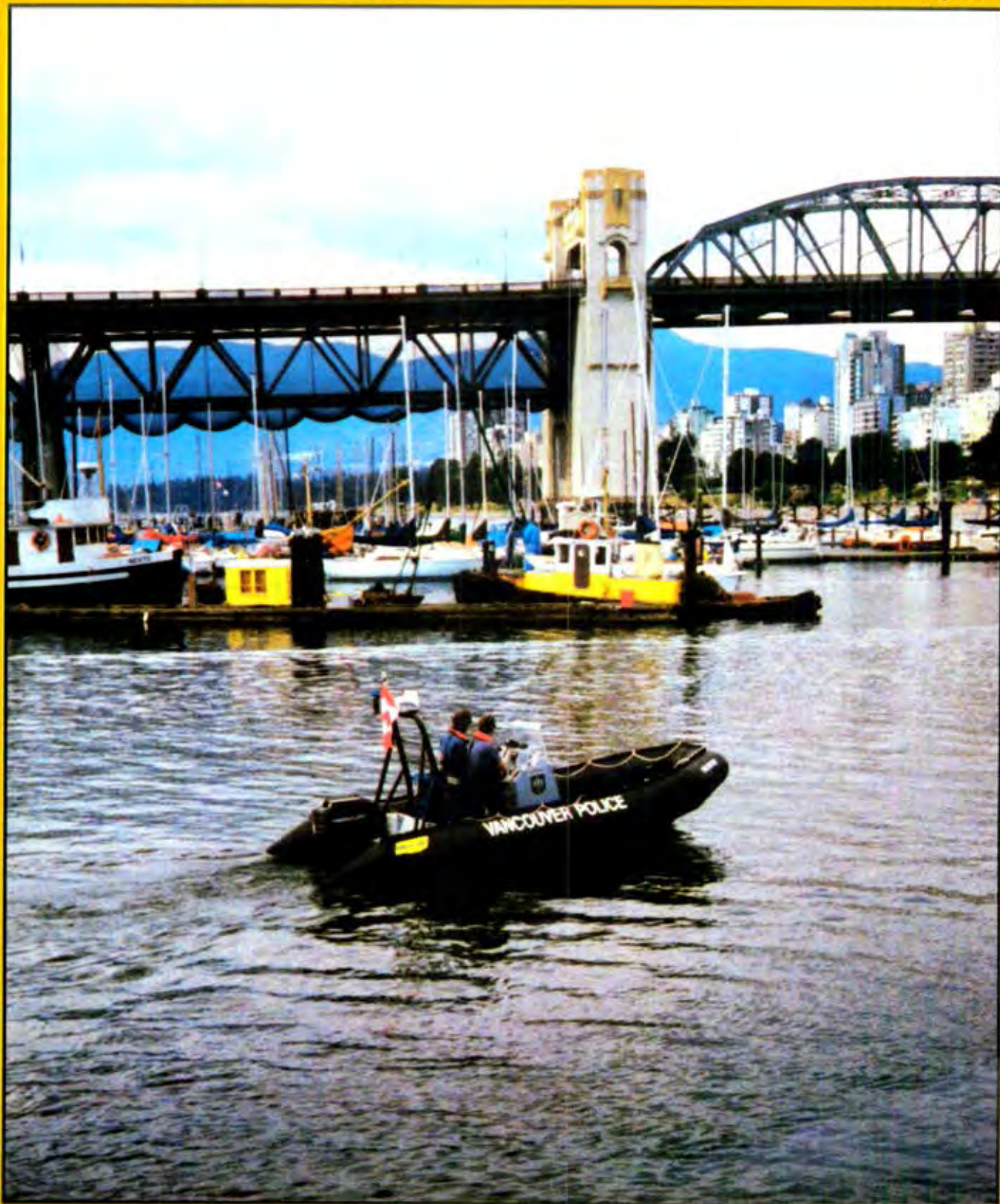


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May 1997



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RUGER



Volume 9 Number 5
May 1997

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BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

May 1997



This month's cover reflects a lot of what is contained in this edition. This issue has a distinct west coast flavour and the vision of the Vancouver Police harbour patrol boat both fits the season and the theme.

The cover photo was taken some time back by editorial writer Gary Miller on an assignment for Blue Line Magazine. In this edition you will find Gary's profile and opinions regarding the Vancouver Police. Unfortunately the picture is a significant reminder that the federal government is about to disband the federal Ports Police and hand over the responsibility to municipalities. This questionable move disregards the highly specialized knowledge required for this type of duty and the importance of the mentoring processes required to make dedicated specialized police functions.

This edition also features the beginning of an on-going series provided by the policing services branches of each of the provinces across Canada. This month we feature British Columbia's contribution in the form of recognition 19 police officers who have received an award for going above and beyond the call of duty.

Gary Miller contributes the third part of his series on the National Parole Board interviewing techniques. Next month Gary will be concluding this series with an interview of a family who lives in terror of an abusive husband and father who will be released from prison next year.

Bill Sapiro makes his third contribution on the subject of scenario roll playing for police instructors. Bill's vast experience will assist you in getting a handle on the who, what, how and why of officer training.

A list of the provincial Law Enforcement Torch Runs across Canada can be found in this edition. You are invited to look up your provincial coordinator and either volunteer to run or if you are unable to do so then seek donations in your community for Special Olympics.

We hope you enjoy this edition.

The Police Services Amendment Act 1997-The new policing model: Disciplinary Justice and Independence Abandoned

by Roy Rawluk

"I will be harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject, I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. No! No! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present."

- William Lloyd Garrison

At times, the best contribution a police officer can make to the debate on an important public issue is to express the problems clearly enough so that discussion and understanding can progress. This is particularly true when the issue has become mired in clichés that push our thinking down the same old roads to the same old dead ends.

Not that police officers have nothing substantive to contribute to such debates; we too have solutions to propose and defend. But on some issues no one will make much progress until we stop trading the conventional wisdom that passes for solutions and reconsider the way in which we have posed the problems.

The impact on police discipline and funding

as being proposed in the Police Services Amendment Act, 1997, that is being promulgated by the Progressive Conservative majority government in Ontario, is a classic example of such an issue.

In the government's drive to achieve cost-effectiveness, the proposed disciplinary process under this Act will become a form of summary justice and municipalities will have been given a direct local locus of control, not only for financing police budgets, but also majority control of police services boards. Both of these major developments are affronts to the legal status of "Office of Constable."

Specifically, under this legislation, "non-serious" disciplinary charges against police officers could result in a pay loss of \$1,000.00 without a hearing being held. This new legislation would mandate a 'procedureless' procedure, that abandons substantive standards of fairness. As a result of this proposal, there is no such thing as justice, only varying degrees of injustice. Therefore, the Rule of Law is lost and might becomes right.

This Act, also introduces an 'unsatisfactory work performance' misconduct rule for police officers in Ontario. The rule is a 'standardless' standard, because subjective and arbitrary find-

ings can be used to discipline an officer and again without a hearing. Police officers under this misconduct scheme have no protection against the imposition of a charge or even the penalty, since they have no substantive right to compare their performance with set standards, because there are none!

The Act as proposed reverts police officers to contractual employees for disciplinary purposes and it also allows them to be used as a political instrument of the municipal government of the day. Overall, it is a significant and overt shift in responsibility for the police.

It is a direction that ignores the quasi-judicial aspect of the police function, and frustrates the common-law imperative of the independence of a police constable in the exercise of the powers of his public office.

To accomplish our policing role in society, police officers must be separated from municipal, and indeed all concentrations of power. We are holders of a public office to which the guardianship of the Rule of Law is entrusted and therefore we must be free from actual or apparent direction in the execution of our duties.

Police officers should not have to execute their duties with trembling fingers.



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The law is clear on this point, duties of police officers are of a public nature and are not owing to the municipality or board by which a police officer has been appointed. Further it is concluded on the basis of law, that the manner in which the duties are imposed by statute on a member of a police service are performed of public concern and therefore the relationship of master and servant does not exist in law between a municipality or a board and a member of a police service.

These legal principles provide considerable support that the constable is no one's servant, he executes a public office under Law, and it is the Law which is the police officer's master.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We finally received our copy of Blue Line Magazine for March. I am proud to see our Department outlined however I am sorry that the information is so out of date. I would like to bring you up to present date in no particular order.

We have had our CPIC now for over one year. Our compliment is now seven full time officers with two casuals and a uniformed clerk. Our fleet of three vehicles consists of a 94 Crown Vic, a 96 Crown Vic and a 92 Explorer which is to be replaced this year by a 97 model. With budget approval (a familiar term) all three cars will be equipped with top of the line cameras from Randy Brown at V-Sec Systems. A uniform change this year to a style similar to that worn by the Ottawa-Carlton Police Service, (See Aug. 96 edition of Blue Line) removal of the side stripe and wearing of ties but with the addition of a newly designed non-glare breast badge. All members now carry a double action only, Beretta 9mm pistol (Centurion).

I very much appreciate the effort put forth by Dave Brown and it is unfortunate the most recent update did not make it in time for publishing. On behalf of the officers and staff of the East St. Paul Police I would like to thank Dave and Blue Line for their attention.

(By the way Dave... those students did wave!)

David Grant
Chief of Police
East St. Paul Police

EDITOR'S NOTE: I was looking around the office for someone to blame this one on but everyone ran out on me. I guess I have to fess up... I had arranged for Dave to get us an update on his story that sat around in the bottom of a file for well over a year... okay maybe two years. When it came to press time I gave the old file over to production by mistake. My apologies to Chief Grant and David. I was glad to see this letter of clarification... now I have to look around for some help that will take the fall for me more often when I mess up. (Good help is hard to find!)

The proposed law of police discipline has been sterilized to such an extent by these amendments that it is reasonable to conclude that, far from controlling managerial discretion and thereby protecting the fundamental justice interest of police officers, the law generally endorses and legitimates a strong conception of managerial authority. Paraphrasing, Woody Allan, this Act shall make the lion and lamb lie down together, but the lamb won't get much sleep.

The culminative effect of the restructuring of disciplinary and fiscal controls allows for a linear model of political interference to be established.

The politicization of municipal police serv-

ices translates into an illusory police freedom to manage being dependent upon efficient savings and revenue production.

By not ensuring an apolitical and independent police service, that guarantees substantive and procedural fairness rights to its members in disciplinary proceedings, the revised policing model in Ontario, becomes a catalyst for crisis, discontent, political volatility, and a sure blueprint for disaster.

For a full copy of his report, contact Roy Rawluk Police Constable 53 Division, Metropolitan Toronto Police Service Res: (416) 667-0593 / Bus: (416) 808-5303



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The Clipboard

Outlaw Bikers: The Bloc Quebecois asked the government to outlaw the Rock Machine and Hell's Angels motorcycle clubs in March because of the turf wars in Quebec.

The Bloc said the bikers' war in the province and their link to drugs and prostitution can no longer be tolerated.

The request to make membership to the clubs illegal was made four days after a bomb exploded outside the Hell's Angels clubhouse in a Quebec City suburb.

No one was injured in the bombing which damaged several nearby homes.

Awarded: Three Vancouver Island girls were awarded \$10,000 each for being wrongfully imprisoned after a store owner accused them of stealing a teddy bear in November 1994.

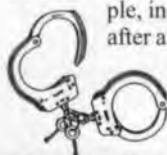
Three RCMP officers wrongfully imprisoned the girls after they arrested, searched and interrogated them before placing them in a cell for several hours, Justice David Vickers said in a B.C. Supreme Court decision released in late March.

"There was extreme emotional abuse which was entirely unnecessary," Vickers wrote in the decision. "The girls were treated as com-

mon criminals and spoken to with disrespect."

Vickers said that while the officers may have been trying to teach the girls - one 11, the others 12 at the time - a lesson, putting them in a cell wasn't the proper course of action.

Busted: Police in Winnipeg arrested 14 people, including one prison employee, after a four-month investigation into the drug trade at Stony Mountain prison.



RCMP Insp. Chris Bothe said gang associates inside of the federal penitentiary recruited prisoners who then got family members outside of the jail to obtain marijuana and cocaine.

The prison employee was a garbage collector, police said. He allegedly smuggled drugs into the jail, located north of Winnipeg.

The investigation, which cost about \$220,000, involved about 100 officers from the drug squads of the RCMP and Winnipeg police.

Get Tough: Four high school students at Miller High School in Regina began circulating a petition in late March asking the federal government to toughen the Young Offenders Act.

Some of the proposed changes the students have asked for include mandatory restitution,

tougher sentencing and the ability to try all 16-year-olds in adult court.

The students want to let the community know not all young people are wasting their time committing crimes and there are those who are attempting to make positive changes, 17-year-old Michael Farmer said.

The students plan to deliver the petition to Justice Minister Allan Rock.

Cleared: A Metro Toronto police constable who shot a burglary suspect was cleared of wrongdoing in late March by Ontario's Special Investigations Unit.



Const. Frank Lane, a 20-year veteran with the force, had little choice but to fire his weapon after he came upon a burglary suspect on March 14, SIU director Andre Marin said.

Lane was confronted by the man on a side street after he and his partner responded to a break and enter call. The man was armed with a gun.

Even the suspect himself, who was shot in the abdomen, told the SIU that the officer acted properly. Although he did say Lane should have shot him in the leg.

Court Ruling: If parents need help in exercising their legal right to have access to their children police must assist if asked, Justice Randolph Mazza ruled in late March.

The ruling stemmed from a case involving a Hamilton, Ont., man who had a court order granting him custody of his daughter for about three days a week. The order states that police in whatever jurisdiction the child is in must help if he has trouble gaining access to her.

When the man did have trouble and police failed to help, he turned to the court.

In January, the child's mother was handed a five-day jail sentence for contempt of court.

In his decision, Mazza wrote that while police intervention is unpleasant and troublesome in such cases, it is sometimes necessary.

On Leave: Bryan Cousineau, chief of the York Region police, began a three-month paid leave of absence in late March while the Ontario Provincial Police investigate 17 allegations of possible wrongdoing, sources told the Toronto Star.

Peter Scott, a former deputy chief with the Metro Toronto police, will act as interim chief.

Some irregularities were discovered during a routine inspection of the York Regional Police Service by members of the provincial solicitor-general's policing services branch last January and February, sources said.

The sources added that some of the irregularities involve personal phone calls being billed to a force credit card and private calls being made on a cellular phone belonging to the force.



Scott

Tired of wrestling for the station's copy of BLUE



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See Page 39 for more details.

At Fault: An internal police document blames the Hell's Angels for a 1995 car bombing that killed an 11-year-old bystander, Television Quatre Saisons reported in late March.

It said the document states the bombing was conducted by six people with close ties to the biker gang.

The blast scattered debris that struck Daniel Desrochers, who died in hospital. Drug trafficker Marc Dube, 26, died instantly behind the wheel of his car when it exploded.

According to Television Quatre Saisons, the document states Dube was most likely killed after he was mistaken for some one else. A second, less plausible, theory is he was murdered for selling drugs on turf that wasn't his.

Apology: Ottawa-Carleton Constable Ray Lamarre apologized for his behaviour to the family of a boy who was killed by another police officer.

Shane Norris, 16, was struck and killed by OPP officer Serge Loranger in August 1994.

Lamarre, 34, was the officer who first noticed Norris' body lying on the side of a regional road. He didn't get out of his car to see if the teen needed help, but instead drove to a nearby doughnut shop. When questioned about his actions, Lamarre claimed to have a phobia of dead bodies, a statement he now says is not true.

Lamarre's admission shortened his disciplinary hearing. He was demoted and had his pay cut by \$6,000. He said he won't appeal.

Lamarre faces another disciplinary hearing next month. It is alleged that he drank while on duty and discussed undercover drug cases while a civilian was present in the hours prior to Norris' death.

Awarded: A Philadelphia police officer and his union were awarded \$2.2 million in a case against a punk rock group which used the officer's photograph on an album cover that contained anti-police lyrics.

Michael Smerconish, attorney for the Philadelphia Fraternal Order of Police, said the award was granted against the members of "Crucif-ks," and their record company, Alternative Tentacles.

The group was sued over the unauthorized use of a picture which was taken for a police-support rally.

Rescued: Two Ontario provincial police officers entered frigid, chest-deep water in early April to rescue a man trapped in a swamp for over an hour.

Sgt. Gary Collins and Const. Joel Blacklock followed the voice of Doug Perry through the woods until they discovered him on the ice about 200 metre from shore. Both officers lost feeling in their legs during the rescue.

After reinforcements were called in the man was carried through the woods and taken to hospital by helicopter.

Parole Rejected: Inderjit Singh Reyat, convicted in the 1985 downing of an Air India Jet which killed 329 people, had his bid for early parole rejected at the Matsqui prison east of Vancouver.

In a media release the Parole Board stated that they Reyat "was an undue risk" on society and they were also concerned about his refusal to admit liability in the incident.

Reyat was convicted in 1991 of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years for his role in the bomb explosion which occurred in Tokyo airport at about the same time as the Air India explosion over the North Atlantic.

Although no one else has been charged in either incident an RCMP news release last

month indicated that several arrests would be made within the next few months.

Law Introduced: The federal government introduced legislation last month to create a national databank of DNA profiles from convicted offenders to help police identify repeat violent and sex offenders.

The new law would require adults and young offenders convicted of designated offences to provide samples for forensic DNA analysis. The resulting profiles would be kept in the databank maintained by the RCMP.

The Canadian Police Association has voiced its concern that the Bill may die on the table due to a possible election call and questioned the delays in bringing it before the House.



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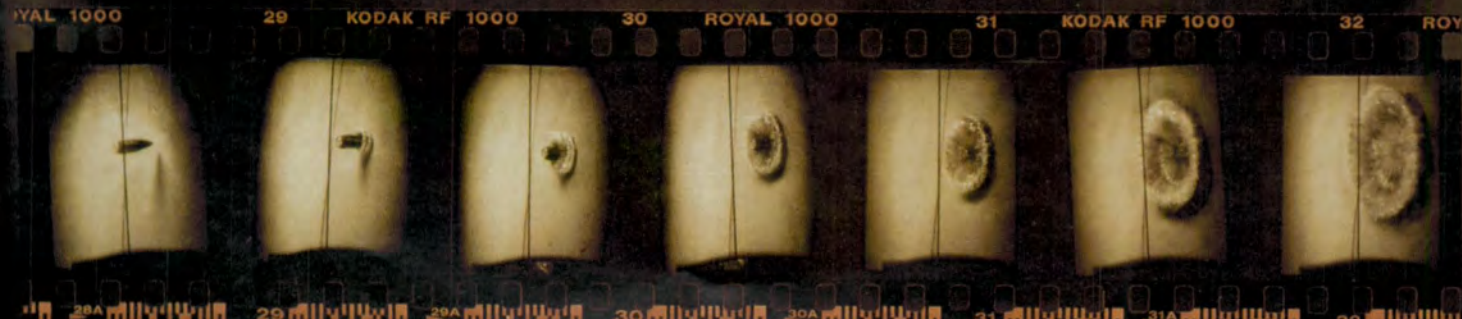
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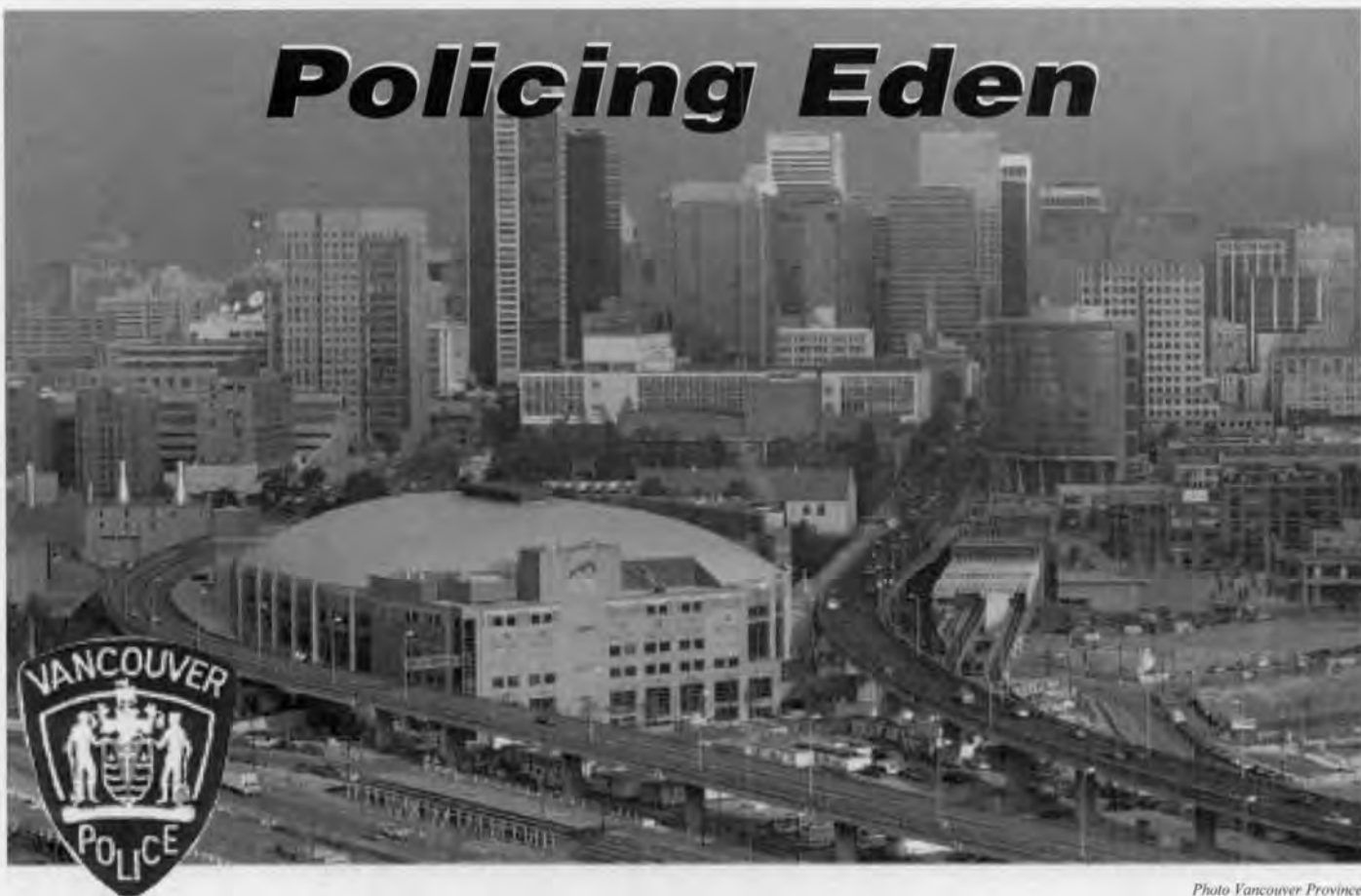


Photo Vancouver Province

by Gary Miller

During a 10 day vacation to Vancouver a while back, I did something for the first time in all of my travels; I went to visit the local police, admittedly with some trepidation. I have never been convinced that police officers have that much in common from one community to another or would necessarily wish to swap "war stories" about their experiences. I was wrong. There is a camaraderie that extends far beyond one's normal jurisdiction. Every Vancouver officer we met could not have been more hospitable or helpful.

Every city in the world has its seamy underbelly. A visitor normally enjoying Vancouver's hospitality, unless seeking out some illicit thrills, would most likely not stumble across the sleazier parts of town. I didn't start out looking for the seamy side. But, as it turned out, one had only to make a simple request to find it - ask directions to Police Headquarters. That did it. The old Headquarters building at 312 Main Street founders in its very midst.

A left turn here, a right turn there and all the glitter and glitz of upscale Vancouver vanished in a tumble of grubby, neglected, buildings and sordid booze cans. The wealth and prosperity of this fabulously rich coastal city, Canada's gateway to the bustling markets of Asia, had bypassed a sad enclave of old Vancouver, many of the structures still showing the faded grandeur of better times. The sidewalks were crowded with unsavoury looking, shifty eyed persons of all shapes, sizes and ages.

At the front desk, a few police personnel

were trying to deal with a small crowd of irate citizens. Not wanting to add to their difficulties, I discreetly identified myself and asked if I could be quickly directed to one of the "local police stations" in the city. I was greeted with a quizzical look when the officer said, well, this is it. No, No, I protested, I want a working police station. Again, the puzzled look. Again, the patient explanation, this is a working police station. We definitely seemed to be talking at cross purposes but, slowly, ever so slowly the penny began to drop. I began to realize that what I had fixed in my mind was a police department in the Metro Toronto mould, one that was controlled from a large downtown administrative headquarters with five District headquarters and 20 or so smaller police stations strategically located across the metropolitan area, from which the bulk of uniform and detective personnel were deployed.

The realization also came that Vancouver City Police Department is NOT a metropolitan or regional police facility. All of Vancouver's policework at that time came out of just two locations. Headquarters, in Patrol Division North and the smaller Oakridge station, in Patrol Division South. Shortly after my visit a new facility opened at 2120 Ganby Street which now houses all patrol functions while the Main Street facility handles all the administrative, central holding cells and investigative services.

In the jurisdictional patchwork that makes up BC's lower mainland all the surrounding municipalities have either their own police departments, or are serviced by the RCMP.

It was clear that I had a lot to learn - one of them being to avoid preconceptions of what made up the Vancouver City Police Department (and Vancouver Police Department IS still a department, not a "force" or a "service" as other police agencies have characterized themselves). What this means is that all of Vancouver's serving officers are gritty, down to earth, downtown "city" cops in the truest sense and not suburban police patrolling dormitory communities miles away from the big city action.

I spoke with Police Constable Wayne Windrim, steadfastly manning the front desk of Headquarters. Wayne kindly offered to show me around headquarters, and after he ensured that someone covered for him, we promptly set out to tour the facility.

I soon discovered there was none of the "corporate head office" appearances of many other police headquarters facilities. This, in addition to being headquarters, was a "down and dirty" functioning police station as promised.

Here was located the Vancouver City Police central lockup and I was given a tour of that facility. Some of the larger cells housed stacked cots and 10 to 12 low risk persons shared the same cell. The facility appeared well staffed and included medical personnel who moved about as certain prisoners required them.

The lockup appeared to have its full complement of prisoners waiting for their court appearance. With the main Courts building right across the street, from Police Headquarters, and a tunnel connecting the two buildings,

this facility seemed ideally located. I inquired if this was also a "detox" centre but it is not, the detoxification facility being located elsewhere.

The Identification Office was in near proximity to the cell area and officers were occupied in printing and photographing some "clients" as we passed through. The one obvious lack throughout the building appeared to be space. I am sure the moving of the patrol functions to an improved facility did not come a moment too soon. I could only stand in admiration of these people for carrying on in such crowded conditions.

On Patrol

Constable Windrim returned me to the front desk and introduced me to Police Constable Ray Beisick who drove a downtown scout car in northeast Vancouver. Ray took me for a tour around his patrol area which he obviously knew very well. He also knew many of the regulars on the street and they recognized and respected him. Ray, a four year veteran, felt the interplay between the police and the street people helped the police to keep abreast of what was happening and stay on top of crime.

Constable Beisick felt the Vancouver police, with a full strength total of about 1100 officers, were thinly stretched to meet some crisis occurring in the city. During the height of the business day, and during special events, the population of Vancouver may swell as high as 2 million. Ray alluded to the Stanley Cup Hockey play-offs riot during which the city police were severely undermanned to control the ensuing melee. He stated that, had Vancouver City been able to draw members from a larger metropolitan police department, they may well have prevented or minimized what turned into a thoroughly nasty incident and an international black eye for the City. It is sad to say that the amalgamation has not occurred since my visit and neither has the established strength increased.

At that time Vancouver also lacked enough accessible store front style police stations to service an increasingly diverse community. Cst. Beisick was eager to show me the Chinese Community Store Front Police Station in a mews immediately off a busy downtown street. We strode confidently up to the Store Front only to discover that it was no longer there. It had been closed and the property was for rent.

The Vancouver City Police Department is divided up into a series of Teams and Squads. Teams 1 to 4 are in Patrol Division North while Teams 5 to 8 are in Patrol Division South. Within the Patrol divisions are 4 districts, Districts One and Two in the North, Three and Four in the South. Each district has its own radio frequency and there is a fifth frequency for special needs. The University of British Columbia campus occupies a huge land mass to the west of Patrol Division South and is policed by the RCMP.

In fact, surrounded as it is largely by water on the north and the south, hemmed in by UBC on the west and Burnaby and New Westminster on the east, Vancouver has nowhere to expand. Without annexing some of the surrounding territory, the city may face increasing difficulty in meeting the demands placed upon it by increasing immigration and off shore money.

What to do? Many urban centres wish they

were faced with such a dilemma, since problems are sometimes simply opportunities waiting to be discovered.

Native Community Patrol



Cst. Jay Johns

Later the same week I was introduced to Constable Jay Johns. Jay is attached to the Native Community Patrol which is dedicated to building partnerships with the Native community. Cst. Johns had been attached to this special project for about 8 months when I met him and he found it a unique challenge.

Cst. Johns guided us on a tour that was to be the intriguing highlight of the week. In his capacity on Native Community Patrol, it is Jay's job to ensure that whenever possible, he looks out for the safety and welfare of our native Canadians. Unfortunately, many of them are street people and many are cursed with tragic substance dependencies. Very young Aboriginal girls are known to prostitute themselves after being hooked on drugs by low life pimps.

Cst. Johns sees that they are given counsel, shelter and protected as much as possible and as much as they will accept without his being pointedly judgmental.

It is a very difficult line to walk. Cst. Johns usually works with a native Canadian police constable as his partner. In 1994, Vancouver City had 53 murders, the highest per capita in Canada, and most of the murders occurred on his beat, among the street people.

Immigration patterns do reveal themselves in crime and Vancouver, which apparently doesn't frown on identifying crime by race, has noted a significant influx of Hispanic criminals from Central and South America. East Indian Asians are also becoming prominent in underworld enterprises as different ethnic groups jockey for power and influence. Tragically, most often victimized in this downtown ethnic ragout of drugs and depravity is the native Canadian aboriginal.

At the time of my visit there were seven status Canadian Indians on the Vancouver police department and about twice that many officers with at least some native Indian background. With Canadian Indian street people highly visible in downtown Vancouver, the city is making herculean efforts to attract qualified native Canadian Indians to the policing profession.

Cst. Johns noted that Vancouver's skid row (downtown east side) is relatively small. But because Vancouver is an ocean port with a continuous transient maritime presence and also the destination for many third world immigrants, illegal aliens and refugees, the ranks of offenders are large and growing. He observed, ruefully, they'll never clean up skid row.

Another growing problem that every Vancouver police officer mentioned is the many, many recycled bandits from central and eastern Canada, escaping both the harsh weather and the criminal warrants (with only a 50 mile or a province-wide return radius) that won't return them to the jurisdiction of their crimes. CPIC details their crime but the west coast police can do nothing to execute the warrant.

Wealth, drugs and vice



A Vancouver "Shooting Gallery"

Drugs are a growing problem in Vancouver as they are in almost every North American city. The problem is likely more acute though in "Lotus land" because of the obvious wealth flowing into the city. And drugs follow wealth. Expensive vices, for expensive tastes. Having been a former drug officer with hundreds of drug arrests to his credit, Jay was ready to concede that drugs may be more of a social problem than a criminal one. All the drug arrests and seizures in the world hardly create a ripple in the illicit drug trade.

Jay took us to see some shooting galleries, derelict areas down dark alleys littered with hundreds of needles and discarded wrappings which had contained drugs. He smiled knowingly, "Is this seamy enough for you?"

Well, pretty much so. One last drive, down to the track. That's the track for hookers. Hookers of all sizes, shapes and persuasions, these pros were gaudier than peacocks. There couldn't have been a spare sequin left in town. Why were they in it? I heard the answer within my own head. "The money, stupid!" That's another part of life the police are not likely to stamp out.

The odds are incredibly high against the women and in most cases the pimps make the real money. But, tell these girls that? No, not this warm summer night. With the johns practically lining up.

Dogs, museums and comparisons

Vancouver Police Department has a Dog Squad and we were fortunate enough to visit the Squad and meet with Cst. Ralph Pauw and his dog Caesar. Ralph reports that all 17 canines on the squad are German Shepherds. His dog Caesar came from Hungary, as there is a shortage of suitable German Shepherds in Canada. (Employment equity has joined the animal kingdom.) Ralph states that the formerly all male squad of dogs now has 2 bitches on strength.

Later that same day I finally got to meet Neil Thompson who took me on a fine tour of the Vancouver Police Museum. An excellent history of the police department and of famous crimes solved. It dawned on me as we were being escorted that this was where I should have started my tour.



Constable Ralph Pauw and Caesar

Conclusion

When one thinks of the world's most beautiful cities, a number come to mind. The "City of Light", Paris, France, is an architectural treasure of commanding edifices and graceful boulevards. Rome is another city that is visually and historically beautiful. Sydney, Australia makes a stirring "New World" entry from the island continent. In Canada, Montreal has its mountain, handsome buildings, broad avenues and heroic statues as befits its proud and turbulent history. (Sorry, Toronto, neither you nor Charlie the Tuna made the cut on my list.)

But, after all is said and done, when one thinks of a naturally beautiful setting, one city stands out, where mountains, trees and ocean combine to create a vista unparalleled anywhere - Vancouver. This city and its region has everything - including the need for serious regional police study. In this era it should be recognized that fragmented police agencies and jurisdictions work to the advantage of the criminal element.

But perhaps this is where a good story should end. In spite of a more jaundiced view of today we simply have to cast our thoughts back a few years to appreciate where we are today.

I owe a large thank you to the Vancouver Police members for helping me during this visit, for your knowledge, your candour and your good humour.

Gary Miller has over 30 years of police experience and is an Editorial columnist with Blue Line Magazine.

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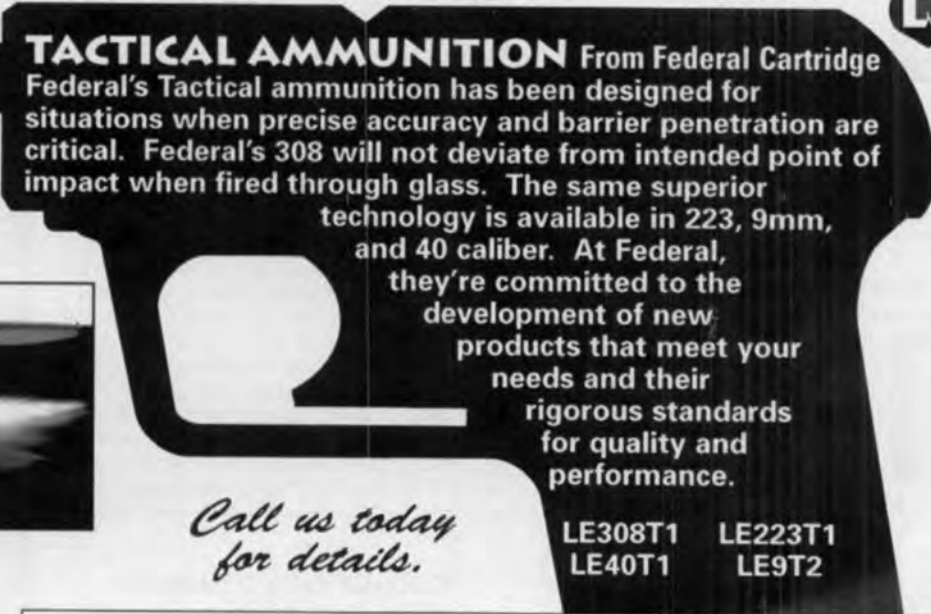


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British Columbia honours officers



On the evening of March 5, 1997 British Columbia held its 15th annual Police Honours night to recognize the valuable officers of the province who perform acts above and beyond the call of duty. Many outstanding acts of bravery, selflessness, leadership, dedication and professionalism were recognized with honours from Lieutenant-Governor Garde Gardom and Attorney General Ujjal Dosanjh.

The ceremony took place at Government House in Victoria. Awards were given to officers who knowingly placed themselves at risk of death or serious injury while attempting to help others. "Our police officers risk their lives on the job every day often making split-second decisions that put them into extremely dangerous situations," Attorney General Dosanjh said. "It is an honour for me to pay tribute to these exceptional individuals, and thank them personally on behalf of all British Columbians. Their courage and bravery save lives."

Nineteen awards of valour and six awards of meritorious service were given to nine officers from police departments and sixteen police officers from RCMP detachments across British Columbia. The following is a list of the heroic officers and their acts of bravery in the line of duty.

Central Saanich Police Department

Sgt. Christopher Morrison - Cst. David Glancie - Cst. Wade Murray



These officers were working day shift on Friday, June 30, 1995 when they heard a radio report of an armed robbery that had occurred at the Royal Bank branch in Sidney. Sgt. Morrison heard a dispatcher report that the registered owner of the suspect vehicle resided in Central Saanich. Upon finding the vehicle not at the residence Sgt. Morrison decided to set up observation at a point where the suspect vehicle would pass when returning. Shortly, a vehicle that matched the description with two men and one woman in it, passed by. Sgt. Morrison followed the vehicle and sought immediate backup from Csts. Murray and Glancie. Aware that the robbery suspects were armed, Sgt. Morrison followed the vehicle until he came to a location remote enough to conduct a vehicle take down safely. The suspect vehicle was pulled to the side of the road and with the help of Csts. Murray and Glancie, the three suspects were arrested within an hour of the offence. The weapons and \$197,400 in stolen money were also recovered. All three individuals were subsequently convicted and given jail sentences.

Vancouver Police Department

Cst. Donald Kirkland



On the morning of September 1, 1995, Cst. Kirkland, along with three other officers of the Vancouver Police Department, responded to a report of a young woman about to commit suicide by jumping from the roof of an 8-storey building to a concrete slab below. When they arrived, the young woman was perched on the roof railing and preparing to jump. Two of the officers initiated a conversation with her and talked her down from the railing. Meanwhile, Cst. Kirkland and the other officer accessed the roof by a second stairway in order to approach her from behind. Cst. Kirkland strapped on his rappelling harness and adjusted his static line. However, the woman's mental state was deteriorating; she demanded that one of the officers leave, and then she again climbed onto the railing, facing the ground below, and leaned forward to begin her fall.

As a result of the woman's movement closer to Cst. Kirkland, the static line was now 7 metres too

long, and there was not time to adjust it. There was now the danger that the rope would break at the end of a fall or that the incorrect positioning of the harness would break his back. With full knowledge of these dangers of working with a static line with excess slack, Cst. Kirkland lunged over the railing and caught the woman with both his arms around her waist. Cst. Kirkland hung outside the railing, 30 metres above the concrete clinging to the struggling woman. His three team members ran to the railing and pulled Cst. Kirkland and the struggling female back over the railing to safety.

Vancouver Police Department

Det. Dennis W. Paulson



Just before noon on December 9, 1995, Det. Paulson was off duty when he saw a vehicle spin out of control and flip upside down in a water and ice-filled ditch. The vehicle was nearly submerged.

Paulson entered the water in an attempt to assist any passengers inside. He found the driver's side of the vehicle was inaccessible and the passenger doors locked from the inside. The rear window of the vehicle was broken, and the interior of the vehicle was full of water. Det. Paulson knew that anyone inside the vehicle would be underwater, so time was critical. Detective Paulson gave his watch to his son and told him to keep time while he tried to get the driver and any passengers out.

Someone handed Det. Paulson a hammer, and he broke the rear passenger window and unlocked the door. No passengers were in the rear. By this time, other motorists had stopped to help. However, they were unable to access the car and, without hesitation, several men climbed down the bank and lifted the side of the vehicle about 3 feet. Det. Paulson entered the front of the vehicle and pulled a woman, who was unconscious, from the vehicle to the side of the ditch. The woman had been under the water for 4 minutes and 20 seconds. She was taken to the Delta hospital by ambulance where she recovered.

Vancouver Police Department

Cst. Greg Parsons - Cst. Bob Reid



In the evening of July 13, 1995, the officers responded to a report of a man who had broken into a 20 storey high-rise building, which was under construction. The man had climbed up the building crane and walked along the boom which was about 250 feet in the air. He was very distraught, had been drinking, and was threatening to leap from the cab.



Cst. Parsons and Reid climbed up the construction crane and out the narrow boom towards the booth. After talking calmly to the man for over two hours, the officers were able to convince him to put a rappelling harness on and to accompany them to the ground. The officers knew that if the agitated man had decided to resist at this point, it would have been disastrous for all three of them. The man was taken for treatment.

Victoria Police Department

Sgt. John Hartley - Sgt. Don Bland



In September of 1994, the Victoria Police received a report that a local man had been killed by a group of 12 Vietnamese males and females from Vancouver who were involved with organized crime groups. After the shooting, the group split up and left Victoria in several unidentified vehicles. At the time of the incident, and for a period of time afterwards, the identities of the suspects were not known. The investigation was complex and involved a number of outside police departments and agencies as well as a variety of complex investigative techniques. Throughout the course of the investigation, a number of criminal activities were identified including homicide, possession of restricted weapons, drug trafficking, threats, extortion, assault, conspiracy to commit murder, obstruction and arson.

As a result of an extensive investigation coordinated by Sgts. Hartley and Bland, the shooter was identified and arrested in Vancouver, and charged with homicide two months after the incident. Six other men were subsequently arrested in Vancouver and Edmonton, and were charged with manslaughter.

The investigation was complicated due to the transient nature of the suspects and reluctant witnesses. Crown Counsel credits the work of Sgts. Bland and Hartley for the successful prosecution of this offence.

North Vancouver Detachment, RCMP

Cst. Kim Ashford - Cst. George Makowski
Cst. Terrence Trytten - Cst. Dick Walton



In the early morning hours of December 15, 1994, the four officers responded to a motor vehicle accident where the driver and lone occupant of a vehicle lost control and wrapped his vehicle around a lamp post. The vehicle remained running with wheels spinning at a high rate of speed. On impact, the vehicle began to smoulder inside and within minutes began to burn. The driver was trapped behind the steering wheel of the car, and was drifting in and out of consciousness.

Knowing that the gas tank could explode at any moment, the officers cut the seat belt and pulled the motorist through the window of the car. Cst. Ashford maintained a spray of water on the man to control his burning clothes. Shortly after the officers removed the man, the entire vehicle burst into flames. Csts. Walton, and Makowski had to be treated for smoke inhalation and burns afterwards.

In addition to this award, the officers received a Commendation for Bravery from the Commissioner of the RCMP, and the Medal of Bravery from the Governor General of Canada.

Vernon Detachment, RCMP

Cst. John Pliszka - Cst. Tibor Baldauf



In the afternoon of October 12, 1995, Cst. Baldauf responded to a 911 call of an armed bank robbery in progress. Cst. Baldauf was in a position to see the bank employees and customers on the floor, but could not see the robber. He analysed his situation, reported his findings to dispatch, and then took up a position to cover both exits of the bank. Seconds later, the robber ran out of the bank, weapon in hand. The officer immediately pursued the suspect down a busy downtown street until he grabbed an elderly man as a hostage. He forced the man to the ground; held the gun to his neck, and told Cst. Baldauf that he would shoot the hostage unless he was allowed to go. Cst. Baldauf repeatedly ordered the suspect to drop his weapon but held his fire.

Other officers arrived on the scene and, at this point, Cst. Pliszka began to negotiate with the suspect, repeatedly instructing him to put his gun down and assuring him that he would not get hurt. Shortly afterwards, the suspect released the hostage and dropped the gun. The suspect had a small 9 millimetre pistol that was fully loaded. A drug addict, he was found to have a lengthy criminal record and classified as violent.

Dawson Creek Detachment, RCMP

Cpl. Bob Beaton - Cst. Chris Noble



In the early morning hours of December 9, 1995, Cpl. Beaton and an auxiliary officer responded to a break and enter of a sporting goods store and encountered a man holding a shotgun behind the counter. Cpl. Beaton slowly approached with his service revolver drawn and advised the man to drop the weapon. The man refused and wanted Cpl. Beaton to shoot him. The man was distressed and appeared to be either intoxicated or impaired by drugs.

Cpl. Beaton continued to talk to the distraught man in order to try to calm him and convince him to put down his weapon.

Shortly after, several other members arrived and positioned themselves outside the building. Cst. Noble entered the store to assist Cpl. Beaton. Cst. Noble attempted to get closer to the suspect.

At this point, the suspect indicated that he was going to shoot himself and began to insert a shell into the chamber of the shotgun. Cst. Noble rushed at the armed man from 30 feet away and knocked the shotgun away. Cpl. Beaton also rushed the suicidal man and both members subdued him.

Langley Detachment, RCMP

Cst. Downey Brockelbank

In the afternoon of December 8, 1995, Cst. Brockelbank was off duty walking his dog when he noticed a woman floating downstream on her back in the Fraser River. The temperature was minus 5 degrees Celsius — it was windy and raining.

Cst. Brockelbank called to her, but when she saw him she began to paddle herself further away from the shore.

He ran to a point where he was ahead of the woman in the river, removed his outer clothing and began to swim out to the woman. She was suffering from hypothermia and was offering no assistance.

At great risk to himself, Cst. Brockelbank safely returned the woman to shore, summoned assistance and remained with her until medical personnel arrived. She was taken to hospital to receive treatment for hypothermia and depression.

Kelowna Detachment, RCMP

Cst. Jeff Holmes



About 10:00 p.m. on February 22, 1996, Cst. Holmes noticed a vehicle that resembled the radio description of a vehicle that was involved in an armed robbery of a grocery store. Cst. Holmes followed the vehicle for about 12 blocks until it pulled into a private driveway. He advised dispatch that he would be checking the suspect vehicle.

The suspect, a large muscular individual, immediately ran from the vehicle, and Cst. Holmes pursued him on foot. When he caught up to the man a very physical, exhaustive and life-threatening fight ensued. During the fight the officer's revolver was knocked from the holster.

The suspect and Cst. Holmes struggled for control of the weapon. Cst. Holmes, finally managed to get one handcuff on the suspect. At this point backup arrived to assist. The suspect was subdued and taken into custody as a result of Cst. Holmes' perseverance and determination.

Pemberton Detachment, RCMP

Cst. Terry Jacklin - Cst. Nick Lee



In the early morning hours of February 19, 1995, Cst. Jacklin responded to a motor vehicle accident report to find the vehicle was almost submerged in the Birkenhead River. The river current was swift; the water temperature was zero degrees Celsius, and the ground was snow-covered.

Because of the urgency of the situation, Cst. Jacklin swam out to the car, about 30 feet from shore. He was unable to locate the driver and was forced back to shore as he was becoming numb from the water, and felt he was losing his breath.

Cst. Lee arrived and without hesitation, swam out to the vehicle, but was also overcome by the frigid waters and had to return to shore.

Cst. Jacklin, again exposing himself to an extremely hazardous situation, re-entered the water in another unsuccessful attempt to remove the driver.

By this time, a tow truck arrived and Cst. Lee, again putting himself at great risk, grabbed the cable and swam out to the vehicle and attached the tow cable. The vehicle was removed from the water and the driver extricated. Unfortunately, the ambulance attendants were unable to revive the driver.

Western Communities Detachment, RCMP

Cst. Mark Kellock



In the evening of October 3, 1995, Cst. Kellock responded to a "fire" call at a motel. On arrival he was told that a man was believed to be in a room where the fire had started.

The officer rushed up to the second floor unit, and entered the smoke-filled room and found the occupant lying on the smouldering bed. The officer tried to arouse and remove the man. However, he was both intoxicated and disoriented, and struggled with Cst. Kellock.

Cst. Kellock had to forcibly remove the occupant out of a densely smoke-filled room. Flames could be seen through the thick smoke. On successfully removing the occupant, Cst. Kellock collapsed due to smoke inhalation.

Both the victim and Cst. Kellock were taken to hospital and held overnight for observation.

In addition to this award Cst. Kellock received a Commissioner's Commendation for Bravery from the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Bella Bella Detachment

Cst. Thane MacEachern



Shortly before midnight on January 4, 1996, Cst. MacEachern was called to a report of an attempted suicide where a young woman had jumped off the dock at Bachelor Bay. The young woman was in an intoxicated, depressed state, and while talking to her social worker jumped off the dock into the water. Shortly afterwards, the woman regretted her actions and came back to the dock. The social worker tried to pull the victim from the water, but the ice on the dock and her lack of physical strength made this impossible.

Upon arrival at the dock, Cst. MacEachern, using a flash light, was able to locate the unresponsive woman floating on her back in the frigid water. The woman had been in the water for at least twenty-five minutes. The officer immediately dove into the water and swam out to her and was able to tow her back to the dock where both were assisted out of the water. The woman was admitted to the hospital and survived this incident.

Prince George Detachment, RCMP

Cst. Donna Rorison



In the early morning of March 26, 1995, a motor vehicle lost control and skidded sideways into a lamp standard. Cst. Rorison arrived almost immediately and quickly assisted the driver to a safe area a short distance from the accident.

One of the passengers in a rear seat was also able to exit the vehicle on his own. However, the front seat passenger's legs were pinned preventing him from exiting, and a second passenger in the rear seat was knocked unconscious.

Cst. Rorison noticed a small fire in the engine compartment. The front seat passenger started to panic and began to scream as the fire was beginning to spread into the passenger compartment. While other officers tried to control the fire with extinguishers, Cst. Rorison entered the vehicle through the hatchback and pulled the unconscious passenger from the rear of the vehicle. She then entered the driver's side of the vehicle and was finally able to pull the pinned passenger free of the wreckage. Shortly afterwards the Fire Department arrived and controlled the spreading fire.

Princeton Detachment, RCMP

Cst. Tracy Ross



On May 10, 1995, Cst. Ross was the lone member working the evening shift at Princeton Detachment. At approximately 1:00 a.m., while on routine patrol, Cst. Ross noticed a woman walking down a river bank and heading towards the Tulameen River. Cst. Ross called out, but the woman did not respond. Instead, she continued down the bank and walked directly into the swift, cold river. It was dark, and the river was fast flowing due to the spring run-off.

Cst. Ross ran into the river after the woman. By the time the officer caught up to the woman, she was up to her neck in fast moving water. The woman who was intoxicated, stated she wanted to be left alone. Cst. Ross was able to forcefully pull the despondent woman to shore where she had to restrain her from returning to the water. The woman was taken to hospital by ambulance where she received treatment.

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The Role Player/Actor in Interactive Training



by William Sapiro CD

"OK, you two you're going to be the bad guys for this little exercise". How many times have we heard this in training? What ever number of individuals were needed for an exercise to represent the opposition, they usually were randomly selected from who ever was not immediately needed for the support of the exercise.

In order to motivate the student to interact in the desired manner, the scenario must offer a certain amount of realism. The realism and its intensity are controlled in no small part by the ability of the actor to generate the necessary imagery. The key to success as well as the weak link in all scenario based training is the actor. The actor does much more than just replicate certain scripted behavior. Let us never lose sight that by his performance the actor is teaching the students to look for obvious behavioral traits and strategies on the part of certain stereotypical suspects. If he cannot do this then he is a bad actor.

It might be worthwhile to look at what constitutes a "good" role player from a "bad" actor.

In past seminars the fastest way for me "to

open a real can of worms" was to ask the question "Who should be or can be an role player?"

Let me open the current can by saying "Anyone can be a role player." This includes, civilians, law enforcement and military personnel. In fact three of the best role players that I've known over the last four years, were civilians. John Klosenski a retail manager from Kittery, Maine, Scott Ferguson an audio visual technician in Concord, New Hampshire, and Graham McLorn who runs a police supply company in Mississauga, Ontario have portrayed everything from friendly drunks, irate housewives, to stone cold killers. That's not to say that there aren't good law enforcement role players out there. So what or who exactly makes a good role player.

Role Player Selection Criteria

The first criteria we are looking for is integrity. By integrity I mean the ability for his background to pass scrutiny. This is important in the case of a civilian being used in this role for obvious reasons.

The most important criteria is maturity. This covers a multitude of character flaws that are detrimental to the conduct of good training.

One of the worst things that could happen in interactive scenario based training (or any training for that matter) is for part of the instructor cadre to go out after training and disclose how a student badly handled a performance objective. Yet I have seen this done on a number of occasions by some actors bragging how they smoked this one's or that one's butt. Remember the scenarios end when the whistle blows. It is showing a lack of professionalism to repeat to others the training deficiencies we see in our students and peers.

Attitude! Actor's gamesmanship is another problem related to maturity. The "I'm better than you" syndrome. This is perhaps the hardest character flaw to deal with in an actor, and is one of the reasons I tend to like to use civilian actors. Gamesmanship can be described as an attitude on the part of the actor that allows him to calculate all moves and countermoves available to the student, and take the appropriate action to ensure that the student only succeeds if he is truly better skilled than the actor.

Control! Humans by nature are competitive. The Law Enforcement community tries to instill in their members the instinct for survival, the will to win. At times this urge is extremely hard to suppress with an officer who is acting as the bad guy. And yet the scenario may call for his losing given the right conditions being achieved by the student.

Compliance! As the instructor, one of the hardest tasks is ensuring that actors stick to the script. If allowed, hijinks, goofing off and "get this guy" attitudes will hijack your training program, and result in lessons that are not taught properly.

Physical ability is another key consideration that can be often overlooked. While a scenario may be taxing for the student, such as in a foot chase, he does it once. The actor may have to do it ten, twelve, fourteen or more times in the day. Given that a lot of this is done outside without benefit of climate control, and wearing a fair amount of protective gear, the actor must have the stamina to complete the training.

Technical ability while being a minor criteria, is important. Familiarity with the working of firearms, firearms safety, radios, and other gear found in the training area can eliminate a source of headache for the instructor cadre. If the actor is self sufficient, he can look after his own equipment rather than coming to you for minor fixes.

Fastest Gun in the West

The concept of scenario based training program is to place the student in the most realistic simulation possible. Part of the effect of the simulation is to artificially create stress to which the student is subjected to. This is a desirable effect. A New England Journal of Medicine article recently reported that volunteers injected with low doses of an adrenal substance (which mimics stress experienced by the body) had enhanced learning ability compared to control groups in a behavioral learning experiment. However, we have been shown in National Research Council Studies (Enhanc-

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ing Human Performance 1988), that increased heart rates over certain thresholds deteriorate human fine motor skills, complex motor skills and can affect cognitive and perceptual skills.

What this all means to the role player is that he has to adjust his performance to meet the skill level of the student or the student will not pick up on the finer points of the attempted lesson.

This might be a scenario to illustrate basic tactics to a recruit class.

Use of Cover

Part One

What the officer knows:

Date and time: 1730hrs Friday 13th December

Scene: Interior garage of a small apartment building, well lighted, several cars parked.

Officer starts scenario in the middle of the drive within 5 feet of parked car facing a hallway leading back into the apartments. The hallway is about 10 to 12 feet long then turns right at 90 degrees.

Call Information:

Suspicious Person(s): suspicious male loitering in the hallways and garage of apartment building

Location: 1231 Sidestreet Apt 13. See Mr. Smith

History: Previous break, entry and thefts reported, one recent assault this location

Backup: (optional)

Part Two

What the officer doesn't know: (read to student after scenario)

The Occurrence:

Young male suspect entering the garage is a crack addict. He is awaiting trial for break entry and theft. No previous adult record. He is extremely apprehensive about going to prison. He has just successfully broken into a retired couples' apartment and found a 9 mm Browning that the veteran had brought home from WWII. It is fully loaded and operable.

Part Three The Actor(s) Role

Main Branch

1. Suspect exits hallway into the garage, holds pistol along side, concealed behind leg. Wait for officer to approach.
2. Shoot if officer approaches within 15 ft.
3. If officer challenges from center of drive shoot.
4. If officer moves to cover before challenging you, then run back down the hall. Don't let him see the gun.

Second Branch

1. If officer immediately pursues you down the hall, turn and fire.

Debriefing:

Recruit/student decides to challenge the actor from the middle of the drive at about 20 feet distance. **Without warning the actor lifts his pistol and shoots student** 3 times with two hits to the head. Time elapsed 1.5 seconds.

QUESTION: What has the recruit learned from this lesson?

Politely, I would say, the actor has imparted to the student, a very good sense of his potential life expectancy. What should the ac-

tor have done differently?. Given that this was the recruit's first go at this, the actor should have slowed down his moves and telegraphed his intentions.

Given that under stress, the student may not have picked up on the fact that the actor held his right arm slightly to the rear concealing his hand. The actor could have responded by obviously waving his left hand while trying perhaps to mask his right hand, drawing attention to the fact that he had something concealed, triggering the desired student response of using some available cover. Or he could have "flashed" the gun briefly and allowed the student to react in some other way.

Actors should remember the phrase "Crawl, Walk, Run". When we teach a physical skill ie. field stripping a handgun, we normally do not demonstrate it as quickly as when we normally do the takedown, because we want to allow the student to perceive the correct sequence of events and the necessary manipulations. If the student has been told to lookout for certain threatening behaviors and how to react to them, then the actor through his performance must teach (by providing the proper demonstration) the student to observe, identify and react to them. As the students become more advanced and sophisticated, the actor may then step up his performance to where it approaches real time. The actor must never forget he's there to teach by way of demonstration. If the student cannot perceive the lesson then the demo was wasted.

Care and Feeding of Actors

1. Make sure that they understand that they are to act as assistant instructors not just bodies.
2. Make sure they understand what you are trying to achieve with the lesson plan.
3. Make sure they understand the "script" and what characteristic warning traits they must display, when they interact with the student.
4. Make sure you listen to their after action "feedback". It normally contains valuable insight into the student's actions.

5. Make sure you do not tolerate problem actors. If they do not "perform" well get rid of them. They are a liability.
6. Make sure you protect and care for your actors. Good actors are resources. Role playing is a sometimes very bruising occupation both physically and mentally. Make sure they are properly padded up if you go force on force. And don't let the use of physical force get out of hand. People can get hurt for real. Unless the scenario calls for being handcuffed, end the scenario with the suspect's compliance. Being handcuffed fifteen or twenty times in a day is tough on the wrists.

One incident I will always recall is a certain agency down south, who used off duty firemen as volunteer actors. One day, three firemen showed up to the training site and one of the three was asked to act as the bad guy in a street drug bust. As the scenario unfolded with the other two looking on, the fireman was promptly shot to rat goo by two agents equipped with MP 5's and FX. Needless to say training for the day ended there and then when the other "Volunteers" left with their bruised buddy.

Speaking of bruising, I've been asked several times about protective gear for FX Training for that part of your frontal anatomy on which the sun never shines. While an athletic cup works well for most guys, some have fit problems. Protection for female personnel is also problematical. For the last little while I've been testing an **external** protector, that seems to work quite well. One size fits all and everyone, over most outerwear. It blends in with your gear and doesn't make you look foolish, as does wearing a jock over street clothes. Dark green in color and looking like a "G" string on steroids, it is made from padded suede and nylon. The nylon belts are adjustable. Easy cleaning. You can get ordering information on the "Crotch Protector" which is made by **Ray Allan** dog handling equipment suppliers, from Tetragon Tasse at 1-800-38Police or fax 905 828 6390.

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RCMP Helicopters



by Ken Pole - Helicopters Magazine



Randy Hildebrandt will remember October 27, 1992, as long as he lives. The RCMP Inspector was flying a Bell 206L along the east side of Sugarloaf Mountain near Campbellton in northern New Brunswick. He was at an altitude of between

200 and 300 feet, looking for stolen vehicles. "I saw the wire when it was about 10 feet ahead of me at eye level," he recounted in an interview. Recurrent training and thousands of hours of experience kicked in. "I just dropped the collective, came back on the cyclic and took it on the bottom cutter. It went through it like butter. The two passengers in the back seat asked why I had slowed the helicopter down: they didn't even know we had cut a wire."

The power line, which ran from the base of the mountain to the peak, was not on the map - a situation which is not unusual in many parts of Canada and which cost the life of a Canadian Coast Guard 206L pilot flying a fisheries patrol along the Margaree River in Cape Breton in February 1995. That aircraft was not fitted with a wire-strike protection system (WSPS) because regulations at the time, since amended, didn't require it.

"I'm here as living proof that the system works," said Hildebrandt, who has just retired after 25 years with the RCMP to take up an appointment as western Canada marketing

manager for Bell Helicopter Textron.

Considering the terrain in which they mostly operate, the helicopter pilots at RCMP Air Services have accumulated a tremendous safety record since their first helicopter, a Bell 212 assigned to Newfoundland, came into service in 1972. Their only fatalities occurred in December 1983 when an aircraft lost three feet of its main rotor to a 1.25-inch steel cable. A situation in which a WSPS would have been useless. The pilot and another RCMP officer died in that crash.

The force didn't have another accident involving substantial damage to a helicopter until August 1987. It occurred at Cloudburst Mountain between Squamish and Pemberton, British Columbia, during preparations for the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Vancouver that year. The crew was installing a temporary communications repeater site at the top and when the pilot was setting up his approach, the aircraft settled into the hill, rolled and crashed. It was a write-off.

"We have had a number of incidents over the years that we consider fair wear and tear," Hildebrandt said. These included occasional tail rotor strikes and vandalism, the latter to parked aircraft simply because they were in RCMP livery, but that's it. "I think that speaks fairly highly of our organization and our training."

Today, RCMP Air Services, fixed-wing as well as rotary, operates under the command of Superintendent Peter Kimber from its own hangar and related facilities at Ottawa International Airport. It used to share hangar space

with Transport Canada, and other elements were scattered all over the capital until the mid-eighties.

Sharing with Transport Canada evidently wasn't all that it should be, considering that it and the RCMP are both arms of the same government. "They're union over there," Hildebrandt said, pointing across the airport to Transport Canada's main hangar. "We're not, and it just seemed to take forever to get anything done. You'd go in the morning and your helicopter would be at the back and you'd have to empty out half of the hangar to get your aircraft out. The people there who handle the aircraft would have to get approval from somebody and those other people would have to get approval from somebody else. It was pathetic. Here, we do our own thing and we're all self-contained. It works great."

There currently are nine helicopters in the all-Bell 206 fleet. They include two 206L4s the latest version of the LongRanger before the 407 came along. There also are a pair of 206Ls with Allison C220R engines and a 206L1 with the C30. (The latter normally comes with C28s but were upgraded to the same engine as in the L3 and L4 models). Current deployments are at Fredericton, Ottawa, Edmonton, Kamloops, Kelowna, Vancouver and Comox.

The RCMP had to shut down its helicopter operations in Gander last November and then in Corner Brook in May when the Newfoundland-Labrador government decided it could no longer afford its 70-percent share of the cost of what most would agree should be considered an

essential service.

"They gave up the two helicopters," Hildebrandt said. "The aircraft are going to be sold through Crown Assets in the near future. The LongRanger has 8,500 hours on it and it'll probably go for somewhere around US\$525,000. The JetRanger, which has about 7,000 hours on it, will probably go for somewhere around US\$350,000."

For comparison's sake, current starting prices on new Bells, all in US dollars, are \$665,000 for a 206B-3 JetRanger III, just over \$1 million for a 206L-4 LongRanger and about \$1.2 million for a 407 and \$1.6 million for a 206LT TwinRanger. "There's a lot of enthusiasm out there for our aircraft," Hildebrandt said. We often get fair market value for the aircraft without any trouble."

All Air Services sections across the country are linked to Ottawa and each does a weekly download so that the engineering status of each aircraft can be closely monitored. It's one reason why used RCMP aircraft are highly prized in the community.

"We like to retire our helicopters around the 12,000-hour mark," Hildebrandt explained, saying the used machines are in "cream-puff" condition when sold off by Crown Assets Disposal Corp. At the time of this writer's visit, one of the RCMP's four remaining JetRangers was in the hangar, looking almost like it had just come off the line at Bell's Mirabel plant. Like the others, it was fitted with a 35-million candlepower Spectrolab Nightsun searchlight, and a forward-looking infrared (FLIR) system for work in poor visibility.

"When an aircraft is approaching the 11,000-hour range, I start evaluating other aircraft for replacement and make a recommendation to the division where the aircraft that's to be replaced is located. Then we deal with Public Works & Government Services (the federal government's official purchasing arm) and the supplier. We've gradually been getting out of the JetRangers and getting into, at a minimum, the LongRanger, it suits our needs really well. The JetRanger's a fine aircraft but it's just a little small for our people."

There are three full-time technicians in the avionics shop who are so busy that contracting out extra work isn't unusual. They do routine maintenance and repairs as well as a lot of installations and even make panels and wiring harnesses. There's even a full sheet metal shop and a paint booth.

"Everything's done here," Hildebrandt gestured during a tour of the facility. Asked why they didn't have aircraft and equipment manufacturers do it, he said it was a way for the "bare bones operation" to keep its costs down. "We have minimum people and the way that we're able to operate and provide such an efficient service is by doing everything in-house. The only thing we don't do is major engine work and transmissions."

A full complement of stores, all on computerized inventory, can include the occasional engine or set of rotor blades but big-ticket items generally are brought in only when needed. "If we have to make the investment and keep it on the shelf, that ties that money up. We can quite often get the part from suppliers overnight or at least within 24 to 48 hours. Our suppliers are fairly responsive. We don't have a lot of expe-

rience with aircraft sitting on the ground."

That shows up in the logbooks, where many of the RCMP pilots have more than 10,000 hours. The operation is much like the military in that there are lots of last-minute missions under all kinds of conditions. "Oh God yes! We get a lot of immediate-response calls."

Like the fixed-wing fleet, the helicopters are used not only for routine police work and Criminal Code enforcement but also for roles related to three federal statutes: the Customs & Excise Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the Narcotics Control Act. Asked why the RCMP has aircraft in places such as Kelowna and Kamloops, Hildebrandt said the former services the Southern Okanagan and the Kootenays as well as doing border patrols. The Kamloops aircraft covers an area that extends east to Valemount in the Rocky Mountains, north to Williams Lake and west to Bella Coola on the coast.

Not only a big territory, it's also probably one of the most mountainous in the world. "All of our pilots there are very experienced undergo annual training for mountain flying," Hildebrandt said. "Also a lot of the work we do in British Columbia supports our telecommunications system."

He points out that a police officer without communications is inherently at risk. "One of the first things we do if we have a problem with our communications is drop everything and go get it fixed." The RCMP has an extensive system of transmitters and repeaters in British Columbia. At the north end of Vancouver Island, an area Hildebrandt used to cover out of Comox, they had no fewer than 14 repeater

sites; 12 were accessible only by helicopter.

"I worked in northern British Columbia last summer with the 206L4, putting in a number of new repeater sites and doing some upgrade work and we were up to 9,000 feet above sea level. That's common. We have sites in the Rocky Mountains, in the Golden and Field areas, that are 10,000 feet. We have some very high altitude landings and the pilots have to be well-trained and versed in mountain flying."

Why, if they routinely fly in that environment, are annual mountain flying courses mandatory? Hildebrandt said it's for the same reason that all RCMP helicopter pilots must do annual autorotation procedures training. "It's a skill that demands a high level of knowledge in certain procedures. It's just like instrument-rated pilots flying an instrument ride every year. When you fly a helicopter in the mountains, you fly by the numbers, because you have to be able to read the helicopter and determine what it's doing... to ascertain whether you can land at high altitude with a safe margin."

Regardless of actual visibility, it's effectively a combination of VFR/IFR. "We fly procedures in the mountains at a variety of predetermined airspeeds - 40 miles an hour, 60 miles an hour. We set approaches, we measure landing sites at eye-level and we have to measure the wind, we have to measure power, we have to do missed approaches, if you want, at altitude, to measure your power."

Understandably, different terrain requires different procedures as the pilots deal with pinnacles, saddles, shoulders, razorbacks, benches and cirques. The latter are essentially a hole in a mountainside, often containing a



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small lake. "They're one of the toughest things to fly in," Hildebrandt said.

"You have to do a high-altitude wind finding before you go down into the basin because usually you're dealing with down-flowing air. It comes over the hill and whether there are obstructions in the cirque or not determines which way the wind is going in the cirque itself. You have to do a recon on the lip at the top first to determine where all the down-flowing air is before you do a secondary reconnaissance at the bottom.

Although the RCMP have four helicopters in British Columbia, they still charter civil aircraft when their own aircraft are tied up with other jobs or are down for maintenance. In these cases, however, the aircraft are flown by police pilots. "We just can't put civilians in a dangerous situation," Hildebrandt said. "Police officers are trained for emergency-type situations."

This begged a question from Hildebrandt. "Is it easier to make a pilot out of a policeman or a policeman out of a pilot?" he asked. We correctly guessed the former. "You can take a pilot off the street but you can't train him to be a policeman," he said. "We've only got one pilot in the RCMP who doesn't have a previous police background; he's the exception to the rule. He's done incredibly well, but all of the other civilians we've hired as special constable, we've never had to encourage one of them after six months or two years of service to leave the force. They've left on their own because they just can't adapt.

"But if you've got a policeman with three or four years of police experience who leaves the RCMP to get some helicopter experience and



Hildebrandt checking the Toronto waterfront for the 1988 Economic Summit.

comes back, he's the guy that succeeds..." That's how Hildebrandt did it, quitting the force to work in the Yukon, returning when he had his helicopter licence and some experience. It used to be that meant relinquishing all ties. Nowadays, would-be pilots can take leaves of absence without pay but retain all their rights and benefits. "We don't have the luxury of taking someone on as a probationary pilot or a pilot under study for any great length of time and allowing him to gain that experience in the force."

Hildebrandt's experience probably would make a highly entertaining and potentially educational book about the world of helicopter training, including experienced pilots as well as newcomers to the force.

Once a year, he would take groups of five prospective pilots to Canadian Helicopters' mountain flying school at Penticton for three hours of recurrent training and a Transport Canada simulated flight test by the company's chief flying instructor under his supervision. Canadian Heli-

copters' instructors evaluate the RCMP pilots and Hildebrandt would debrief the CFI on their skills. The week-long sessions also included ground school and written examinations as well as board-style interviews and reviews.

"The first thing we do after that is give them a 25-hour mountain course because all of our flying in the RCMP is based on mountain flying procedures. After that, if they need polish in other areas like vertical reference, slinging, autorotation emergency procedures or confined areas, we brush them up in that. And then we transfer them to Air Section under the supervision of a senior pilot for a minimum of six months. After that, I go out and fly with them - day VFR and night VFR conditions - and certify them as a captain on the aircraft."

As the logbooks would suggest, turnover isn't high in the group of 15 helicopter pilot positions. Experience with a recent group of prospects suggest that it's just as well. "Out of that group of five, I got one pilot," Hildebrandt said. "Some of the things you see when you're evaluating people are pretty sad. They come to us with 2,000-3,000 hours of flying experience and some don't even know that they're supposed to put the collective down when the engine quits. They've never done a full-on autorotation in their life!

"I can't believe it. It's a disgrace. You have to have the experience of taking it right to the ground. All of our pilots go through that. We demand that kind of experience. I've been doing autorotations for 20 years and I've never done any damage to a helicopter."

He began reaching around in his mostly metal-furnished office for a piece of wood to touch.

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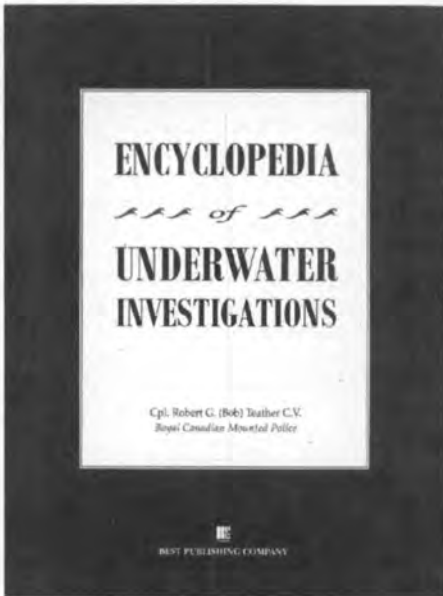
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"Encyclopedia of Underwater Investigations"

Author - Cpl. Robert G. Teather C.V. (RCMP)

Reviewer - Gord MacKinnon



The introduction of SCUBA equipment into the civilian market following World War Two, forever changed the way law enforcement and public safety agencies handled the recovery of evidence and victims from bodies of water.

The "hit and miss" uses of the pikepole and grappling hooks were replaced by swimmers who could now extend the investigation scene from the waters edge to the actual location of recovery.

In the early days, this was often done by civilian volunteers from local dive clubs or police officers and fire fighters who had certified as scuba divers. Gradually, as more and more use was made of this technique, it became apparent that the potential for such specialists extended far beyond merely recovering a body or a gun.

With proper training and techniques, these underwater investigators could now extend the crime scene below the water line (where, for obvious reasons, the dry land investigator had to stop!).

Enter Corporal Bob Teather of the RCMP, a twenty-five year veteran of over two hundred underwater recovery missions and a much decorated expert in this highly specialized field. In his book, Encyclopedia of Underwater Investigations, Teather takes the reader step-by-step through the underwater investigation process. It is a highly detailed text covering a wide range of topics including homicide investigations, body recovery, vehicle and aircraft recovery, as well as the investigation of scuba-diving fatalities.

Concise and well-written, this is an extensive work, lavishly illustrated with colour pho-



tos (some definitely not for the squeamish!) as well as examples of checklists for the underwater investigator.

Of particular interest is the partial transcript of Teather's testimony at a murder trial (he has been declared an expert witness in both Canada and the U.S.) which illustrates some of the types of questions that a law enforcement diver may have to answer in the witness box.

This is not a "learn how to dive" manual but rather, it is aimed at the public safety diver who is currently engaged in or about to embark upon his or her career in this field. It is designed as part of a correspondence course for the professional law enforcement diver.

This book is also "must reading" for the non-diving investigator who may have the over-

all responsibility for an extensive crime scene or disaster site which includes the use of underwater recovery.

By reading this book, he or she will be better able to utilize the services of a well-trained public safety dive team and will also gain valuable insight into how they go about their specialized work. A definitive and extensive manual highly recommended!

Gordon P. MacKinnon is a Staff Sergeant with Peel Regional Police and a founding member of the PRP Underwater Search and Recovery Unit. He served as divemaster from 1974 through 1986 on over 100 underwater recovery operations. Gord is also the author of Investigative Interviewing.

Study report on gun laws released

The debate on Canada's controversial gun control legislation is far from over, despite its passage into law, says a Simon Fraser University researcher in a 188 page report, *Canadian Attitudes Toward Gun Control: the Real Story*, just released by the Mackenzie Institute in Toronto. The report provides a fresh analysis of a national study by SFU professor Gary Mauser and co-author Taylor Buckner of Concordia University, which contradicts other opinion polls used to justify Ottawa's recent gun control legislation, Bill C-68. The researchers found few Canadians view gun control as the solution to violent crime. More than twice as many respondents called for bringing back capital punishment, as those suggesting a need for more gun control laws. Three-quarters of Canadians don't believe Bill C-68 will affect crime, and "hundreds of thousands" of gun owners say they will not obey it, notes Mauser.

"Support for firearms registration is soft," he says. "Once Canadians consider costs, support falls off. Gun control sounds nice, but Canadians still do not want to pay for it." Gun control has deeply divided Canadians over values, he adds. "Thirty-five percent of Canadians believe they have a right to own firearms and go hunting, while 24 percent oppose both gun ownership and hunting. Neither group can be influenced by the other's arguments. This deep division helps explain why four provinces (Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) and both Territories have launched a legal challenge to the constitutionality of Ottawa's imposition of universal firearms registration."

The Mackenzie Institute is an independent body for research and commentary on issues relating to organized violence and political instability.

For copies of the report, contact the Mackenzie Institute at (416) 214-1388.

Beretta commemorates 470 years of gunmaking excellence and innovation

At the height of the Renaissance, during the time when Leonardo da Vinci created some of his finest works of art, architecture and scientific theorems, another Italian innovator made engineering advances that benefited sportsmen and adventurers for centuries to come.

Bartolomeo Beretta, born sometime before 1498, was a master gun-barrel maker near Milan Italy. Today, the company that bears his name and has been handed down through 13 succeeding generations of the Beretta family, celebrates 470 years as one of the world's leading manufacturers of sporting, military and personal defense firearms.

Bartolomeo Beretta's son, Giovannino, followed in his father's footsteps, and the business has thrived for nearly five centuries. The success of its semi-automatic pistols and renowned sporting shotguns and rifles catapulted Beretta to its current pre-eminent position. President Ugo Gussalli Beretta, a direct descendant of Bartolomeo Beretta oversees the company's five affiliates.



Always a dominant force in the world firearms market, Beretta cemented its position in the US in 1985, when 92F 9mm (M9) was chosen as the standard issue sidearm for all US Armed Forces. The 92F is made at Beretta USA's headquarters in Accokeek, MD.

Less than two years after winning the largest ever federal law enforcement contract to supply 16,000 pistols to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Beretta USA has handed a follow-on contract with the INS for an additional 16,000 .40 caliber pistols.

The pistol was picked because of its superior performance/design characteristics which include: ability to function under a variety of extreme environmental conditions, long-term reliability over 10,000 rounds, ultra-safe features, and ergonomic design.

For more information, contact Beretta U.S.A., 17601 Beretta Drive, Accokeek, Maryland 20607, (301) 283-2191

Donation to police memorial



Mr. Brian Adkin (left), vice-president Canadian Police Association, receives a cheque from D/Cst Paul McGarry of Barrie Police Service representing his father Terry McGarry. The donation of one thousand dollars was raised from a portion of the proceeds of the police print *Wearing the Blue*. The donation was made for the benefit of the National Police Memorial

in Ottawa. *Wearing the Blue* is a poem that tells of the rewards and struggles in life for those involved in law enforcement. It is available in a limited edition of 1994 hand-signed and numbered prints and retails at \$39.95 per print. Twenty-five percent of the proceeds from the sale of each print will continue to be donated to the National Police Memorial in Ottawa until all prints have been sold.

Terry McGarry was born in London, England and raised in Ireland. He emigrated to Canada in 1968. He is married with five grown children and currently resides in Wilcox, Saskatchewan where he is employed as the project manager for Notre Dame College. Mr. McGarry is the author of several poems representing different events in life. *Wearing the Blue*, complete with a silhouette of a child reaching up to a police officer, is Mr. McGarry's first police related work.

Wearing the Blue is a moving tribute to all police officers and their families. It is perfect in Police Stations, as a retirement or transfer gift, at home or at the office and is available from Terry McGarry, phone: (306) 732-2015 fax: (306) 732-2135 or Paul McGarry, phone: (705) 835-5121 fax: (705) 835-2134.

SQ awards in-car video contract

V-Sec Systems, Canadian distributor of Alpha Controls, "AlphaCam" in-car video systems has recently been awarded the contract to supply the Quebec Provincial Police (Surete) training centre in Trois Rivieres with in-car video systems.

Recently V-Sec Systems negotiated a standing offer agreement with the Federal Government to supply the R.C.M.P. with in-car video systems. Randy Brown of V-Sec Systems states in-

car video systems are now coming into their own, and are a front-line budget item in a lot of municipalities, as well as with the R.C.M.P. In-car video systems offer more than officer protection, they are a tremendous cost-saving item, and any progressive police department should be including them in their budget.

For more information, and copies of cost-saving studies, call V-Sec Systems at 1-800-694-8068.

The Eric Nystedt Memorial Run

July 27, 1997

On July 3, 1993 O.P.P. Constable Eric Nystedt gave his life in the line of duty. Physical Fitness was an important part of his life.

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This is a O.R.A. class "C" race.

The Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics



Although Special Olympics programs are now established throughout Canada, enrollments are low, only 9,000 athletes nationwide.

With the encouragement of law enforcement officers from across the country, the Law Enforcement Torch Run is the most important event in the Special Olympics organization in Canada, since its founding in 1969.

Today, mentally handicapped kids, as a rule, are educated alongside their non-handicapped peers. As adults they hold down jobs and are a source of pride, not embarrassment, to their families; they compete in sport, they act in movies and TV; they live full lives.

The Torch Run, the vehicle for law enforcement involvement in Special Olympics and its inspiration in Canada, Constable Lorne White (Metropolitan Toronto Police) is still very much involved. As a fund raising activity, the Torch Run in Ontario was once again awarded "Top fund raising Program" in the world, while Newfoundland's Torch Run was awarded second place per capita fund raising. These outstanding results have largely affected the stagnant enrollments of Special Olympics of the mid-eighties.

1997 Provincial Torch Runs -Cst Peter Bakker
Canadian Coordinator, 519 351-8056

British Columbia - Phil Crosby-Jones, Justice Institute of B.C. 604 528-5753

Fifty communities will participate in Torch Run fund raising events and activities this year, many organizing community Torch Runs drawing from a few dozen to a thousand participants. To recognize and celebrate the B.C. Special Olympics Summer Games, a four day Torch Run will precede the opening, covering all cities and towns throughout the lower mainland of the Fraser Valley, culminating with a mass Final Leg into Coquitlam Stadium for the Opening Ceremonies. Fund raising Goal for 1997 - \$150,000.00.

Alberta - Rick Stewart,
Edmonton Police Service 403 421-2880

This Torch Run will participate in the World Police/Fire Games to be held in Calgary June 27 - July 4. There will be four runs in the province joined by a run from San Diego, California (site of last Games). The official date of the Torch Run will be June 26 whereby the west meets the east for a provincial run. There will be a Final Leg run into the Alberta Special Olympics Summer Games to be held in Red Deer. On Feb. 4th of this year, there was a "Fun Run" at the West Edmonton Mall in which \$11,000.00 was raised for Special Olympics. 1997 fund raising Goal - \$100,000.00.

Saskatchewan - Gerald Wieger,
Saskatchewan Pen. Services 306 953-8500

Torch Run week has been proclaimed by Justice Minister J. Nilson of the Provincial Government for June 8-14, 1997. The Torch Run will see over 800 runners from over 50 communities. The Final Leg will see five legs of the run converging on Prince Albert, site of the 1997 Saskatchewan Special Olympics Summer Games. 1997 marks the 10th Anniversary of the Saskatchewan Torch Run and the law enforcement personnel have surpassed the half million dollar mark in the past nine years. Fund raising goal for 1997 - \$100,000.00.

Manitoba - Tom Legge,
Winnipeg Police Service 204 986-6391

The Final Leg will be held at the University of Manitoba's Max Bell-Field House involving 500 runners including those who will run the northern route of the province. Justice Minister, the Honourable Vic Toews has been named the Honorary Chairperson for the Torch Run and will complete a ten mile segment finishing at Max Bell carrying the Torch along with a Special Olympian into the Opening Ceremonies of the Summer Games. 1997 marks the 10th Anniversary of the Manitoba Torch Run.

Ontario - Lorne White,
Metropolitan Toronto Police 416 200-0847

From May 28 to June 11, 1997, law enforcement runners will take up the torch as part of a cross-province relay which begins in every corner of Ontario and continues through each community until its conclusion in Toronto at the Opening Ceremonies of the Toronto Blue Jays Game at Sky Dome. At the direction of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Eleventh Annual Torch Run, over 8,000 km will be covered by over 8,000 law enforcement personnel from over 120 agencies. Since 1987, the Torch Run has raised over \$6 million for Ontario Special Olympics. 1997 fund raising goal - surpass \$1.4 million raised in 1996. The City of Chatham will welcome 850 athletes for the Ontario Special Olympics Provincial Summer Games from August 7-10 thanks to the efforts and dedication of two Chatham officers, Peter Bakker and Mike Currie.

New Brunswick - Mark Gallagher,
Moncton Police Service 504 857-2400

1997 marks the 9th Anniversary of the New Brunswick Law Enforcement Torch Run. It is antici-

ated that 400 runners will take part comprised of officers from municipal police services as well as RCMP. This year the Torch Run will dedicate the run to Tyler Francis who was the provincial Torch Run coordinator. He died due to injuries sustained while on duty. This year, the New Brunswick Summer Games will be held in Oromocto from August 18-23 bringing together approximately 100 athletes, 1997 fund raising Goal - surpass \$50,000.

Nova Scotia - Helen Burns,
RCMP 902 426-9220

This run continues in the province involving RCMP, municipal police forces as well as military personnel. Law enforcement personnel will carry the torch into the Nova Scotia Special Olympics Summer Games Opening Ceremonies scheduled for June 13th, 1997. Fund raising goal - surpass \$70,000.

Prince Edward Island - Don Smith,
RCMP 902 566-7157

This run has been scheduled for August 18th with 100 runners anticipated. The Law Enforcement Torch Run will become part of the first PEI Special Olympics Summer Games, Summerside whereby law enforcement runners will carry the torch into Opening Ceremonies. 1997 fund raising goal - \$15,000.

Newfoundland - Ed Walsh,
RCMP 709 772-4036

Since its inception in 1989, this Torch Run has raised in excess of \$350,000 with 400 runners participating. A cross-province run has been scheduled for 1997 to coincide with the Opening Ceremonies of the Newfoundland Special Olympics Summer Games in Mount Pearl on June 13th. Special Olympics has grown significantly since 1989 thanks to the efforts and dedication of the law enforcement personnel.



ABDUCTED

This is a monthly column supplied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Missing Children's Registry in cooperation with Blue Line Magazine.

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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



Known Abductor



Name of Child:		Sex:	
Roman Lamar Henderson		Male	
Date of Birth:	Race:		
86-02-15	White		
Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes
122cm	23 Kg	Blond	Blue

Date Last Seen - Missing From:
05 June 1994 from Miami, Florida. Last seen in the company of his father. Roman is also known as "Rome" and has a birthmark on the back of his upper right thigh and freckles on his nose.

Randell Lamar Henderson (Father) is presently 41 years old (55-06-25). He is slender build, 173cm (5'8"), 64 Kg (140 lbs.) with blue/green eyes and brown hair. He has a scar between his eyes and a tattoo (red and green) of a rose with a thorn on the stem and a drop of blood falling from it on his left arm. Randy is an expert in sailing. He was last known to be living and travelling on a boat. He may travel up and down the North American East or West Coast. Randy has been known to travel to England and Denmark.



The parole board - skilled inquisitors (Part 3)

By Gary Miller



In appearance, Collins Bay Institute (CBI) is as different from Warkworth as night from day. While the Warkworth facility had a low elevation and an oddly relaxed atmosphere, Collins Bay looked every bit like an armed fortress. It has even been compared to a Disneyesque castle, with its stone walls and vaulted red roof. The structure was built for another age, the earlier part of this century, but has recently been refurbished. Visible for some distance, it looks quite grand, if austere.

On assignment for Blue Line Magazine I arrived at 0815 hours (0830 is the deadline) and easily passed through security to enter the parole board hearing room at 0820 hours. As before, NPB assistants greeted me and courteously briefed me on procedure. Two of the Parole Board members were the ones I had met at Warkworth: the affable Mrs. Fran Baines and Mr. Ken Payne. The third member was new to me, and I understood, reasonably new to the Parole Board. Ms Den-Otter is a member of the aboriginal community. She struck me as being a thoughtful, knowing person.

The first inmate to be considered by the Parole Board entered the room at 0830 hours. NPB hearing official Linda Orser introduced the inmate. It was disclosed that the inmate, together with his assistant, had reviewed all the documents before the Board that day.

The inmate's name was Khansivasith Siphay an Asian from Laos, but now a Canadian citizen. He had come to Canada as a young child with his mother and siblings. The inmate speaks in perfect, unaccented English. None of his antisocial behavior could be ascribed to a poor understanding of the language. He was serving a 4 year sentence for aggravated assault. The case management review was conducted by a Mr. Tait.

The presiding judge in the trial where he was convicted described the assault as "horrific." Inmate Siphay had been armed with a knife and a baseball bat and had joined nine others in a preplanned attack on one man. He had also assaulted someone while in custody at the Waterloo Regional Detention Centre. This inmate had previous convictions as well, in which he had used a stick, an umbrella and a baseball bat.

Siphay's criminal background had begun in 1990. In that short period, he had racked up 12 convictions of assault and theft. He was described as showing no remorse and the offender stated that in every case, his victim "brought the assault upon himself." He was locked into an escalating pattern of assaultive behavior and he associated with people of criminal behavior. He was described by the case worker as quick to anger and totally free of remorse.

The report opined gravely that "recidivism was likely". A low chuckle at the irony of the

statement was quickly stifled.

The Waterloo Regional Police had taken the trouble to insert a strong declaration that they were opposed to any early release of this inmate. In his "Institutional Profile" it was noted that he was taking courses in "anger management", substance abuse and family violence. He had taken these courses at Milhaven Institute but he had also reoffended while at Milhaven, being found guilty of two offences of intoxication. He had faced a further charge of misconduct at Collins Bay but found not guilty.

Someone interjected that, in fact, the inmate had not taken part in the anger management program but it had been due to an administrative problem. His potential for violent behavior is high. The case manager concluded that the inmate had a serious pattern of assaultive behavior with a high likelihood to reoffend.

"This is a pretty negative picture," stated Board Member Frances Baines. "How do you explain yourself?"

The inmate said the first assault he committed was when he was 16 years old. "I was drinking at a bush Party. Things got out of hand."

At this time he was given 15 months probation and while on probation he was charged with two offences of assault with a weapon using a stiletto knife and of having possession of a prohibited weapon.

"Why did you carry a knife?" asked Bain.

Inmate: "I carry it for a friend." The inmate went on to describe other offences he committed while he was with his older friend — possession of a stolen vehicle, break and enter, break and enter with theft, break and enter into a warehouse — and all of this was done to support the older friend's drug habit.

Board Member: "You admit you have an alcohol and drug abuse problem?"

Inmate: "Yes." In response to questioning, Inmate Siphay disclosed that he has been using drugs since the first grade. He had been hanging around from an early age with teenagers who were friends of his brother. He said he has done time at Guelph Correctional Institute and also at Maplehurst. When asked if he had been enrolled in any programs at Maplehurst, he answered they told him he didn't need any.

The focus then turned back to the aggravated assault for which he was now serving sentence. It occurred in 1993. He was asked why he and the nine others set upon the victim. He answered, "My friend didn't like him."

Board Member: "Does it make sense to you

that 10 people should beat up on one person if one or two people don't like him?"

Inmate: "Yes."

Board Member: "It does make sense?"

Inmate: "Where I come from it does. He (the victim) might be a police informant and inform on all of us." It was noted from the case notes that the victim had needed between 200 and 300 stitches to close his wounds. The judge had noted that if the victim had died in this latest assault, the inmate would have been facing first degree murder.

The inmate was asked where he was when he was arrested for the aggravated assault. Inmate: "At the time I was home in bed at 7 p.m. recovering from my drinking. I was at the time doing intermittent time on weekends for ABH."

Board Member: "Was the assault to exact vengeance?"

Inmate: "Yes."

In the conversation which ensued, it became clear that the inmate was familiar with police procedures and terminologies in checking out a person, in particular with reference to CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre) the computer based data available to most police officers through their dispatchers or their in-car computer terminals.

The inmate was at least remarkably straightforward with his answers and seemed not to be answering in a smart-aleck way to get an effect. This was just his take on events. It was true. He exhibited no remorse. It was just business as usual. The victim was to blame because he had upset someone in the group.

A lengthy question and answer period followed where the inmate became somewhat obtuse since it would not benefit him to answer frankly or directly. He said he believed he was not a risk to reoffend. If returned to the community, he would avoid violence by staying away from places where it occurred.

Board Member: "Why was the (police) Emergency Response Team called in to get you and your brother out of the house (to be arrested for the aggravated assault). Inmate: "I have no idea."

Board Member: "After (you committed) the assault, what did you do?" Inmate: "I just left him there and I went to McDonalds."

Board Member: "You went to McDonalds leaving a victim lying there needing 200-300 stitches?" Inmate: "Yes." Board Member: "What do you expect from the Parole Board today?" Inmate: "Not much." Board Member: "Do you expect to be released?" Answer: "Yes." And he was right. The inmate said when he got out he would go west to B.C. to live with one of his older brothers. He was taking English and Math courses from Grade 11 and 12 and doing fairly well.

Board Member Mr. Payne asked the inmate some questions then. When asked when would he stop fighting just because he or his friends don't like someone, the answer was as glib as

the inmate got: "Pretty well about now." The idea was floated that perhaps the inmate's problem was because of societal, cultural or even racial difficulties. To his credit, the inmate said he blamed no one for his predicament but himself.

The inmate was coming up for statutory release and this could not be refused to him. The Board did in its decision, however, deny him full parole and declared him strong to medium risk of recidivism and a strong risk to the community.

Conditions on his statutory release are to abstain from drugs unless prescribed to him by a doctor, abstain from using alcohol and no association with criminals except family members. Counseling is to be arranged for substance abuse. The hearing ended at 0945 hours.

Full parole denied.

At 1000 hours inmate Raymond Labelle enters the Parole Board Hearing room. Board official Linda Orser begins the proceedings.

We learn that Raymond Labelle wants to go to a halfway house. The previous month, the inmate had reviewed all the documents referring to himself. A tidy, compact, well built man in his late thirties, he seems remarkably well adjusted to the realities of his position. Like previous applicants for parole, he seems eager to please, but he was better equipped to convince the Board of his sincerity.

In 1979 Labelle received life imprisonment for second degree murder. We learn that the victim was beaten to death in a hotel room and his body hidden. The inmate has in the past indulged in alcohol abuse, self pity, depression and isolation. Labelle's psychological report states he has a low probability for repeat criminal conduct. There is a low to moderate risk of recidivism and of violence.

He is an escaper, having done so twice in the past. He was returned to Joyceville where he cooperated with the prison staff. His last attempt at escape ended in his causing serious injury to himself. The anomaly is that Labelle, because of the timing of the conviction and because of his own infrequent but serious lapses in acceptable conduct during the serving of his sentence, has served much more time for this crime than a second degree murder conviction would have brought him today.

Board Member: "What went wrong?"

Inmate: "I tried too hard to help others. I also had drug, alcohol abuse and emotional disturbances." The inmate is a recovering alco-

holic and he reports with some obvious pride that he has not had any alcoholic drink since 1988. This has been proved through testing negative for alcohol in urinalysis. He added that he has addressed his problems in a positive manner and at least on the face of what we are hearing, it would be hard to argue he wasn't doing so.

In all, this murderer has served 17 years. But if he is making wise decisions now, it was not always so. He was paroled once and messed up badly, causing him to be returned into custody. Information from his caseworker is that a Hamilton half-way house is now willing to accept Labelle as a resident.

Board Member Kenneth Payne: "Why are you still at Collins Bay?" (when Labelle should have by now qualified for a minimum security facility).

Inmate: "I wanted to practise my trade at CBI. CBI has a shop and I am a welder. Because of my escape or attempt escapes in the past, if I was transferred to minimum security I would attempt to abscond."

Board Member: "What were you thinking of when you attempted to escape?"

Inmate: "I wasn't thinking very much. I wanted to be with Charlene, my girlfriend at the time." This was when he had injured himself by jumping out of the fourth floor of the institute. He was so severely injured he was unable to walk for three months. He was asked about his drinking.

"I haven't had a drink since July 17, 1988. Then I took the Brentwood program, which has a facility for treating alcoholics. Brentwood taught me how to turn my life around. It taught me respect, sharing, caring, and honesty".

It all sounded somewhat rehearsed but it was, nonetheless, convincing.

Board Member: "Having fallen off the path before, can you prevent that from happening again?"

"Yes, by using a new strategy. I try to plan daily activities. To help out, help people whenever I can. Everything I do in my job I have to deal with a lot of people, staff, inmates..."

Board Member: "Why this theme to help others?"

"I'm a helping person by nature. It's got me into a lot of trouble in the past. I'm aware of it now. If I'm put in a position when it's going to get me into trouble..."

The inmate now began to discuss how he got into trouble during his previous parole. He

had teamed up with another parolee. He had gotten the use of a car and his buddy asked him to drive to Toronto. He didn't know this buddy had a deadly weapon in his suitcase and when stopped by police outside a bank he found out his buddy was going to pull a heist and wanted him for a getaway driver. And all he wanted to do was, as his continuing theme went on, "help others."

He was returned to jail and attempted three escapes before he was seriously injured trying to jump 3 floors to the ground.

Ms. Den-Otter: "Do you feel confident that you are ready to go back out?"

"Yes, because I have dealt with negative peer influences." The caseworker read out a long list of self improvement activities Labelle had engaged in to improve. The conclusion was that the case management team felt Labelle had matured. He responded by stating, "I have taken every opportunity I have had to improve. I have a better understanding of what caused me to relapse."

This inmate will get some supervised day parole and will live at the Hamilton half-way house. It can only be hoped he does not fall in with the "wrong people", a regrettable predisposition that has cost him, and the community, dearly in the past.

Supervised Day Parole Granted.

In conversation with Regional Director Simonne Ferguson later that day, she re-emphasized how important she believed it to be to send a solid message to all police agencies just how important it was and to what extent the National Parole Board relied on information provided by police officers on site, gathering and recording evidence, and also for Crown Attorneys to send along as much information as possible about inmates serving sentences and coming before the Board. It is important that the usual rules of evidence and admitting evidence which apply for court DO NOT apply at NPB hearings. The hearings are more relaxed and informal than a court but also Board members can take into account information on the inmate, either good or bad, which could not be admitted in a court of law. There is also a 1-800 number for the use of victims of crimes and Victim Impact statements are very important.

So keep those lines of communication open!

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The Visit

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Metro Toronto Police fight back

Controversial cartoon sparks reaction from police community

by Adam Ross

Often an editorial column or cartoon will spark a reaction from its readers. Rarely do those readers become angry enough to voice their concerns and it is even more uncommon for them to act on their discontent.

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Service (MTPS) did just that, and on February 26, 1997, made history. On that day, Metropolitan Toronto Chief of Police David Boothby, along with Waterloo Region Chief of Police and Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Vice-President R Larry Gravill, presented the views of the Service before the Ontario Press Council in regards to a cartoon that appeared in the Toronto Star, in June 1996. The cartoon depicted a police officer in his cruiser with his hand out of the window. In his hand was a revolver and on the door, instead of "To serve and protect", it read "Go ahead, make our day".

The reaction to the Star's cartoon was not

the first incidence of police taking action with a press council; the RCMP has had cases where it has complained in British Columbia. It did, however, mark the first time a press council deemed an argument worthy of a formal hearing in front of a three-member panel.

"The cartoon was nothing short of a slanderous attack on the men and women of the Police Service," said Chief Boothby at the hearing. "Day after day, they place their lives on the line to defend the rights and protect members of the community."

The cartoon was met with serious criticism from the Police Services Board and the community as well. They considered it hurtful, inappropriate and unjustified.

"I have never received more complaints from police officers, their spouses, civilian members of the Service and citizens at large, as I have as a result of this cartoon," said Boothby.

Police Services are common targets of editorials and cartoons as their activities appear in the news every day. Rarely, however, are the cartoons as blatant as this Toronto Star example. Boothby insisted that the cartoon was based on erroneous information and that the Special Investigations Unit had exonerated officers from criminal liability in all four fatal shootings in 1996 prior to the cartoon.

Mr Haroon Siddiqui, Editorial Page Editor for the Toronto Star, argued that the cartoon was merely an exaggeration of facts and that they were the opinions of the artist, not a slanderous attack on the MTPS. He questioned how an opinion could be erroneous.

He cited the similar case of then cabinet minister Bill Vander Zalm, who sued the Victoria Times for libel and lost after the paper portrayed him in a cartoon pulling the wings off flies. He also reminded the panel that Ontario Premier Mike Harris is often portrayed as an executioner and that symbolism is a common theme in cartoons.

Symbolism. Mr. Vander Zalm's cruelty to flies and Premier Harris as a medieval executioner leaves much to the imagination; seeing a police officer with a gun in his hand is not a far stretch. The symbolism was difficult for many in the MTPS to appreciate. "In my opinion," said Boothby, "it was not only hurtful, but as well I would suggest it was cruel. The cartoon displayed a complete disregard for the truth."

Chief Boothby added that there is no police officer who enjoys resorting to deadly force. The stress placed on the officer and his or her family is substantial, and an array of physical, emotional, cognitive and behavioural reactions including sleep disorders, irritability, short-term memory loss, depression, feelings of "what if", and feelings of being all alone affect the officer for a long while after the fact.

"It is an out and out lie to even suggest that any police officer in Metropolitan Toronto or the Province of Ontario is nothing but a gun-happy Clint Eastwood of Dirty Harry fame," argued Boothby.

Siddiqui responded in the same manner throughout the hearing, repeating that a cartoon is merely the opinion of the artist and that the Toronto Star printed many letters that expressed outrage over the piece.

After arguments and rebuttals had been heard from both parties, the Council brought an end to the hearing to consider the infor-



mation. Among other options, the Council has the authority to request a newspaper to print a formal apology, or even a front page apology if it deems the offence serious enough.

Two weeks after the hearing, the Press Council issued a news release with its verdict. While it admitted that the Toronto Star cartoon depicting police as trigger-happy was cruel and controversial, it represented the cartoonist's opinion.

According to the Council, the cartoon was a hard-hitting commentary on police shootings and it understands why they (MTPS) would see it as cruel and unfair. It also believes the Star acted fairly in publish-

ing a substantial number of critical letters and a news story reporting that the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association was "angered and disgusted" over the cartoon which it said depicted police as "trigger-happy".

The complaint was dismissed.

Although the MTPS was defeated in its bid to see the Toronto Star reprimanded for what it deemed misleading and hurtful coverage, the fact that a hearing was held at all was a victory of sorts.

Chief Boothby, on behalf of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service, acted on what he thought was the reasonable argument that the cartoon stepped over the line between bad taste and slander. The Ontario Press Council

heard the argument and wanted input from both parties.

Whether editors across the province take notice of this incident or not is unimportant because the MTPS is prepared to stand up when necessary and combat slanderous attacks on the Service and its members.

Adam Ross is a Corporate Communications Officer with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service. For further details contact the Officer in Charge, Corporate Communications, Metropolitan Toronto Police at 416 808-8383 or Fax 416 808-7102.

You Asked

Laminated glass does not pose significant risk during fire

Laminated glass properties bring many benefits to architectural design, including safety and security for building occupants. However, the transparent, resistant barrier that helps protect against ballistic or forced entry does not pose a significant risk to inhabitants during a fire, according to fire officials.

"We use windows as a last resort in rescue operations" said Reginald Penny, president of the Fire Marshall's Association of North America. "Open windows feed a fire with oxygen and often when utilized, open windows do more harm than good because they have a tendency to blow out when punctured under pressure."

"Windows are only to be used as a secondary means of escape according to standard building code requirements," Penny concluded.

In some severe cases it may be necessary for a fire fighter to enter a building through a window. If the building is fitted with windows of laminated glass, fire fighters can penetrate the glass with a common fire axe or a fire hook. If a resident must leave a burning building through a window, typically they open the window to escape.

"Normally, it is not someone's first response to attempt to break a window," said Mike Forgy of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. "We really don't like to break windows because the sharp glass shards that remain can cause injury and cut through fire hoses," Penny added. "Windows are removed as a last resort because there is too much room for error and injury."

Laminated glass also effectively reduces solar gain for energy control and sound transmittance in acoustically engineered structures.

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by Tom Rataj

Standards for information exchange

An introductory look at Intranets for access to, and exchange of information.

Buried within the structure of many corporate information systems is an often well-hidden and immensely rich treasure of information. Knowing where to find this information is the start of using it effectively.

Like many other business processes that have been converted from paper to computer, information systems have suffered from the problems of mind-set. Computerized systems often mimic their paper-based predecessors, and just end up doing the same, and often wrong things, a whole lot faster.

Individual computer programs are designed to collect, store, and serve-up unique types of information. Unfortunately, the information required to complete certain tasks, is often scattered throughout several different computer programs. This causes users to access and use many different programs to find all the information they need to accomplish a particular task.

The solution for many of these problems is already familiar to many of us, and is one of the fastest and most extensively growing business solutions of the 90's; an intranet.

Using exactly the same technology as the internet, an intranet provides a single interface for users to access every type of information without the need to know where the information is actually stored. Unlike the internet though, an intranet is generally only an in-house system that is inaccessible from the outside, so confidential corporate information can be accessed through it.

SAY INTRANET

Because an intranet uses the same technology as the internet, it is cheap and easy to implement, requiring little additional investment in software or hardware. A typical networked office environment will be adequate to implement an intranet.

Since intranets use exactly the same Web browsers as those used on the internet, many users will already be familiar with their use. Using one of the completely free browsers such as Microsoft's Internet Explorer, can even eliminate the substantial costs often associated with putting the same software on every machine.

The initial implementation of an intranet generally involves "publishing" prepared information to the intranet. Good examples of this would be such simple things as an internal telephone directory.

Existing telephone directories, which are often already basic word processing files, can be converted to intranet documents as simply as saving them in the same HyperText Markup Language (HTML) format used on the internet. Adding one of the many readily available search engines on the front, makes the information easy to find.

One of the primary advantages, is that the most up-to-date version is available to everyone at the same time, and the usual distribution

nightmare is gone because the information is only stored in one location.

Subsequent phases of intranet implementation include the introduction of intranet enabled collaborative and transaction-oriented applications designed specifically for the intranet. Multiple systems can be interconnected so users need only use the intranet browser to find all the information that they need.

Just finding people within larger organizations can often be a difficult task. By connecting portions of a Human Resources Management System (HRMS) with an internal telephone directory, individual users could locate other people within the organization, at any time, day or night, without having to make any inquiries elsewhere.

For example, Officer Smith would be able to know where Officer Jones is stationed at any time, by making one simple inquiry. Think of the possibilities; you need to know what Officer Smith's holidays are, two days after Officer Smith was transferred to station 1 from station 2 (a transfer you knew nothing about no less!). One simple inquiry could tell you all this within seconds, instead of having to make 2 or 3 phone calls. Wow!

PUBLISHING INFORMATION

Without knowing how to program in HTML, most computer literate users will be able to publish their information to the corporate intranet. Many excellent tools exist, providing quality publishing tools for creating single pages, or entire sites. Complete with built-in templates, programs such as Microsoft's FrontPage, make it easy to get things going.

Even without specialized tools, publishing information is easy to do. While the specialized tools simplify the construction of fancy or elaborate pages, the basic utilities included in regular office applications such as word processors and spreadsheets do just fine.

TRAINING

While much of the intranet technology is very easy to use, some training is also important. Some organizations that have implemented intranets, indicated that in addition to the usual resistance to change, they had some problems with cultural issues.

Perhaps more so than training, a little user education seems to be the key to implementing an intranet. By educating users about what the system can and cannot do, organizations can overcome the resistance to change. One adventurous user, being watched by one or more resistant users is all it takes to get the ball rolling. In no time, everyone else wants to try.

MORE WITH LESS

While we are all probably sick of this term, it is something that is a reality in these times. An intranet can allow organizations to do more things, more efficiently without spending a lot more money. As in some of the above exam-

ples, a multiple phone call information gathering job that would probably take 3-10 minutes, can be reduced to several seconds through the proper implementation of an intranet.

Massive and ever-changing textual volumes such as Rules, Regulations, and Procedures, are prime candidates for an intranet solution. Routine Orders or other such daily announcements can be published to a corporate intranet complete with hypertext links directly to the affected areas of change. Users wishing to view the changes can do so without switching to another applications, and everyone else can move right along to the areas in which they are interested.

Filing cabinets full of historically significant documents can also be published to the intranet where everyone can quickly and easily search for and find what the changes were, and when they happened.

Instead of buying multiple copies of reference books like the Criminal Code or other specialized directories, all the information can be made available electronically through the intranet.

Studies have shown that the establishment of corporate intranets has encouraged employees to actually use information systems that already existed, but were under-utilized, because the employees didn't know where they were or how to use them.

Corporate intranets are being implemented at a staggering rate, with recent trade publication estimates suggesting that more than 34 % of all organizations have already implemented them or are planning to do so in the immediate future.

A DOWNSIDE

While there is a great potential for accessing information through a corporate intranet, there are also some downsides. HTML has some formatting restrictions, when it comes to displaying forms and other interactive elements. Users that have become accustomed to the more richly designed Windows dialogue boxes will be disappointed with the seemingly bland look and feel of similar dialogue screens on an intranet.

To keep an intranet from becoming a wild and unmanageable entity, some serious discussions need to take place, in order to establish clear policy and the requisite infrastructure management to keep things orderly. Dependent on the actual set-up of an intranet, individual users can publish their own information directly to the intranet.

Although this is also one of its advantages, this is precisely the kind of freedom that can also lead to problems.

Despite the risks, the development and implementation of a corporate intranet empowers employees by providing them with access to all the information they need to make the right decisions.

Small cars for small agencies



What started as a hobby has grown in to a small business. John Elliott is a member of the RCMP in Halifax, N.S. and is a collector of antique toys including scale die-cast replicas of police vehicles. John knew of a collector in the United States who was a retired police officer and who was customizing 1/43rd scale die-cast vehicles for various police agencies in his country. The scale vehicles were available from a company in the U.S. but they were only producing replicas for a select few larger agencies which left out smaller to mid-size agencies.

John saw potential for this market in Canada and decided to try the same thing locally. It was good timing due to the fact that the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth as well as the town of Bedford were amalgamating in April, 1996. All city vehicles, including police vehicles, would have to remove their particular crests or logos as of that date and replace them with one that incorporated the entire area.

John believed that police officers from the three agencies would be interested in having some memorabilia from the old agencies and the 1/43rd scale replicas would be just the thing. He started to work and soon after displayed the replicas of the three different agencies. They were an immediate success.

Due to the success John and his wife Marilyn decided to start a small business and see if other agencies would be interested. They were not disappointed as others heard about this and began to inquire about having their own vehicles reproduced. John's Custom Cruisers now provides replica vehicles for nine different police agencies and has received inquiries from as far as the North West Territories. No agency is too small and in fact he has reproduced replicas for a police agency with only five fulltime members.

The customized vehicles are made of a die-cast metal and are approx. 5 inches in length. A choice of either a Ford Crown Victoria or Chev Caprice is available and they have opening doors and trunk. John has also provided 1/43rd scale 4X4 vehicles for an agency who had that type of cruiser so he is not limited to just the Ford and Chev. Each vehicle is painted and customized by hand and costs approx. \$20.00 each. They now also offer the replicas mounted on a wooden base with a pen and business card holder. These are great transfer or retirement gifts and are proving to be very popular. John is now also customizing Fire Dept vehicles including ladder, pumper and rescue trucks in 1/43rd scale.

If you would like to inquire about having your agency's vehicle replicated or wish to add to your present collection then please contact John at John's Custom Cruisers, 13 Bonita Dr., Dartmouth, N.S. B2X 3A2 - 902-435-5918.

Freight-Trac - Cargo identification system by Neurodynamics

In July 1996, a truck containing an unknown number of occupants entered a CN Rail yard and left a short while later with \$3 million worth of toonies.

The toonies were left in a trailer at the yard. The rail yard had security posted at two main gates, but the thieves may have used one of five emergency exits for their getaway.

Although police are still investigating the matter, the bandits have yet to be apprehended.

While it may not have been possible to stop this incident from occurring, a company claims that their latest innovative product can prevent others like it from happening.

Neurodynamics, Inc., recently announced the availability of a cargo identification product known as Freight-Trac.

Freight-Trac is a portable, PC-based system used to identify, track, and inventory industrial cargoes as they are off loaded from their carriers.

Freight-Trac utilizes neural networking techniques which process information in a manner similar to the human brain. The networking allows the system to analyse the characters which identify each container.

"The problems and costs resulting from lost, misdirected, or hijacked cargo are tremendous," said Peter Riordan, president of Neurodynamics' North American operation. "We believe Freight-Trac to be the most effective



solution yet to the accountability problems faced in busy port operations, where large amounts of cargo and containers are handled on a daily basis."

The system is capable of operating 24 hours a day, under poor weather conditions, and when the markings have been damaged, or are partially obscured during transport.

Freight-Trac provides port authorities with an effective tool for automated stock control, billing and security.

The system is also portable and PC-based. The system consists of software and peripheral reader components, which keeps technology costs relatively low.

Freight-Trac can also be combined with other identification systems for increased security measures.

The Freight-Trac system combined with surveillance and image capture products can ensure that individual drivers leaving ports are those authorized to haul the cargo. In addition, the system can be used to record a digital video image of each driver if the need for identification should later arise.

Freight-Trac can also be configured with Neurodynamic's Automatic Numberplate Recognition System which automatically identifies each vehicle as it passes through security check points. If cargo is reported stolen or missing, these tools supply authorities with valuable information.

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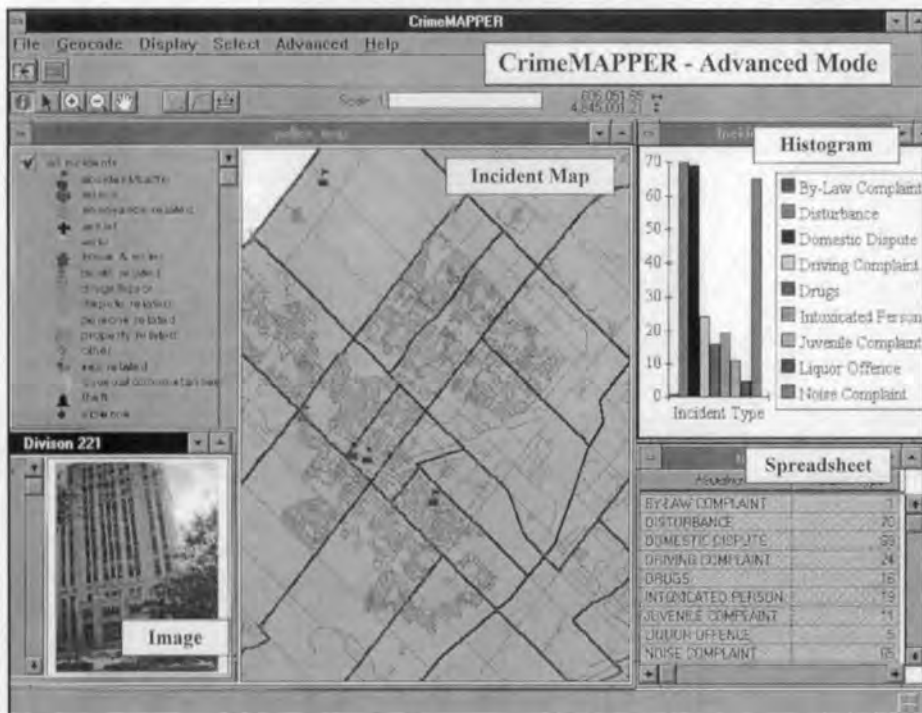
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Crime incident pattern analysis software



Additionally, community oriented policing focuses on prevention, rather than having officers respond to calls after the fact. The law enforcement method tracks crime over time, taking advantage of useful tools such as maps. GIS helps determine where officers are needed most by showing automatically where the most crime is on a beat and where the officers should focus their efforts.

One of the most common use of mapping software in police services is in the area of crime analysis. Police services crime analysts have long used paper "pin-maps" to indicate criminal activity in an area. Mapping software is a natural extension of the paper pin-map that offers far greater flexibility and analytical capabilities, while reducing time, man-power and cost allocations. Until recently, GIS and mapping technology were expensive, highly specialized tools and were inaccessible for most police services.

CrimeMAPPER is a new product that was developed by Geomatics International Inc., in consultation with Peel and Hamilton Wentworth Regional police services, using innovative desktop mapping and GIS software, based on ArcView 3.0, which runs under MS Windows 3.1 or Windows95.

CrimeMAPPER allows users to perform the following:

- > display crime incident data by coloured symbols or by division as well as zones/beats
- > query crime incident data according to time and date as well as any category of crime supported by the data pan and zoom the display to more closely examine data import and geocode incident data sets from a variety of data sources
- > integrate demographic data for crime analysis investigations
- > two modes of operation - basic mode for on-duty officers who need quick and simple access to the data, and advanced mode for crime analysts presentation graphics (i.e.- histograms) and quick printing of maps.

CrimeMAPPER was designed to assist police with visualizing and analyzing crime incident patterns. CrimeMAPPER utilizes standard features from Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) data while operating in an environment and using a syntax that is common to police. CrimeMAPPER provides instant "user friendly" access to valuable geographic information for various police applications; from crime control, to planning, conducting, and evaluating crime prevention programs. CrimeMAPPER is fully customizable to accommodate specific requirements of individual police services.

CrimeMAPPER has been developed by Geomatics International, a leader in the application of GIS technology to specific business needs. For more information call 905 632-4259 or Fax 905 333-0798.

E-mail - robvw@geomatics.com

Computers have been used to display and manipulate maps since the 1960's. However, widespread use of mapping software in industry is a relatively new phenomenon due, in large part, to the availability of inexpensive yet sophisticated PC-based mapping software packages.

Computerized mapping through a Geographic Information System (GIS) has many crime prevention and control applications. Mapping software's unique ability to display and overlay data sets spatially makes it an

excellent tool for crime incident pattern visualization and analysis.

It has been well established that there are geographic trends in crime data. For crime control and prevention, mapping software has two primary goals: to further an understanding of the nature and extent of criminal and social problems in a community, particularly the relationship between criminal activity and possible contributing factors, and to improve the allocation of resources to combat these problems.

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PRODUCT NEWS

Streamlight Stinger Fast Chargers



Streamlight is pleased to announce the introduction of the new Streamlight Fast charger. The fast charger is now available for both the Stinger and the PolyStinger flashlights. Now you can fully recharge your stinger batteries in only two hours which

offers better application of the flashlight in cold weather conditions. The new rapid charger features state of the art digital switching power supply and negative delta voltage charge termination, all with a back up safety timer. In addition, the charger automatically switches off once the Stinger battery has been fully charged, minimizing power drain on vehicle batteries when used in DC situations.

The Streamlight fast charger is available separately or complete with the Stinger or PolyStinger flashlights and charge cords. Streamlight products are available through your local distributors including R Nicholls Distributing.

Stinger Rat Trap



The Rat-Trap is a new pocket size tire deflating device which is designed to prevent stationary vehicles from fleeing. The Rat-Trap is a small, hand sized spike system which operates much like Stinger's larger spike belts. It is ideal for stolen vehicle surveillance, Swat operations, or any situation where an officer feels that a suspect might flee the scene. The police officer simply removes the Rat-Trap from his pocket, opens it up, and places it under the suspect's tire. If the suspect flees, the Rat-Trap will quickly deflate the tire which it was placed under using six stainless steel Stinger spikes. Within moments the slower speed of the vehicle will force the suspect to stop. The elimination of high speed chases saves lives, avoids costly damages, and reduces liability. The Stinger Rat-Trap is available exclusively from R. Nicholls Distributors. See advertisement on page 11.

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Up-Coming Events

May 25 - 28, 1997 24th Annual Canadian Association of Police Educators Conference & Workshop Oshawa - Ontario

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

May 31, 1997 Marksmanship Challenge Cambridge - Ontario

The challenge is an event hosted by the Torch Run for the Special Olympics. This is a service pistol team challenge consisting of a PPC match and reactionary target match. For more information call Victor Danylenko at 905 878-8141 ext. 241.

June 2 - 6, 1997 National Organized Crime Workshop Ottawa - Ontario

The Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada will be hosting the 1997 National Organized Crime Workshop. This year's theme is "Making a Difference." For more information contact Richard Phillippe or Randy Crisp at 613 993-9061.

June 3 - 5, 1997 Canadian Wireless 1997 Montreal - Quebec

Hosted by the Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association (CWTA), the trade show will feature over 140 exhibitors, from equipment manufacturers to service providers. On display will be the latest advances in software, communications equipment and wireless systems as well as the newest mobile technologies. For further information call 613 233-4888.

June 9 - 11, 1997 Incident Commander/Crisis Negotiators Seminar Toronto - Ontario

The Canadian Critical Incident Association will be hosting a two and a half day seminar. Included will be case studies of recent critical situations with instruction on selected topics of current interest to commanders and negotiators. For further information call S/ Sgt. Bill McNeilly at 416 808-3800.

June 9 - 11, 1997 Canadian Multidisciplinary Road Safety Conference X Toronto - Ontario

The conference is expecting 150 delegates from a variety of disciplines, all relating to the safety of vehicles, roads, and road users. Attendees and presenters are expected from Europe, the U.S., South America and Canada. For further details contact the Vehicle Safety Research Centre at 416 979-5192.

June 16 - 20, 1997 High Performance Pistol Training & Tactics Collingwood - Ontario

As a host for Sigarms Academy this is a skills development course designed to provide all law enforcement officers with a practical knowledge of the most efficient use of the semiautomatic pistol. Register before May 20th. For more information contact Ken Walker at 705 444-2495.

June 16 - 20, 1997 15th Annual Homicide Seminar Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Homicide Squad will be hosting this annual event at the SkyDome Hotel. For further information call 416 808-7400, or Fax 416 808-7402.

June 17 - 22, 1997 20th Annual Canadian Law Enforcement Games Guelph - Ontario

This year's event is co-sponsored by the Ontario Law Enforcement Athletic Association, University of Guelph, City of Guelph and the Guelph Police Service. All members of Ontario Police Forces are welcome to participate. For further information call/fax 613 226-2815.

June 17 - 20, 1997 Commercial Vehicle Collision Reconstruction Windsor - Ontario

Those currently at the Level of Reconstructionist are welcome to attend this specialized course

which will deal with many aspects of commercial vehicle collision and investigation. For more information regarding the course please call Cst. G. Ouellette at 519 255-6690.

June 23 - 25, 1997 Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Conference & Trade Show London - Ontario

The London Police Service will be hosting this year's annual conference and Trade Show of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. For further details call 519 661-5670, or Fax 519 645-1908.

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TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Canada's customs officers to be given more power



Customs officers would be given the ability to arrest and detain suspected criminals attempting to enter the country under legislation tabled in the Commons in mid-March.

"Canada's customs officers are out first line of defence in keeping drugs, contraband and illegal firearms out of Canada," National Revenue Minister Jane Stewart said.

Aside from the ability to detain suspected criminals, the proposal would broaden the border guards' existing powers and allow them to execute outstanding warrants and administer breathalyzer tests.

"Giving customs officers the capability to hold suspected drunk drivers, child abductors and other potentially dangerous individuals until police arrive will increase their ability to provide Canadians with safe streets and safe communities," Stewart said.

Offences at the border

Between January 1, 1994, and January 31, 1997, Revenue Canada customs officer responded to a number of Criminal Code offences at ports of entry to Canada.

These offences included: 7,328 suspected impaired drivers; 172 incidents of child abduction; 1,519 individuals subject to stolen warrants; and 363 suspected stolen property cases.

Under existing legislation border guards have the power to arrest suspects for offences like smuggling, but can do little to stop a suspected murderer.

The changes are expected to take up to nine months to implement from the time the bill receives assent. This schedule includes

the time required to train customs officers and construct holding facilities at border crossings nationwide.

"These changes are important and this means taking the time to get it right," Stewart said.

The authority to provide this first-response capability would only be given to those officers who deal with individuals who want to enter the Canada. This would apply to about 2,500 of Canada's 3,200 customs officers.

Despite all the changes, the legislation will not permit border guards to carry guns, even though it has been a long-standing request by the Customs and Excise Union.

Stewart said that guards won't be allowed to arm themselves, but they will be issued protective vests.

Union president Ronny Moran said he is in favour of allowing customs officers to carry weapons at high-risk border crossings, but added that many guards prefer to remain unarmed.

Forces engaged in legal battle over protection of witnesses

Regional police in Waterloo, Ont., and the RCMP are embroiled in a lawsuit over who should cover the cost of protecting the identities of a couple who helped bring down a \$44 million drug smuggling operation, CTV News reported in early April.

The Waterloo Regional Police Service says the RCMP are obligated to provide witness protection for the couple, identified in court documents as Jane Dependant and John Witness.

The RCMP responded with a counterclaim and a statement of defence, CTV reported.

The Mounties offered to treat the Waterloo police request to place the couple in the witness protection program favourably, but only if the Waterloo force picked up the tab.

The RCMP also maintains that the two witnesses are making unreasonable and exorbitant demands and are refusing to cooperate in good faith.



In March, the couple launched their own suit against the police forces for \$4 million.

They have accused police of failing to give them new identities in return for cooperating in the drug case.

Their involvement in the case resulted in a \$4 million cocaine bust and seven arrests in March 1996.

RCMP in Toronto seized \$40 million worth of cocaine stashed in a shipment of cooking pots three months later.

"If they didn't spend all their money in high-priced legal help and this internal squabbling, maybe they could take that money and out it to good use in protecting my clients," the couple's lawyer, Barry Swadron, told CTV News in a report which aired in April.

Lawyers for the Mounties and Waterloo Regional Police told CTV News that Swadron was making the matter worse by taking their story to the public.

Ruling defends new DNA sampling law

An Alberta Court of Queen's Bench judge upheld a law in early April which allows police to forcibly take DNA samples from suspected criminals for evidence.

Justice Alec Murray ruled that a blood sample taken from Peter Brighteyes can be admitted in his first-degree murder trial.

Brighteyes, 35, is accused of raping and murdering Sheila Salter, 42, on Dec. 7, 1995, after allegedly accosting her in the parking lot beneath her office building.

Court has heard Brighteyes refused to cooperate with police and allow them to take his blood in order to compare it with DNA left by the killer.

A new section of the Criminal Code allows police to forcibly obtain blood sample with a judge's warrant.

Defence lawyer Larry Anderson launched a constitutional challenge of the new legislation. Anderson argued that it violated the charter of rights of accused criminals on in a number of ways, including their right to personal security and their right not to give self-incriminating evidence.

There is another trial in Ontario which is also challenging the new legislation. There is a publication ban on the details surrounding the trial.

Suggested changes to watchdog system opposed by cops, others



Proposed changes to Ontario's police watchdog system were given a cold reception in mid-March as officers, civil rights activists and ethnic groups asked that the bill be trashed.

The government said the bill would streamline a cumbersome process for handling allegations of misconduct against police officers.

But not everyone feels the proposed changes would improve the system.

The law would allow the police to police themselves and that would create increased tension between officers and the public, civil rights lawyer Alan Borovoy said.

"No system will command public confidence if it makes police the umpires of their own ball game," the spokesman for the Canadian Civil Liberties Association was quoted as saying during the first day of public hearings on the legislation.

Some thought that the police would benefit the most if the new legislation was passed, but police unions spoke out against Bill 105 because they feel it would strip officers of their rights.

The Ontario Police Association, a group of unions which represents 18,500 officers, complained that the new system would give police chiefs too much power to handle complaints against officers.

"That's not always fair, especially if the chief is more concerned with public image than fairness for his or her police officers," the media quoted association head John Moor as saying.

Moor said that officers could be disciplined by their chief without any type of hearing. Officers would be able to contest the chief's

discipline, but only if they go through a costly arbitration process.

If the bill were to become law, it would mean that the province's three complaint agencies would be amalgamated into one. This move would save taxpayers about \$3.8 million year.

All complaints would first be handled by the chief of the police force involved. If the complainants aren't satisfied, they could then request a review by the Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services.

The independent Special Investigations Unit would still be called in when a police officer causes serious injury or death.

Solicitor General Bob Runciman told the all-party committee holding the hearings that the current system is complex, bureaucratic and slow. He said he believes the changes would lead to improved policing across Ontario.

But Borovoy said the new commission would have almost no investigative powers, which would create a system where police conduct self-investigations.

Even in cases where someone appeals to the commission, it could only order the same police force to take action, or instruct another force to review the case, he said.

Under the current system, the commission can carry out its own inquiry or refer the case to an independent board of inquiry.

In a letter to Ontario Premier Mike Harris, the International Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement said the province's police oversight system is a model for the rest of the world and any changes would have far-reaching effects on the international community.

Public complaints commission report critical of Mounties

The RCMP Public Complaints Commission criticized the Whitehorse RCMP detachment in mid-March for the manner in which it dealt with a man who died in jail after he was arrested for drunkenness.

The commission was investigating the 1995 arrest and death of 40-year-old Robert Thomas Keddie.

A hearing was held in Whitehorse last year after Donna Wilson, a friend of Keddie's, filed a complaint. Wilson felt Keddie was treated improperly by police.

Keddie died from a dose of morphine combined with alcohol several hours after he was arrested for being drunk in a bar.

The complaints commission found that Keddie showed definite signs of illness which were ignored and minimized by the arresting officer, who failed to take him in for medical treatment.

Keddie was not fully conscious at the time of his arrest and should have been transported to hospital, the commission said.

In its interim report, the commission recommended that RCMP members maintain their first-aid skills and receive training in recognizing the signs and symptoms of drug abuse and overdoses.

The Mounties should work with trained professionals, including doctors and nurses, in order to assess the level of risk that individuals arrested for drug or alcohol abuse face, the report said.

Insp. Reg Reinhardt, commanding officer of the Whitehorse detachment was quoted by the local media as saying: "There are some aspects of the report that I disagree with. Certainly, there are some areas that have been problematic and we've addressed the majority of those - particularly the ones that have been voiced in the inquest."

Reinhardt said all the members of the force have received more first-aid training.

The complaints commission said Reinhardt and Wilson should meet and discuss what measures the detachment will take to make sure police deal more effectively with intoxicated individuals in the future.

The considerations outlined in the policy directive appear to have been unknown, ignored, not understood or forgotten, the commission said.

A toxicology report indicated Keddie's blood-alcohol level was well over the legal limit for driving and his morphine level was about 17 times greater than the amount administered to most surgical patients.

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Research critical of police spousal abuse policy

A group that conducts research into spousal abuse suggests some B.C. police agencies are inconsistent in applying an important section of the provincial government's policy on violence against women.

Yasmin Jiwani, of the Feminist Research, Education, Development and Action Centre at Simon Fraser University told local media that "One thing that came out in the survey is the policy (on mandatory arrest) is being implemented in an uneven fashion."

"It depends on the discretion of the individual police officer. It's like your luck of the draw, whoever you get," Jiwani concluded.

The SFU group surveyed 45 front-line organizations involved in helping abused women, including rape relief centres, transition houses and victim assistance centres.

"Forty-seven per cent of the organizations said the police are not following the mandatory arrest policy," Jiwani reported.

But the B.C. government seems to be trying to

stem the tide with one of the most comprehensive policies dealing with violence against women.

It began in 1984 as the Wife Assault Policy and was greatly strengthened in 1993, when it became known as the Violence Against Women in Relationships Policy.

The Simon Fraser group took particular aim at a policy keystone - what has become known as the mandatory arrest policy.

It suggests police must arrest a partner - almost always the man - when the officer encounters a woman who has been assaulted.

Police agencies insist they do follow it - but are bound by Criminal Code arrest guidelines.

The Attorney General's Ministry concedes the policy isn't working perfectly and is conducting a review of RCMP detachments and municipal forces.

RCMP spokesman Sgt. Peter Montague advised the media the force is reviewing how it applies the policy and awaiting a final report from an independent investigator over its handling of events leading up to last year's mass murder in Vernon, B.C.

Research helps send poachers to jail

Two poachers are now serving time in a Manitoba jail, thanks in large part to the pioneering work of Simon Fraser University forensic entomologist Gail Anderson.

Earlier this month, the two men were sentenced to six months in jail for the senseless slaughter of two young black bear cubs at a dumpsite near Winnipeg. A pivotal piece of evidence against them was supplied by insects, courtesy of Anderson's rather unusual area of expertise.

Anderson uses the life-span of insects found on bodies to help determine time of death. She's frequently called in as an expert witness in murder trials, where her evidence can sometimes make or break an alibi.

Three years ago, Anderson expanded the scope of her research to include wildlife poaching. The Manitoba case is, to her knowledge, the first time forensic entomology has been used to get a poaching conviction in Canada.

The twin bear cubs, only several weeks old, were found shot and gutted on July 15, 1995. Their gall bladders—too tiny to be worth any money—had been removed. Poachers had recently killed the cubs' mother and several other adult bears, also for their gall bladders.

Insect egg samples were taken from the cubs' bodies and monitored over the next 24 hours. From them, Anderson determined the window of time in which the cubs had been killed. Her testimony tied the suspects to the scene. During his summation, the judge stated that the entomological evidence was a key factor in reaching the guilty verdict.

Anderson is one of only a handful of forensic entomologists in North America, and possibly the only one working on poaching cases. "Poaching is a massive problem in Canada," she says. "It's considered to be the most profitable crime next to drug trafficking."

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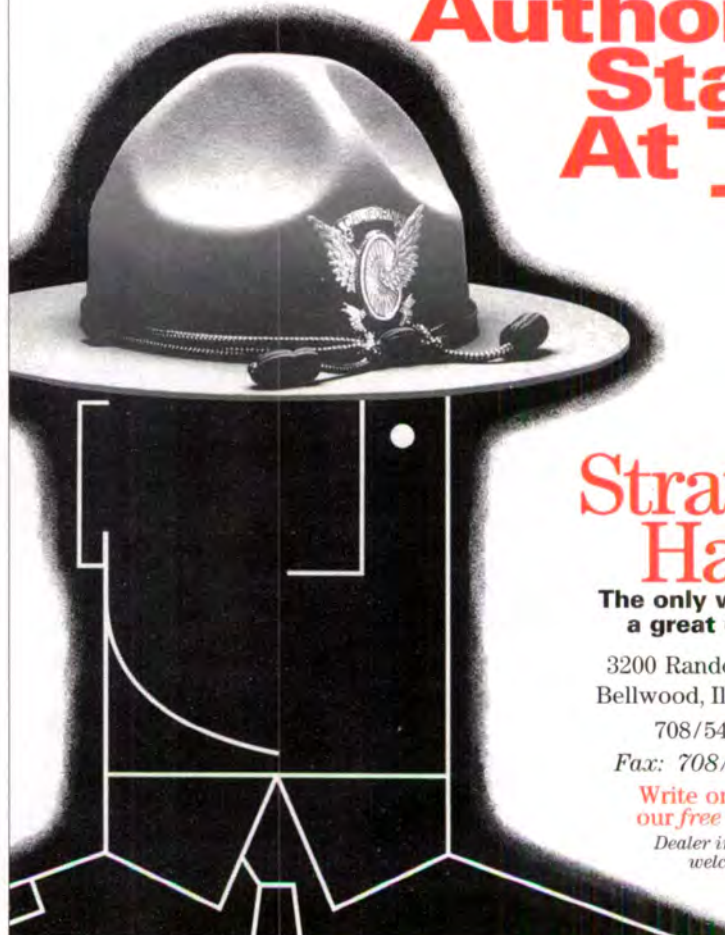
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Police investigation fails to uncover gambling report leak

An investigation which was to reveal the person who gave the media a study on gambling-related crime was closed in late March without any charges being laid.

Although no one has been charged, the head of Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario said the high-profile investigation should be enough to stop others from leaking sensitive documents.

"We have to send a message out that we're not going to take this sort of thing lightly," the local press quoted Det.-Insp. Chris Lewis as saying.

The report on lotteries, casinos, electronic betting machines and other gambling was leaked to at least two reporters last year.

The media coverage was a bit embarrassing for the government.

Among other findings, the report stated that legalized video gambling machines may actually increase the market for illegal ones,

not deter it as the government maintains.

It said that other forms of gambling tend to attract those involved in organized crime.

The confidential report contained intelligence on organized crime groups that named people under investigation, Lewis said.

It has been distributed to police forces across Ontario, but was not supposed to be released, he said.

The agency's chairman called provincial police to investigate the leak.

The investigation was terminated because officers were unable to uncover the leaker, or determine if an offence had been committed, Det.-Supt. Larry Edgar said.

If police could have proven that someone who was given the document in confidence and then deliberately handed it over to a reporter, a breach of trust charge could have been laid, he said.

Former officers given jail terms for robbery



Two former Peel Regional Police officers charged in a home invasion in 1995 were sentenced in an Ontario Provincial Court in early April.

George Bonsu, 26, and Trevor Babott, 27, were sentenced to a 23-month prison term. Both men pled guilty to a charge of robbery on October 25, 1996.

The charge stemmed from a November 1995 incident in which a 27-year-old woman was bound and robbed after the two men forced their way into her home.

The house was ransacked and the pair fled with less than \$100.

Babott was named Peel Police Officer of the Year in 1992 and Bonsu had been awarded many commendations during his career. In an interview with the media Chief Robert Lunney stated that "this incident has caused a great deal of concern, embarrassment and disappointment throughout the organization."

Both men have resigned from the force.

Casino means more crime, RCMP says

The establishment of a casino in Kamloops, B.C., would likely increase crime and create a greater demand for police service, RCMP Insp. Curt Tugnum said in late March.

If a destination-style casino was announced, the local detachment would have to review its current five-year plan in an attempt to increase staff and resources, said Tugnum.

Changes in the way policing is delivered in Kamloops would be inevitable, he said.

The RCMP presented its five-year budget plan earlier this year. The report requested an average increase of roughly 2.4 per cent per year until 2001.

The city has asked the Kamloops detachment for its thoughts on the effects of gambling.

Kamloops Economic Development Corp. has planned a number of town hall meetings to gauge support for expanded gambling in the city.

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A PRESS RELEASE FROM YOUR COMMUNITY POLICE

Common myths about Anti-lock Brake Systems



Anti Lock Brakes have been instrumental in saving lives and preventing accidents since their first appearance on the market over 15 years ago. They are a great improvement over the original braking systems, which reduced the amount of driver control and vehicular stability in rapid braking situations.

As with all new and innovative designs, there can be a questionable side, and in response to numerous complaints to Transport Canada regarding the effectiveness of the braking system, information has been released clarifying some common myths about ABS.

These are questions often asked by people who have purchased vehicles with the Anti Lock system, and the answers are taken from the studies at Transport Canada. Because of the brakes' recent introduction into the automotive industry, there are naturally many questions and concerns about them.

A common myth about ABS lies in stopping distance. Is the stopping distance shorter with ABS? There is no real difference in the stopping distance between Anti Lock Brakes and conventional brakes on wet and dry roads. However, on gravel, slush, or snow, the stopping distance will be greater than with conventional brakes. Although the stopping distance will be greater, the vehicle will be more stable, and the chance of a spin-out is eliminated.

Many people believe that the introduction of Anti Lock Brakes would force them to change their driving habits. Should driving habits be changed in order to accommodate Anti Lock Brakes? Most definitely. More stopping distance should be allowed

for when driving on gravel, slush, or snow.

In addition it has been pointed out that when applying the ABS, constant pressure should be applied to the brake pedal, rather than the conventional method of pumping the pedal in emergency situations. If the ABS on your vehicle is not active, pumping the brakes would work, as it would if you did not have the AB System. It is apparent from this that many people have to re-learn some hard taught lessons in braking with regular brakes.

ABS seemed to many to be an easier way to brake, which would take less pressure off the driver, and improve the vehicle's braking. What steps can be taken to improve the braking of a vehicle? In this case, the answer lies not in the brakes themselves, but in the tires. The installation of four snow tires will help reduce stopping distance on slush and snow. The driver should also be alert in knowing road conditions, and stopping distances.

The ABS has to contend with conventional braking systems, which makes many wonder why they should get the system. What advantages does the Anti Lock Braking system offer? One major cause of accidents in Canada is brake induced spin-outs. With the AB System, the directional control of the vehicle is greatly improved, and the potential for a brake induced spin-out is eliminated. The steering is able to be maintained, because the wheels of the vehicle continue to rotate, and therefore do not slide. This gives the driver a true sense of security, allowing them to concentrate on driving and know that the brakes will be operational, when they are used.

The AB System introduced many new sensations for the driver when braking.

These sudden happenings could startle or concern a driver. Is it acceptable for the brake pedal to pulse, and to hear a groaning sound when the brakes are applied? These are normal occurrences with Anti Lock Brakes, and in fact, it is an indication that the AB System is active. Some Anti Lock Braking systems create more vibrations or noises than others, so it is not uncommon for a silent system to be just as active as a loud system. If you are unsure about the capacity of your braking system, an indicator light on the instrument panel will tell you everything you need to know.

ABS confused many new car consumers, and many are unsure of the entire concept. How do you determine if your vehicle has ABS? Just as the oil gauge and service check lights, an ABS indicator light will illuminate on the instrument panel when the vehicle is started. The light will only remain illuminated for a few seconds. It is a smart idea to know everything there is to know about the vehicle before getting in the driver's seat. You may reduce damage to the vehicle and yourself if you know how to treat the vehicle.

Many people who have already determined where the ABS light is have other concerns. What action should be taken if the ABS light remains on? If the light remains illuminated, it simply means that the Anti Lock Braking system is not active and functioning. The conventional braking system is however fully functioning, and the vehicle is operational. A service check on the vehicle and the brakes in particular might be in order.

The vehicle is still operational if the AB System is not active, but this may cause further problems. What action should be taken if the ABS light, and the Brake warning light remain illuminated? This is a situation that is very dangerous. The vehicle should not be operated on any basis. Do not drive this vehicle, have it towed to your nearest dealer, and have the problem rectified. Any other action could cause serious physical or mechanical damage to driver and vehicle, respectively.

Anti Lock Brakes revolutionized the way Canadians end up at red lights, and they give the driver more control and peace of mind when applying them. If you have any concerns, other than what has been discussed in this Press Release, contact **Public Complaints, Recalls and Investigations, Road Safety, Ottawa, at 1-800-333-0510, toll free.**

It is best to know as much as possible, because used correctly, the Anti Lock Braking System may one day save your life.



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Centre to study organized crime



A new research centre for organized crime will delve into criminal operations in Canada in order to learn more about their activities and how they can be stopped.

The Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption will examine such issues as how globaliza-

tion has affected organized crime and corruption, the internet and political changes in Hong Kong, Russia and Europe. The centre will also compare the effectiveness of Canadian crime-fighting with other countries.

The research centre, which will operate out of the law School at York University in Toronto, has been funded by a \$3-million endowment from Mark Nathanson, chairman of International African Mining Gold Corporation. Nathanson heads a forensic investigation company.

The centre is to be run by faculty members at the university who are interested in studying organized crime.

Margaret Beare, the centre's director, said she hoped to have four or five graduate students working by September.

Beare said that the academics will rely on police and journalists for first-hand information about organized crime.

"But to understand organized crime, you are not just understanding the crime," the press quoted her as saying.

"You are understanding the historic, economical, social and political changes that facilitate different kinds of opportunities to make huge amounts of money."

Marilyn Pilkington, dean of Osgoode Hall Law School was quoted by the press as saying: "We hope to train a generation of new researchers who will become experts in this field. And we hope that we will generate law reform proposals that will see the light of day."

Chief cleared by N.B. rights commission

New Brunswick's Human Rights Commission cleared Moncton police Chief Greg Cohoon and two officers of wrongdoing in late March in connection with complaints of sexual harassment on the city force.

Seven civilian employees and one female constable filed complaints against four Moncton officers, including the chief.

The commission cleared Cohoon, Staff Supt. Kent Somers and Staff Sgt. Ross Hickey, of making sexist comments.

But the commission has determined four complaints against Cpl. Floyd Meunier and four against the city police force in general are valid.

Kathleen Wingate, the lawyer representing the complainants, said the next step is to begin a conciliation process in order to reach a settlement on those complaints.

CPA predicts trouble if Ports Police are axed

If the Ports Police are terminated it will open a door for those who smuggle drugs, guns and other contraband, the Canadian Police Association said in late March.

The statement came as the association threatened to get a court injunction to stop the service from being dissolved.

The commons is currently debating the third reading of Bill C-44, which would place the ports under the jurisdiction of local forces.

"Remember, what passes through the ports ends up on the streets of our cities," said CPA

president Neal Jessop.

Transport Minister David Anderson said Ports Police suffer from duplication and inefficiencies. Anderson backed up his statement by citing three reports, which date back as far as 1995, suggesting that the force be disbanded.

"We'll have more security, we'll have better policing, we will have less risk to the Canadian public and the ports if we work in a new model based upon customs, immigration, security services and the local police force, the press quoted Anderson as saying.

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CRIMINALLY FUNNY

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



Frantic thief ends up in slammer

If the man in Room 12 had managed to keep his fear and feelings of guilt under control he may not have wound up in jail like the couple in Room 11.

The man in Room 12 was wanted on a nation-wide warrant for breach of patrol. He was sitting in an Ottawa motel in mid-March when he noticed a police tactical units in the distance.

The police were planning on arresting two people in room 11, who were wanted on break and enter charges.

But the man in Room 12 was convinced they were coming to haul him off to jail. Not wanting to be caught he ran past the surprised officers, got

into his car and proceeded to slam into an unmarked police car with two officers inside.

An arrest took place shortly after.

Once the arrest was completed police executed a search warrant and discovered a loaded shotgun and a crossbow in Room 12.

Paul Lachance, 36, was charged with careless storage of a firearm, possession of a prohibited weapon and dangerous driving, in addition to parole violations.

The original investigation that had left police to the motel was carried out successfully.

Officers took possession of \$50,000 worth of merchandise discovered in Room 11 and arrested two people.

Chief orders wife to be ticketed for speeding

A police chief in Milwaukee demands that every law breaker be treated the same.

Police Chief Arthur Jones has even gone so far as to order a fine for his wife.

Orelia Jones was stopped by a veteran patrol officer in early April for allegedly exceeding the speed limit by 16 m.p.h.. The officer decided to let her off with a warning.

Jones said he didn't know about the incident

until a reporter called him. He decided to overrule the officer's decision and fine his wife.

Jones said his wife paid the \$86 fine.

The chief defended the officer who stopped his wife, saying he had exercised his discretion.

Milwaukee police have handed out about 80 per cent more speeding tickets since Jones ordered a crackdown on traffic enforcement.

Amorous thief plans blind date with cop

A thief who answered a call on the cellular phone he had just stolen was so moved by the voice on the other end, that he mistakenly made a date with a jail cell.

The unusual saga took place in Jerusalem in early April after the suspected thief answered a call from Police First Sgt. Maj. Yardena Rahamim.

The officer made the call after a break-in was reported in Haifa.

Rahamim said she placed the call in order to get an idea of who the suspect was.

"In the course of ad-libbing I realized he was friendly, so I spontaneously pretended I was a lonely girl from a conservative village who wanted to go out," the local press quoted Rahamim as saying. "I realized he was hot for me so I arranged a meeting and he fell for it."

The officer met the man at the pre-determined location and promptly arrested him.

The suspect had driven to the rendezvous in a car stolen in the break-in and still had the cell phone in his possession.

Suspect walks into open arms of the law

A robbery suspect happened to be in the right place at the right time for police and an alert gas station attendant in late March.

The incident began as members of the Niagara Regional Police force's new robbery squad were filling up at a gas bar in St. Catharines, Ont.

The attendant serving them had been robbed at knife-point a week earlier by a man who had stolen cigarettes and money.

As police spoke with the attendant, he suddenly pointed to a man walking past the gas station and said he was the person who had robbed him.

The officers arrested the man and charged him with robbery.

Couple admits guilt in ornament thefts

A couple with an obvious admiration for lawn ornaments pleaded guilty in late March to swiping the decorative pieces.

Richard and Joyce Anderson, both of Sudbury, each pleaded guilty to 22 charges of possession of stolen property.

Acting on a tip, Sudbury police seized a number of items, including a plastic frog, a wooden donkey pulling a cart, a plastic cow, a wishing well, a 18-speed bike, two lawn mowers and a patio set.

Flashes

by Tony MacKinnon



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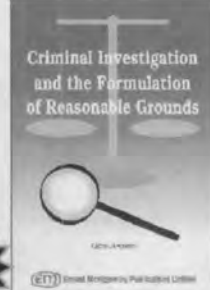
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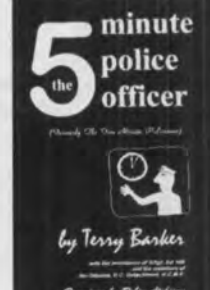
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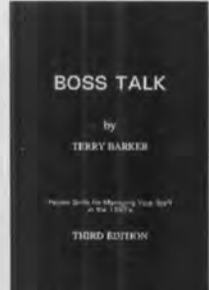
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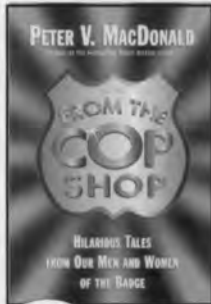
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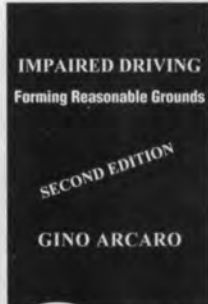
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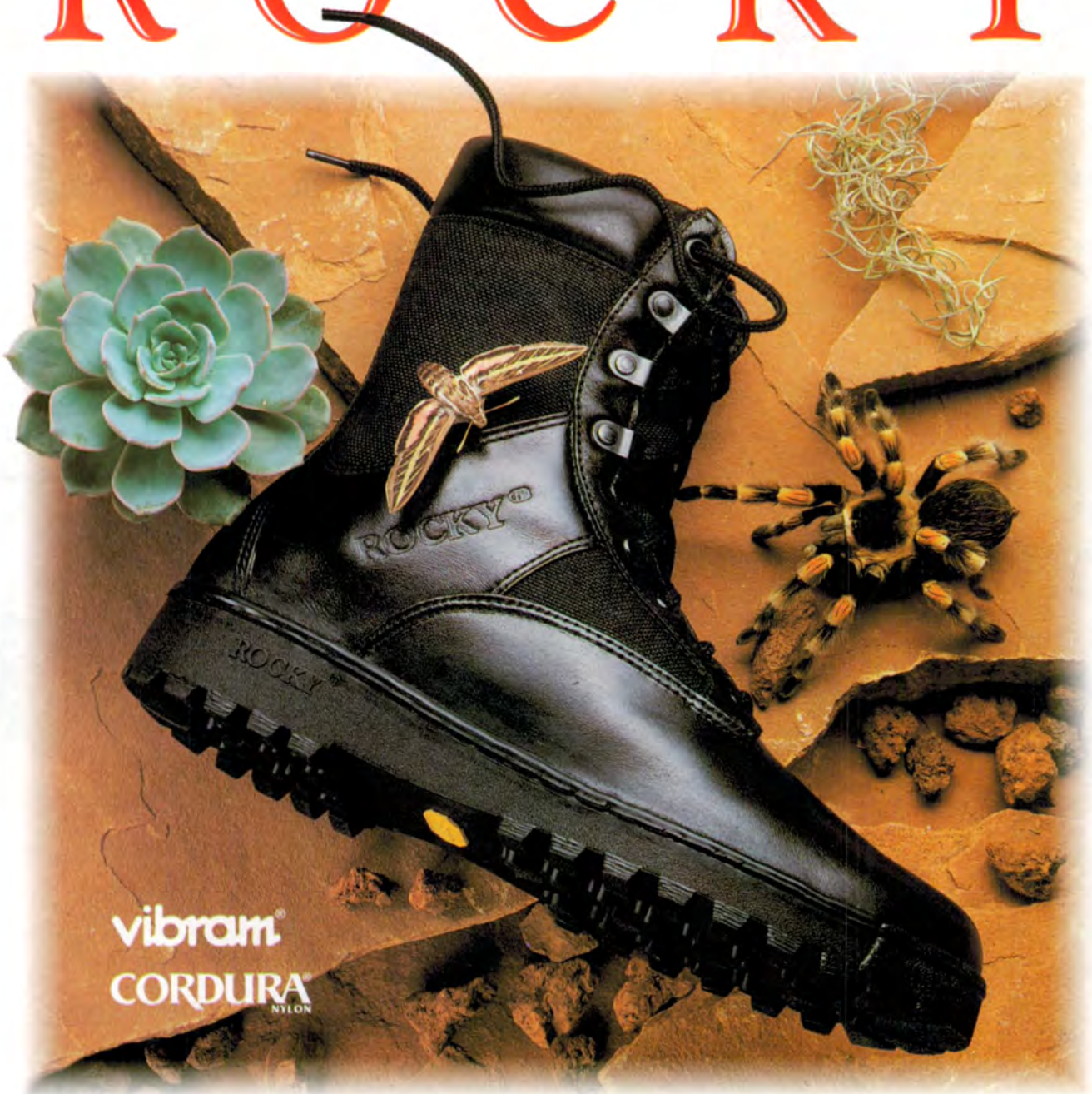
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