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Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

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This month's cover is courtesy of the Texas Tactical Police Officer's Association. Next month they have extended a warm welcome to their Canadian colleagues to take part in the 1996 Texas World Games to be hosted by the Houston Police Department from June 10 to 14. Sandy Wall, President of the TTPOA, advised that this event will be comprised of a two day seminar and a three day competition. If interested contact Sandy at 713 655-0770 or Fax 713 759-9980. Blue Line would be most interested in news about Canadian accomplishments at this event.

This month we bring you more articles of interest in a wide range of subjects. Riot squads have been widely used across Canada but few have achieved the level of training and responsiveness of the Metro Toronto Public Order Unit. In this issue you will find an article about this unit and its innovative training and use of Ambulance Service Paramedics.

On a similar topic we present another article from Vancouver's Joel Johnston on the topic of defending yourself from multiple assailants. In the age of the "home invasion" and "swarmings" this article could be quite useful.

Another feature this month is profiles on three major educational institutions which have courses of interest to people involved in law enforcement. We have given them the opportunity to talk about their courses in their own words. If you are thinking about academic advancement read this piece over and you be the judge.

Many agencies have an interest in products that use less than lethal force. Ottawa freelance journalist John Steinbachs has filed an interesting piece on the TASER which should have many agencies rethinking the advantages of this product.

London Police Chief Julian Fantino has submitted a most thought-provoking article regarding the myths and realities of the "Community Policing" fad which has swept the country. This piece, like the author himself, pulls no punches and is a "must read" in this issue.

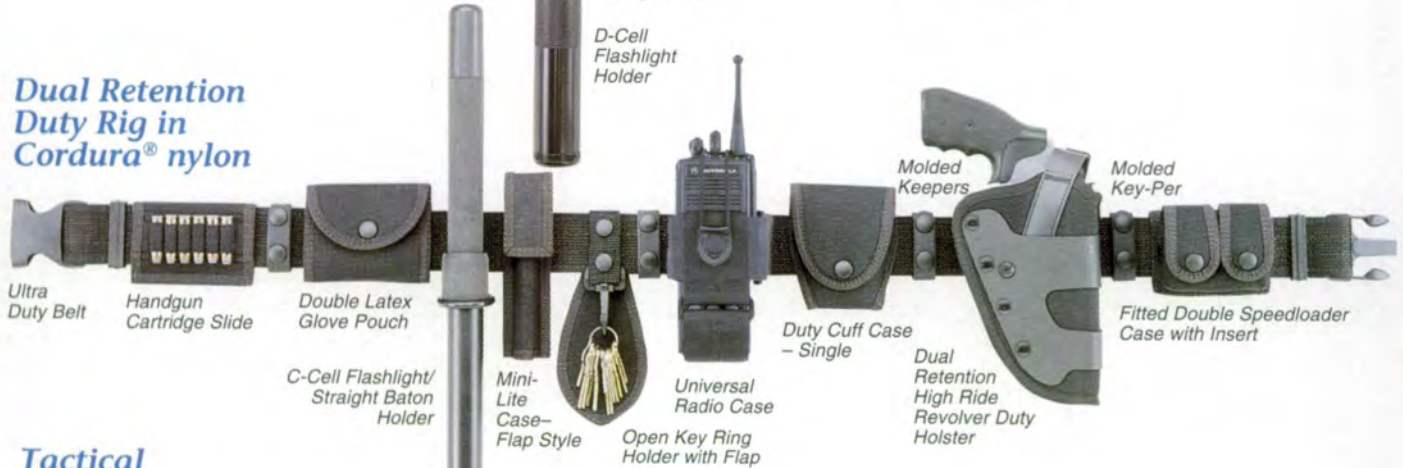
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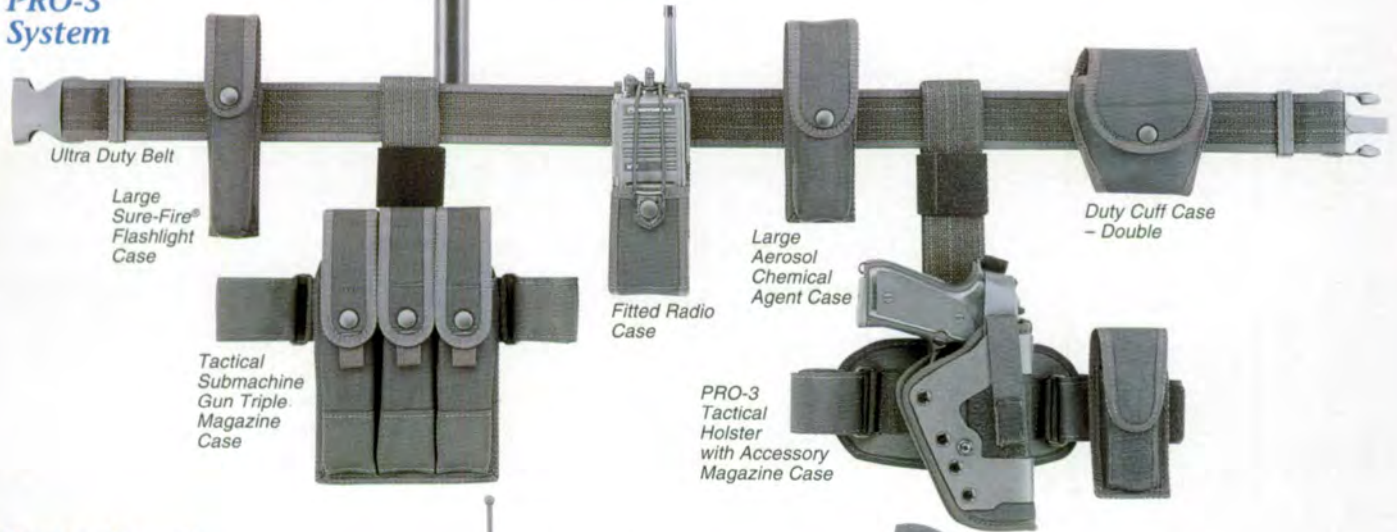
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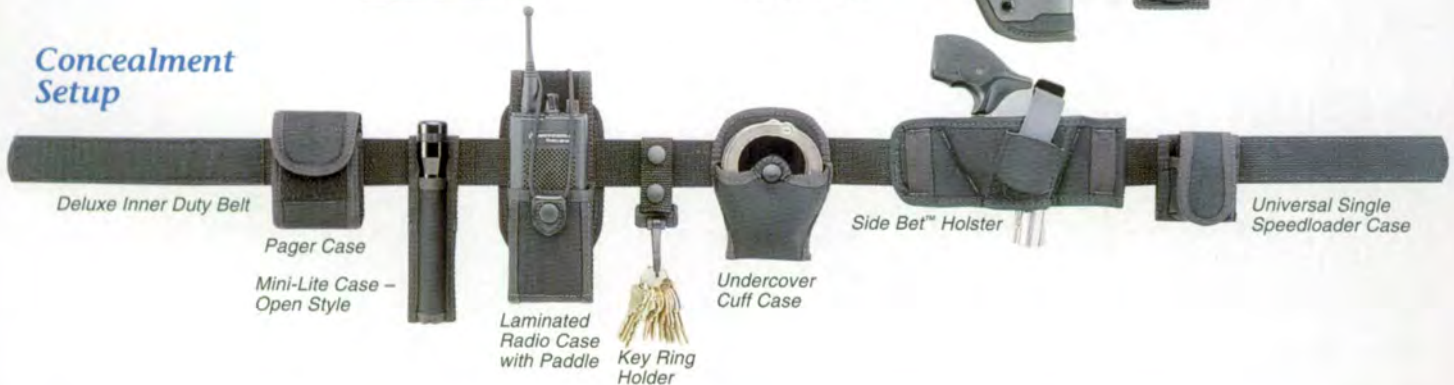
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Take a step back from the edge

by Morley Lymburner

If you think being a cop, referee or umpire is an occupation where you must absorb a lot of abuse just try being a telephone tech support person for a major software company.

Being an amateur "computer techy" I have used and abused a lot of computer software and hardware over the years. Most of this magazine is produced and maintained by computers and I pride myself at keeping on top of advancements in the field.

As of late I have found the people at the other end of the tech support lines to be quite testy. You can feel the frustration by simply talking to them. It is my belief that these pillars of the technological age are also the barometer of that same technology's state of health.

It would appear the real problems came with the advent of WIN95 last September. With the rush of computer buyers trying to stay on the leading edge came the inevitable "bugs" which occur with any new software.

Being a little unsure I took a wait and see stance. For once I didn't jump on the "upgrade train." Wise move!

Over the next few months I carefully weeded through all the upgrade literature and discarded the ones which appeared to be WIN95 induced. The upgrades I did obtain, I thought, would be fairly solid. They were not!

What amplifies an already frustrating situation is that when you now call for product support you find the first thing asked for is your VISA or MasterCard number. When you do get through to product support — after 45 minutes on long distance hold — you find a hard-working, almost burned-out technician who, of course, assumes you are using WIN95.

I have come to the conclusion that all new versions of software is highly suspect. The industry has spent so much of their resources trying to keep up with WIN95 the normal upgrade and product support has suffered.

If it is of any help I have a short list of products, in my experience, to stay clear of and I would welcome hearing about yours...

❑ WIN95 - Wait at least another year before even thinking about it. If you want to jump right away check into Windows NT. It is expensive but far more stable.

❑ Quarterdeck's QEMM 8 - Not as friendly as the box would imply though product support isn't bad.

❑ Caere Corporation - A package we previously recommended, called PageKeeper, is excellent for document records management and has been this magazine's "must have" software. The new version 2.1, however, is a memory hog and extremely intolerant of other software. The redesigners of this package have also made some gafs with functionality that they appear to be not interested in changing in the near future. Stay with version 1.x. It works like a dream in comparison.

❑ Adobe's PageMaker 6 is the one product that warns you up front that their package will not be fully functional in Windows 3.x environments. I give them an "A" rating for customer honesty and sensitivity.

❑ Anything that says "WIN95" compatible on the box is also highly suspect.

I think it is highly advisable to simply take one step back from the leading edge for a year or two until the dust settles.



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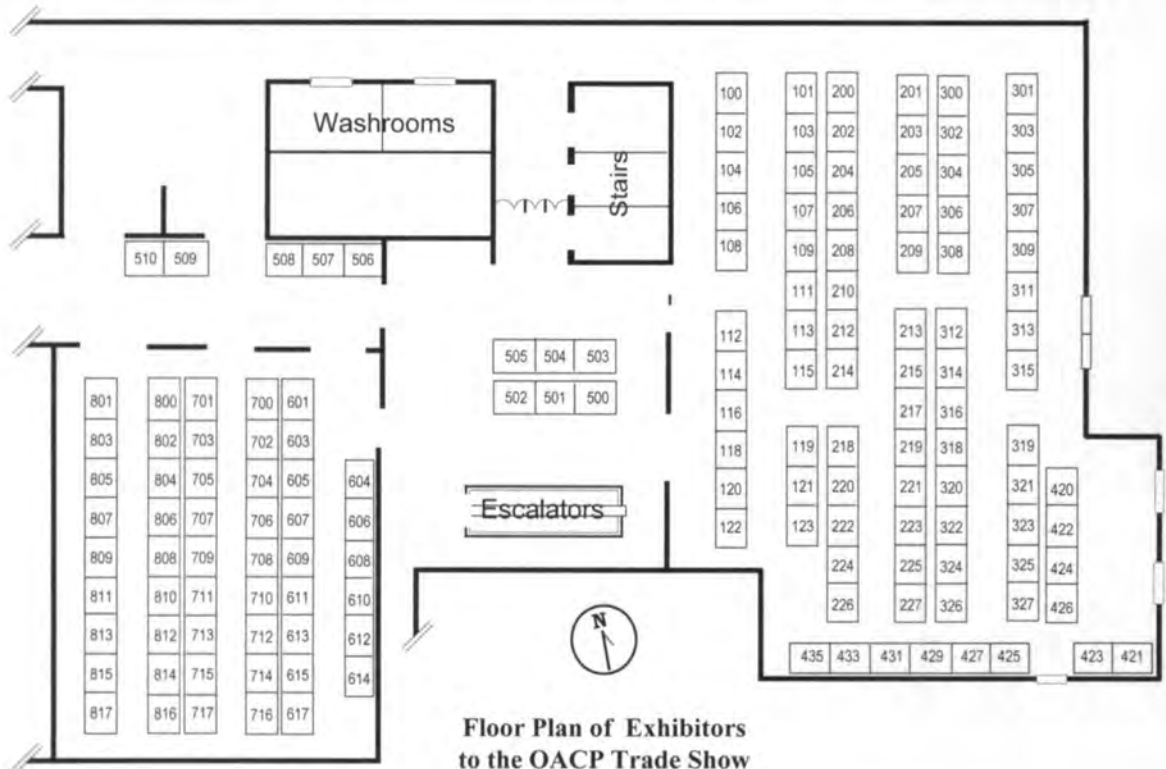
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Metro Toronto's Public Order Unit A Two Tiered Response



Since 1988 they have been seen at the openings and closing days of Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition. They've been seen at every Yonge Street New Year's Eve bash and two World Series victory "street parties." They show up just about any time there is a need to peacefully disperse an unruly crowd. They are the Metropolitan Toronto Public Order Unit (P.O.U.). What is not as well known is that this unit is comprised not only of cops but also ambulance personnel as well.

by Morley Lymburner & John Moir



Since its beginning, ambulance members of the Metro Toronto Public Order Unit have drilled regularly with the police component of the unit, and receive identical crowd control training. They also receive police style equipment: riot helmets, police batons, plexiglass riot shields, Spectra Shield personal body armour, Cooper umpire style shin guards with in step protection, custom made fire proof Nomax coveralls, gas masks and tactical pants.

Depending on the physical nature of the situation they are responding to; the Emergency Medical Aids, or E.M.A.s, may go with a soft deployment, consisting of a regular issue ambulance shirt over personal body armour, the military style tactical pants, a two way radio, a police baton, and a "fanny pack" of basic emergency medical supplies. The more serious the situation, the more serious the equipment.

Objectives

The goal of this crowd control unit is to show up in as soft a deployment as possible, perform proactive patrolling throughout the group, and try to convince the crowd to disperse before any real violence occurs. Their prime objective is to prevent violence, not incite it. If the situation appears to be getting out of hand

the police members form a line, the ambulance detail falls in directly behind, and then the line moves forward slowly but surely breaking up the crowd.

Although many Metro Toronto area people have seen them, they do not know much about them. In the past Metro Toronto's P.O.U., and its predecessor "Riot Squad", had done its best to keep a low profile. In the past when the unit was called out they would group in a staging area such as a parking lot or garage, and would only emerge once trouble started. But in 1992 the unit began practising proactive policing tactics geared toward diffusing volatile situations.

Wearing tactical uniform gear, they are fanned out into the crowd along with the regular duty police. Of course they are highly visible because of their distinctive clothing and caps identifying them as a special unit. Once among the crowd they gauge the mood of the situation, identify potential instigators and attempt to recognize past trouble makers. This gives the crowd the impression of increased police presence, which in itself helps to stop trouble before it starts. As they move through the gathering they employ the more desirable aspects of community policing, including giving directions, answering questions and responding immediately to public needs. The primary goal is to seek the cooperation of the more peaceful elements in the crowd. By inlisting the police supporters and the onlookers the task of crowd control is made considerably easier.

History

The Public Order Unit was established in 1988 by Robert Molyneux, now Deputy Chief, after three years of research, study and training. The formation of the unit was in response to security needs arising from the G7 Economic Summit held in Toronto that year. Since large demonstrations were expected during the summit, top officials of the Metro Toronto police decided that a unit fully trained in crowd control and dynamics was needed. It is interesting to note that during the Economic Summit the members of the Public Order Unit were actually applauded in the lobby of the Royal York Hotel by the delegates before they departed. They wished to show their approval of the new unit's professional abilities and discipline.

While designing the unit it became obvious that it wasn't enough to simply deploy large groups of police to demonstration and riot sites. There was a definite need for detailed planning and part of the planning process revealed the need for trained emergency medical personnel to provide on site support. It was decided to select a group of ambulance officers and train them as part of the unit. The logic being that if an officer is injured while staffing a riot line there would be an immediate need for medical assistance. Along with the need for immediate medical assistance came a need to provide a degree of security for the E.M.A.s. At that point it was decided to provide the ambulance personnel with identical police training.



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The Medical Component

The prime role of the ambulance section of the P.O.U. is to provide pre hospital care to the police members of the unit. Once an officer goes down, the police line must advance past the injured officer before the ambulance attendants can provide care. Under no circumstance will the E.M.A.s ever cross the line. While their prime responsibility is the care of their police colleagues, the unit E.M.A.s will treat injured civilians once the police line has safely passed them.

Once retrieved, the victim is quickly led to a secure area somewhere behind the line, treated and then passed off to a waiting Basic Life Support unit. Under dire circumstances these same E.M.A.s will facilitate the transport of the victim, but as a "scoop and run organization" they prefer to treat the victim on site, pass him off, and get back into the fracas.

The E.M.A.s work in groups of three or five. There is one supervisor and two or four attendants. The supervisor is in charge of communications and liaison with police, and the E.M.A.s are responsible for the treatment of injured officers. In an "officer down" situation they will work in pairs. The two front men will treat the officer, one will pick up the officer's riot shield, assume a position at the foot of the victim, face the crowd, and then hold the shield up to ensure the safety of his patient and his own partner. The second E.M.A. then treats the victim, using supplies from the first attendant's "fanny pack".

In a five person deployment the two back officers deliver the victim to a back up transportation unit. In the three person deployment, the E.M.A.s will get the injured officer into an ambulance, and then resume their position directly behind the police line.

Paramedic Garrie Wright is one of the original P.O.U. members, and had been with the unit since its inception in 1988. His one complaint during his time with the unit was that due to its early secretive nature many misconceptions existed. He felt that a lack of accessible information concerning the aims and actions of the unit had led many of his associates to misunderstand it. "They thought we carried guns, repelled from helicopters and all sorts of things like that," Wright said.

Wright wasn't really bothered by most of the confusion, but merely wanted his colleagues to know that the formulation of the P.O.U. had led to some very tangible improvements for all ambulance personnel. "The P.O.U. acted as a political bridge between the individual 'kingdoms' of police, fire and ambulance". This bridge resulted in an easier and more functional interaction between the three "kingdoms" when they came into contact in their regular work day. With the exposure to each other through the unit, on calls and in the regular training days, police and ambulance personnel learned that they face many of the same problems. By getting together and griping about schedules, bureaucracy and public perception, the ambulance and police P.O.U. members realized that they have much in common.

This rubbed off on the rest of the work force, and Wright felt that one of the unex-



pected benefits of the unit was that there existed a growing mutual respect between the two services. When asked to provide one example of how Metro Toronto Ambulance has benefited from the unit Wright pointed out, "Five years ago there was zero communication between ambulance and police, and now, due to this unit, the two freely exchange and monitor each other's information."

Testing Their Metal

In 1992 the unit was called out on Labour Day to deal with what had become the newest tradition associated with the annual Canadian National Exhibition: the closing day "smash and grab" carried out by what the politicians call "disaffected youth". This latest legacy involved gangs of youths running enmass through the corridor separating the major game booths of the midway and breaking or stealing anything they could get their hands on. In an ongoing attempt to combat this hooliganism, C.N.E. officials had taken to closing the grounds earlier each year.

In 1992, as the closing hour approached, a group of about three hundred youths gathered at the northern tip of the midway. They were joined by members of the Metro Toronto Police, Ontario Provincial Police and the Metro Toronto Public Order Unit. Also rounding out the group was a clutch of newspaper and television reporters.

The strong police presence, and a full day of proactive policing, prompted the teens to cancel their plans, call it a night and go home. A successful police operation made for a slow news day, and the media turned their cameras elsewhere. One Toronto Star lensman, however, managed to snap a photo of a group of ambulance P.O.U. members standing in the crowd. The photo gave prominence to the night sticks worn by all P.O.U. members. The Star ran the photo the next day, with a cut line stating "ambulance attendants with billy clubs look over the crowd at the C.N.E.". The adjacent story did not try to explain the difference between regular ambulance personnel and the specially trained and equipped P.O.U. staff. In fact the story managed to contribute to the

mounting confusion surrounding the unit.

It was not the first time the unit had been the focus of ill informed controversy. Fielding questions from the media founding Ambulance Service supervisor George Stuttaford pointed out that the ambulance members of the unit only remove their sticks from their belts upon the command of a supervisor. He continued by saying, without the least hint of hesitation or forgiveness in his voice, that any ambulance member caught removing his stick without being ordered to do so "is off the unit, right away, no excuses accepted." His firm stance notified the media that no political waffling would be in order and certainly no apologies would be forthcoming.

In like manner then Chief of Police Bill McCormack made it clear that it would have been irresponsible to place ambulance personnel so close to the action without first giving them the training and equipment to protect themselves.

McCormack, responding to the mini-controversy generated by the Toronto Star photo stated that sticks and police style training were absolutely necessary for the safety of all P.O.U. members. He was adamant that ambulance members of the unit required the same training as the police officers and that nothing would change regarding this.

This quick shoulder to shoulder defence of the Public Order Unit sent a strong message to criminal opportunists that their future activities would become considerably more difficult. It also sent a strong message to negative media opportunists that this was not an issue the police or ambulance service was about to back down on.

Cooperation and communication

While the E.M.A.s receive identical training and similar equipment, they are not directly controlled by the police, and are in essence autonomous. Originally under the strong direction of founding manager George Stuttaford, who had a military background, members of the ambulance section of the operation were accepted as equals within the unit. In fact Stuttaford made a habit of liaising with senior police officers on the site of an incident, and the two of them always worked together on the deployment strategy. Today Bruce England and Paul Harris of the Ambulance Service carry on the pioneering traditions established by Stuttaford.

Although the precise strength of the present Public Order Unit is not public, the goals and objectives of the unit have remained essentially the same. The unit, under the command of Staff Inspector Ron Taverner, has been actively training in cooperation with Halton, Durham, York and Peel Regional Police as well as the Ontario Provincial Police. With the large population base in the Greater Toronto Area inter-force and inter-agency cooperation initiatives such as this are viewed as being of paramount importance.

For further details contact S/Insp. Ron Taverner at the Metro Toronto Public Order Unit 416 808-7084.



Madame Justice Speaks

by Gary Miller

Last Easter, as I sat in church, disarmed by the beautiful Easter music, I settled down for my minister's sermon. He struck a sombre tone, the tone that prepares one for tragedy and horror in the affairs of mankind.

He began, rightly enough, to describe his grief over some atrocities which were the focus of the media that weekend; the brutal and ruthless ethnic cleansing revealed in Bosnia, the continued death and devastation in the Middle East, the April 1994 strip search of rioting female prison inmates by a male riot squad in Kingston....

Stop right there!

Stirring out of my pleasant repose I was trying to fathom what I had just heard. I know this is not Sesame Street but, if I may paraphrase, two of those things go together and one of those things is definitely NOT like the others. What would bring my minister to adopt such a blinkered view of events? Was it Madame Justice Louise Arbour's scathing indictment of Corrections Canada officials for their handling of a riot at the women's prison in Kingston, Ontario? Obviously. The good cleric had absorbed every word.

The Bosnian and Middle East atrocities were just that, hideous offences against humanity which defy understanding. In the third scenario, in April of 1994, the worst female prisoners in Canada (how else do you get to Kingston pen?) had been on a rampage of escalating violence and destruction for over four days.

On that fateful Spring day two years ago, as the riot raged, Prison Warden Mary Cassidy contacted the *all male* riot squad (Institutional Emergency Response Team). And the riot squad did what it does best; it stopped the riot. In doing so, it achieved what it set out to do, which was to reimpose order in an institution without doing physical harm to anyone. On the face of it, they reached an admirable conclusion to the problem.

That is not to say the rioting inmates were treated delicately or in a courtly fashion. Tea and cookies were not in the works on that day. But then, this was a major riot with prisoners setting fires, four prison guards had been attacked, other inmates stabbed a female guard with a hypodermic needle, while female inmates threw urine and yelled filth. Many inmates had been sent to Kingston's P4W because they were judged to be too dangerous to be kept in institutions in their home provinces.

To stop an institutional riot one must gain control, so you segregate. You isolate, you disorient, and you gain a psychological advantage. This is best done with speed and purpose. Prison inmates are for the most part opportunistic, vengeful and dangerous. Some inmates are secretly armed with knife-like objects

which they will use readily. One standard control procedure frequently used; one by one, strip searching of inmates.

The riot squad, knowing the difficulty they faced carrying out their duties in a women's prison facility, (albeit, housing Canada's most vicious female prisoners) wanted to be sure that no hint of impropriety could arise from such a distasteful task, so they had the operation videotaped to prevent, at a later date, allegations that they assaulted or sexually violated any woman's person. Female guards stood by to ensure propriety. Little did the squad imagine the video-tapes would be used against them.

It must be said at the outset that male authority figures do NOT strip search female prisoners. It would be unthinkable that any such event would normally occur. But the Institutional Emergency Response Team, the only one available and every one of them a male, was placed in a highly abnormal situation. They were expected to act and did so in good faith, believing that they had conducted themselves correctly and prudently.

That is, until they came under the enquiring eye of Madame Justice Louise Arbour. To say the good name of these correctional officers was trashed and their reputation pilloried would be putting it gently. A lesser critic might have been sued. But, Judge Arbour was about to make history.

One would suspect that the Madame Justice, had, in biblical fashion, just figuratively descended from the mount to greet the waiting throngs, with the tablets of real morality clutched to her bosom. With sweeping authority, she laid waste the work of every correctional officer and administrator even remotely connected to this sorry affair.

These jail guards put up with a lot. As a police officer, investigating criminal assaults against jail guards by male prisoners, I have seen examples of the ongoing work-related stress, disgusting abuses and assaultive prisoner behaviour tolerated daily by those corrections officers. Of course, female institutions house a much larger proportion of "high needs" prisoners. The work is even more difficult.

From the comfort and seclusion of her cloistered work environment, Madame Justice, in fact, is hardly in a position to preach morality to these loyal, hard working, stressed correctional officers overseeing Canada's toughest, most difficult female offenders. They protect society from some of the worst dregs of humanity day in and day out, 365 days a year.

It is worth remembering that no convicted felon gets to Kingston by accident. The bus does not take a wrong turn. All, male and female, are guilty of serious indictable crimes. Only the worst do time in Kingston. Yes, they

have been deprived of their most coveted rights and freedoms, and deservedly so. But, interestingly enough, Judge Arbour is, unbelievably, also the same justice that extended to all jailed inmates the right to vote. A stunning slap in the face for every law abiding citizen.

Well into the second decade of Charter driven wisdom, a differently based judiciary's implicit message is: protect the criminal's rights at any and all costs, vindicate violent thieves, cutthroats, assaulters, and murderers. Champion the cause of prisoners so savage that they could surreptitiously collect their own body waste to splatter onto their keepers at any opportune moment. If convicted criminal inmates rebel, ensure that no matter how dangerous, degrading or depraved the conduct of these sorry souls, their guards must tolerate it all and come back for more. In the meantime, abandon any semblance of real control.

Justice Arbour's demonizing of the prison authority was so complete that she single-handedly forced the resignation of John Edwards. He is widely regarded as one of the most respected and innovative heads of the Federal prison system we have had. She has cast the villain's cloak so sure-handedly onto our corrections officers that Solicitor General Herb Gray contritely and publicly addressed "heartfelt apologies" to hardened convicts. Cash payouts to the prisoners are recommended.

What a ludicrous spectacle! Every prisoner in Canada has been given *carte blanche* to revolt. At the end of the road will be apologies from the government of the day for the prisoners and the promise of individual cash settlements.

But then who could forget the loathsome precedent struck by infamous serial child murderer, Clifford Olson and the then Government. Accordingly, there are two more events to watch for in this increasingly malodorous unfolding saga: (1) Financial compensation to be paid to the rioting prisoners for "indignities" suffered, and (2) Judge Arbour's impending promotion within the highest court in the land.

She will have gotten there by vilifying the Canadian prison authority and cutting the ground out from beneath the hard working men and women who risk their lives daily in our correctional institutions. To her cronies at law, much of the media and the powerful governing elite, this will be her crowning achievement.

The terrifyingly esoteric powers of Judge Louise Arbour and her fellow judges, as drawn from the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, have irretrievably undermined the democratic process in this country. Parliamentary power is now secondary to that of the Supreme Court Justices.

Your comments are expected.



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Academic Profiles

In this column *Blue Line Magazine* explores the academic possibilities that exist for those involved in law enforcement. Although there are a large number of educational institutions we have narrowed our profiles on those institutions which provide courses offering diplomas which are geared to advancing the skills of those presently involved in law enforcement. Readers should be aware that the following articles are written by the institutions and *Blue Line* does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of claims made.

You can work shifts and upgrade your skills at the same time



Henson College, Dalhousie University, has contributed to the quality of public sector management through a variety of educational programs and services since 1965. Through the provision

of distance education programs, seminars and conferences, it continues to meet the professional development needs of public sector administrators at all levels of government across Canada.

Henson College develops educational programs that are responsive to current trends in public sector administration. Partnerships with other organizations at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels have enabled us to develop programming to the point where we can truly contribute to the quality of public administration in Canada and abroad.

The certificate in Police Leadership is one of the most newly-developed programs at Henson College. Created in 1994 to address professional development needs of Canada's police service, the Certificate in Police Leadership is unique in its aim to make education accessible to anyone motivated to learn. This is a national program that brings together police officers from the Atlantic and the Pacific and from north to south. International enrolments have been received from Tanzania, Singapore, Slovakia and the USA. The participants are members of national, provincial and municipal services as well as tribal police, campus police and industrial security.

During the 1995-1996 academic year, over four hundred students participated in three courses: Police Leadership and Management Development, Communication Skills for Police Personnel, and/or Community-Based Policing.

Starting in August 1996, two additional courses will be available: Budgeting and Fiscal Management for Police Services and Legal Issues in Policing. It is this wide variety of courses that makes the program attractive to almost anyone in the criminal justice system.

The courses in the program have been written by individuals selected for their expertise in a particular subject and their experience in communicating this knowledge to the police community.

The courses are rigorous and intellectually demanding and have been designed to help participants develop the knowledge, skills and



abilities required by them to function effectively and efficiently within the criminal justice system.

One significant characteristic of these courses is the method of delivery. Distance education is turning out to be the method of choice for many adult learners. Because of its

flexibility, this method is particularly suitable for full-time professionals, especially if they are involved in shift work. Officers are able to remain in their regular work environment, and can apply new skills and theories as they are acquired. This means that small or rural organizations, which do not have staffing levels or budgets to support training leaves of absence, can still participate in training opportunities.

Distance learning is very cost-effective, and given the current fiscal uncertainty, this is one of its major strengths. Use of postal service and educational technology eliminates the travel, hotel and living expenses associated with typical on-site training. Distance education even eliminates the hassles of finding suitable child care and commuting to class!

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Masters Degree in Criminal Justice Administration

The graduate program in Criminal Justice Administration at Niagara University offers both full and part-time programs leading to a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice Administration.

Niagara University combines a uniquely qualified faculty and a diversified student body to provide an interesting and relevant program. The Master's degree program is an integrated program that enhances student powers of discrimination and judgment.

The program accomplishes this by incorporating management and administration techniques, analytical and communication skills, decision-making abilities, and professional ethics. These attributes enable students to function effectively in any organizational environment upon graduation.

The curriculum also helps graduates to anticipate, address, and correct problems faced in the criminal justice professions in an efficient, effective, and ethical manner.

Uniquely Qualified Faculty

All faculty in the graduate program hold earned doctorates in Criminology or Criminal

justice, an attribute not found in any comparable program.

All faculty are published authors, experts in a variety of specializations within the field. All faculty are experienced teachers and regularly make presentations at professional conferences. The faculty draw upon a wealth of knowledge and expertise that makes the learning experience both enlightening and enjoyable.

An Interesting Curriculum

The courses combine a variety of skills, information, and concrete applications for a gratifying educational experience. Small class sizes, computer availability for all students, and state-of-the-art computer library facilities provide a supportive learning environment.

The Master's degree program consists of an 11-course sequence totaling 33 semester hours. All courses earn three credits. Convenient class scheduling permits students to take two courses on each class evening.

For further details contact Niagara University at 716 286-8060 Fax 716 286-8061.



In Hot Pursuit of a Degree



Southwest University is a leader in distance education, especially in the criminal justice field. The work of its graduates has been recognized

by many colleges and law enforcement agencies.

Graduates have been employed by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York State Attorney General's Office, City of Winnipeg Police Department and numerous law enforcement agencies.

Dr. Reg Sheldrick, co-founder of Southwest University which is located in New Orleans, Louisiana, has strong ties to Canada. He is a native who spent an important part of his life living and working between Montreal and Toronto.

Dr. Sheldrick has been a leader in the development of non-traditional and distance education programs. Dr. Sheldrick supervises the evaluation of prior learning experiences, including college work, seminar, workshop and experiential learning in a sensible assessment which awards college credit for legitimate learn-

ing acquired through those professional experiences. What the criminal justice professional has learned in the field is used as a base to develop new skills into future opportunities.

Strengths of the Southwest program are evident in its personalization to meet the needs of the individual student. The undergraduate and graduate programs are designed to offer a flexible learning environment which adapts to the student's study schedule.

Alumni studies yield rave reviews of the quality and service students receive from Southwest's faculty and staff.

The University does not use a prefabricated, "one size fits all" list of courses. Each student selects courses which develop the areas of expertise which initiated the student's quest for further education. The undergraduate program alone offers over thirty criminal justice courses. The graduate program expands on these offerings.

Southwest University is a state licensed school in the final stages of the accreditation process through the Accrediting Commission of the Distance Education and Training Council, listed by the U.S. Department of Education as the "nationally recognized accrediting

agency" for distance education institutions in the U.S.

Although Southwest programs are referred to as non-traditional, it follows most of the admission, study, curriculum and graduation requirements of traditional colleges and universities. The standards are equivalent, but the approach differs in the emphasis on personalization, flexibility, and assisting the student in crafting an educational program to meet an individual's goals.

All Southwest University degrees are earned through correspondence work using recognized textbooks. Written responses course instructions are required. All course work is read, critiqued and graded.

Many students take advantage of the personalized nature of the study program to develop projects relevant to their current employment. These projects can enhance their professional stature.

Many Police Chiefs have improved their departments and the skills of their officers as a direct result of their own educational efforts.

Anyone interested in professional growth in criminal justice or many other fields should contact Southwest University, 2200 Veterans Boulevard, New Orleans, (Kenner), LA 70062. Phone (800) 433-5923, or (504) 468-2900, fax (504) 468-3213.

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An entire police college between the covers



The new Varro Press Catalogue offers over 100 titles of books of interest to police and security officers. Varro reports that it is the best single source for professionals who need to stay up on the latest methods, techniques and career advancement information.

Books found in this catalogue have a wide range of topics and categories and include: Special Weapons and Tactics, Sniper/Countersniper, Driving Techniques, Liability and Legal Issues, Surviving in Corrections, Monadnock Training, Executive Protection, Police Crowd Control, Modern Day Terrorism, Risk Assessment & Management, Security, Special Operations, Rope Rescue Techniques, Investigations, Leadership, Career Education.

Books on subjects that would seem to be most obscure are also listed. Three titles of interest are; Office Building Security, Hospital Security and Cargo Security.

If you can't afford all the books listed then the next best thing would be to at least have a catalogue of what is available.

For more information contact Michael Nossaman at 913 432-5856 or Fax 913 432-6399. E-mail: MVARRO@aol.com.

Emergency blanket protects both victims and paramedics



A lightweight and disposable emergency blanket compact enough to fit in a first-aid kit and capable of saving the life of an accident victim, has been developed in Britain.

High-technology materials give the Universal Emergency Blanket, manufactured by Blanket Cover Ltd., remarkable thermal insulation that keeps a patient comfortably warm even in very-cold or very-hot conditions, helping to stabilize them before reaching hospital.

The Blanket also absorbs and retains blood, perspiration and other body fluids and is a barrier to bacteria, so reducing the risk of cross contamination to other patients or to rescue or medical personnel.

The Universal Emergency Blanket is made from waterproof and reflective metallised polyester, laminated to a high-bulk air-laid low-lining paper tissue using a nonallergenic latex adhesive.

This combination of material gives a unique blend of valuable properties. Exceptionally low thermal conductivity keeps the patient comfortably warm in all conditions. Because it is waterproof, it keeps the patient dry in rain, snow or sea spray, and by retaining blood or other bodily fluids, prevents contamination of stretchers or mattresses. The tissue lining can absorb up to nine-times the blankets weight of fluids.

These benefits are combined with remarkable lightness, a casualty blanket weighs only 175 grams. It can be carried by climbers or cyclists and fits easily into first-aid kits.

Because the outside of the Blanket is print-receptive, it can be personalized with the name or logo of the user organization or a sponsoring organization.

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Affordable judgemental firearms training ideal alternative for smaller departments and detachments



Wallin Video Productions of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has introduced a new concept in deadly force "decision making" training called "Project Decisions Quest - Making Deadly Force Decisions."

The video consists of a series of interactive video tapes that are claimed to be uncompromising in integrity and realism. The company claims it is especially unique because they are

professionally produced by cops for cops. The other component is a unique and valuable quarterly newsletter that is a forum for sharing and receiving information on actual deadly force decisions that were made on the streets.

The tapes are designed so that new officers can have the benefit of hands-on training with video tapes involving realistic scenarios and multiple outcomes, without the large depart-

mental expense of purchasing a costly interactive unit.

The tapes can be used by departments of all sizes because they can be used anywhere with a variety of equipment, such as with a large interactive unit if one is available, or as simple and effective as a video projector with a large sheet and live ammo. If blanks are used all that is needed is a television and a VCR.

These tapes are the first in a series. Each year, new video tapes with new scenarios and various outcomes will be produced and offered, so officers can continually be challenged.

Wallin Video Productions state that the producers developed this training tool out of a strong mission to give something back to law enforcement. They have served in law enforcement and police training for most of their professional lives.

The developers claim that these tapes are designed to provide officers with an effective training tool that further develops their reflexes, fine-tunes their decision-making process and ultimately enhances their confidence when confronted with the element of surprise.

Project Decision Quest - Making Deadly Force Decisions is priced at \$375.00 (US) for further information contact Shelly Mydra at Wallin Video Productions at 612 786-1486 or Fax 612 786-0446.

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**Wednesday
April 10, 1996**

Good Ol' Boy Roundup ATF punishment proposed

WASHINGTON (AP) - A review board has recommended that 10 agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms be punished for their behaviour at rowdy "Good Ol' Boy Roundups."

The gatherings of law officers in Tennessee have drawn criticism because of the posting of signs and performance of skits containing racist comments.

The board of five senior-level ATF managers recommended punishments ranging from verbal cautions to four-day suspensions. The board also recommended that the 10 receive special training in diversity and sensitivity. Counseling was also recommended for three other ATF agents.

**Thursday
April 11, 1996**

No one charged in Calgary mob beating

By Stephen Ewart

CALGARY (CP) - Frontier justice appears to be alive and kicking on the streets of Calgary.

Police don't plan to lay charges against any members of a mob of 20 people who beat an attacker into unconsciousness after seeing him stab a bystander with a knife.

"There was probably excessive force used in beating the bad guy but we're not going to be able to find out whodunnit," police Staff Sgt. Frank Reuser said Thursday.

"Unfortunately, there were just too many people involved and we're going to be unable to identify how many."

Officer admits to lying during drug trial

MONTREAL (CP) - A provincial policeman who has admitted lying during a drug trial last year submitted calmly to cross-examination Thursday at the trial of four colleagues charged with perjury and fabrication of evidence.

Mario Simard did not once lose his pa-

ience or raise his voice as defence lawyer Jean-Claude Hebert picked apart statements he had made at various times to police and prosecutors and in his testimony at the Matticks drug trial itself.

Brothers Gerald and Richard Matticks and five others were arrested on May 25, 1994, and charged with conspiracy to import 40 tonnes of hashish into Montreal from Mozambique and Uganda.

Their trial fell apart last June, when Quebec Court Judge Micheline Corbeil-Laramée ruled that three bills of lading faxed to provincial police headquarters from Customs Canada had been planted in evidence seized at the maritime salvage business of one of the accused.

Simard, who oversaw that particular raid, was arrested last September and, after a five-hour interrogation, agreed to testify against police officers Pierre Duclos, Dany Fafard, Lucien Landry and Michel Patry, who were suspended from their jobs and charged last October in the affair.

**Friday
April 12, 1996**

RCMP critical of Firearms Association Internet page

EDMONTON (CP) - The National Firearms Association is flirting with criminal charges by sending guidelines over the Internet on how shopkeepers can arm themselves, a top RCMP official says.

The association's president, David Tomlinson, sent out an electronic message last week detailing how merchants with guns could manoeuvre around Canadian law to defend themselves against violent attacks from robbers.

Tomlinson argues storeowners who choose to protect themselves with firearms are sheltered by the law that allows Canadians to use whatever force is necessary to defend themselves.

While this is true, Buisson said even police officers have to prove they had enough cause each time they discharge their weapons.

The one thing saving Tomlinson from facing charges could be the many disclaimers he included in the Internet message.

The four-page document has such disclaimers as: "Neither I nor the NFA accept any liability for your actions, and we will not pay for your defence lawyer."

Regina police must be paid for ticket- discretion time: court

REGINA (CP) - Regina police officers say they've been vindicated in their fight to recoup wages that were docked during a labor dispute.

"It should send a message to the employer that they can't legally dock wages in the manner they did," said Troy Hagen, president of the Regina Police Association.

On Thursday the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal ruled the Regina Board of Police Commissioners must repay the \$26,523 deducted from 137 officers' paycheques more than two years ago.

**Monday
April 15, 1996**

Calgary police group targets sexual predators

CALGARY (CP) - City police are using a new organizational tool in an all-out battle against sexual assault and child pornography.

Operation Taboo drew personnel from several units to cope with volumes of evidence and interviews. The project, a first for the Calgary service, has so far resulted in 42 charges against two suspects - David Douglas Webber, 35, and Stanley Franklin Earl, 79.

**Tuesday
April 16, 1996**

Policeman can sue SIU over delay, judge rules

OTTAWA (CP) - A police officer's lawsuit against the province's Special Investigations Unit can proceed, a judge has ruled.

Ontario's attorney general had tried to stop the action brought by regional police Const. David Nurse, who is suing the SIU for taking too long to clear him of a fatal shooting in 1992.

After a 14-month investigation, the SIU determined Nurse's actions were justified.

In his ruling, Justice E.R. Millette rejected the province's request to have Nurse's action dismissed.

The SIU is a provincial agency that probes police actions resulting in serious injury or death.

Wednesday
April 17, 1996

Brockville pedophile victims sue police

BROCKVILLE, Ont. (CP) - Victims of a convicted child molester are suing the Ontario Provincial Police and two municipal police forces, claiming they should have acted earlier on complaints about their abuser.

The suit claims Gary Walker, a former provincial police officer and hockey coach, couldn't have continued abusing boys if police had taken action when they first learned of the former Brockville-area man's sexual interest in young boys.

Their suit claims local and provincial authorities failed to investigate Walker and didn't warn others that he was a child abuser.

The civil suit names Walker, the Prescott police services board, Durham Regional Police, provincial police and six provincial and Durham officers.

Eight male victims who were sexually abused by Walker are seeking general and punitive damages.

The other two plaintiffs are the mother and spouse of a man who was assaulted and later committed suicide.

Police shot at on Cat Lake reserve

KENORA, Ont. (CP) - Shots were fired at two police officers when they arrived at the Cat Lake First Nation to investigate a complaint Monday.

Neither officer was injured.

The incident started when two officers responded to a complaint of gunfire, said Sgt. Bill Kreps, of the Northwest Patrol in Sioux Lookout.

Provincial Const. Gary Potter and first nations Const. Wes Donaldson were not hit by the gunman and were not injured in the incident.

Charged with attempted murder is Jimmy Sakakeesic, 18.

PRODUCT SNOOZE

by Tony MacKinnon

Winnipeg-based Shifty Corps. recently announced its latest product "Stick Shift."

This product was designed to meet the hazards of policing in the 90's. The manufacturer states the sturdy wooden replicas of police officers can be attached to a police officer's duty belt to make the personnel-strapped agency look like it still has its full complement of officers.

The replicas reflect all the minimum hiring requirements as outlined in provincial legislation, are biodegradable and the paint is lead free. The perfect gift for the Chief who hasn't got anything!



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Police Leadership and Management Development

This course discusses leadership theories and the skills required of police leaders, systems building and organizational learning, individual and group behaviour, and alternate ways to lead and manage police services in the future. [Tuition: \$410]

Communications Skills for Police Personnel

Helps students to communicate effectively with superiors, subordinates and fellow officers, and to come across clearly and vigorously to members of the public, the media, other law enforcement agencies, and special interest groups. [Tuition: \$410]

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Budgeting and Fiscal Management for Police Services

This course provides an overview of the budget process, and will help students to evaluate programs and to prepare, defend, and administer a budget. [Tuition: \$410]

Legal Issues in Policing

The newest course examines police officer accountability and independence, trends in civil liability, human rights legislation, and internal police discipline. [Tuition: \$495]

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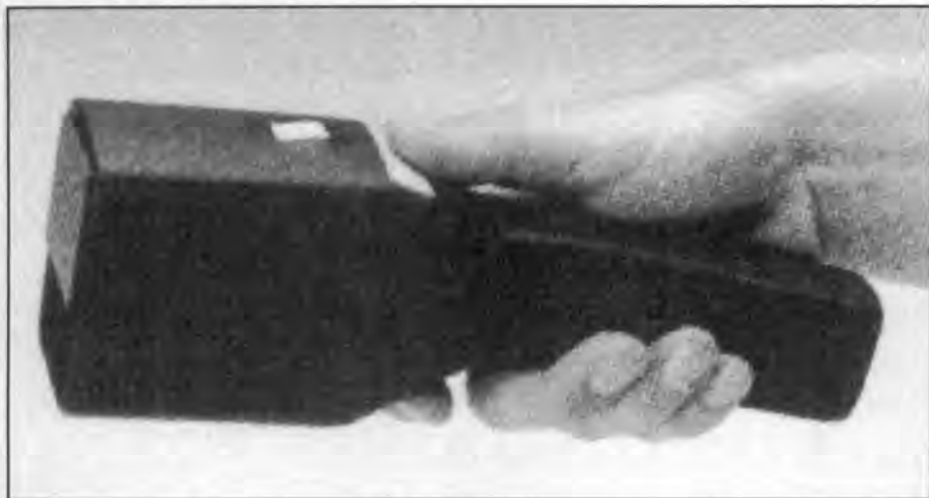
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Alternative to lethal force is worth a second look



TASER weapons have been in use for around 20 years and have been the source of mixed reviews by many law enforcement agencies. The non-lethal weapon has suffered from negative image and press since it first came on the scene. Police using such technology brought back images of officers armed with electric cattle prods for crowd control in the 60's. TASERs received another blow to its popularity in the infamous Rodney King incident when it was used reportedly with little or no effect. In this submission Ottawa journalist John Steinbachs was invited to revisit the TASER and its more recent usage and applications.

by John Steinbachs

In 1987, an officer in Walnut Creek, California had a chance to participate in a police assisted suicide. The officer was attempting to subdue a man who kept repeating "Kill me. Kill me." After repeated orders to back away from the officer, the suspect continued to approach the officer with his fists clenched, saying "I want to die."

When the suspect was four to six feet away, the officer drew his TASER, a non-lethal stun gun, and fired two darts at the suspect. Both darts made contact with the man. They delivered a 50,000 volt charge and he collapsed. The suspect was taken to a hospital where the darts were removed from his chest and he was released into police custody with no ill effects.

This story could have had a more tragic ending. If the officer did not have a TASER, the suspect would be dead. The officer would have been dragged through miles of red tape and trials to explain his actions that night. Instead, the suspect wrote a letter thanking the officer for not allowing him to harm anyone or himself.

"I know I was not in control of my actions. But that is no excuse for what I did," he wrote. "I will not ask that you forgive me, but to thank the Lord and your training as a police officer that I did not harm anyone."

The TASER makes sense for police officers. The truth of this can be seen in situations where an officer does not have a TASER. Without the TASER police are put into dangerous situations in which a gun needs to be used only because there is no alternative.

A sad example of this happened in 1995, when Los Angeles police responded to a fight

between two brothers. When the police arrived at the scene, one of the brothers attacked an officer and attempted to grab his gun.

The suspect then grabbed a metal bar and began to swing it. After three more officers arrived on the scene, the suspect fled only to be discovered in a nearby back yard. When the officer arrived in the back yard the suspect charged at him and was pepper sprayed. The officer attempted to back away but the suspect continued charging at him. With his back against a wall struggling with the suspect, the officer broke free and shot the man dead.

It is this sort of incident which inspired police departments to begin looking for alternative ways to subdue suspects. The reality of the situation is that it doesn't need to happen. The TASER has been proven by many police forces to be a safe and effective weapon for subduing a suspect.

In 1986, the Los Angeles police Department used a TASER 600 times to subdue suspects. In the first half of 1989, in 16 of the 19 cases where a person abusing the drug PCP became violent, the TASER was used successfully in apprehending suspects without causing serious injuries to either officers or suspects.

The TASER has been proven safe by the Los Angeles County coroner in the 1980's. He determined that of 16 deaths where a TASER was involved, 11 were attributed to drug overdoses, three were due to gunshots, one resulted from a heart condition which might have been caused by the PCP the suspect was using and one was undetermined.

A common myth about the TASER is that it could cause a heart attack in a person, espe-

cially children. This would come as a surprise to two Houston police officers who subdued a twelve year old boy using the TASER. The boy was under a porch with a knife and was threatening to kill himself. After a police negotiator had attempted for more than two hours to talk him out of it, two officers subdued the boy with the TASER with no ill effects.

Misconceptions about the TASER come from a misunderstanding of the device. The TASER does not affect the heart. The TASER's electrical output is well below the level established as safe by U.S. federal and state governments. The full output of the TASER (50,000 volts) has been passed through the heart of a one pound monkey with no harmful effects.

Even suspects with pacemakers are safe from ill effects. Modern pacemakers are built to withstand electrical pulses hundreds of times stronger than that of the TASER. The TASER's output cannot electrocute someone standing in water (a totally different electrical circuit) and the charge can't be transferred from one person to another.

The TASER operates very simply. When the voltage is administered to a suspect, the electrical output causes involuntary muscle contractions and a loss of balance. However, the TASER does not destroy the nerves, muscles or other parts of the body.

For the TASER to be effective the suspect has to be within 15 feet of the officer. The officer has two choices when using the TASER. They can either launch the two darts at the subject or they can use the second option of two probes which remain connected to the weapon.

The Courts in the United States also agree on the need for the TASER. In *Michenfelder vs. Sumner* a federal court found that: "Authorities believe the TASER is the preferred method for controlling prisoners because it is the 'least confrontational' when compared to the use of physical restraint, billy clubs, mace or "bean-bag" guns... When contrasted to alternative methods for physically controlling inmates, some of which can have serious after effects, the TASER compared favourably."

A Nashville police officer helped free a hostage with the TASER as early as 1977. A suspect was holding a building security guard hostage after escaping from police in another area. When Nashville police arrived on the scene they found the suspect holding a piece of broken glass to the hostage's throat. One officer distracted him while another walked behind him and used the TASER.

"He started vibrating all over," said the officer. "To me it looked like he was doing a little dance. Then he fell to his knees."

The aftermath of any police shooting leaves the officer's morale at record lows. Internal and external pressures on the officers involved in shootings are always intense. People who weren't there often second guess the officer's actions without understanding the instant judgment required and the tremendous stress involved.

Officers who make peaceful arrests of violent suspects don't make the front page of newspapers. This is why police have pursued nonviolent ways to subdue suspects.

With the present day drive for non-lethal weapons, many new products have entered the market, but none are as effective or safe as the TASER. Some of these include different types of sprays. The problem with these sprays is that they don't have a perfect track record when dealing with violent drug, alcohol or psychological cases.

Police in Los Angeles have also attempted to use a modified lion net. The problem with this device is that it takes two officers to deploy it and is difficult to use in cramped surroundings. They have also developed eight foot long leg grabbers which are designed to hold a suspect at a distance.

None of these are as versatile as the TASER, which has a wide acceptance among officers who have used it over the years. The L.A.P.D. has used the TASER with an 80 per cent success rate.

The TASER takes only one officer to deploy, when used properly leaves no lasting injury, and it keeps the officer at a safe distance from the suspect. This allows the officer to subdue a suspect without using lethal force, saving lives while keeping the streets safe.

The TASER is not a new product on the market but may have been overlooked or hastily dismissed in the past. With a price tag around the same as a firearm it is worth a sober second look.

For further details feel free to contact Don Salt at 613 652-4623.

This Is The Law

Courtesy Milligan's Correlated Criminal Code - 1996

Although police agencies may possess prohibited weapons the Criminal Code takes a dim view on the public possession of such an item.

84(1)(e) "Prohibited weapon" means...

a weapon of any kind... that is declared by order of the Governor in Council to be a prohibited weapon...

Prohibited Weapons Order No.3 Declaration

2. The following are hereby declared to be prohibited weapons:

(a) the device known as "Taser Public Defender", being a gun or a device similar to a gun capable of injuring, immobilizing or otherwise incapacitating a person by the discharge therefrom of darts or any other object carrying an electric current or substance;

(b) any device that is designed to be capable of injuring, immobilizing or incapacitating a person or an animal by discharging an electrical charge produced by means of the amplification or accumulation of the electrical current generated by a battery, where the device is designed or altered to that the electrical charge may be discharged when the device is of a length of less than 480mm; and

(c) any other device similar to the device referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Persons found with this item in their possession are liable to a penalty of up to ten years in prison if the prosecutor proceeds by indictment.

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Community Policing

The myth and the reality!

By Julian Fantino
Chief of Police



The institution of policing as we have traditionally known it is being slowly but surely altered, and in some cases systematically dismantled. Regrettably though, much of what is happening represents an evolution of change for the sake of change. Much of the change

is intended to accommodate the superficial vision of many so called policing experts who are intent on watering down traditional police values and practices in favour of an unconditional buy-in to the many controversial references made about "community policing". That is not to say that I don't believe we can do better.

Over my 26 years of policing experience, acquired in two major Canadian communities and much of it on the front lines and hands-on, I have been an active participant in the evolution of policing; an evolution that, although not always flawless, invariably maintained the culture, heritage, and traditions of policing as an honourable and glorious profession that even Sir Robert Peel must have believed in as he defined his celebrated "Principles of Law Enforcement". Regrettably though, the contemporary vision of the "institution of policing" is becoming blurred, politicized, and in some cases badly distorted by a lack of understanding about "the maintenance of the public peace" as being the primary mandate of the police. This mandate which, however defined, must enhance the focus on serious local problems and facilitate effective solutions, including high profile, targeted enforcement strategies.

The modern buzzwords associated with community policing have evolved into a great deal of confusing jargon and trendy titles, which, together with the application of politically correct treatment, have become the latest hypocrisy of the "community policing spin doctors" whose mission is to make everything palatable and nice so that it can be fed to the masses, much like pabulum to a hungry baby. The results are intended to conjure up the optics of warm and fuzzy feelings all over about the supposed "new" role and mandate of the police. Most assuredly, the results are intended to produce the kind of dialogue that will guarantee advantage for anyone seeking to promote political/social action agendas. However, the fact remains that the role of police has never changed except for one major consideration. Policing has evolved into a lucrative industry or pastime for anyone having an opinion, a cause, or criticism about the



many related issues that abound.

I am amazed at the number of so-called policing experts and authorities who have surfaced over a relatively short period of time. The inventory of know-it-all types crosses all professional, political, and other demarcations. Many such individuals, however identified and whatever their agenda, share a common element that is both consistent and obvious. The agenda consists of an artificial appreciation for the realities of real-life policing, past, present, or future. These realities are all too often badly distorted or ignored for a variety of reasons; not to mention their hoped-for nostalgic return to the "good old days", "Officer Friendly" vision, and understanding of the dynamics of policing. Simplistic, shallow, and generally unrealistic views focus on the police as the solution for all the socioeconomic ails that abound. Some will also have us believe that community policing is the key to "urban renewal".

Some realities and contradictions readily come to mind:

□ The notion that community policing is a "canned program" that comes off the shelf at the "community policing store", which police chiefs can simply transplant into their respective communities. Community policing is not a new strategy. There is no universal program or definition of community policing, nor are police chiefs ignorant of the many complex issues that impact.

□ The belief that changing names and titles of organizations and their entities automatically will conjure up realities of new, kinder, gentler, and more effective policing. Community policing is not intended to implement a renamed police mandate. Community policing is much more than optics, cosmetics, buzz words, and wishful thinking, not the least of which is the need for officer buy-in, good morale, proper staffing levels, and operating resources.

□ The unrealistic expectation that the police be all things to all people all the time, be solely responsible and accountable for resolving the ails of society that contribute to crime and the resulting perceptions about diminished public safety. In reality, the lack of definition, proven measurements, and evaluation of community policing have also resulted in role confusion and controversy for the police, the media, and the general public. All of this creates unrealistic expectations of the police that simply cannot be reconciled. Therefore, more disappointment for everyone.

□ The notion that getting police officers out of cars and specialized units for wholesale redeployment to foot and bicycle patrols and community offices, working with volunteers with existing or static resources is the answer to everything. Community policing is very labour-intensive and at the outset at least, can be expensive. Cost-effectiveness and efficiency must be considered as well. All related strategies and initiatives need to be evaluated, including the public's expectations for quick and effective police intervention and crime fighting initiatives.

□ The arbitrary push for storefronts or community police offices staffed by volunteers for no other logical justification than the initiative seems to be working elsewhere and, therefore, will universally translate into similar benefits. Community policing initiatives, to be effective, must be customized. A universal method of implementation of community policing does not exist, and each organization and community must determine how they will go about it in a way that is particular to the local needs. There are no universal, "best practice" community policing initiatives.

□ Encouraging and promoting the free-spirit, absolute discretion, self reliance, independent, do-your-own-thing kind of community involvement by front line officers, without emphasis on the corporate philosophy, controls, policies, rules, regulations, and accountability, can lead to disaster, not the least of which is corruption. Community policing has to be carefully managed and resourced, and must include extensive communication, consultation, training, and buy-in. This is to ensure that employees do what management and the community want because employees want to - not because they have to. Police organizations should not move to community policing without first ensuring the sup-

port of the rank and file. Change comes from within and will not succeed without the unilateral support and buy-in of police officers who, in the end, are the crucial component in achieving "community policing", however implemented. Also crucial to change is the prerequisite consideration necessary to ensure police officers and their organizations work closely together in efforts to support change-making, partnerships, and good morale. Employees need to be included in the decision-making process to remain committed and productive in the workplace.

❑ It is ludicrous to relegate the police to the role, responsibility, and accountability for urban renewal and social reform. The police cannot be expected to provide answers to everything and solve every problem. Rather, the police should act in a mediating and leadership function in the community. Also, it is unrealistic to expect that community policing will solve all the problems that contribute to diminished safety, security, and quality of life in our communities. The police must not be maneuvered into unreasonable expectations. Law enforcement, crime prevention, and public safety must remain the primary function of police.

❑ Community policing is not an excuse to divert funding from police budgets or a strategy to redeploy personnel from behind-the-scenes, specialized, investigative, intelligence, and enforcement units. Neither is it a realistic way to avoid having to sustain efforts against street crime, organized crime, white collar crime, environmental crime, and related threats on the long-term safety, security, and quality of life of communities. Community policing must not be promoted in the context of "greet and wave" - "soft approach" police work.

❑ Considering the extraordinary focus on community policing, especially at the various political levels, relatively few resources have been allocated to research the issues, define the concept, promote a universal interpretation, and measure the results. Community policing is performance driven. Resources have to be available to meet the performance level expected by the community. In simple terms, if it is to be that police be thrust into the role of fixing all the socio-economic woes of society, be present on every street corner, and be involved in everything going, the commensurate amount of resources must be allocated. Otherwise, the dream remains but a dream and the experiment will surely fail.

Admittedly, with appropriate consideration, all of the foregoing in some way or another have a degree of merit and importance when discussing a balanced and informed approach to community policing initiatives that are both attainable, realistic, affordable, and most assuredly, flexible enough to address the particular needs of individual communities. That is the thrust of the argument that I advance for, not against, community policing. I believe that in a proper and balanced context it is an important philosophy, however accomplished. Rather, my admittedly cautious and guarded outlook about community policing is significantly reinforced by those who know very little about the com-

plexities of the subject and who are ignorant of the many serious issues that impact.

As an example, I draw on my personal experience and awareness of the serious threat facing our communities from the tentacles of organized crime. Strategic criminal intelligence that is reinforced ongoing by criminal probes clearly indicates the resourcefulness, determination, ruthlessness, and successes being attained by organized crime syndicates. Their impact is being felt severely in communities everywhere.

Canada, especially in its large cities, is now facing overwhelming challenges in the areas of transnational organized crime involving drugs, stolen motor vehicles, outlaw motorcycle gangs, firearms smuggling, computer frauds, and money laundering, to name but a few examples. Moreover, organized crime has evolved into terrorism, the trafficking of nuclear products, and corruption of officials. All of the above in one way or another impact directly on communities everywhere, and this kind of intelligence information is crucial for police managers in planning for appropriate responses in efforts to keep local communities safe.

Moreover, Canada, with its widely-known soft criminal laws and immigration controls, is providing both a haven and a sanctuary for imported criminals and their diverse enterprises. Hence, Canada has also evolved into a prominent base of operation for transnational organized crime networks.

(Continued...)

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So, while the sophistication of the organized criminal networks is at an all-time high, the ill-informed proponents of community policing want to arbitrarily dismantle the highly specialized, non-uniformed core of policing experts. These experts, although uncelebrated and not obviously apparent on the street, have in fact laboured vigorously and effectively on the front lines to keep communities safe. Redeployment of these officers will obviously result in more uniformed foot and bicycle patrols and storefronts. Although admittedly, more uniformed officers will probably translate into immediate positive police relations in the community. It must also be recognized that the results will be artificial and short-lived, and just long enough for the organized criminal element to regroup, savouring every moment of their new-found fortunes thanks to the meddling of the know-it-all community policing experts. Ironically, some of the so-called community policing experts are nothing more than astute opportunists, business people if you will, with no concrete solutions. They have embraced "a cause for profit" agenda espousing rhetoric about the wonders of putting all police officers into uniforms, doing away with detectives, everybody walking the beat, riding bicycles, staffing storefronts, etc. A lot of good this notion or panacea will accomplish when the transnational organized crime networks, outlaw bikers, sophisticated drug dealers and gangs own the neighbourhoods!

Does this mean that I am not a proponent of community policing? Hardly. In fact, I consider myself a long-time, committed supporter and a realist of the culture. I have worked intimately at the community level where I acquired a

personal understanding and appreciation for the plight of disenfranchised citizens whose lives are impacted daily by the ravages of drugs, gangs, crime, and violence right on their front door. It is in that context that I hold to my core values and beliefs that drugs, gangs, crime, and violence are but symptoms of the problem. While the police have been working vigorously to address many of the contributing factors,



most other entities seem to have been able, once again, to escape accountability, now possibly by causing a diversion and deflecting responsibility to the police through their rhetoric about community policing. I hasten to add that all that glitters is NOT community policing. What about society's responsibility in solving the underlying causes of crime and disorder? Community policing should not be implemented just to do something because nothing else works, and certainly not for cosmetic or politically expedient motives. If anything, it has been the traditional integrity and commitment of police officers and their organizations that have been the constant in uncompromised efforts to ensure optimum public safety.

I readily agree that as an operational strat-

egy, the concept of community policing as a problem-solving partnership working with the community, if implemented with a balance of initiatives, resources, and programs that are configured to deal with specific local issues and concerns, represents a very effective and efficient use of police resources. This is a strategic opportunity to solve problems instead of continuing to acquire added resources simply to manage ongoing situations. However, I also believe that the proponents of community policing need to keep their eyes less on the philosophy, and more on the street. Community policing is a process, not an event, and certainly not a legitimate opportunity or excuse to revolutionize the traditional role and mandate of police.

No one, especially me, is arguing against the benefits of community policing as an important corporate culture. Obviously, community-based initiatives such as crime prevention, community partnerships and problem solving, youth programs, and the like, are extremely important. But let it be recognized also that communities must not succumb to the uninformed rhetoric of the politically correct, some of whom are also intent on hijacking the punitive component of the police mandate in favour of the glitz and glory, greet and wave, warm fuzzy feeling version of policing. Realistically, police work is not social work. In my humble opinion, unless a balance is maintained, the results will be a serious compromise of the primary responsibility of police. It is their responsibility to keep the peace, and this includes vigorously enforcing the laws of the land, criminal intelligence gathering, and the utilization of specialized units. Therefore, the need for a strategic, balanced, and well-informed approach in any implementation of community-based policing initiatives is absolutely crucial. Obviously, police leaders must understand that the police mandate comes from the public - to serve the public. The mandate for police has never changed. It has been said that we as a society have changed. If anything, it is now appropriate and timely that police redefine their mandate. In essence, it is my contention that the citizens are entitled to have the quality, quantity, and style of policing they want and are willing to support. In the end, I don't think that the public will be fooled by the transparent rhetoric, especially when their safety is compromised and they feel threatened.

So let it be said that a balanced approach to community policing represents some unique and very exciting challenges for communities everywhere. This includes some rather innovative opportunities for police to make meaningful inroads in the areas of race relations, community partnerships, problem solving, and enhanced interaction with the youth. These important initiatives also require long term investment and commitment, dedicated resources, and continuity of personnel. This is labour-intensive work, in return for which the potential long-term benefits are, indeed, appealing. No

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quick fix solution to anything. Rather, community policing, if strategically implemented with balance and resources, can in fact attain very positive results.

However, one would also expect that regardless of the many ill-informed conclusions and misunderstandings that abound about community policing, citizens and police managers especially must remain focused on the realities that prevail. They must not become blinded by illusions of a panacea conjured up in the context of community policing being a quick fix solution to the very complex and vexing safety, security, and quality of life issues that abound in communities everywhere. Community policing is not a simple matter, and it provides no simple solutions. It should also be recognized that we are dealing with very complex issues that also impact on change-making. Moreover, we need to acknowledge that a great deal of progress has been made in policing - more so than in other areas such as the Criminal Justice System, victims' rights, government waste, overlap and accountability. A great deal of progress has also been made in police efficiency, sensitivity, commitment to change, racial/community relations, employment equity, and much more. An enviable record that deserves much more praise and recognition than what is forthcoming from some quarters of the politically correct know-it-all elite of our society. It is also worth commenting that although much criticism, suspicion, and rhetoric are heaped upon the police by some, the overwhelming majority of citizens trust, respect, and support our profession. This fact alone represents a compelling reason for: "*Community policing is a philosophy that reaches out to law-abiding people in the community and involves them in the policing process, serving as the vital link required to enlist their help in actively promoting order and stability,*" but not at the expense of law enforcement initiatives.

The positive results of effective community-oriented, problem-solving policing, of uniformed patrols deployed with balance and sophistication, of specialized squads, skilled detectives, and dedicated support staff, all caring, dedicated, and sensitive professionals, are in fact evident in many communities. This evidence was there long before the advent of the community policing spin doctors, most of whom have much to say about a not-so-new way of providing very effective policing, however defined. The time is long overdue to put community policing concepts in perspective. We must stop the rhetoric and exaggerated expectations that have become the inappropriate language of the "community policing spin doctors". However defined, however implemented, community policing remains a philosophy that simply must respect the traditional police mandate as being crucial to the task at hand; that being "community safety".

Finally, however interpreted, community policing represents an evolution, and not a revolution as some will have us believe.

Chief Julian Fantino may be contacted at 519 661-5664

Youth "Taking Care" is the message from the street to the classroom

Wendy Taylor,
B.C. Ministry of Attorney General

The street is not a glamorous place when you're 14 and your life is totally controlled by a pimp who says he loves you, then sends you out with no money to sell your body.

This is, however, the reality of youth exploited by pimps and recruited into prostitution. It is also the very real message four young people are passing on to other youth in British Columbia Lower Mainland schools.

The group calls themselves "TCO² - Taking Care of Ourselves, Taking Care of Others" and they have researched and developed a 50 minute interactive presentation entitled *If It's Too Good to be True*.

The workshop contains straight forward and serious messages about the risks of being drawn into prostitution, how it happens and how quickly, and what individuals and groups can do to prevent a life of violence, poverty and abuse.

TCO² shares the message that if it sounds "too good to be true", it probably is.

The four youth who make up TCO² are Kerry Constable, Tasha Evans, Nelson Leis and Joshua Reynolds and prevention is the purpose of their school workshop.

TCO² use dramatic monologues, interactive discussions and theatre games such as "Dress the Pimp" to raise awareness and help young people understand the issues surrounding street youth and child sexual exploitation.

The stories are revealing for the young audi-

ences, the majority of whom are in grade six and up. TCO² identify common recruiting methods used by pimps - flattery, promises of glamour, money and independence.

The group then offers tips to help youth recognize and avoid potential victimization. A question and answer period follows the presentation and provides youth with an opportunity to speak out, ask questions or share experiences with TCO².

The workshop also emphasizes the need for communities and youth to get involved and to understand the importance of taking care of ourselves and others.

Teachers are informed of the contents of the presentation in advance and an information kit for parents and teachers has also been prepared to help address concerns and provide practical information and resources.

Presentations are also available for parent and other community groups. TCO² have presented over 300 workshops since October when the project began and the response has been excellent.

The project is currently funded through the Vancouver Action Plan on Prostitution. It was developed and is being administered by the B.C. Ministry of Attorney General Youth Programs Division, in partnership with the Children of the Street Society.

For more information on TCO² or to book a workshop, please contact Youth Programs Division in Burnaby at (604) 660-2605.



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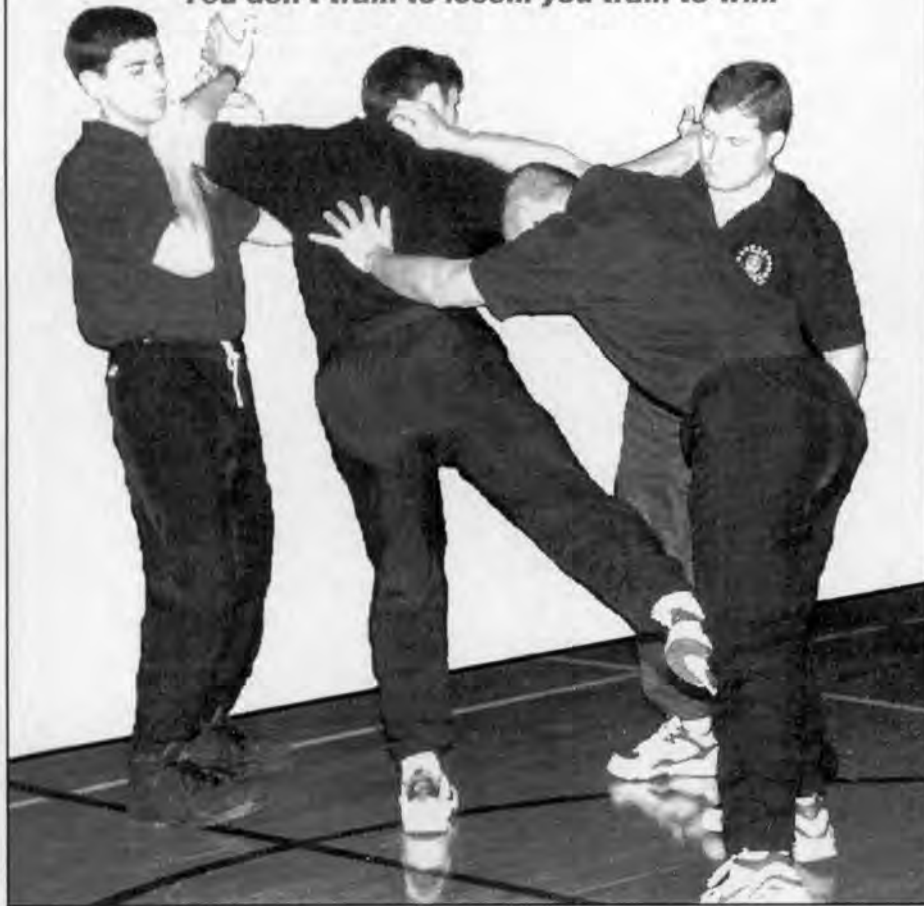
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Multiple Assailants

Whatcha gonna do when they come for you?

*Sometimes good people have to hurt bad people or good people will lose and more good people are hurt!
You don't train to lose... you train to win!*



Photos: Heather Devries - Vancouver Police

by Joel A. Johnston



Does It Happen Here?

Do multiple assailant attacks really occur here...in Canada? It would be nice albeit naive, to believe that they don't. Sadly in this day and age it would seem that multiple assailant assaults have become the rule rather than the exception. That is to say that whenever a group of people are together and a situation of violence arises there is a greater likelihood than not, that all members of that group will involve themselves in the violence, whether it is against one person or otherwise.

A significant number of high profile incidents have occurred in British Columbia over the past couple of years where groups of assailants have attacked and seriously injured or killed their victim. Many law abiding citizens are fearful of passing groups of youths on their way to the local convenience store. Usually the incident is forced upon the victim, or grows out of a minor confrontation or criminal plan that rapidly escalates out of control, with the victim left maimed or dead. It is a truly disturbing trend

among the general population.

But what about police officers? Surely you command sufficient respect to deter a group of individuals from spontaneously attacking us. Well, the overall statistics say differently, in fact, 40% of all assaults against police officers are by two or more assailants. Bad guys are more willing to roll the dice and gang up on cops now more than ever before.

On Halloween 1995 a police officer in the Greater Vancouver area was dispatched to a call of a citizen being assaulted by a group of youths. Upon arrival, the uniformed officer moved to intervene and protect this citizen, when he was blind-sided with a punch to the head and knocked to the ground. Suddenly he found himself surrounded by an aggressive, hostile group of youths that began to resemble more of a 'wolf pack' than a group of local high school kids. Fortunately cover showed up at that moment and was able to successfully disperse the 'pack' and make a couple of arrests. Often however, the results aren't so favourable. Often the results are disastrous where officers have been savagely beaten, or even worse - disarmed and shot with their own weapon.

Prevention vs. Extrication

Most cops would agree that it is far better to prevent a bad situation from occurring in the first place than it is to have to extricate yourself from one. Certainly that applies in a potential multiple assailant situation. A sound initial assessment, the proper use of back-up, control over your subjects, timely use of the radio, good use of the environment, preplanned tactical withdrawal routes are all extremely important. Good tactics and sound judgment go a long way in preventing bad situations from evolving. You must remember however that these scenarios often occur spontaneously, having grown out of routine encounters, and they tend to escalate very quickly. So in some cases you may have no choice but to extricate.

Use of Force Context

Probably the most vivid image that police officers have of a multiple assailant attack is one that was captured on a dash-mounted video camera in Garrison, Texas in January of 1991. Constable Darrell Lunsford was checking a group of three individuals during a roadside stop when he was suddenly and viciously attacked by this cowardly trio. He was taken to the ground within three seconds and was killed with his own weapon eleven seconds later. Fourteen seconds between life and death. Constable Lunsford was 6'5" and 280 lbs. His assailants were in the 5'6" - 5'7" and 155 - 170 lb range. Clearly a multiple assailant situation is a deadly force encounter. An encounter that a police officer cannot afford to lose!

Could those assailants have fled the scene without killing the officer? Was it easier for them to achieve their short term goal by killing the officer? Does a group of assailants **not leaving** demonstrate clear intent to do you harm? Are you justified in rapidly escalating your force response in dealing with multiple assailants? The answer to all of these questions is a resounding, **YES!**

To reiterate, a multiple assailant situation is a deadly force encounter. It is essential that you consider and come to terms with the amount of force you are willing to use against multiple assailants. You must understand your force response justification and be prepared to articulate this justification before the courts.

There is considerable empirical evidence to support the fact that multiple assailant attacks arise out of seemingly routine situations or encounters. They escalate extremely rapidly, and the natural conclusion, if they are not successfully defended, is likely serious bodily harm or death.

The federal statutes relating to the use of force specifically authorize you to protect yourself from this type of attack. There is no time for a guarded, measured response in dealing with a 'wolf pack'. You know there may be as little as 14 seconds between your living or dying. It is important to remember that police officers have a duty to protect the public, but if they can't first protect themselves how can they possibly protect the public?

The 'Wolf Pack' Mentality

A number of dynamics occur within a group that do not occur in one on one confrontations. There is that stated or unstated

pressure or agreement in groups to act in concert with each other and support each other. There is also a feeling of reduced risk and greater anonymity within a group, and with that a reduced sense of accountability. Additionally there is the peer pressure to keep pace with the group, and to perform and participate equally. People in groups are often said to descend several rungs on the evolutionary ladder and behave in a more crude, Neanderthal fashion.

When Does a Group Become a Potential 'Wolf Pack'?

It is part of a police officer's job to routinely deal with groups of people, and certainly most of those groups could not be considered 'wolf packs' - but is the potential there for a situation to escalate?

It is absolutely critical that officers become experts in reading the verbal and non-verbal cues that people give off when they are dealing with them. Situations often don't 'just happen' - they develop, because there is often a failure to accurately assess or sometimes even recognize those pre-assault cues that occur prior to an incident becoming physical. If you are tuned into these cues, in many cases a bad situation may be averted.

General Pre-Assault Cues

- raspiness or change in the voice
- repeated words or phrases
- confrontational/aggressive/hostile language
- direct threats
- unusual/inappropriate sweating
- tightening of jaw/clenching of teeth
- resistive tension in body and face

- mouth breathing or audible breathing
- balling of fists
- extremity tremble
- 1000 yard stare (intimidation)
- target glancing (looking where they will attack)
- looking around (for witnesses/escape routes)
- encroachment of space
- physical distraction (ie: dropping things)
- reaction hand distraction
- blading body (turning sideways)
- weight shifting (ready to attack)
- rolling shoulders forward, tucking chin, bending knees

All of these cues indicate that a physical attack is imminent. Usually these cues occur as a result of stress, are done to intimidate, to prepare the body to fight, or to cause their intended victim to drop their guard. These cues apply to one on one encounters as well as multiple assailant encounters.

Multiple Assailant Specific Pre-Assault Cues

- ☛ positioning of members of group relative to each other
- ☛ positioning of members of group relative to victim (adjusting to each other or to victim in order to attack)
- ☛ assailants glancing at each other (silent communication)
- ☛ words or phrases that don't make sense or are out of context (used to confuse or as an attack signal)
- ☛ unusual body language (inconsistent with words, out of context may be an attack cue)
- ☛ secondary subject distraction (one person will attempt to divert attention towards another)

These cues strongly suggest that you are not dealing with a group. You are in fact dealing with a 'wolf pack'. These cues occur in an effort by the assailants to coordinate an effective attack, or to lower our awareness so the attack becomes easier for them. If these cues are recognized, and the opportunity exists, perhaps this is the appropriate time to revise your priorities, turn into 'Officer Friendly', curtail any investigative activities and gracefully disengage from this imminent physical encounter. No arrest, ticket or check could possibly be worth your physical safety. Better to return when the odds are more in your favour.

Your Multiple Assailant Mentality

A multiple assailant situation is no longer an arrest and control situation. It is quite simply a survival situation. Your goals must change and accordingly your techniques and tactics must change. But above all else your mentality must be correct, you must be 100% committed to winning! You cannot afford to be mentally overwhelmed by the numbers, and you cannot simply accept the attitude of 'taking as many of them down with me as I can'. These are both defeatist attitudes.

You must first defeat multiple assailants in your mind if you have any hope of defeating them physically. Can you win against multiple assailants? Has it been done before? - Absolutely!

As you probably know trying to make an arrest of a violent subject with too many cops is not necessarily better, only better right now is better! You have a number of advantages in a multiple assailant situation, and you must take

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Undoubtedly, that's why so many other manufacturers have, as well.

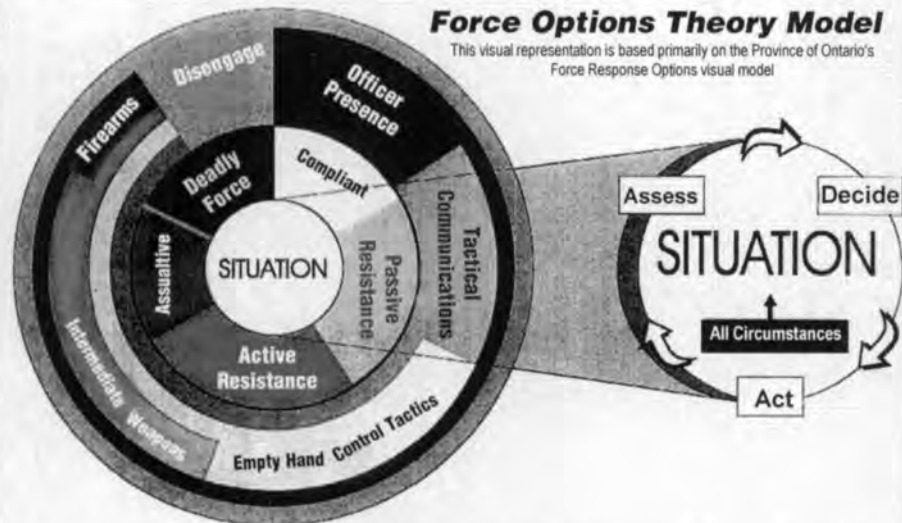
LOCK PERFECTION

PRINTED IN THE USA

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Force Options Theory Model

This visual representation is based primarily on the Province of Ontario's Force Response Options visual model



The officer responds with the most reasonable option(s) relative to the situation.

advantage of them all. First and foremost, when the 'wolf pack' thinks that you are the prey, you must become the predator!

Your Intermediate Goals

You all agree that in a multiple assailant situation our goal is to win, or to survive the encounter. There is no shame in defeating a group of individuals who are committed to physically destroying you and probably continuing on to victimize more good people. You are the good people in this equation and there is nothing wrong with winning.

Surviving the encounter doesn't simply mean getting out of it with a pulse, it means surviving physically, mentally, and legally intact. So if winning or total survival are your primary goals how do you achieve that?

Devastate the group psychologically

- take out the leader now and completely
- cause a psychologically devastating visible

injury

- force a group retreat (several in the group really don't want to be there, but you must give them a reason to leave)

Make a chance to escape in complete safety

- create a clear window to disengage in complete safety
- get to the car
- get to a safe haven
- fight long enough for cover to arrive (stay in shape!)

Make a chance to transition to the firearm

- create a clear opportunity to disengage, draw, and point the sidearm (it will likely take more time than one might think! Especially if wearing a security holster)
- employ loud, repetitive verbal commands
- do not chance losing the weapon by attempting to acquire it at an inopportune moment.

Destroy the group physically

(this is the most difficult course of action,

however you will likely not have to defeat each and every assailant. Many times 3 out of 5 don't really want to play!)

- use sound tactics of screening, cracking, and redirecting
- use assailants against each other
- strike and kick to high percentage targets
- use the environment favourably: use door frames/hallways as protective funnels; use natural objects (cars, trees, mail boxes, etc.) as obstacles to assailants; let those obstacles do damage to assailants
- TRAIN with multiple assailants in mind!

What Can You Do?

If you agree that multiple assailants represent a potential problem to you or other members of your agency that problem must be addressed in training. That means all operational personnel should be trained in how to effectively deal with the 'wolf pack'.

The training should include: prevention and avoidance strategies; use of force context, justification, and response; the winning mind set; pre-assault cues; primary, intermediate, and subsidiary goals; basic concepts and strategies; specific tactics and techniques for defeating multiples.

This training should be primarily hands-on and if possible involve the use of Dynamic Simulation training, so that officers get to experience something resembling a real world application. You **do not** need to be a trained martial artist to defeat multiple assailants, but you do need to have considered the possibility of this happening so that you are not psychologically and emotionally overwhelmed if it does. Also you **do** have to be able to recognize the signs, understand your goals, and apply some basic strategies, tactics and techniques.

Train with multiple assailants in mind. If you do, the one on one situations will become that much easier, and you will ensure that you are prepared to deal with one of the highest threat levels that you may ever face.

TRAIN TO WIN!

References

Philip J. Messina, President - Modern Warrior Inc., Lindenhurst, NY - 1995

George Demetriou, New York City Police Dept., Brooklyn, NY - 1995

International Shotokan Karate Federation, Philadelphia, PA - 1995

Joel Johnston is the Control Tactics Coordinator for the Vancouver Police Department. He is the west coast representative of PPCT Management Systems Inc. and has certified over 100 PPCT Instructors in Canada, the U.S., and British West Indies.



Editor's Note

If your agency has a genuine interest in dealing with this very real problem feel free to contact the author through your Training Section on your agency letterhead requesting a complete lesson plan on "Dealing with Multiple Assailants". The address is:

Vancouver Police Department
312 Main Street
Vancouver BC V6A 2T2

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Security firm responds to police alarm

In what could set a trend for other financially squeezed municipalities, the Chief of Police of London, Ontario announced recently that his officers will not respond to security alarms from 6 in the morning to 10 at night unless they have verified proof that a criminal act is being committed.

The Chief's notice is in response to the serious drain on resources and manpower created by the growing number of false alarms investigated by his officers.

One company with a solution to the high cost of 'cry wolf' false alarms is Sonitrol Security Systems. A leading edge company in security equipment technology, Sonitrol has pioneered the use of audio listening devices and remote video surveillance to fully verify if the police are required.

Sonitrol's system of audio and video surveillance is welcome news for businesses and homeowners alike. Police report that 95 percent of all alarms reported turn out to be nuisance alarms tripped by animals, bad weather, faulty installations or bungling employees or homeowners.

In Metropolitan Toronto there were 75,985 alarm calls in 1994. Of those, only 3,166 were

valid. The cost to municipalities is enormous. Police peg the cost of responding to a false alarm at \$100, for two officers and a cruiser for 30 minutes, plus the cost of support services. By that measure alone, Toronto taxpayers shelled out 12 million tax dollars to service false alarms last year.

"The advantage of the Sonitrol system is that it gives police actual proof that a break-in is in progress," says Joe Wilson, vice-president of Sonitrol's Canadian operations. "Our technology permits human operators to 'listen in' - and then transmit the audio recording live to the police. As well, video photos of the burglars can be faxed to the police dispatcher or to any patrol car equipped with a fax machine. Result? Police respond faster and are better prepared to handle the situation". Unlike many conventional alarm systems, Sonitrol audio security covers an entire building, detecting attempted break-ins through unconventional points of entry such as walls, vents and ceilings, as well as doors and windows. Should a burglar hide inside a building past closing, the Sonitrol system alerts the central station the moment suspicious sounds are detected, minimizing the potential for severe loss or damage.

"We have a preventive approach to security," says Wilson. "We help prevent crime from occurring or have police catch thieves as the crime is in progress, the police are given verifiable information as opposed to looking at a video monitor after the deed is done."

Every alarm activation is monitored by Sonitrol's trained operators who call police only when there is real cause for concern. This means fewer false alarms, less inconvenience and significant tax dollar savings. It also results in a higher rate of apprehension.

Since 1977, Sonitrol's systems have already helped apprehend 130,000 law breakers across North America, the highest documented arrest rate in the security industry.

So confident of its systems, Sonitrol guarantees in writing that if it fails to detect and report any forcible entry to the police, the company will pay up to \$5000 (U.S.) of your reported loss.

A London, England-based company, Sonitrol boasts over 100,000 clients worldwide. Sonitrol's Canadian clients include Toshiba, Nissan, Ciba-Geigy, Westinghouse, and the Brewer's Retail for both Molson and Labatt breweries.

24 Hour Safe Study Area Created

Burning the midnight oil is a fact of life for most students. So a safe study area has been created at Simon Fraser University to cut down on fear when they're cracking the books around the clock.

A state-of-the-art surveillance system has been set up in the main mall cafeteria on the Burnaby campus, which has been designated for 24-hour study. Lighting has been improved, security patrols stepped up, signage is being printed and the convenience store, Simon C's, will be relocated to the area.

"Everyone is aware that students often continue studying long after the library and other facilities close," notes James Atamanchuk, of facilities management, who is in charge of the project. "This isn't Fort Knox, but it's a major improvement over empty, dimly lit lounges, corridors and other areas where some people are uncomfortable during late-night study sessions."

Nine high-tech cameras are now constantly

surveying every nook and cranny of the cafeteria. In the nerve centre of campus security, the separate images can be monitored on a single screen and are being recorded.

"Although we hope we never have to use it, a great deal of thought has gone into something effective and expandable," says Brian Radcliffe of the instructional media centre, who designed the system. "High gain cameras each target an area and automatically zoom in on activity. The high resolution signals are multiplexed and sent through fibre optic cable, allowing us to monitor, and if necessary, later identify the source of any problems."

Extensive campus studies have shown that SFU is a low-crime, high-fear area, which is of concern to the entire university community. Creation of a safe study area was one of the ideas proposed in a May 1995 report by the ongoing committee to review personal safety and security.

"Like so many of our recommendations it arose from negative perceptions and fear of crime, not because the existing study areas are necessarily unsafe," recalls Prof. Judith Osborne, associate vice-president, a criminologist who chaired the committee.

"It dovetailed with the concern that reduced library hours meant that secure study space was also being reduced," she adds, "and we got additional renovation funding from the B.C. government to convert the existing cafeteria into a monitored safe study area."

A new stairwell leading to the southwest corner of the concourse in the academic quadrangle, an area of congestion since the university opened, is being constructed. The convenience store, which had to be relocated, was a natural for the safe study area. When it, and existing cafeteria facilities, are closed, well-lit vending machines are a few steps away.

"People are very supportive of the idea and we hope to increase traffic and improve accessibility and service, as well as reduce fear," concludes the director of dining services.

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Up-Coming Events

les 24 - 26 mai 1996

Deuxieme Tournoi de tir de Combat

St-Dominique - Quebec

Le Fonds humanitaire de la Fraternite des policiers de Biucherville Inc., vous invite a son deuxieme tournoi de tir de combat. Le but, est d'amasser des fonds pur des enfants handicapes et atteints de maladies serieuses. Pour information, contacter Pierre Descotes (514) 655-4820.

May 26, 1996

6th Edition of the Police Officers Duathlon

Ste-Julie - Quebec

The Surete de Quebec will be hosting the Duathlon which consists of a 5 km run, 34 km bike ride and a second 5 km run. Compete alone or in a team. Cost is \$35 per person or \$70 per team. For more details contact Robert Lafreniere at (514) 445-1686.

May 26 - 30, 1996

Police Educators Conference

Lethbridge - Alberta

Hosted by the Lethbridge Community College and Lethbridge City Police, the theme of this year's conference will be "Technology in Law Enforcement Training". There is an early bird fee of \$335 per delegate if payment is made prior to March 1996. For more information feel free to contact Lori Larson at (403) 320-3230, or by fax at (403) 320-1461.

May 29 - 30, 1996

Critical Incident Stress Management Provincial Conference

London - Ontario

The London Regional Critical Incident Stress Management Team is hosting the conference which will be of interest to emergency services, mental health and industry personnel. For more information call Colleen Wright (519) 685-8300, ext. 2829, or Shelagh Bantock (519) 663-3009.

May 29 - 31, 1996

Prairie Provinces Chiefs of Police Association Conference

Winnipeg - Manitoba

The Winnipeg City police are host-

ing the conference which will be held at the Westin Hotel. For further details contact Tom Legge at (204) 986-6326, or fax (204) 957-2450.

June 1 - 4, 1996

Crime Stoppers Training Conference

Niagara Falls - Ontario

This conference is open to all law enforcement officials and all CrimeStoppers Board Members. The conference is being held at the Sheraton Fallsview Hotel. In addition to the conference a one-day trade show will take place on Sunday June 2nd. For more information contact Cst. Mark Sargeson or Cst. Joan VanBreda at (905) 688-4111, ext. 4351.

June 6 - 10, 1996

The Pas Peace Officers Derby International

Clearwater Lake - Manitoba

The Pas detachment of the RCMP would like to invite all peace officers to their 11th annual fish derby. The entry fee is \$60 per person and includes camp facilities. For more information contact Cst. Craig Massey at (204) 623-6491, or fax at (204) 623-5346.

June 9 - 14, 1996

Texas World Police Games

Houston - Texas

The games, which covers 30 events, are to be hosted by the Houston Police Officers Association. To get on the Texas Police Athletic Federation mailing list call (512) 252-3675.

June 10 - 14, 1996

14th Annual Advanced Homicide Investigators Seminar

Toronto - Ontario

The seminar will be held at the Toronto Skydome Hotel. For further information contact the Metro. Toronto Police Homicide Squad at (416) 808-7400, or fax (416) 808-7402.

June 10 - 14, 1996

Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation

Saint John - New Brunswick

The Saint John Police Force will

be hosting a presentation of a seminar on the Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation between June 10 - 12 and the Advanced Course on the Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation, between June 13 - 14. To register call Sgt. Kevin MacDonald at (506) 648-3256.

June 16 - 20, 1996

Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Trade Show

Toronto - Ontario

Show is free to police personnel. For more information regarding this year's show, which is hosted by the Metro. Toronto Police, contact Janice Pennington, at (416) 808-4872, or fax (416) 808-4802.

June 17 - 21, 1996

Advanced Fraud & Fire Investigation Techniques

Banff - Alberta

The Canadian Coalition Against Insurance Fraud and the International Association of Arson Investigators, Inc., are presenting programs surrounding fraud, fire scene investigation and financial investigation among others. For more information contact Glenn Gibson at (905) 529-9600 or Cory DeGraff at (403) 233-6006, ext. 6848.

June 20 - 23, 1996

Canadian Law Enforcement Games

Ottawa - Ontario

The games will cover over 20 different events including: basketball, cycling, swimming and tennis. Spouses are welcome and kids can compete in junior summer games. For more details contact Perry Steckly at (705) 383-0038, or Mike Mathieu at (613) 226-2815.

June 30 - July 3, 1996

Quebec Chiefs of Police Association Conference

Quebec City - Quebec

This year's trade show is to be hosted by the Quebec City Police and held at the Loews Concorde Hotel. Contact Jean Francois Roy for more information on the conference at (418) 697-7101, or fax (418) 691-4747.

July 1 - 5, 1996

Nova '96

Orillia - Ontario

The Canadian Identification Society will hold its 19th annual Nova seminar. This year's program will focus on computer based technology including laser mapping, 3-D photogrammetry and colour image enhancement. For further details contact Pat Downey at (705) 748-5522, ext. 2071, or fax (705) 748-4956.

July 11 - 14, 1996

Classic Car Show

Brampton - Ontario

Book your force's classic police vehicle for this show, which will have over 2500 cars on display. Past shows have been attended by a large number of forces from across North America. For more information contact Cst. Tom Robb, Peel Regional Police, (905) 453-3111, ext. 2160, or Russ Mathehews, Show Co-ordinator, at (905) 846-0826.

July 15 - 19, 1996

Crime Analysis Application Training Course

Ottawa - Ontario

The Ottawa-Carleton Police Service will sponsor the course which will outline all aspects of crime analysis. The course will be held at the Canadian Police College and presented by the author of "Crime Analysis: From First Report to Final Arrest". For more information contact Sgt. Graydon Patterson (613) 236-1222, ext. 2285, for fax (613) 829-8484.

August 19 - 25, 1996

CATAIR AGM '96 Course and Conference

Halifax - Nova Scotia

The Canadian Association of Technical Accident Investigators & Reconstructionists will host a 3 day IPTM course on pedestrian/cycle collision reconstruction and a 2 day conference with a variety of presentations relating to traffic collision investigations and reconstructions. For more information contact Ken Zwicker (902) 688-1928, or fax (902) 688-1640.

August 25 - 28, 1996

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference

Ottawa - Ontario

The Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service will be sponsors of the 91st annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference. For further details contact Jacques Corbeil at (613) 237-2227.

September 1 - 5, 1996

International Police Training Conference

Birmingham - England

This seminar is the 34th annual Training Conference for the International Association of Women Police. It will focus on many topics including Policing the Channel Tunnel, Use of Graphoanalysis and Safety at Sporting Events. More information can be obtained by contacting the West Midlands Police by phone or fax at +44 (0) 121 236 0431.

September 26, 1996

Law Enforcement and Records (Managers) Network (LEARN) Orangeville, Ontario

The Orangeville Police Service is pleased to host the LEARN seminar. This is an opportunity for making and renewing valuable contacts within their peer group. Topics discussed will deal with changes in legislation and in the work environment. For further details call Myrna Roberts at (519) 941-2522, or fax (519) 941-1279.

September 26 - 29, 1996

B.C. Crime Prevention Association Symposium Vancouver - British Columbia

The BCCPA encourages you to attend the annual symposium, which will be held at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel. Work shops and guests speakers will again be a part of this event. For more information contact Brian Foote by phone at (604) 594-1552.

October 19, 1996

4th Annual in Harmony With the Community Musical Concert Newmarket - Ontario

The York Regional Police Male Chorus are presenting an evening of music at the St. Elizabeth Seton

Catholic Church, 17955 Leslie St., Newmarket. Police Choirs from Ottawa Carleton, Metropolitan Toronto, Waterloo Region, York Region and Halton Region will perform. The concert starts at 7:30 pm and tickets are \$10 each. For more information contact Supt. Lowell McClenny at (905) 830-0303, ext. 7910.

October 22 - 24, 1996

Metro. Toronto Police 11th Annual Forensic Identification Seminar Toronto - Ontario

This year's seminar will be held at the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association Building. All interested parties are asked to contact either Evelyn Faubert at (416) 808-7671 or Detective Stan Piotrowski at (416) 808-7680 during business hours or in writing for more information. Space for this venue is limited and will be booked on a first come first serve basis.

Oct. 30 - Nov. 1, 1996

1st Annual Canadian CPTED Conference Calgary - Alberta

The International conference for CPTED Practitioners will bring together Canada's top CPTED

practitioners and facilitators together in a series of workshops and interactive sessions designed to enhance CPTED practitioners and professionals that work in areas of planning, engineering, landscaping, security/law enforcement. Space is limited so register quickly. Call (800) 562-2272, or fax (403) 264-0881.

Training

June 10 - 14, 1996

Tactical Shotgun Instructor's Course Collingwood - Ontario

This course is being offered by Sigarms Academy. The instructor is Bank Miller, Director of Training. The cost is \$450 CDN funds. For more information contact Ken Walker (705) 444-2495.

Wanted

The Edmonton Police Service Pipe Band is considering publishing a commemorative book on pipe bands. If you want your band to be included contact Lonnie Croal at (403) 489-6531.

les 24 - 26, mai

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ABDUCTED

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

Readers who feel they know the whereabouts of this child are asked to call **(613) 993-1525** or Fax **(613) 993-5430**
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
1-800-843-5678



Name of Child: JAMES KEEGAN FRAWLEY		Sex: MALE	
Date of Birth: FEB. 21, 1994	Race: WHITE	Details ABDUCTED BY FATHER	
Height 61CM	Weight: 11 KG.	Hair CURLY BLONDE	Eyes BLUE
Date Last Seen SEP. 1995	Missing From: ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO		

Known Abductor: **DOUGLAS FRAWLEY (45-11-30)**
THE FATHER HAS DYED BLOND HAIR WHICH IS NORMALLY GRAY. HE HAS AN ATHLETIC BUILD AND BRITISH ACCENT. HE IS AN AVID SOCCER AND HORSE RACING FAN. HE ALSO PLAYS POOL QUITE A BIT. ATTENTION SHOULD BE DRAWN TO THESE TYPES OF ESTABLISHMENTS. LIKE THE CHILD HE REQUIRES REGULAR MEDICATION FOR A HEART CONDITION. BECAUSE HE IS A BRITISH SUBJECT ENTRY INTO CANADA WOULD BE RELATIVELY EASY.

Other Known Details
THE CHILD SUFFERS FROM A FORM OF CANCER (HASTOCYTOMA) AND HAS A SURGICAL SCAR GOING ACROSS THE HAIR LINE FROM EAR TO EAR.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I sure am impressed with the results we received from the article you put in the March (1996) issue about the Canadian Association of Police Artists. I have been overwhelmed with requests. Forming the association appears to have been a fantastic idea.

We are preparing to have a booth at the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Trade Show in June and we will be looking for more members. Our strength will come from numbers.

Once again thanks for your support. All the best.

David Hart
Don Mills, Ontario
Phone 416 421-8018.

I must congratulate you on an excellent magazine. After being exposed to it through work, I subscribed to it personally. I find it very informative and interesting. Rarely do I not read all of the articles in the magazine. Usually within a few days of receiving it I already look forward to the next issue.

Thank you for producing an excellent magazine relating to Canadian law enforcement issues.

Jacques Boucher
Grand Bank, Newfoundland

As you requested in your March issue here are a few facts on another Department missed by the pistol survey published in January 1996.

East St. Paul Police Department, Manitoba, began the use of semiauto pistols in May of 1994 prior to the Government regulating the .38spl revolver as the standard police weapon. This, of course, has since changed (slow steps toward the future).

Our first pistols were 9mm single action, 9 shot Springfield Armament models. These were replaced within a year by our new Beretta pistols. Two model 92D and five model PS92DCENT, all with night sights and fifteen shot 9mm clips. Our ammunition is a 147 grain. SJHP.

Your magazine is an important part of our Department's reading material and we all appreciate your job. *Well done!*

David Grant
Chief of Police
East St. Paul Police

*Your letters and comments
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NEXT MONTH

Ontario Chiefs of Police Trade Show

A complete floor plan of the Trade show along with listings of exhibitors to help you optimize your visit.

A Cross Canada Survey of Employee Assistance Programs

Many agencies have some sort of program to assist their employees to handle problems such as depression, alcoholism and abuse. This article will present all the facts about each along with a listing of agencies who have and have not got it all together.

Regina Police Street Proofing Program

Bob Hinchcliffe of the Regina Police Service will explain their new street proofing initiatives and how it has impacted their Community Policing efforts.

Police Diver

Scott Fuller will introduce his new column focusing on the police diver. This series will centre on how police divers perform their tasks along with a little history of where it all began.

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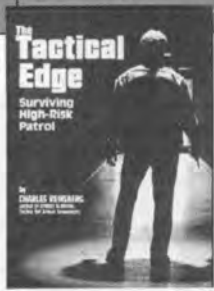
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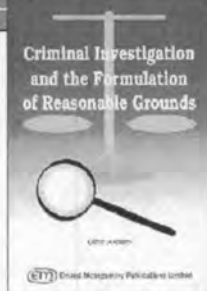
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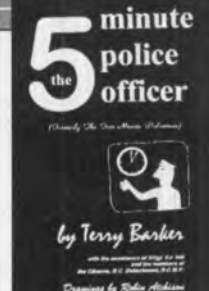
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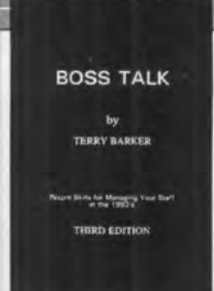
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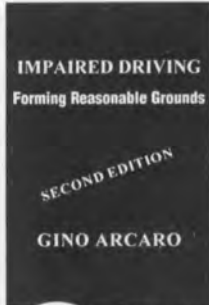
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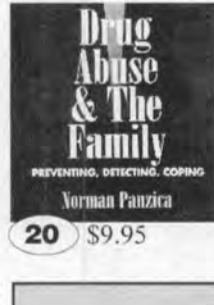
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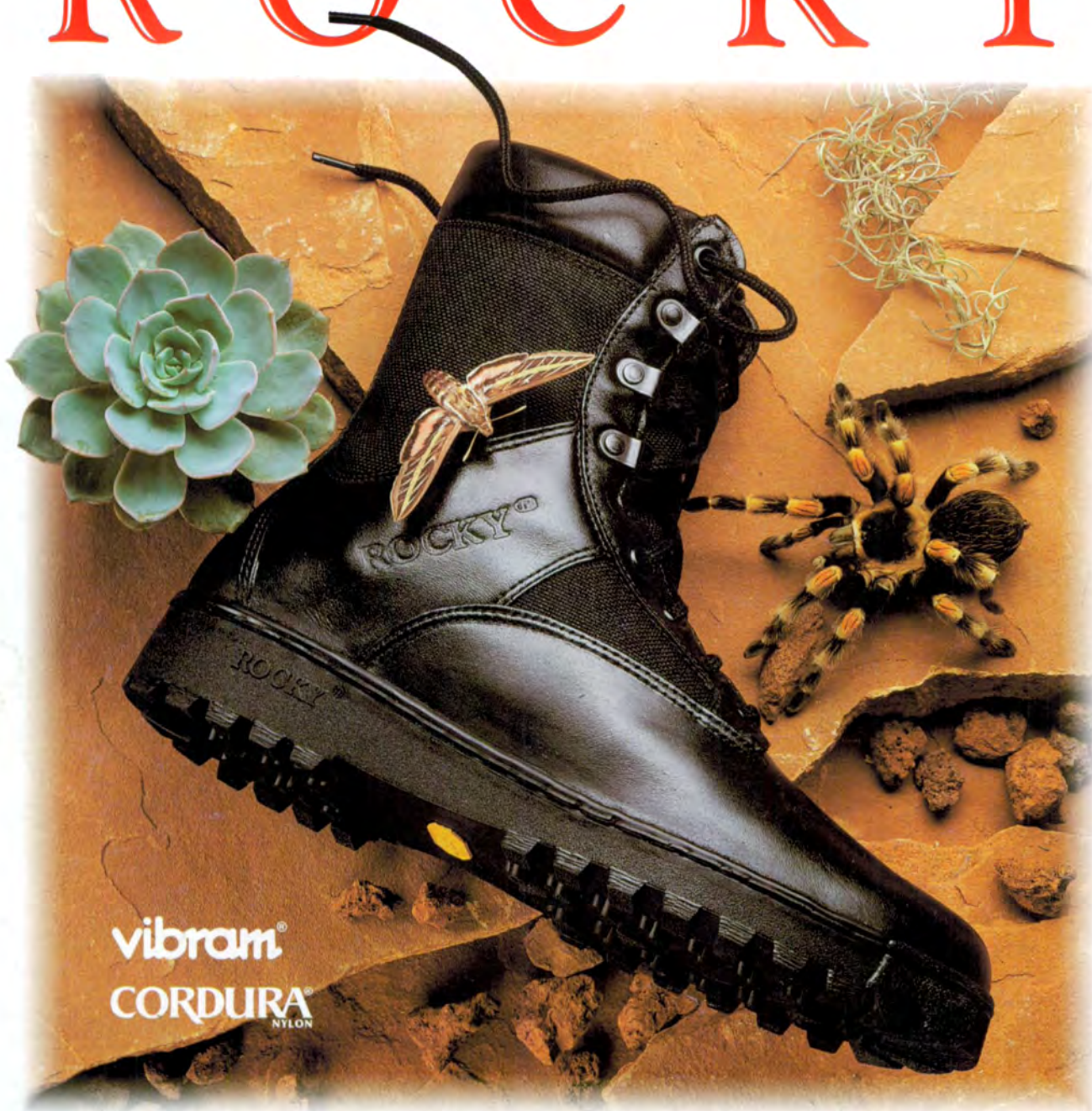
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