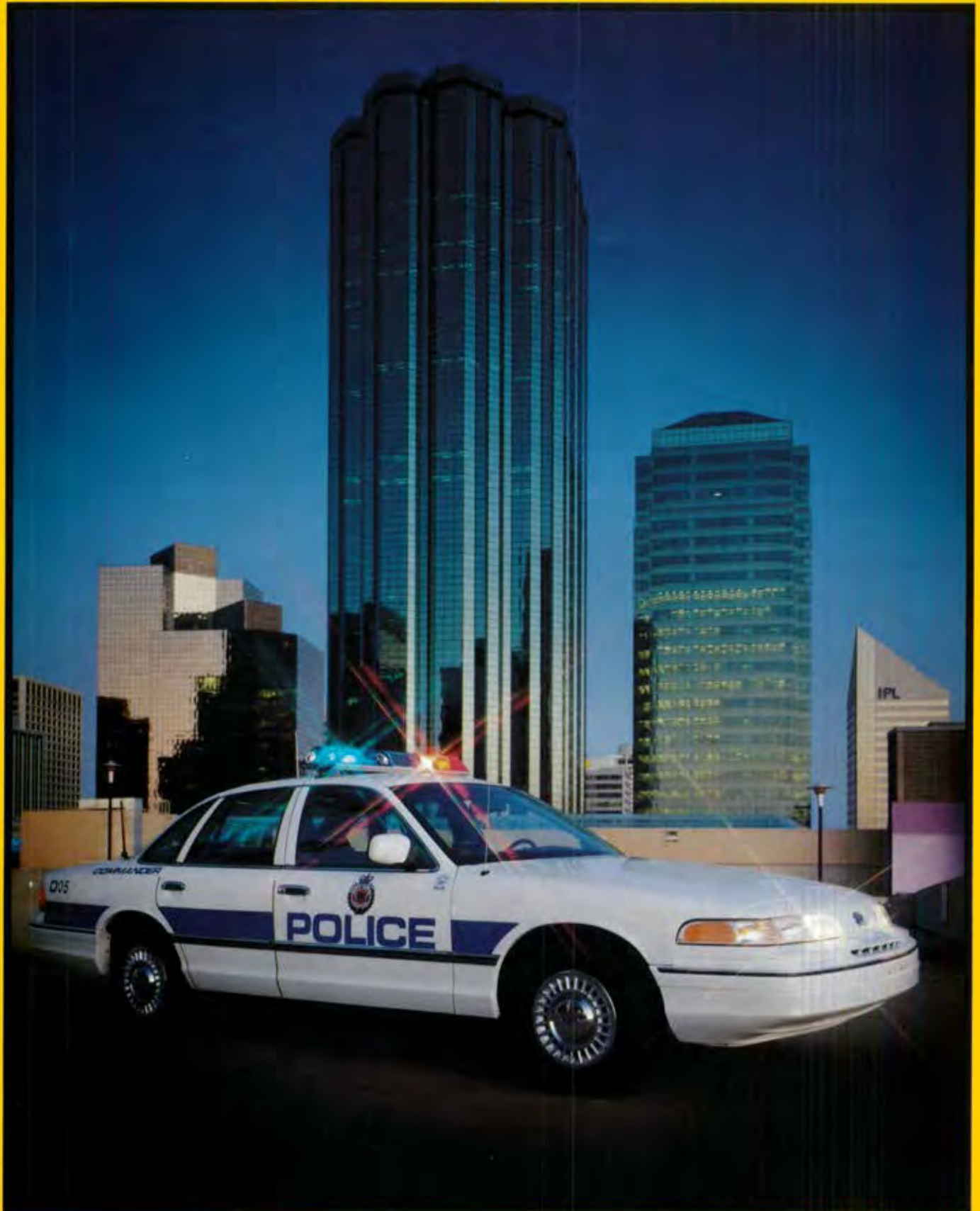
# Blue Line

April 1993

Volume 5 No.4



Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine



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This month we feature the Edmonton Police Service on our front cover. Edmonton will be hosting this annual conference of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. This organization inspects law enforcement agencies and certifies that they comply by an extensive set of criteria set out by the commission. The process enters a police force into an extensive self assessment. This self assessment can be critical in times of budget constraints when each government agency is trying to win dollars from the public coffers and attempting to quantify the value of the money spent.

Edmonton was the first Canadian police force to become accredited and many more are following its lead.

This month we present you with our usual pot pourri of law enforcement delights. We will introduce you to guest editorialist Gary Miller and also to our new Law and Legal Editor Gino Arcaro. With Gino's assistance we will be doing some pretty exciting things in the near future. Stay tuned.

Also this issue we are happy to present stories from Manitoba, St. John, N.B. and Victoria, B.C. In addition you will have the pleasure of reading three book reviews presented by our Editor.

You will, of course, be treated to our normal fair of Case Law, Supervisory Principles and a History of The Criminal Code. Jim Dalueg, our Weapons & Tactics Editor, will enlighten you further on our Seminar to be presented this fall.

Sit back, read and enjoy!

## Out Of The Blue

By David Bluestein



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**Letters To The Editor**  
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## Renewed faith in credits



Photo: Gabriele Dalueg

I wanted to write about a recent article in the February issue of Blue Line. It was titled "The Firing Line".

My comment was on the photography. It was superb. The photographer has great skill when shooting his/her subject. The fact that the man in the photo is overweight by a good 25 pounds was expertly concealed. The man looks no more than 5 pounds overweight in the photo.

I sincerely hope you paid this photographer well. This is by far the best work I have seen to date. This person has restored my faith in the quality of your magazine while at the same time saving the ego of the author in the photo.

Keep up the good work!  
Gabriele Dalueg  
Mississauga, Ontario

### Editor's Note

When I received this letter I recalled I left the photo credit off the picture. So here it is... credits and all. On another note I was curious about the name... then I realized where I heard it before... there's a Smurf by that name isn't there?

## Getting a kick out of Mag

Just a quick note to thank you for your excellent service and to commend you for the effort you place into each and every edition.

The articles are very well written, up to date and informative. I also get a kick out of the comics. Once again, keep up the good work!

Eric Rammeloo  
Watford, Ontario

## What goes around...

I am writing in regard to your response to a letter in the February Issue ("Blue Line Acting As Censor" Vol.5 No.2)

It is interesting to note that the author is married and has an 11-year-old boy. I wonder what his reaction would be if he discovered his son hooked on illegal drugs supplied by students of his drug manual?

S.A. MacLeod  
Port Alberni, British Columbia

### Editor's Note:

Aha! You obviously read the book. Poetic justice indeed. But I wouldn't wish it on even his son.

## Reading Enjoyment

Your magazine has provided me with numerous hours of reading enjoyment. Keep up the good work!

Todd C. Mosher  
Hamilton, Ontario

## How about a story on MP's

I have enjoyed your magazine since receiving a copy at the Metro Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad's Profile 2000 last September.

Being with the Military Police at CFB Petawawa, I have often dealt with people who are unfamiliar with our role at Canadian Forces Bases. I would really enjoy seeing an article within your magazine that would improve awareness of our function. This includes enforcement of the Criminal Code, Highway Traffic Act and other fed-

eral statutes. Our operation at CFB Petawawa includes about 70 persons and boasts the first general police services dog in the military.

Marc Picard  
Petawawa, Ontario

### Editor's Note

Coming soon Marc!

## Investment in future

I am a student enrolled in the Law & Security program offered at Loyalist College in Belleville, Ontario. Your magazine was first introduced to me in July 1992 at the OPP Detachment where I was working for the summer. I very much enjoyed reading it, as I found it to be quite interesting as well as informative. Upon completion of my course, I intend to pursue a career in law enforcement. I feel that your magazine will help keep me informed of what is going on around me in the particular area of work.

Tawnya Florence  
Trenton, Ontario

### Editor's Note

We have been trying to make in-roads into colleges but it appears to be a tough nut to crack. We may have to start one of our own.

## As good as the first

I have received Blue Line since its inception and am glad to find it still as informative as the first issue.

Robert E. Johnson  
Etobicoke, Ontario

## Is Blue Line Coming To Your Place Too Slow? ( or not at all? )

Last October Blue Line was required by Canada Post to re-sort its mailing list and change all addresses to conform with Post Office standards. To keep our second class mail status we were required to check each and every mailing label to ensure each one read properly. To help us along we utilized a computer program (approved by Canada Post) that would read all the addresses and postal codes and re-write them in a proper format... No surprises here... it fouled up. But we don't know how bad.

We have found many people have not

been getting their subscriptions since last October or November. Now it just could be because they forgot to pay up but in too many cases it was because addresses were changed. Do us a favour and look at your label. Let us know if the address is wrong.

Common problems appear to be apartment numbers left off or postal codes changed. Some have had street names changed and in one case an entire community was re-named by the "Approved" program. Check your label. If it's wrong we'll yell at them for you.

Morley S. Lymburner

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Case Law	Gino Arcaro
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# Introducing Our Legal Editor

Mr. Gino Arcaro has agreed to become Blue Line's new Case Law and Legal Editor. Gino is presently a Professor with Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology in the Law & Security Program.

Gino comes with a wealth of credits and experience under his belt. He spent 15 years with the Niagara Regional Police Force where he worked on a wide variety of details culminating in the Criminal Investigation Branch. He also qualified as an acting sergeant and has had previous experience with the Emergency Task Force Unit.

Gino left the Police Force in 1990 to pursue a teaching career but is presently finishing off his Bachelor of Science Degree with Empire State College in Buffalo, New York. With fingers crossed he expects to acquire his degree in Police Science in the next few months.

As well as student, teacher and ex-cop, Gino is also a writer. His newest title, presently being distributed by Blue Line Magazine, is called "Criminal Investigation and the Formulation of Reasonable Grounds". You will find a review of this

book in this issue. It is a phenomenal book and brings a street-wise Canadian cop's knowledge to the list of legal books and references available today.

In addition to keeping you in touch with current case law Gino encourages you to send in any legal questions you may have which may be confusing to you or which you wish to be up-dated on. We hope to answer all your questions and will place them on a high priority.

Send your questions to Blue Line Magazine by mail or fax. When we publish the answer we will place only the writer's initials at the end of the question. However we would prefer to have your full name and phone number supplied with the question so we may get further clarification on the question if that should be necessary.

The new area for answering these inquiries will be called "Legal Notes - Q&A". You will find the first instalment in this issue.

The case law written in this issue is Gino's first contribution. We would like to welcome Gino on board and hope he enjoys the ride.

## Response: *By Morley Lymburner*

In the February issue of Blue Line Magazine I wrote an editorial in which I wanted to speak on the issues of practical jokes that go too far, the relationships which officers must develop and cultivate in this day of co-ed policing and the manner in which female officers should carry their role within the policing function.

I received several calls from those closest to the officer convicted. Two were relatives and one a close friend. All were indignant about the use of this officer's unfortunate circumstance to make my points.

It is not Blue Line's position to embarrass anyone. In circumstances such as these we do not use the officer's name because the officer's name is of no relevance to the message. Unfortunately in this case the local media did not have any such consideration. The story was broadcast widely in the television, radio and newspapers the month before the editorial in Blue Line appeared. The officer's name, and that of the female officer, was used extensively.

Far too extensively in my estimation.

Blue Line is not a scandal sheet and does not intend to cause anyone grief. This should go without saying but there it is for what it's worth. On the other hand we are not a "Polyanna Press". If there is something which needs to be said then this is where it will be said. But it will be said with a view to improving the profession of law enforcement.

Blue Line's position in the editorial was to simply use this as an example of a situation that others could be getting themselves into right now. To have the reader make a re-evaluation of his/her relationships with their co-workers and to remind each of us that this unfortunate story could very well be our own if we do not heed its message. Blue Line's mandate could not do anything less.

To the officer and his relatives I can only send along my sympathy for the stress this situation has brought them. Some consolation can be had in the high esteem in which many hold for him.



## The Implications Of Employment Equity

It all seemed rather curious. The police supervisor directed us into the room and sat us down. It was explained to us that we were required to fill out a form, or at least acknowledge receipt of a form that was purportedly for the benefit of us all. The "form" was innocuously titled "Police Services Workforce Information Form".

Accompanying the form was a rambling letter from police headquarters which disarmingly began "Dear Member". It explained that under the Police Services Act of Ontario our police force was required to file our Employment Equity "plans" by May of 1992 revealing our balance of (1) women, (2) racial minorities, (3) members with disabilities and (4) aboriginal persons.

In artfully arranged language, which valiantly tried to dance around the ominous implications of what was being set out, the letter pondered "how well we are doing" in achieving "employment equity". We apparently could help out the process simply by filling out this form.

(Regardless, the Force is "aiming for 100% compliance".)

How well are we doing? There we sat, men and women, taken away from our essential duties in order to examine a form that had taken on even greater importance than our police work. The "Police Services Workforce Information Form" sought out these categories:

*Disability (under several categories)  
Aboriginal Person*

### WHO CAN QUALIFY?

The bean counters who were measuring our societal correctness had successfully identified the females and the visible minorities within our ranks. But who among us qualified for the other two categories?

I listened to the snorts of derision around me. In spite of the conciliatory tone and references to an "opportunity for the Force", those present knew the seemingly innocent initiatives masked something else. Eligibility for advancement (or even being hired) depended on one's ability to factor oneself into the "disadvantaged" categories.

Even more importantly, few of us could improve the Force's statistical "equity" position. We were called upon to be unwitting party to the irrevocable discrimination against persons who did not fit one of the four disadvantaged groups on the Force. Even now, police forces in Ontario are specifically advertising only for those groups.

The women among us were as cynical as the men. One by one police personnel around

me drew a diagonal line through the form, signed it as required, and strode from the room. I sat there, racking my brain for some way to qualify.

Did a frequent twinge from an arthritic hip and foot qualify me for disabled? Could I find aboriginal persons in my family tree?

I concluded that I too was racially and physically unqualified. Since there was no point in addressing any portion of the form which had been plunked down in front of us, I drew my diagonal line through the page and signed as required.

I knew that since I was not a member of a so-called "disadvantaged group", I had been required to be a participant in my own marginalization. This process was not about integration of different groups, but about segregation, no matter what the prattle about rights. This did not address every person's rights to be "free from discrimination" as the Ontario Human Rights Code would want us to believe. It ENSURED discrimination against ALL persons not legally defined as disadvantaged.

### DISABLED QUOTAS

Incredibly, a vocation which cries out for only the fittest, most alert persons because of the rigours of police duties is now required to hire a quota of disabled persons to reflect the proportion of disabled in the community. (Proponents of this legislation hotly protest use of the word "quotas" preferring the softer expressions "guidelines" or "targets" ... but a quota is a quota.) The justification for hiring quotas for disabled persons is that they "suffer up to 80% unemployment".

These unfortunate souls receive government and private disability pensions precisely because their unemployment arises out of the fact that many are UNEMPLOYABLE, especially as police officers. Now we must accommodate them; but not in the high risk, physically demanding front line assignments. Safe, indoor desk jobs have to be reserved for them.

The disabled are to be made such a permanent part of the work place that their work environment will be custom designed around them and job descriptions will be tailored to their limitations. Will these be cost effective, contributing members in these times of slash-to-the-bone budget cuts? Or is this externally imposed social engineering?

In the meantime, the police service "uses up" an increasing proportion of the healthy, able bodied police officers who are injured and/or traumatized in violent daily incidents, but not given the "disabled" tag. Where will

they now go? Will a working agreement protect them? Or is employment equity, with all the weight of the law behind it, in the highest authority?

In the past these police personnel have been moved into "light duty" jobs during their recovery period. With an enforced quota of disabled persons permanently on staff, there will be no "light duties" open to uniform members who have suffered permanent or temporary disabling physical or emotional damage while in the line of duty.

All those positions, well back of the front line, but where police experience is still useful, will have been filled by disabled persons. The choice for our injured or recuperating street heroes? Back on the road or onto the sick list and eventually off the job!

Employment equity: a cruel policy which is masquerading as benevolent and caring. It will hurt more police personnel than it will ever help.

### Next Month Coming Straight to the point

Gary Miller is a regular columnist for the Metro Toronto Police Association News & Views Magazine. Gary will be an occasional editorial writer for Blue Line. Your comments are welcome.

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# ACCREDITATION

## Reconsidered



By Allison MacKenzie



As Canadian police administrators prepare to enter the 21st century, they face an ever-increasing Pandora's box of restrictions, requirements and scrutiny. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, police executives are under the gun to balance decreasing dollars and manpower with escalating demands for service and increasing public scrutiny. However, despite the tough economic and social times, a record number of Canadian police agencies have entered into, or are considering entering into, the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (C.A.L.E.A.) Accreditation Program. Why?

Opponents of accreditation argue convincingly that law enforcement accreditation is an overrated, expensive American program which offers little to Canadian police agencies. They view accreditation as entrenching additional regulations on a profession that has already been severely limited by government restrictions and public scrutiny. Further, they expound, accreditation conflicts directly with the community policing philosophy currently in vogue across Canada. So why are police executives committing diminishing resources to a program that yields such questionable results?

### Edmonton A Canadian First

"Accreditation has never been more timely," says Inspector Roger Simms, Audit Officer, of the Edmonton Police Service (the first accredited Canadian police agency). "Those who advance these arguments just haven't done their homework."

Simms has participated as an assessor in both Canadian and American law enforcement agency accreditations, and is currently navigating the Edmonton Police Service through re-accreditation. A leading Canadian proponent of accreditation,

Simms says his involvement with the program has reinforced his belief that it is the way of the future: "Accreditation is synonymous with professionalism - it promotes law enforcement excellence. It fosters organizational efficiency and effectiveness, and ultimately leads to 'good business' within the agency," explains Simms. "To become accredited an agency must undergo a critical self-assessment period where all aspects of policy and procedure



are reviewed and challenged. Numerous standards are targeted to reinforce community policing philosophies and to meet the ever increasing burden placed on police agencies. And as police agencies face greater public and legal scrutiny, professionalism and standards within the Canadian police community will become more and more important."

### Anticipating The Future

Accreditation leads to pro-active policing. Through critical analysis, exploration and long range planning, agencies antici-

pate their future direction. By undergoing accreditation, an agency voluntarily scrutinizes their manpower allocations and staffing to ensure they meet organizational needs. Instead of developing policies based on hindsight, accredited agencies strive to develop pro-active policy based on careful evaluation of current and projected needs. The end result is better service to their community, fewer wasted tax dollars and the ability to deal effectively with emergent situations.

C.A.L.E.A. was formed as a non-profit, tax exempt corporation in 1979, by a grass roots coalition of American law enforcement officials. Their objective was to develop a set of standards, and to establish and administer an accreditation process by which law enforcement agencies could demonstrate voluntarily that they meet professional criteria.

Currently there are over 900 standards, organized into 49 chapters of the Accreditation Standards manual. These standards relate to all facets of policing, including recruiting, patrol, criminal investigations, career development, training, internal affairs, communications and community relations. While the standards originated in the United States, they have been adapted as necessary to meet Canadian law and procedural requirements.

Improved delivery of law enforcement services is the overall goal of accreditation. The standards are directed at encouraging law enforcement agencies to increase their capabilities to prevent and control crime; enhance effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of law enforcement services; improve cooperation and coordination with other law enforcement agencies and other components of the criminal justice system; and increase citizen and staff confidence in agency goals, objectives, policies and practices.

### Cost of Accreditation

Depending on the size of the agency, the cost of being accredited ranges from \$7,000 to \$28,000, less than the cost of one squad car. (Fees for agencies with multiple districts, precincts or substations may be higher.) Simms says the Edmonton Police Service has kept manpower costs to a minimum by staffing the Accreditation Office



with members who are on light duties. However, the benefits and the cost savings far outweigh the initial expenditures.

There are three major steps in the accreditation process. Once an agency has applied for accreditation, they must submit an agency profile questionnaire outlining size, responsibilities, functions performed, organization, management, etc. This information is used to confirm the agency's eligibility and to determine which standards are applicable.

The second step is the self-assessment phase, during which the agency conducts its own assessment to determine the extent to which it meets applicable standards and assembles the necessary proofs of compliance. This step usually takes 12 to 18 months, depending on the agency's size and experience.

During the on-site assessment, the third step, a team of C.A.L.E.A. assessors visit the agency to verify proofs of compliance and interview staff and the public about agency performance. The assessors' report then is forwarded to the Commission and accredited status is either granted or deferred based on this report. Accredited status is granted for a five year period, during which the agency is expected to remain in compliance with the standards.

## A Growing Trend In Canada

The Edmonton Police Service was accredited in 1988. Since then, accreditation interest and momentum have grown across Canada: The Winnipeg Police Service became accredited in July 1992. Currently Camrose, Brandon, and Peel Regional Police Services are working towards accredited status. Numerous other Canadian agencies have made preliminary enquiries into the accreditation process.

The Edmonton Police Service is hosting the first international C.A.L.E.A. meeting from July 28 to 31, 1993. It is anticipated that more than 700 delegates from Canada, the United States and Europe will attend the conference.

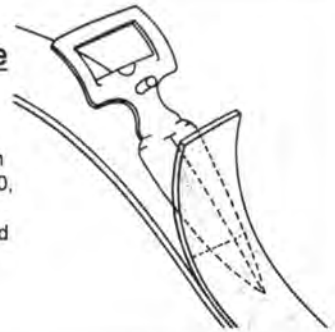
**For information on Accreditation or the C.A.L.E.A. Conference contact:**

**Inspector Roger Simms,  
Edmonton Police Service,  
Phone (403) 421-2297  
Fax (403) 425-9963.**

*Blue Line Magazine*

## **ALERT!** **Belt Buckle Knife**

Also known as the "Constant Companion", The belt buckle knife is allegedly manufactured by a company in Arcadia, California. The weapon costs from \$25 to \$150, and is made in a variety of sizes, colours, and shapes. The stainless steel weapon is curved to fit the waist and slips easily out of the belt for immediate use.



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## Up-Coming Events

**April 27 - 29, 1993**

### **Street Survival '93**

**Portland - Maine**

Street Survival '93, presented by Calibre Press, offers up-to-the-minute technical and tactical information on staying alive and uninjured while dealing with dangerous people and situations. Officers may enrol for the entire 3-day seminar or just the first 2 days. Call Toll-Free (800) 323-0037 or use Fax at (708) 498-6869.

**May 3 - 6, 1993**

### **Scientific Content Analysis**

**Brampton - Ontario**

The Law and Security Administration section of Sheridan College is hosting this four day seminar on the "SCAN" technique for obtaining information and detecting deception by means of verbal and written communication. A must for anyone involved in investigation of crime including polygraph examiners. For further info contact Catherine Bertram or Angie Spafford at (416) 459-7533 x5350 or x5349 or FAX (416) 451-9096.

**May 19 - 21, 1993**

### **National Aboriginal Youth Conference**

**Winnipeg - Manitoba**

Winnipeg City Police and the RCMP will be holding this conference which will invite First Nations Youth to attend a series of workshops designed to engage and challenge their understanding of social issues and the justice system. This year's theme is "Sharing Visions - Sharing Our World." For further details contact Bob Bangs at (204) 983-0972 or Fax (204) 984-3637.

**June 7 - 11, 1993**

### **Advanced Homicide Seminar**

**Toronto - Ontario**

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Homicide Squad will be hosting this seminar at the Toronto Skydome Hotel. This will be the 11th year for this seminar. For further information call (416) 324-6150 or Fax (416) 324-6151.

**June 14 - 19, 1993**

### **Northwest Police/Firefighter Games**

**Calgary - Alberta**

The 16th Annual Games will be hosted by the Calgary Police Service. The games are open to all sworn police officers and auxiliary/reserve officers with two years service. For further details contact Jim McCaw (403)280-7342.

**June 24 - 26, 1993**

### **Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Championships**

**Shannonville - Ontario**

This annual event will be held at the Shannonville Race Track with the assistance of the FAST Racing School. This year will be a Canadians only race and members of Canadian Forces are encouraged to compete as the winners will go on to the international series. Contact Dave Stewart (416) 831-2013.

**June 28 - 30, 1993**

### **O.A.C.P. Trade Show**

**Huntsville - Ontario**

The Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police present their annual Trade Show. This annual show is associated with their annual conference. The Trade Show is open to all law enforcement personnel and consists of over 80 companies showing a wide array of products and services of specific interest to law enforcement personnel. For further details call (416) 965-6429.

**July 12 - 16, 1993**

### **1993 C.I.S. Conference**

**Vancouver - British Columbia**

The Canadian Identification Society will be holding its annual convention at the Vancouver Ramada Renaissance Hotel. Its theme this year is "Tenacity and Technology". A number of distinguished experts will be speaking. For further details contact Hugh Waterton (604) 665-5089 or Fax (604) 665-2171.

**July 28 - 31, 1993**

### **Commission On Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies Conference**

**Edmonton - Alberta**

The Edmonton Police Service is proud to host the first C.A.L.E.A. Conference to be held outside the United States, with several Canadian and American Police agencies seeking accreditation status, and the E.P.S. striving to be re-accredited at the meeting. The Conference will include seminars, workshops and displays. For further information contact Insp. Roger SIMMS (403) 421-2297 or FAX (403) 425-9963.

**August 29 - 31, 1993**

### **C.A.C.P. Trade Show**

**Halifax - Nova Scotia**

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police will present their Trade Show which will feature over 90 companies displaying products and services of interest to the law enforcement community. The Trade fair is open to all law enforcement officers on the last day of the event only. For further information contact Sgt. R. O'Neill at (902) 421-6854

**September 21 - 26, 1993**

### **14th Crime Stoppers Conference**

**Calgary - Alberta**

"Success Through Co-Operation" is the theme for this years Crime Stoppers International Conference to be held in Calgary. For further details call (403) 260-1900 or FAX (403) 260-1180.

**September 20 - 24, 1993**

### **Profile 2000 - Sex Crimes Conference**

**Toronto - Ontario**

The Metro Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad is hosting its 3rd annual sex crimes conference at the Sky Dome in Toronto, home of the 1992 World Series Toronto Blue Jays. Mark this date in your calendar (The Jays will be in town). For more information contact Det. Wendy Lever or Det. Cst. Terry Green (416) 324-6060, Fax (416) 324-0697.

**September 20 - 24, 1993**

### **Canadian Tactical Training Seminar**

**C.F.B. Borden - Ontario**

Blue Line Magazine presents its first annual Tactical Training Seminar. The seminar is limited to 130 applicants. This Seminar

will present the latest in weapons training techniques and is suited to those involved in tactical weapons response. Guest speakers will present demonstrations and lectures on a variety of issues. For further details or to register FAX (416) 640-7547 or write Blue Line Magazine.

**September 22 - 23**

**1993 Canadian Tactical Trade Show  
C.F.B. Borden - Ontario**

Blue Line Magazine will be holding Canada's first ever Trade Show dedicated to law enforcement tactical equipment, services and supplies. This two day event is open to all law enforcement personnel and will feature the latest technology in weapons and equipment of interest to tactical weapons response units. For further details use our 24-hour FAX line at (416) 294-8952 or phone (416) 294-5502.

**September 24 - 26, 1993**

**5th International Police Diver  
Symposium**

**Hamilton - Ontario**

Once again the Hamilton Wentworth Region Police will host the International Police Diver Symposium. This has become the largest symposium of its kind in the world and guest speakers are scheduled from New Zealand, Ireland, Great Britain and the U.S. For further details contact Rick Rozoski Phone/Fax (416) 575-1434

**October 31 - November 5, 1993**

**International Association of  
Women Police Conference**

**Vancouver- British Columbia**

The Canadian Branch of the I.A.W.P. will be hosting the 31st Annual Training Conference to be held in the Hotel Vancouver. The theme of the session will be "Global Policing: A spirit of unity". For further details call (604) 681-5226 or FAX (604) 681-2503.

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## Unique Conference Opens Doors To Canadian Aboriginal Youth



"Sharing Visions - Sharing Our World" will be the theme for the National Aboriginal Youth Conference to be held in Winnipeg from May 19 to 21.

The annual conference is designed to bring Aboriginal youth a forum for the detailing of educational and career choices, with an examination of life skills and social issues that will prepare young people for the challenges of the future. In addition it will provide the stimulation of dialogue that will form the basis for long term solutions to concerns with the justice system that impact on youth.

In addition the conference will provide all participants with the opportunity to experience the unique and diverse nature of Aboriginal culture and traditions.

This conference will be a joint venture hosted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in conjunction with the Manitoba

Youth Career Awareness Committee and the Winnipeg Police Department.

The conference, to be held at the campus of the University of Manitoba, will consist of 22 workshops over the three days. The focus will be on social issues, personal development, management of finances as well as education, career and employment opportunities.

A major focus of the conference will be placed on an examination of the judicial system, community policing and policing in a multicultural society. The RCMP will present sessions targeted toward Aboriginal Candidate Development and the "Stay In School" program.

Other topics will centre on self-government, chemical dependency, a panel of elders, suicide, Aboriginal youth perspectives and personal development skills.

For further information contact the RCMP - Robert Bangs or Bob Wasicuna at (204) 983-0972 or Winnipeg Police - Bob Irwin at (204) 983-0972.

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# Joint Forces Operation Marine Waterways Unit

By K.I. Copeland



*In recognition of numerous waterway violations in the St. John, New Brunswick area of the Bay of Fundy, four local law enforcement agencies joined forces, manpower and facilities to head off certain tragedy. The program worked far better than expected.*



Saint John New Brunswick has a regional population of approximately 150,000. It is served by two Federal and three Municipal Police Forces. Situated on the southern coast of the province, Saint John is a major seaport, and inland, the Saint John and the Kennebecasis Rivers are home to a great many pleasure craft.

Saint John Police Chief David Sherwood, responding to stories of unsafe boating, made inquiries, and learned that little enforcement was taking place on the waterways. Ports Canada Police had jurisdiction within harbour limits only, and Cpl. Keith Larsen, RCMP Federal Enforcement Section (FES) was solely responsible for the rest. Complaints led Chief Sherwood to believe that a tragedy was in the offing.

In the Fall of 1991, preliminary discussions were held with Superintendent Wayne Parlee, Ports Canada Police; Chief Tom Gladney, Rothesay Regional Police; and Superintendent J. Boulac, Royal Canadian Mounted Police "J" Division. From these initial talks came the concept of Canada's first Joint Forces' Operation Marine Waterways Unit (JFO HWU).

Ports Canada Police would provide wa-

tercraft and four operators. Rothesay Regional would provide four members for patrol work, and Saint John would provide six members for patrol work, as well as training facilities. The RCMP would provide training to all personnel, as well as instructors for the eight day Inland Water Transport (IWT) Course.

Applications were solicited for members from each Force, and after initial screening, successful applicants completed aquatic proficiency testing demonstrating life saving ability, cold water survival skills etc .

## Training A High Priority

Instructors for the IWT course were drawn from RCMP FES detachments throughout the Province. Four boats were used during the training. Three RCMP whalers, and the Ports Canada Patrol Boat "Muskrat". The IWT course was most comprehensive, covering everything from navigation to trailering; fuelling to docking. The course combined classroom and practical work, and included a night cruise for practical navigation lights. As an added attraction/distracting, the Saint John Harbour has a difference of 25' between low and high tide, among the worlds highest.

Members had their hands full learning boat operation skills in this environment.

Patrol work commenced on June 19th, 1992. Routine patrols were assigned on Friday, Saturday and Sunday with a member from Ports Canada, Saint John, and Rothesay Police aboard. Additional patrols were made as required to cover special events such as the arrival of the Queen Elizabeth II in Saint John Harbour.

Initial response to the unit was very good. Local media provided good coverage throughout the training phase, and generated a great deal of public interest.

The "Muskrat" is used for general patrol work. A 35' aluminium hull houses a forward cabin, the wheelhouse, and the open afterdeck with a recovery winch/boom. She is equipped with Radar, Loran C depth sounder, two VHF radios, cellular phone and local police frequencies. Twin turbo diesels drive independent screws generating 700hp that will push the "Muskrat" to a top speed of 28 knots (45 mph).

## Impressive Statistics

Throughout the course of the summer, 125 vessels were stopped and checked. Six criminal charges were laid from Breathalyzer to hit and run. There were 11 charges laid under the Liquor Control Act. Two charges were laid under the Canada Shipping Act. 40 warnings were given from minor equipment violations to not displaying registration numbers. Notwithstanding this, MWU members were overwhelmed by the support shown by the boating public. Members claim that this has been the most positive, sustained response they have ever felt as Police Officers.

During the course of the 13 weekends that the "Muskrat" plied the Saint John and the Kennebecasis Rivers, crew members responded to 15 vessels in distress. A wind surfer suffering from hypothermia and exhaustion unable to return to shore. A capsized sailboat, its occupants clinging to the upturned hull. Boats adrift without power in danger of floundering.

Throughout the summer, regular meetings were held to identify and resolve problems. As a result of this, in August, Canada Customs joined the JFO MWU. A large number of American boats cruise New Brunswick's inland waterways. Customs Officers were able to assist them with dec-

laration of goods etc. It also gave the MWU enhanced capabilities to check registrations etc. Five Customs seizures/arrests were effected.

The MWU has now wrapped up its initial season. Response far exceeded all expectations. Sgt. J.K. McDonald of the SJPF Training Section states, "This is the most productive unit that I've seen in my Police career."

Co-operation between the two Federal Forces, two municipal Forces and Customs has been unsurpassed. Support has been strong from all quarters and the media interest has remained high. Inquiries have been made from as far away as British Columbia.

Canada's first Joint Forces Operation Marine Waterways Unit has put down a solid foundation in the Saint John Region. Budget proposals have been made for next years operation, and there are plans to implement additional patrols utilizing other Ports Canada Police boats supplemental to the "Muskrat". An example of this would be the 28' Zodiac FRC (Fast Rescue Craft). With an inboard diesel jet drive, the poten-



An RCMP Whaler is shadowed by the Ports Canada Patrol Vessel "Muskrat" in the Bay of Fundy exercises last May. Members of the St. John Police Force where joined on training exercises with members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Rothesay Police Force and Ports Canada Police as they practice patrol tactics. In an area that boasts one of the highest tides in the world simple navigation can become a considerable and risky task to the untrained. Impaired navigation and drug smuggling are just two of the more serious offenders the Joint Forces Operation keeps in check.

tial for inshore work and beach landings is unlimited.

Enthusiasm of the members and agencies involved combined with the support

from the public has made this unit an undeniable success. This is a shining example of a Joint Forces Operation working toward public safety.



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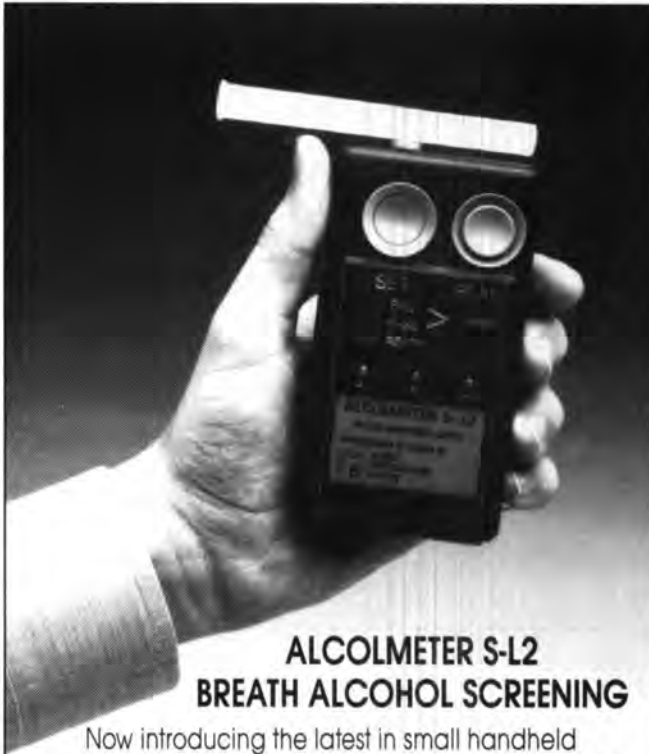
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# Manitoba Female Officers Form Association



*Early in 1992 a group of female officers from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Winnipeg Police Department organized the first annual Manitoba Women Peace Officers Conference. Sixty-nine female officers attended. The response was so great that the originators of the conference recently formed Manitoba Women in Law Enforcement Inc., and plan to hold a similar conference every year. Work is currently under way on a second conference to be held in September 1993.*

By Pam Reimer

Sixty-nine female peace officers from across Manitoba, including three from Saskatchewan, attended the first provincial women peace officers' conference at Gull Harbour, Manitoba on October 13 and 14, 1992. Present at the conference were members of the R.C.M.P., Brandon City Police, Customs and Immigration, C.N. Police, Military Police, Manitoba Youth Centre, and Winnipeg Police Department. While it is recognized that Vancouver has hosted the International Association of Women Police Conference in 1983, it is believed that this is one of the first such conferences organized on a provincial level.

The purposes in planning such a conference were to provide further training in areas of interest to female peace officers and to provide a social setting in which women from the various agencies within the province could meet and begin to network with each other.

With these goals in mind, a few women met in April of 1992 and began planning for the conference. Enough interest was generated to establish a planning committee consisting of eleven officers from the RCMP and WPD. Questionnaires were circulated to the female members of both departments to ascertain if there was sufficient interest and to identify areas of common interest for lecture topics.

The response was favourable and the

planning committee received the support of the administrations of both the RCMP and WPD.

On the first day of the conference, Constable Randy LaHaie (WPD) presented a one-day seminar on the subject of defensive tactics. The seminar included a lecture in the morning and a practical hands-on session in the afternoon with the assistance of Sgt Don Moore (WPD). This seminar was very well received by all who attended. The enthusiastic students kept the instructors on overtime inflicting brachial stuns!

For those who chose not to participate in the rigorous afternoon session, Corporal Kathie King (RCMP) provided a fascinating and controversial alternative. She introduced many officers to the field of satanism, currently a debated and contested topic with police departments and the media. As seminars and expertise are limited to few members within the RCMP and WPD, Corporal King's insights as the RCMP provincial expert were appreciated.

That same evening a hospitality night was held and a Chinese Auction helped kick things off and offset conference expenses. Local businesses and sponsors ensured the success of the auction by contributing valuable items such as Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra tickets, fitness passes, and a Second Chance fanny pack with built-in holster and kevlar panel.

On the second day, Dr Bill Davis, psychologist for the WPD, presented a stress

management workshop in the morning geared towards female officers. Continuing in the afternoon on the subject of psychology of sex differences was Dr David Martin from the University of Manitoba. The two lectures inspired a great deal of audience participation.

Critiques received by committee members from the participants indicate that the conference was indeed a success. A majority of officers indicated that they would favour attending similar conferences in the future and commented that they felt the length of the conference should be extended to facilitate more intensive seminars and to enhance the networking aspect.

The goals of the conference were successfully achieved. With the assistance of the RCMP, WPD, and the Department of the Secretary of State and through the enthusiastic efforts of the organizing committee, the first Manitoba Women Peace Officers' Conference brought women from across the province together primarily in the interests of further learning. The casual, informal setting of Gull Harbour allowed everyone to become acquainted with each other and to form a professional network as a future resource. That so many women in the area of law enforcement in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan would at their own time and expense attend such a conference speaks highly of the degree of professionalism of women in law enforcement.



The Ontario Provincial Police invite you to view the exhibits of the



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## International Crime Prevention Centre To Set Up Shop In Montreal

Montreal has been selected as the location for an International Centre for Prevention of Crime. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Pierre Blais, the Quebec Minister of Public Security, Claude Ryan, the President of the executive committee of the Montreal Urban Community, Michel Hamelin, and the Ministre de la Ville of the Government of France, Bernard Tapie made the joint announcement on March 18, 1993.

The creation of the Centre, planned for early 1994, comes out of the final declaration of the Second International Conference on Urban Safety, Drugs and Crime Prevention, held in Paris in 1991.

"The creation of an Executive Committee in charge of making preparations for

establishing the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime confirms the importance attached by governments, municipal as well as provincial and federal, to crime prevention," said Justice Minister Blais. "Furthermore, the Standing Committee on Justice and Solicitor General recognizes that Canada has experience in crime prevention and that it has had successes in this field that could be shared with other countries," he added.

For his part, the Minister of Public Security, Claude Ryan, indicated that "the project to create the Centre showed the Quebec government's readiness to promote any and all actions that would enhance crime prevention and security within the community". The Department of Pub-

lic Security has taken an active role in this project by designating one of its officials to serve as liaison between the Centre and the Department.

Michel Hamelin stressed that "the International Centre will be a precious resource for the municipalities, allowing them to, enrich the substance and scope of local crime prevention efforts".

In addition to the Governments of France, Canada and Quebec, the Montreal Urban Community, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the European Forum for Safer Cities and the Montreal International Conference Centre Corporation will be represented on the Executive Committee. The chairman will be Gilbert Bonnemaïson, President of the European Forum for Safer Cities. The Committee must report to the sponsoring governments by December 31, 1993.

The Centre is expected to become a home for crime prevention expertise, cooperative efforts and will provide international assistance for cities, non-governmental organizations and interested governments. It is hoped that its work may be coordinated with the work of the United Nations.

## Medicine Hat Police Converting To Pistols



Constables Colin Grant (left) and Glen Motz of the Medicine Hat Police Service practice firing their newly issued semi-automatic service weapons. Medicine Hat began to convert its members to the Smith and Wesson 9mm handguns in 1990. Inspector Gerry Kipta reports the full implementation should be complete by the end of next year. "Although we are not as large as many police forces," Kipta writes, "we pride ourselves in being the pioneer of weapons transition in Canada." Medicine Hat Police Service has approximately 50 police officers.

## Youths Charged While Trying To Start Riot

Four young whites have been charged with setting fires, painting racist graffiti at a high school and shooting a 19-year-old black youth in the hopes of starting a race riot in Nashville, North Carolina.

When the four youths were arrested by police they told officers that they committed the acts in the hopes of starting a race riot similar to those in California.

"They wanted to start trouble like in California so they could go in stores and steal what they wanted to," Sheriff Frank Brown said.

## Traffic Fatalities In Canada On Decline Over Past 20 Years

**1991 Canadian Motor Vehicle Traffic Collision Statistics**



Collected in cooperation with the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators  
TP 3322

Transport Canada / Transports Canada

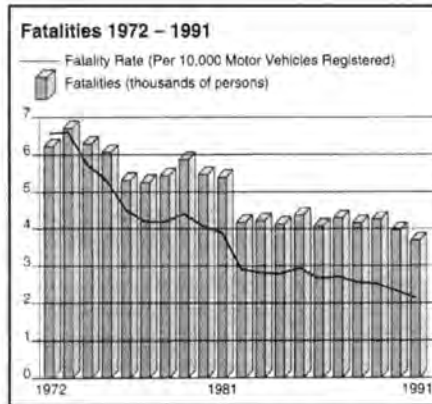


Statistics recently released by Transport Canada indicate that although the number of injuries occurring in motor vehicle collisions have remained stable over the past 20 years the number of people actually killed has been declining.

The report indicates that 3,684 people lost their lives in motor vehicle collisions in 1991. This figure was down by almost 7 per cent over the year previous and is almost 60 per cent less than 20 years ago.

In 1972 motor vehicle collisions took the lives of 6,221 people. The following year that figure rose to 6,706 and was the highest figure reported in the past 20 years. Since that date the picture has improved dramatically.

The most interesting figure indicates that the number of collisions involving injuries has remained relatively constant over the same period. Also remaining constant was the actual numbers of persons



injured. The year 1989 appears to be the worst year for numbers of injured people.

The reason for the decline in the death rate has been attributed mostly to the introduction of seat belt legislation. Other factors have included better car design, greater public awareness, and the stepped up anti-drinking driving campaigns started in the early 1980's.

Other statistics indicate the highest number of injury collisions occur during the summer months and the most likely times are between 3:00 and 6:00 PM.

Another statistic indicates that British Columbia has the highest rate of injury collisions reported per 10,000 registered motor vehicles. They are followed by Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick.

## Support Needed For Police Memorial Fund

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the Canadian Police Association have received final approval to reconstruct the "Speaker's Pavilion" on Parliament Hill and to dedicate it as a Police Memorial.

This national memorial will commemorate the more than 200 Police Officers killed in the line of duty since Confederation. The Pavilion will house a plaque which will show the Officers' name, police service and year of death. The Pavilion will be an exact replica of a structure destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

The construction will cost \$500,000 and is scheduled to commence this spring with a fall completion. The Pavilion will serve as a lasting tribute to the profession of law enforcement in Canada.

Your help is needed to financially support this memorial construction. All donations over \$20.00 will receive a tax receipt. Send your donations to:

**Police Memorial Pavilion Fund,  
141 Rue Catherine Street,  
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*Blue Line Magazine*

### **FLASHES**

*By Tony MacKinnon*

*"I guess we know now why they recommend that you don't practice with the new expandable batons in the cruiser!"*







## A History Of The Criminal Code

By Richard Duplain - Part 6

1892 / 1992

### Criminal Law Realities

Statistics show that Canada is one of the harshest western countries when it comes to use of prison sentences. Imposing jail sentences on 97 of every 100,000 people, it is third in the world behind the United States and Switzerland.

The law Reform Commission reports that "Many terms imposed are far too long, half the people in prison should never be there, and so many are in jail that those few needing real care and attention cannot get it.

"Indeed the whole system resembles a vast machine sucking people in one end, spewing them out the other and then sucking them back in again - a self-generating mechanism, certainly not a human process," the Commission added.

The Canadian Criminal Code contains 700 sections. Citizens are also faced with 20,000 federal offences and 20,000 provincial laws not to mention the welter of municipal laws on the books. Of the federal offences, 70 per cent are strict liability ones and need no proof of fault; prove the act and conviction follows automatically.

"Since ignorance of the law is no excuse, the citizen can never be sure he is not breaking the law," reports the commission. Principles of freedom, justice and humanity bear little resemblance to reality.

"In theory crimes are crimes and punished equally no matter who commits them. In practice the penalty after depends, not on the nature of the crime, but on the person who commits it. Our prison population, for example, contains an unrepresentative proportion of poor, of disadvantaged and of native offenders. Certainly more poor than rich are prosecuted even on a proportional

reckoning. For all the respect we pay to justice and equality, we still have one law for the rich and another for the poor," finds the commission.

"Our criminal law must be reshaped. For this we need three things: full awareness of the limits to the criminal law role, true understanding of the nature of that role and firm determination to make law play that role."

Commission studies say that the non-commission of crimes must result from the view that crimes should not be committed. "In short, we want a society where people think they ought not to be criminals."

In truth, the criminal law is fundamentally a moral system. "We have to see that parents, families, schools, churches, local communities and all other socializing agencies do their job of teaching and instilling fundamental values. Too often when these abandon their responsibilities, the cry is heard for law to do the task. The truth is, however, that theirs is the primary responsibility. Criminal law is but a last resort," says the Commission.

"We have too much criminal law. "Native belief that every problem can be solved by having a law against it has proliferated statutes, regulations and offences. We have too many acts qualifying as crimes, too many criminal charges, too many criminal cases in our courts, too many people in our prisons... they threaten the whole criminal justice system with collapse."

"For this the remedy is restraint. We must keep regulatory offences in their proper place and confine real criminal law to its own proper job," offers the commission report.

"What counts is not the number of bodies processed through the system, but rather

the nature of those processes. The key is quality, not quantity. More means worse and less means better."

"If criminal law's function is to reaffirm fundamental values, then it must concern itself with real crimes only and not with the plethora of regulatory offences found throughout our laws. Real crimes need a criminal regime, violation a non-criminal regime."

"Not all wrongful acts should qualify as real crimes. The criminal law should be confined to wrongful acts seriously threatening and infringing fundamental social values. Essential values are those without which social life would be impossible."

"All social life commits its members to such values as the sanctity of life, the inviolability of the person, the virtue of truth and the necessity of order. Transgressions of these essential values are crimes of violence, crimes of fraud and crimes against peace, order and good government. Transgressions of freedom, justice, tolerance, human dignity and equality are crimes like false imprisonment, interfering with justice and hate propaganda.

### Next Month

*You've Come A Long Way Baby!*



## Facts To Consider

A total of \$766.3 million was spent in the Canadian court system in 1990-91, of which \$709 million (93%) were spent in the provinces and territories, and \$57.3 million in the courts of federal jurisdiction.

There were 11,888 staff employed in the Canadian court system in 1990-91. The majority (11,284) worked in the provincial and territorial court systems, with the rest (604) employed by the Federal Court systems.

There are 747 permanent court locations in Canada of which 23 are federal, 14 are locations for provincial and territorial courts of appeal, 228 are provincial and territorial superior court locations, 346 are provincial and territorial court locations, and 136 are municipal court locations - 133 of which are located in the province of Quebec.

# Victoria To Host International Police Chorus Festival



The members of the Greater Victoria Police Chorus invite members of law enforcement agencies from across the country to join them as they host the first ever

International Police Music Festival next month.

This energetic group has worked hard to bring this ten-day event to the City of Victoria and area. The event will run from May 5th to May 16th and will be primarily held at the campus facilities of the University of Victoria.

The event will feature concerts performed by the Royal Hong Kong Police Chorus, Essex Constabulary Choir, The England Folklore Group, the Bedford Constabulary and the Greater Victoria Police Chorus.

The week long event will also include a wide variety of police displays for public



viewing and a series of public concerts and banquets.

"We would certainly welcome visitors from across the country," said the Chorus Secretary, Ray Adrian, "and we would be pleased to assist in securing accommodation for all visitors and their families."

The Greater Victoria Police Chorus was founded in 1984 and has performed

over 300 concerts and has toured England, Wales and the Netherlands twice.

The choir is made up of currently serving and retired members of police forces from Central Saanich, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich and Victoria.

The forty members of this chorus will be happy to welcome visitors to this unique festival.

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## Search And Seizure Of Narcotics

### Factors affecting admissibility

Several 1992 case law decisions determined the admissibility of narcotics seized as the result of searches that reflected routine situations confronting police officers.

Evidence was admissible in three cases and excluded in one. Explanation begins with the case regarding inadmissibility.

### Reasonable grounds during random "Check-Stop" Programs

*Regina vs. Mellenthin (1993) 76 C.C.C. (3d) p.481 (S.C.C.)*

This case pertains to the issue of reasonable grounds formulation in relation to the search of vehicles for narcotics, arising from random "check-stop" police programs. The circumstances were as follows:

At 12:30 a.m., R.C.M.P. officers were conducting "Alberta Check Stop", a program designed to randomly check vehicles. The accused was seen by an officer operating a car. The accused was not wearing his seatbelt, but his condition and driving were normal. Officers directed him to stop at the check point and asked him to produce his driver's licence, ownership and insurance. The accused complied. An officer visually examined the vehicle's interior as he shone a flashlight in it. The officer's intention was to determine the presence of narcotics and to ensure safety. Narcotics were not vis-

ible, but the officer saw an open gym bag on the front seat, beside the accused. A brown bag, with a plastic baggie in it, was situated in the gym bag.

The officer questioned the accused about the contents of the bag, while the accused remained seated in the car. The accused opened the bag and said there was food inside the bag. The officer saw a reflection that he believed was glass and developed a SUSPICION that narcotics were contained there. The officer questioned the accused about the contents of the brown bag. The accused removed the plastic baggie, that contained glass vials. At this point, the officer believed that REASONABLE GROUNDS existed that narcotics were in the car. The accused was asked to exit the car. After the accused complied, the brown bag was searched and some cannabis resin was found. The accused was arrested for Possession of Narcotics and was informed of his right to counsel. A search of the car followed, resulting in the seizure of vials of hash oil and cannabis resin cigarettes. Later at the police station, the accused made an inculpatory statement to the police.

The Supreme Court excluded the narcotics as evidence, resulting in an acquittal. The reasons included the following:

1. Random "check-stops" by police constitutes justified detention that does not violate the Charter. However, the driver can "reasonably be expected to feel com-

pelled to respond to questions by police."

2. Visual inspection of a car's interior, aided by a flashlight, is necessary and justified at any time, either before or after a request for required documents.

3. No suspicion existed that the accused had possession of drugs or alcohol. The production of the gym bag and its contents by the accused was not the product of the accused's consent. The Crown has an onus to prove that consent is based on an awareness that consent and answering questions can be refused. The Crown failed to produce such evidence.

4. The circumstances surrounding this search did not constitute reasonable grounds. The unreasonableness contravened section 8 of the Charter of Rights.

5. The evidence was excluded because of section 24(2), Charter. The admission of narcotics, seized as the result of this unreasonableness, would have brought the administration of justice into disrepute.

SUMMARY: The Supreme Court defined random stop programs as being primarily aimed to check for "sobriety, licences, ownership, insurance and mechanical fitness of cars". Additionally, it ruled that the police cannot extend the use of these programs into a means of conducting unfounded general questioning or unreasonable searches. Finally, consent searches require evidence that the accused is aware that a refusal can be made.



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## Seizure of narcotics after stop for traffic violation

*Regina vs. G.A.E. (1993) 77 C.C.C. (3d) p. 60 (Ont. C.A.)*

This case pertains to the seizure of narcotics after a police officer's demand to a motorist that a glove compartment be opened to check for documents. The circumstances were as follows:

A police officer stopped a car driven by the accused person, at 1:30 a.m., regarding the offence of "no validation tag". When asked to produce his driver's licence, the accused produced only a photocopy of a temporary driver's licence. The absence of a photo on the driver's licence created uncertainty about identification. The officer almost simultaneously asked the accused for other identification and asked him to accompany the officer to the cruiser, parked directly behind the accused.

After they both entered the cruiser, the officer asked for production of ownership and insurance. The accused replied that those documents were in the car. The officer returned to the accused's car and asked a passenger, seated in the front seat, for the documents. The passenger checked a console but the documents were not found. The officer asked the passenger to open the glove compartment. The passenger complied and a quantity of cocaine and money was seized, resulting in a charge of Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking.

The trial judge excluded the evidence, ruling that section 8 of the Charter was violated and acquitted the accused. On appeal by the Crown, the Ontario Court of Appeal allowed the appeal and ordered a new trial. The reasons were as follows:

1. The officer had the right to stop the accused and request the documents.
2. The officer's request to open the glove compartment was an order and it

constituted a search.

3. The search was reasonable because the documents were neither private nor confidential.

4. The officer's action was not deemed to be "conspicuously wrong". Instead, the actions were ruled to be "reasonable and sensible".

5. The narcotics were "real" evidence and the offence was serious in nature. The admission of the evidence would not bring the administration of justice into disrepute. **SUMMARY**: The narcotics were not excluded because the appeal court saw "an element of unfairness", relating to these circumstances.

### Next Month

#### Narcotics Seizure

**Common Law Search After Arrest  
Private Property Search of Vehicle**



**Q** - Can an officer make an ALERT demand of a driver who he suspects has been drinking, if the driver is found outside of his vehicle? (eg. scene of an accident) I understand court decisions have been ping-ponging across the board on this one.

-C.P. (Ontario)

**A** An approved screening device test can be made when reasonable suspicion exists that alcohol is in a person's body who is:

- operating a motor vehicle, OR
- has care or control of a motor vehicle.

The demand can be made if the reasonable suspicion is formulated after the motorist has left the vehicle and if evidence exists that the person "had been" driving the car. (Letkeman vs the Queen (1983) Sask.)

An Approved Screening Device demand is lawful if:

- a motorist is standing near his vehicle AND
- identifies himself as having been the driver. These circumstances constitute care and control. (Regina vs Drapeau (1985) N.S.S.C.)

An Approved Screening Device demand has been ruled as valid in an incident

when the demand was made 15 minutes AFTER the accused had stopped driving but remained in the car during that time. (Regina vs Johnson (1987) Man. C.A.)

An Approved Screening Device demand has been ruled as valid in an incident when the demand was made 25 minutes AFTER the accused had operated the car and had not "relinquished" care and control of the car. (Regina vs Lackovic (1988) Ont. C.A.)

A general rule can be found in Regina vs Campbell (1988) Ont. C.A.: A time lapse between the ending of care and control of a car and a demand into an Approved Screening Device is justified only when it is no longer than reasonably necessary. The demand should be made as soon as is "reasonably possible after a motorist no longer has care or control of a car."



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## A Police Academy In One Text Book

*Criminal Investigation and the Formulation of Reasonable Grounds*

EM Publications Ltd.

274 pages - \$34.95

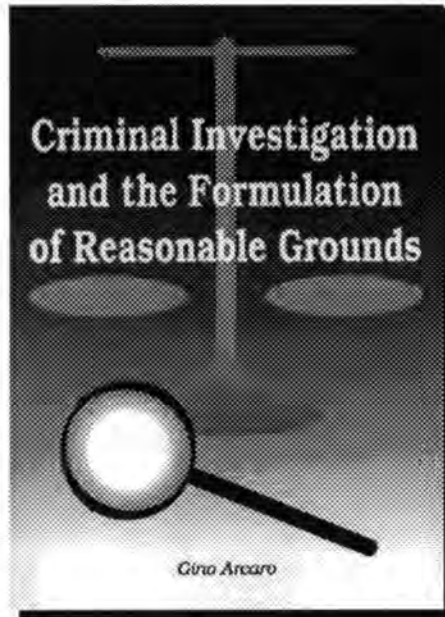
Reviewed by: Morley Lymburner

In spite of its unwieldy title, "Criminal Investigation and the Formulation of Reasonable Grounds" (which I will abbreviate to "CIATFORG") by Gino Arcaro is a superb text which combines a good understanding of the Criminal Code, investigative skills, and a street-wise cop's intuition. This book is a paper police academy and it is too bad it does not come with a diploma for just reading it.

Arcaro does not simply "lay down the law" and leave you with a lot of useless or fruitless reading. This book consists of five parts broken down into 15 Chapters which are further broken down to over 70 sub-chapters and uncountable subjects. Arcaro, however, has added an entire new dimension to this text. He brings each subject to life with real-life case studies which best emphasize the point to be made in each chapter.

I have taken an excerpt of one such case study found on page 25 and under a chapter entitled "Basic Investigative Concepts." In this Chapter Arcaro was making the point that officers should be aware that many people are victims of persons who know them. With this awareness officers can, in many cases, elicit very important details about a suspect. Sometimes information that even the victims, in the shock of the moment, do not even realize themselves.

The Chinese owner of a variety store was robbed by a masked man and police were called to attend the scene... "A search of the neighbouring area was conducted. A knife was found and seized between houses that were approximately 50 metres from the store, on the same side of the street. A baseball cap was found and seized on the centre of the roadway, on the same street, approximately 75 metres from the store. Shoeprints were found on the front lawn of an apartment house situated 100 yards from the store. The same shoeprints were found on a stairway leading to the upper apartment. The identity of the occupant was



determined. A photo line-up was shown to the complainant. The line-up included a photo of the occupant. The line-up was based on the fact that the complainant recognized the offender's voice as being that of a regular customer who purchased cigarettes there on a daily basis. Despite the complainant's inability to recognize the offender, because of his disguise, she was able to identify a photo of the regular customer whose voice she had recognized. She gave the officers a statement that she recognized the offender's voice as being that of the customer she had identified by photo. The offender was arrested. The knife and baseball cap were determined to be his property. The offender chose the victim because of the victim's gender and immigration status combined with his familiarity with the store's layout and operation."

Although "CIATFORG" (told you I would call it that!) has an excellent table of contents it does lack a comprehensive index. Careful study of the table of contents can overcome this shortfall but I always feel more comfortable when I have an index.

If you have ever taken college classes in Police Sciences or Criminology you will recognize the style of delivery. This is because Mr. Arcaro is indeed a professor with the Law and Security Administration

Program at Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology. The author has developed his own teaching materials based largely on his 12 years' experience with a police force in southern Ontario. This text is a result of his viewing the police officer's functional role with the eye of an academic and with the view to instructing in a manner that will attract the attention of the law enforcement practitioner. The concluding sentence of the introduction pretty well sums up Arcaro's attitude toward teaching and cops. "There is no substitute for personal experience and the wisdom it brings."

This book will go a long way towards assisting officers to determine what is mere suspicion and what is "reasonable grounds". The former is for the media and public consumption, the latter is the meat and potatoes of law enforcement. Arcaro has managed to write a text book which puts true professionalism into law enforcement. This book brilliantly depicts law enforcement as a true profession and one in which much knowledge and skill is necessary to become proficient. In this day and age too many view it as much less.

This text book would be of intense interest to all law enforcement personnel or anyone interested in the profession. It should be a required text for all students of Law Enforcement and indeed Criminology courses at the University level.

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## Many Topics By Many Authors Makes This Book Required Reading

### *Total Survival*

*Compiled & Edited by Ed Nowicki*

*Reviewed by Morley Lymburner*

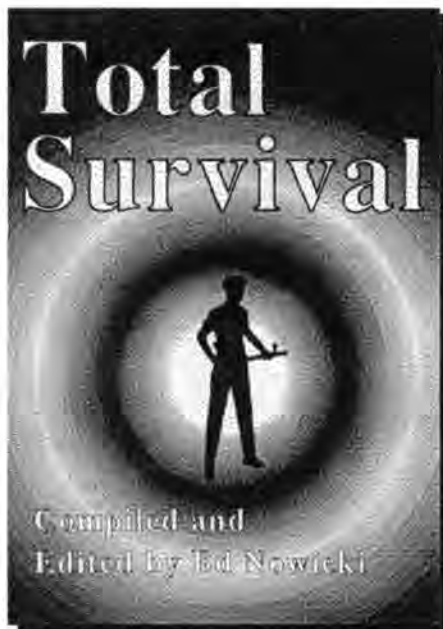
*Published by Performance Dimensions Publishing*

*524 pages \$35.95*

"Oh no! Not another 'Survival' book!" That was my first impression when I received a reading copy of "Total Survival". The black and white cover did not quite attract me either. I was about to set it on the back burner when I noticed the cover said it was "Compiled and Edited by Ed Nowicki". I must admit that it was Ed's reputation and the fact that it was a compilation which got my curiosity aroused.

I know Ed is well known for his abilities as a trainer and instructor with the Milwaukee Area Technical College and a former director of the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers (ASLET). He is also the survivor of six shootings and is a declared expert on law enforcement training and the use of force.

When I got into the book I quickly realized that this is indeed a compilation of articles and subjects from 45 separate authors on a whole bunch of topics. Every-



thing from "Contact & Cover" to "Principles of Police Report Writing" are covered in the 45 chapters of this book. It is further enhanced with 150 photographs and illustrations and (joy of joys) a comprehensive 2000 word index.

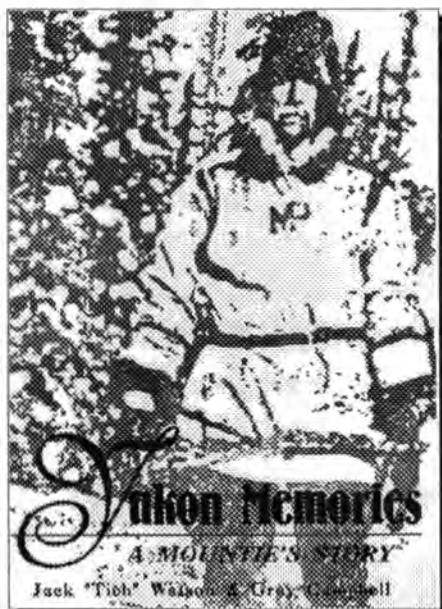
I will just list some of the chapters and you be the judge:

Body Armour, Off Duty Survival, The Police Shotgun, Law Enforcement Liability, Dealing With Fear and Danger, Law Enforcement Applications of Chemical Agents, Tactical Principles and Concepts, Psychological Survival for Police Officers, Stress of the Gunfight, Personal Development, Police Fitness, Burnout in Law Enforcement, Reading the Streets, The Law Enforcement Rifle, Handle Your Handgun Correctly, The Law Enforcement Attitude, How To Stay On The Team, Building Searches, Vehicle Stop Survival, Field Interviews, Handgun Retention, Patrol Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents, Courtroom Demeanor and Testimony, Crowd Confrontation Management.

This is only a sampling of the subjects touched upon in this amazing text. I am most impressed with "Total Survival" because it consists of so many contributors on so many varied topics. It simply can't help but have something for everybody. My only disappointment was not finding a chapter written by Ed Nowicki himself. Perhaps modesty forbids him to speak.

I am so impressed with it I have added it to Blue Line's mail order reading list.

## Pioneer Mouny's Fascinating Story Of Northern Policing



### *Yukon Memories*

*Jack "Tich" Watson & Gray Campbell*

*Reviewed by Morley Lymburner*

*Published by Whitecap Books*

*\$12.95*

A young rookie Mouny, fresh out of Regina, gets his first posting. Dawson City, in the Yukon, is not exactly the most desirable posting for many young officers graduating from that class of 1932 but this officer is bent on adventure and is certainly physically ready for the demands which lay ahead.

But first things first. He takes the train to Winnipeg to become engaged. Nellie says yes and knows she will wait seven years before they can marry by the Force regulations.

The young officer arrives at the Dawson Detachment of 22 members and gets his first detail immediately. He is directed to guard a man sentenced to death. Through this initial

contact with policing he is introduced to the reality of life and death.

Young Watson then becomes curious about handling dog teams and sleds and is given an adventuresous training session which takes him and a Corporal across country to seek a lost sourdough. Shortly after returning he is given a vote of confidence by his commander and posted to Miller detachment near the Canada/Alaska border. It is a one-man detachment with the only means of transportation being on foot in the summer and a six dog sled in the winter with no phone or radio.

How he makes out under these conditions is for you to find out but from the time you pick up this book you will not be bored. If you were ever despondent about working conditions in your department or detachment, reading this book will cure what ails you. This book has been added to Blue Line's mail order reading list.



# Canadian Tactical Training Seminar

By Jim Dalweg



On September 20th through the 24th, 1993 the Canadian law enforcement and military police community will be focusing their attention on Canadian Forces

Base Borden. Taking place will be the first annual *Canadian Tactical Training Seminar* hosted by Blue Line Magazine.

I am not going to dwell upon the state or standards of training, or the lack thereof, in Canadian law enforcement. We are going to be shifting gears at Blue Line in the Weapons & Tactics area in particular. This will mean more emphasis on finding solutions to existing and future problems. Kind of a Pro Active approach to the Weapons & Tactics field. A lot of it will simply consist of bringing Canadian police officers together for a common purpose and provide an opportunity to train and network with world recognized experts first hand.

## C.T.T.S. '93

The Canadian Tactical Training Seminar has been put together as a three part event. First off it will be a training Seminar. The 20th being a Monday will see the participants getting settled into the Base. It must be recognized that we are grateful to the Canadian Armed Forces for cooperating in making their facilities available. The Training portion is broken down into evening presentations and training blocks.

As of press time we have confirmed for our Instructional Cadre the following: John MEYER Jr. of the Heckler & Koch International Training Division, Andrew CASAVANT of the Midwest Tactical Training Institute, William BURROUGHS of the Sigarms Academy, Lt. Stewart GREGORY of the Fulton County Sheriffs Office, Georgia. Evening speakers will be announced.

These primary instructors will present four blocks of instruction each on the following topics. H & K: MP-5, MTTI: Tactical Cover Utilization, Sigarms Academy: Advanced Handgun Techniques, Lt. GREGORY: Colt Firearms/Olympic Arms: Practical Handguns & Shoulder Fired Weapons; Training to Survive.

Should enough interest be generated we can arrange to have officers participate in O.C. Spray certification and other non lethal response alternatives.

As indicated above the Instructional cadre is 'world class'. We at Blue Line are committing ourselves to providing the Canadian law enforcement officer and military police officer a chance to participate and network together and with recognized instructors/agencies.

## Phase II

The second phase of the Seminar for participants will be two shooting competitions which will be held on the Thursday. The first is the Blue Line Challenge Cup. This event is a four stage competition. The techniques that will be learned during the prior two days will be put to the test in practical range scenarios placing emphasis on correct tactical doctrine instead of gamesmanship.

The second shooting event is the Canadian Tactical Research Institutes 'Man on Man Steel Challenge'. This event will place emphasis on speed and accuracy. By competing against each other the participants will induce their own pressure and stress.

Trophies, medals, firearms and plaques will be awarded to finalists in the marksmanship events.

## Phase III

The third phase of C.T.T.S '93 will consist of a Trade Show which will demonstrate the latest in equipment and training available to law enforcement officers and trainers. To date response from the Industry has been exceptional. This Trade Show will be open to all law enforcement and military personnel who produce proper identification at the gatehouse.

## Participant Requirements

Consideration for selection will be given to all active law enforcement and military police officers in Canada. To conduct the

training in an orderly and efficient manner we have put a ceiling on active training participants to 130. The fee for C.T.T.S '93 will be \$450.00. This fee includes tuitions, accommodations, meals, books, competition registration, awards, prizes, hand-outs and materials.

Officers are encouraged to submit the following information as soon as possible to be placed on the eligibility list.

Name, Department, address/ phone/fax, length of service, present position.

Personal equipment list would be as follows: Your working uniform, leathergear and issue sidearm. Body Armour, foul weather gear, flashlight. Basically what you use for your duties on a daily basis.

After hours clothes should include shirts with collars (golf shirts), trousers/slacks for evening presentations and Mess functions.

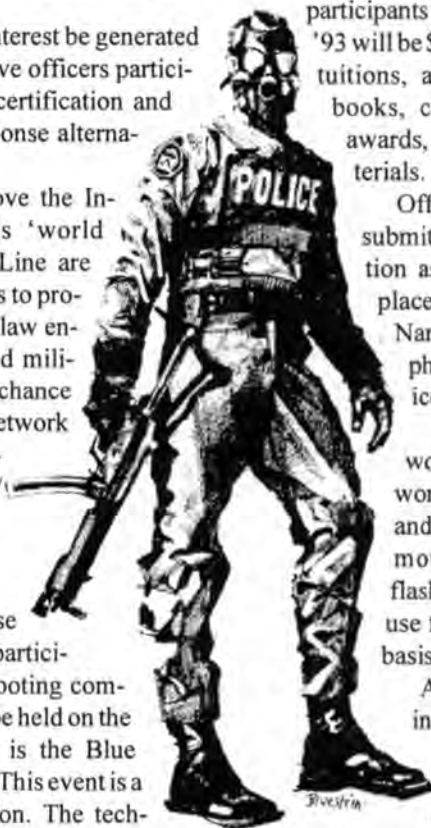
(Given the quality of the facilities we will be using, T-Shirts and jeans are not considered appropriate attire). Participants are encouraged to bring a supply of business cards and shoulder flashes if available.

Ammunition requirements for the week are tentative. It would be safe to acquire 400 rounds of .9mm factory hardball for the MP-5, and 500 rounds of ammunition for your duty sidearm.

## Conclusion

The C.T.T.S '93 will be a unique opportunity to interact with officers Canada wide. In doing so it will provide the officers a chance to voice their concerns and solutions to problems they've encountered. If a police force in Atlantic Canada has successfully initiated tactics or training techniques to problems facing officers in Ontario, why reinvent the wheel? But if we don't network and interact with each other as officers and agencies we'll never know will we?

I am looking forward to working and training with you in September. For more detailed participant registration information mail or fax the soon. 130 openings won't last long. For further information see the ad on the back cover.



## Supervising the "High Risk" Call

By Robert Hotston



Not all situations that police officers respond to are emergencies. For the most part, officers go about the business of keeping the peace and helping to maintain order in the community in a routine and often mundane fashion. Police work has been characterized as long periods of boredom punctuated by moments of intense activity.

Although routine police activities account for the majority of an officer's time, it is those brief moments of urgency that have the most potential for trouble. This isn't because the officer(s) are incapable or not up to performing the task but usually because the public, through the media, becomes focused on these events and very critical of even the smallest error.

Often the supervisor arrives after such an incident has been stabilized and the probability of it escalating into a "high risk" situation has lessened. It is the exception rather than the rule for the supervisor to be the first officer at the scene. How then can a supervisor control what happens before he arrives?

The truth of the matter is that he can't. But he can do things proactively to ensure there is a high probability that the proper action will be taken by his officers, prior to his arrival.

Training is one part of the supervisor's responsibilities to his officers. A supervisor must constantly train his officers, both formally (such as at roll-call) and informally (during the shift). A supervisor should be in the field and available to his officers. This availability includes assisting and supervising the officers during the course of various calls.

The supervisor's priorities should be directed at improving the officers' performance and safety. When circumstances dictate, a supervisor must be willing and able to make an unpopular decision that is in the best interest of the officers' safety. This may be something as minor as counselling an officer about his driving habits or ensuring that all necessary protective equipment is carried by the officer.

A supervisor must sometimes step on toes in order to protect his officers from themselves. A supervisor who cares about his men will aggressively deal with those situations that he knows can get them hurt or killed, and work to provide them with the training and equipment they need to work safely. Although the situation may be uncomfortable for the supervisor (as people, we all want to be liked,) if it is handled properly, the officer may realize that the supervisor is acting as someone who cares about him and his future.

In the field, the supervisor should be prepared to assist in the handling of any high risk call and if the situation requires, take over control of the call. This doesn't mean that the supervisor must take control of every call. A supervisor who does this will soon be left by his men to handle every call. Instead, it means that the supervisor should offer his experience and expertise to the responding officers. Only if the situation is beyond the capabilities of his officers should he take control. While the supervisor is still responsible for the situation and how it is handled, he should allow his officers to continue if they are handling the situation properly.

In order to do this, the supervisor must have an intimate knowledge of his officers, their strengths and limitations, their skills and training (or lack thereof). He must also know himself and what his strengths are. An example of this was related to me by a friend who is a retired New York State police captain. A sergeant was responding to a high risk vehicle stop involving armed offenders. Arriving at the scene, the sergeant found two rookie Troopers engaged in the stop. His initial reaction, based on his knowledge of their experience, was to take charge, to direct the operation himself. However, he realized that having just completed their training, the rookies were more aware of proper tactics. He allowed them to continue, and the three of them successfully concluded the high risk stop, with the sergeant acting as a backup to the rookies. Following this event, the sergeant made sure that he updated himself on procedures

relating to high risk vehicles stops and associated safety issues.

All responses to high risk situations contain four basic components: communication, containment, control and intelligence. The order in which they come into play and the importance of each, is determined by the circumstances of the event.

While enroute to a high risk call, the supervisor should be on the radio coordinating with all other responding officers. Proper co-ordination through communication can go a long way toward the successful and safe resolution of a call. If the supervisor discovers that the officers are not properly co-ordinating their response to the call or have failed to identify a possible danger, the supervisor should immediately address the problem.

Upon arrival, the supervisor should contact the handling officer(s) and assist by either being available as additional manpower or by supervising the handling of the call, as the situation dictates. The supervisor directs his actions to ensure that the situation is contained (ie. preventing its "spread") and controlling the movement and deployment of police personnel (and the public). He must also ensure that all information which is necessary to successfully deal with the situation is gathered and evaluated.

If the handling officers are doing the job properly, let them continue. This builds their confidence and helps make them better officers. They can use this experience to build upon for the next high risk situation. If the event deteriorates, the supervisor should immediately assume control. Since the supervisor is ultimately responsible, he has a duty to take charge in those situations where common sense demands it.

A supervisor must use his knowledge and experience in order to handle high risk situations effectively. He must possess the ability to think quickly and tactically in what may be a rapidly changing situation. Ultimately, it is the supervisor's abilities which allow him to resolve a high risk incident and keep the public, his officers and himself, safe.

**Blue Line Magazine wants  
to hear from you.  
Help us to keep you  
informed.**



# COURT JESTERS

Canada's Lawyers and Judges Take the Stand to Relate Their Funniest Stories

PETER V. MACDONALD, Q.C.

Here's an amusin' but confusin' chunk of dialogue from an American courtroom:

Q. Where was she?

A. In the living room.

Q. Is that where you placed her under arrest also?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you then unarrest the defendant?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you communicate that to her?

A. I told her she wasn't under arrest no more.

Q. And then did you arrest her again?

A. Yes.

Q. When did the second unarrest take place?

A. When the captain told me I was going to be reprimanded.

Q. For arresting her or unarresting her?

A. No. Arresting her.

Q. So you arrested the lady, the captain told you to unarrest her, and the captain told you you would be reprimanded for arresting her, then you arrested her again?

A. I arrested her, the captain told me to unarrest her, and knowing that the captain was wrong I arrested her again, then he told me, "Well, you'd better unarrest her." And I unarrested her.

In another case involving a drinking driver we get this snappy courtroom dialogue:

Q. Officer, do you think two years' experience as a police officer qualifies you to state definitely that this man was drunk?

A. No sir.

Q. Upon what, then, do you base your assumption that the accused was drunk?

A. Twenty-one years of bartending.

Defence counsel must have done a bang-up job on this witness:

Q. Are you sure this is the man who stole your car last Thursday?

A. Well, I was. But now, after cross-examination, I'm not sure I ever owned a car.

We zip now to the Edmonton courthouse, where the defence lawyer in a robbery case is grilling a Crown witness.

Q. When did the robbery take place?

A. I think...

Q. We don't care what you *think*, sir. We want to know what you *know*.

A. If you don't want to know what I think, I might as well leave the stand. I can't talk without thinking. What do you think I am, a lawyer?

Pelly Crossing ain't exactly a metropolis. It's a tiny settlement located about two hundred miles north of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, and at last count only 177 folks called it home.

"There's little or nothing to do there," court reporter Sharon Cately reports, "and it's the place that the court staff least likes to go to."

Sharon sent me a short transcript that certainly confirms her assessment.

"A trial was being held in Whitehorse before Territorial Court Judge Dwayne Rowe, and a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was testifying," Sharon says by way of introduction. "Whitehorse lawyer P.S. O'Brien was just concluding his cross-examination of the Mountie and the Crown Attorney, D.R. Beardall, also of Whitehorse, was ready to call the next witness."

Now, let's take a squint at the transcript: MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you, Corporal. Those are my questions.

MR. BEARDALL: No re-examination.

JUDGE ROWE: Thank you very much. You are free to go straight back to Pelly now.

CORPORAL: Oh, joy, your Honour!

MR. BEARDALL: You shouldn't be sentencing the *witness*, Your Honour!

Dorothy Turcotte, a retired court official who live in Grimsby, Ontario, sent me this vivid recollection of how things were down at the office, back in the good old days:

"In the late 1940's, I worked in the

Court Clerk's office at Central Police Station in Hamilton. One of the staff in our office was a uniformed policeman, Sergeant Jackson, who attended court regularly. He was a tough-looking bird with small steel-rimmed glasses and a shaved head. Handcuffs routinely dangled from his back pocket.

"Sergeant Jackson always kept a box of cigars in the bottom drawer of his desk, and he puffed on them constantly. When the box was empty, he'd unlock the basement door, go downstairs, and reappear with a fresh box.

"One day, someone asked him why he got his cigars downstairs, instead of at the store like everyone else. Squinting through the smoke as he dragged on a fresh cigar, he replied: "They were confiscated at a carnival. The judge told me to take them out and burn them. So that's what I'm doing... one at a time."

Former magistrate Hugh O'Neill, Q.C., of St. John's, has many stories about Newfoundland courts - especially the tribunals of a century or so ago. In one of several conversations I've had with him in person and by phone, Hugh told me about a caper that was pulled - with judicial sanction, yet! - back in the free wheeling 1890's.

In a trial held on a schooner, a magistrate named MacDonnell convicted a man on a charge of smuggling a large quantity of booze into Newfoundland from the nearby island of St. Pierre. His Worship ordered that the confiscated grog be "destroyed."

But he didn't say when - or how.

In point of fact, the hooch was removed to the magistrate's office, where he and the copper who made the bust, a certain Sergeant Goodland, met regularly to "destroy" it glass by glass. "It took a year to accomplish," lawyer-historian Hugh O'Neill reports.

**Peter MacDonald, author of the *Court Jesters* series of books is currently seeking humorous stories from police officers across Canada and elsewhere to make a book on Cop humour. If you have a contribution send it along to**  
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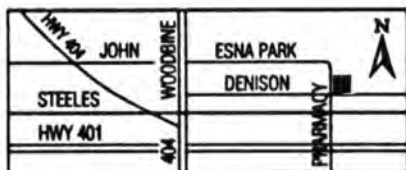


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# Computers Can Make Accident Reconstruction Easier

By Srinivasan Ananthanpillai

In the not-too-distant past, an engineer investigating or reconstructing an accident likely spent long hours filling the trash can with paper wads. But today is the era of the mini and microcomputer, and what used to require burning the midnight oil can now be done in a few hours, thanks to programs like EDVAP.

## **EDVAP: The Complete Package**

EDVAP, acronym for Engineering Dynamics Vehicle Analysis Package, is developed by Engineering Dynamics Corporation. It has five component programs: *Single Vehicle Simulator*, *Vehicle Trailer Simulator*, *Reconstruction of Accident Speeds on Highways*, *Simulation Model of Automobile Collision* and *Computerized Accident Site Drafting*.

Some of you may be thinking, "why should I have to buy all five programs when I am interested in only one?" The good news is that you don't have to. The programs are built independently, so the user can buy the entire package or only the programs of interest.

## **EDSVS**

EDSVS, for Single Vehicle Simulator, houses features ranging from data input to animation. EDSVS simulates any four-wheeled automobile or vehicle with tandem axles and dual tires. The major advantage of the simulator program is the flexibility available to the user. The user can keep changing data and study the results until it matches the accident site conditions.

The EDSVS input screen is easy to understand and neatly segregated.

The types of input required are simulation data (vehicle class, initial position of the vehicle, initial velocity), general vehicle data, dimensional and inertial data, tire data, payload data, and wheel force and steering tables. The user is expected to establish the table of driver inputs of wheel force and steering; the program will then determine the vehicle response based on the input values. If the user is not satisfied with the path, he can adjust the values until the desired path is established.



But don't let all this data entry scare you off. All of the EDVAP programs use a feature called autoloading, which makes the data-entry chore a little easier by using default/standard values for most of the input variables—except for brake force and steering tables, which the user has to enter. On the other hand, the user is not bound by the default values but has the option to change any of those values.

The output, like the input, is divided into screens. Output can be in either a complete or abbreviated listing and can be output to the screen or printer. The complete listing gives a list of all warning messages and all input data, and displays the computed results in a tabular format called the variable output; the abbreviated listing has only the warning messages and the variable output. The variable output includes information on path, acceleration, velocity, tire loads and more.

## **EDSVS Graphics**

Granted, seeing a maze of numbers on the screen is not that exciting. But with EDSVS's graphics feature, the numbers come alive. The user has three graphic options. Trajectory simulation with storage allows the user to plot a path or trajectory of the vehicle CG. The vehicle remains on the screen as each successive time interval displays the new position and heading. In other words, each vehicle display is stored on the screen along with skid marks, depending on the user's input. Simultaneously, a window on the right-hand side of the screen displays some of the important numerical data, such as time, position of vehicle, velocity and acceleration.

Trajectory simulation without storage is similar to the "with storage" option except that the vehicle disappears from the

screen after each time slice, giving the appearance of an animated movie. In other words, only one vehicle outline is seen on the screen at any instance of time.

## **EDVTS**

**Vehicle Trailer Simulator.** This program is similar to EDSVS except that it deals with a passenger car pulling a standard trailer or a commercial tractor-trailer vehicle. With EDVTS, the user can determine how a driver might have lost control; by repeated adjustments in the wheel force and steering input tables, the user will converge on the exact accident situation. Like EDSVS, the trajectory of the vehicle can be viewed in a graphical form and as an animated movie. The number of inputs for EDVTS is slightly more than for EDSVS due to the trailer attachment to the vehicle.

## **EDCRASH**

EDCRASH deals with single and two-vehicle accident speed reconstruction. EDCRASH has the same input, processing and output features as the previous two programs. The "look" or the user interface of the programs is the same, while the information required by the modules varies. For example, EDCRASH's simulation data requires, instead of the initial vehicle position, the Collision Deformation Classification (CDC). CDC is a seven-character field code describing the vehicle damage. The characters in the code represent the principal direction of force (PDOF), impact surface, shape of damage profile and extent of maximum penetration.

As output, EDCRASH gives the impact speeds, the velocity changes and the energy dissipation due to damage, if any. EDCRASH generates some useful graphics: a) a site drawing, which displays the vehicles at the impact and rest positions, depending on the data entered, key data is displayed on the right side of the screen. b) a damage profile, which uses the data entered by the user to display vehicle damage. On the right side of the screen, crush width, depth and offset dimensions of the vehicle are displayed. The user can also enter information inside the graphic area on the screen, such as vehicle names.

## **EDSMAC**

EDSMAC is a simulation module dealing with single- and two-vehicle accidents. EDSMAC uses a set of estimated and assumed initial conditions, including velocity and position of vehicles at impact and,

based on the input information, predicts the outcome of the accident. The output is time-based vehicle kinematics with tire skid marks, damage profiles and more. EDMAC's graphics offer a mix between EDCRASH and EDSVS: a trajectory simulation, a damage profile and a data graph.

#### **EDCAD**

Engineering Dynamics Computerized Accident site Drafting program (EDCAD) is a drafting program designed especially for accident investigators. On invoking EDCAD, a blank screen with a menu window in the upper, right-hand corner of the screen appears. To use EDCAD effectively, you need a mouse. The program is simple to understand and use. For those familiar with AutoCAD, EDCAD is similar except that it has fewer functions and has its own accident site templates. EDCAD's standard templates are what I consider its best feature, enabling you to draw an accident site within minutes. EDCAD allows you to create new shapes that you can add to the template directory for later use.

#### **What really happened in James Dean's Accident**

EDVAP software was recently used to determine what really happened when actor James Dean was killed in a 1955 car-to-car crash.

As depicted on NBC's "What Happened?" television series on March 16, 1993, engineers at Failure Analysis Associates reconstructed the actual crash. The data for the reconstruction was gathered using historical documents and photographs.

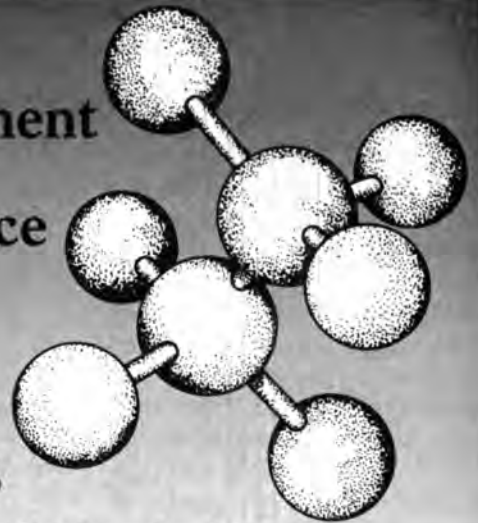
This information was fed into EDC's EDSMAC software to simulate the crash based on skidmarks, rest positions and other physical evidence.

The results of several EDSMAC simulations showed that both vehicles were travelling around 55 to 60 mph (the posted speed limit was 55), and that the oncoming car had attempted to turn left onto a side road, apparently not seeing the Dean vehicle. The reconstruction also showed the Dean vehicle was clearly visible.

**For further information contact  
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## Two-In-One Baton Also A Flashlight



Armament Systems and Procedures (ASP) has introduced a Patent Pending design that combines an ASP F21 Baton inside a standard Mag-Lite 6 C-cell flashlight.

Available independently as a connector for an existing Mag-Lite and F21 Baton, the ASP Tac-Lite is machined from ordnance grade 6061 T6 aluminum. The unit adds only one inch to an existing Mag-Lite flashlight, yet expands to a full 30 inches. The ASP Tac-Lite adapter is available for US\$25.00 from authorized ASP Distributors.

For further details contact ASP at (414) 735-6242.

## Computerized CPR Training



Draeger Canada Ltd. announces the introduction of a new line of technically advanced CPR training manikins, including adult, youth and baby models, that combine realistic appearance and hygienic operating principles for professional health education.

The new manikins are designed to better assist students and instructors in all

phases of CPR training and testing. The three sizes have basic models which provide training in chest compression, mouth to mouth ventilation, mouth to nose and mouth to mask ventilation.

The adult version, designated CPR-MAX, is available in torso or full body which also comes in LED and computerized versions. The LED model offers a signal box with lighted electronic tutoring in ventilation and chest compression. The computer models offer self evaluation on a computer screen and storage of complete exercises on disc. Optional accessories provide defibrillation and IV drug administration capabilities.

For further information contact Wes Kenneweg (416) 564-2844 or FAX (416)564-2860.

## Fast and Easy Drug Test Kit



A new surface drug test kit for detecting cocaine and opiates, based on a reliable enzyme-based immunoassay "EIA" technology, which is accurate, fast, simple, and safe to use is being introduced by Thermedics Detection Inc. of Woburn, Mass.

AccuPRESS Surface Drug Test Kits are said to be capable of detecting the presence of "one-millionth of a gram" of cocaine or opiates on any surface such as steering wheels, tables, suitcases, paper and hands. Fully portable, safe and simple to use, the kits are self-contained, require no instruments of any kind and provide

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The kits are packaged with 25 per box and are priced around US\$15.00 per kit, depending on the substance requirement.

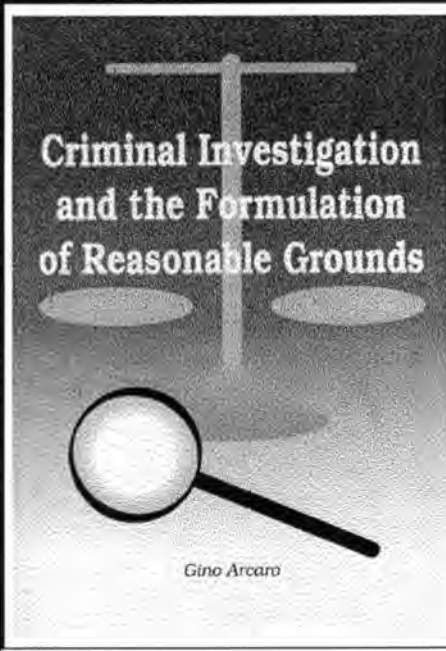
For more information contact Biosensor Products (617) 938-4460 or FAX (617) 938-3639.

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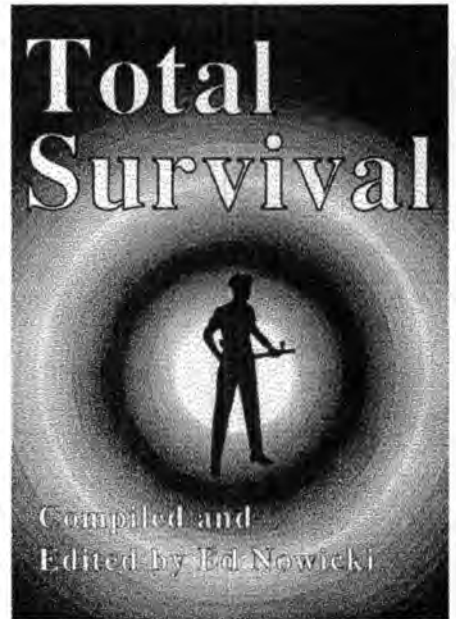
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