

# BLUE LINE

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Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

May 1998



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May 1998

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# BLUE LINE

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May 1998



Warmer weather has arrived and police concerns for public safety make their perennial alterations. With each change in season officers must shift their concerns from snowmobiles to watercraft, road hockey to trail bikes. Warm weather has its own concerns for Cst. Dan Marshall of the Ontario Provincial Police. When first investigated he found that there was very little information about in-line skate safety. He began researching the issues and came up with a program that encourages safe skating. See more about this officer's award winning safety program and learn how your community can benefit from its use.

Inside this issue you will also find a fourth part in our series on motorcycle gangs and a profile on an ex-cop turned lawyer who has become an expert on motorcycle gang criminal activity. Very insightful reading indeed!

With the onset of our heaviest tourist season we have decided to give you some information regarding counterfeit currency and the new safety features incorporated in both Canadian and American currency. The author of this article, Janet Tatransky, also explains some excellent, and relatively inexpensive, technology that can help police agencies in quickly identifying counterfeit currency, credit cards etc. Police agencies and detachments who inform local businesses and residents that they possess such capability would certainly gain some positive community outreach.

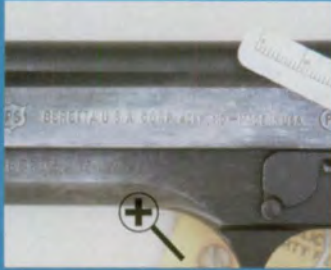
Our annual run-down of all the Police Torch-runs across the country is also supplied along with the contact persons from each province so you too can get involved in this worthwhile initiative.

This edition also features the second part of a series by Bruce Koffler on the subject of ammunition and the impact by Bill C-68 on them. You will also find material from our regular columnists Robert Lunney and Tom Rataj.

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## “Road Rage” article right on target

Another front page story and photo in the Toronto papers today, showing the body of a traffic accident victim, and the photo of a vehicle suspected of “running a traffic light”, prompts me to respond to your well written article to the March issue of Blue Line.

My comment on your “observation”, comes from my own experience of just ten years, in the old Traffic Division of the Toronto Police, 1945-1955. That ten year time on the Police Force, was confined totally to traffic, at a time when accident investigation was becoming a science, and many of us moved from bike patrol, to the first accident cars.

As one who has now lived in the “heart” of the City for the past ten years or so, and from walking through many familiar intersections, it has been clear to me for several years that motorists are ignoring signals and other regulations, and they do so with complete impunity. I have to say, that in recent years, I have never seen a car and driver “pulled over” for an intersection infraction.

It is probably tiresome, and boring for your officers, and even politicians, to hear the “Old War” stories, of how we had it “on the street” many years ago. But as someone who has had an interest in traffic, both in policing and engineering for a total career, I can only agree with your observation, that part of the problem, and the greatest part, has been the political, and board decisions of the past twenty

years, to almost “abandon” all traffic units, and to engage in what the consultants and bean counters call “constable generalist”.

When I walk about the downtown area today, I recall very clearly that in those years, '45 to '55, you could find a traffic officer, or beat officer on the corner of almost every major intersection in the city core. As you well know, in those days, if you could not stop the vehicle, you could issue a summons, using only the vehicle license and description. It then became the problem of the registered owner, to settle the fine, or have the driver appear in court, or pay the fine. That system which was in place for fifty years, worked very well, until the province, under pressure by the Law Society, required “driver identity”, and thus began the failure in the system of traffic enforcement.

Apart from the argument on driver identity, the other major failure in the system of traffic law enforcement, has been the almost total acceptance of management and consultant studies, which among other impacts on policing, have recommended many times, that traffic units be disbanded, and the task of control of motor vehicles, be given the “lowest” priority. The task was passed to Local Divisions, who all had higher priorities.

If the local Toronto politicians are serious about tracing the “failure” of the traffic policing system, they need only look back to the

infamous Hickling & Johnston Consultant Report, which put the nail in the coffin of traffic policing in this city. In one fell swoop, that report, adopted Hollus Boluis by the board, almost completely destroyed traffic control, by abandoning all traffic units.

To be fair and honest, in successive years, the police brass has done some “tinkering” with the system to correct the errors, but nothing will ever replace the role and function of the traffic cop, on the bike or in a cruiser.

The current controversy, has the mayor and politicians, arguing for installation of video cameras, at several critical intersections. Of course they are confronted again by the province and law society, who will again argue that the vehicle must be stopped and the driver identified.

Personally, I do not see this as the solution, even with video approval. The only way in my judgement, to bring some control to our streets, is the clear presence of the copper on the bike. Some budget conscious officials will argue that it is not “cost effective”, but past history, seems to prove otherwise.

Again, your article and observations are “right on target”, and if I had your writing skills and experience, I would pass along your comments to the Mayor and Police Services board.

R. F. Anderson, Toronto, Ontario

**YOUR comments are expected**



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# Officer puts wheels on a safe skating program



by Morley Lymburner



In-line skating has become one of the trendiest and fastest growing activities in North America. Accordingly the popularity of this mode of transportation has become a concern to public safety officials for many years. One member of the Ontario Provincial Police, after recognizing a solution to the problem, decided to put wheels on his own initiative to save lives.

Constable Dan Marshall of the Kingston Detachment of the O.P.P. developed a handout pamphlet and training video, complete with popular music played by a local rock band, as the centre piece for his in-line skating safety program simply entitled "Safe Skate".

The Skate Safe program has proved so popular that many agencies across Canada have requested the video and accompanying material. Further recognition was received when Marshall became the recipient of the 1997 National Police Award for Traffic Safety.

"In 1995 I decided I should devote more attention to safe in-line skating," Marshall explains. "Recognizing the huge popularity of the skates in my community I attempted to obtain materials and any information I could so I could deliver it to area students. I had been skating myself for around eight years and was both surprised and discouraged at the lack of information geared to this activity. I came to realise that more and more people were being attracted to this sport with little or no direction."

Marshall got to work researching the issues



involved and the safety concerns of both skaters, pedestrians and motorists. After compiling his information and developing a training program he then turned his attention to the community to see how the program could be distributed, expanded and financed. Eventually a tri-fold pamphlet was produced and a short video accompanied by an interactive classroom demonstration.

Ten Kingston area elementary schools were initially targeted as test schools for the prototype of the Safe Skate program. The presentations were delivered in a single day at each of the schools with five presentations each day. Over 5500 students were exposed to the material in a gruelling ten-day period. By listening to feedback the program was refined further and the final presentations were ready for maximum impact and program broadening.

During the initial presentations it was found that over 80% of the students owned in-line skates. A much smaller percentage had all the proper safety equipment and an even smaller group of students wore the equipment on a regu-

lar basis. The ratios of usage of safety equipment has dramatically increased since the lecture series and the program was deemed a tremendous success by both teachers and students alike.

The Safe Skate program is presently being used by over 16 police agencies across Canada and is being used and promoted by 20 safety councils and organizations.

Marshall points out that a lot of credit for the success of the Safe Skate program goes to local community groups, companies and individuals who saw the benefits of this initiative and sponsored and supported it in many ways. The video was produced with the help of a local school teacher and three enthusiastic students in the communications technology department. Material and financial support was given by a local Canadian Tire store and publicity was received from local radio, television, newspapers and cable companies. A local graphics company and boards of education in the area gave financial and other material support to the program as well.

In spite of all this community support the real credit for the Safe Skate program belongs to the individual with the drive and determination to investigate, coordinate and initiate the program from concept to completion. Constable Dan Marshall was the person with the vision and drive to encourage people to skate safely.

Upon receiving the National Police award for Traffic Safety last year Commissioner Tom O'Grady stated that Marshall's "personal initiative and contribution to traffic safety and public education will have a lasting effect for many young in-line skaters in the future."

For further information about Safe Skate you may call 613 384-2400 or Fax 613 384-2403.

# SAFE SKATE



## EQUIPMENT

- Wear a CSA approved helmet to prevent head injury.
- Buy equipment suitable for age and size of skater
- Buy and wear knee pads, elbow pads and wrist guards.
- Use equipment that is in good condition and fits properly.
- Remember 85% of head injuries can be prevented by the use of an approved helmet.

## HOW TO SKATE

- Keep your head up.
- Skate defensively-look ahead for potential hazards.
- Look out for sand, glass, rocks or anything that can jam your wheels.
- Don't skate when it is raining or wet.
- Try not to skate on grades or curves where vision is restricted.
- If you must fall, try to fall onto a grassy area - look for an escape route.
- Pedestrians always have the right of way.
- Always shoulder check and listen for hazards.
- Obey the rules of the road, stops signs and traffic lights.
- Don't skate after dark.
- Don't endanger others by showing off.

## WHERE TO SKATE

- Avoid high volume streets, roads or sidewalks.
- Busy parking lots can be dangerous.
- Don't skate on private property without permission.
- Don't skate inside businesses or stores.
- Don't dart in and out of laneways and between parked cars.
- Use crosswalks at busy intersections.
- Skate with a friend, and try to find less travelled bike paths and newly paved streets.
- Remember: Check your local bylaws and regulations in your community.



Candace, Dan and Joel Marshall

## NATIONAL POLICE AWARD FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY

The 'National Police Award for Traffic Safety' was created through the cooperative effort of the Canada Safety Council, Transport Canada and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

It is important to realize that traffic safety has enormous social and financial impacts for all Canadians. Each year, over 3300 deaths and over 240,000 injuries result from traffic related collisions on Canadian roads. Initiatives which will help focus efforts in the area of traffic safety will foster long term results.

The 'National Police Award for Traffic Safety', in its sixth year, was created to recognize excellence, dedication and initiative in the field of traffic safety as demonstrated by enforcement officers across Canada. Much of the work done in this field by these officers

remains unrecognized both by the general public as well as by other enforcement agencies nationally. This is an opportunity to identify and commend active enforcement personnel for their work in the field of traffic safety. It is also a chance to encourage others to begin new initiatives, or publicize those in which they are already involved.

The 'National Police Award for Traffic Safety' recognizes initiatives which were conceived or are completed during the preceding calendar year. These initiatives could relate to any aspect of traffic safety including management, training or implementation of education or enforcement programs which would ultimately reduce the incidence of death and injury on Canadian roads.

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"You talkin' to me?"



# Prohibited Ammunition In Canada

## Part 2

by Bruce Koffler

In the March 1998 issue of Blue Line, I ended part 1 with a discussion of prohibited handgun ammunition which is capable of penetrating soft body armour. I mentioned that if commercially-made ammunition with this capability is not available to a person who wants it, he can make it. There are two fairly simple ways to produce projectiles which have an intended purpose of penetrating body armour. It is not mine nor the publisher's wish that the details be explained further and I can describe the methods on an "as needed" basis. The two pictures supplied here depict such devices. Any of these designs are capable of penetrating aramid fabric body armour, depending on velocity, distance of the shooter from the body armour, and the threat level to which the armour is constructed. See figure 1.



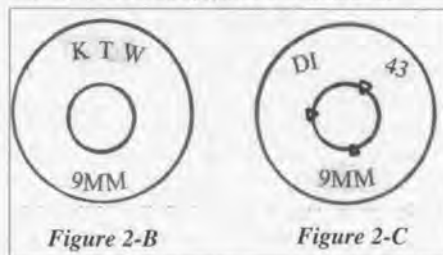
Figure 1

The regulation does not mention any of the last factors, so theoretically the projectile could be fired at body armour from 1 inch away (point blank) in a test situation. If it penetrates, it is "capable" under the regulation subsection describing this type of ammunition.

Reverting back to commercially manufactured ammunition designed to penetrate body armour, much of the input into this regulation was based on so-called "cop-killer" bullets made by a company in Lorain, Ohio, called KTW.

The initials KTW stand for the first letters of the last names of a medical doctor, and two former police officers who owned the company. Their ammunition used projectiles first machined from tungsten carbide steel rod, and later a very hard bronze alloy. The projectiles were coated with green Teflon as a lubricant to reduce the wear on the barrel bore which would otherwise occur with such very hard bullets. The ammunition packages were marked "For police use only", and were not for sale to the public. At the time the ammunition was designed and manufactured, soft body armour had not been invented in its present form. So this ammunition does not fit the definition of being designed, manufactured or altered so as to be capable of penetrating body armour composed of aramid fibre or similar fabric. Similarly, much of the Second World War Sten Gun 9mm ammunition made in Canada by Defence Industries in 1942 and 1943 was steel jacketed, copper plated and had a hotter than usual powder charge. It is capa-

ble of penetrating body armour, but was made 39 years before such armour began to be issued to police. See figures 2-B and 2-C.



The company went bankrupt when one of the principal owners died. It was only after that time that soft body armour came into use. There is no record in the United States or Canada of any police officer ever having been killed by this ammunition, whether or not that officer was wearing body armour. The nickname, "cop-killer bullet" was invented by a U.S. anti-gun group, publicized in various pieces of U.S. legislation designed to ban these and similar bullets, and was based on fear, not truth. Unfortunately the public did not have the opportunity or access to the expertise needed, to understand the reasons behind the campaign or the fact that they were being misled.

When the Canadian regulations were introduced for justice subcommittee hearings, the term "cop-killer bullet" was also used by Justice Department lawyers who should have known better.

### Incendiary Projectiles

The next subsection of the regulation deals with any projectile which ignites on impact, by design, manufacture or alteration. In this case, the projectile alone is prohibited, meaning that it may be in the possession of a person, not loaded into a cartridge case. The subsection does say that the projectile must be of a type designed for use with a cartridge, and must not exceed 15mm in diameter. Such projectiles, if designed for use in muzzle-loading (black powder) firearms are exempt, as by definition, muzzle-loaders do not use cartridges - they use only a powder charge poured in first, followed by a projectile rammed down on top of it.

This subsection does not apply to tracer ammunition. Tracers have a projectile containing a chemical compound in an open base. This chemical is generally flame and heat sensitive. When the gun is fired, the propellant powder in the cartridge case produces a hot flame and a lot of pressure. As the pressure pushes the projectile down the barrel, the hot gases in contact with the base ignite the chemical compound, which then glows brightly. This makes the flight path of the projectile (its "trajectory") visible for some distance between the time it leaves the gun muzzle on its way to the target, until it burns out. Usually this flame only lasts 2-3 seconds. A secondary effect is that the flaming base of the projectile may ignite flammable material with which it comes into contact, on the way to the target, or the target itself. This is an unintended feature.

As the regulation states that the projectile must ignite on impact, this is by definition incendiary ammunition, not tracer ammunition. Incendiary ammunition is designed to produce a burst of very hot flame as it strikes a target. If the target contains flammable material, the projectile contents will ignite it. This type of projectile is not burning before impact, and ignition occurs upon impact with the target.

Incendiary ammunition is almost exclusively limited to rifle-calibre ammunition and it would be a very rare occurrence to find this in handgun calibre, for use in revolvers or semi-auto pistols. This ammunition may be identified by the coloured bands or tip coatings on a projectile. As I mentioned in part 1 of this article, colour codes in use in different countries have changed over time since the beginning of this century.

Some countries also used letter codes on the base (head) of the cartridge case. For instance, British Commonwealth countries for many years used the letter "B" to indicate an incendiary loading. One of the "B" series was actually a type of tracer, using a stepped bullet filled with phosphorous. This bullet had weep holes covered with low-temperature solder, drilled in the side. As the bullet passed through the bore, friction melted the solder and exposed the phosphorous core to the air. Phosphorous ignites in contact with air, leaving a white smoke plume trace behind it on its way to the target. So this bullet is actually a tracer.

It was also intended for use against hydrogen-filled balloons. The stepped ridge on the bullet was found to tear a larger hole in the fabric balloon. If the phosphorous was still burning by the time the bullet reached the target, it would ignite the hydrogen gas spilling out through the entrance and exit holes created. This type of bullet was made primarily in the 1930s and 40s, then discontinued. It is a point of debate whether it is a tracer first or an incendiary first. It has an incendiary effect, but it does ignite itself upon impact. It ignites as it leaves the gun barrel. So, understanding how it works leads to its elimination from the net cast by the regulation, even though the British War Office designated it as an incendiary and gave it the "B" designation. See figure 3 A-D.



Figure 3-A

(Continued ...)





Figure 3-B



Figure 3-C



Figure 3-D

### Exploding Projectiles

The next subsection covers projectiles that are manufactured, designed or altered to explode upon impact with the target surface. Like the incendiaries, these projectiles must be designed for use in or in conjunction with a cartridge (used in a cartridge firearm, not in a muzzle-loader). Projectiles fall within this subsection only if they do not exceed 15 mm in diameter.

These projectiles have a primarily military purpose, and most of those made over the years have been of military issue. Interestingly, this type of bullet is banned by several international conventions on weapons of war, if they are used to kill persons. Thus, their use is supposed to be limited to training situations, primarily where machine-guns are being trained in proper use of their weapons. While the bullet functions in an explosive manner upon impact, it is too small to blow anything up. If it were to strike a person, it would cause an unnecessarily large wound cavity, with bullet splinters lodged at the end of many small wound channels. The bullet is actually designed to produce an observable puff of smoke, upon impact, in a training situation. This allows the gunner to correct his aim. Nevertheless, it is manufactured and designed to explode upon impact, and thus falls within this section of the regulation.

The best known of these projectiles was

the World War II German B-patrone. The letter "B" stands for Beobachtungsgeschoss ("observation / spotting load"). The projectile was lacquered black from where it entered the cartridge case mouth, half way up to the tip. Crates of this ammunition bear a printed warning notice in German not to drop them. They contain sufficient tetryl explosive and white phosphorus to cause a severe leg wound if dropped.

This ammunition is very common and frequently turns up in collections without the owners being aware of the hazards. Also, it has no internal safety mechanisms. The British produced an almost identical projectile, which was produced for a very limited period during 1944, but these appeared to have been experimental only, and not issued to troops. Thus, it is unlikely to turn up in collections. See Figure 4.



Figure 4

Several companies in the U.S.A. have produced both handgun and rifle bullets which are designed to explode on impact. The most common is the Valex. The tip of the projectile is drilled out and filled with a small amount of gunpowder. Then a cartridge primer or a .22 calibre blank is inserted upside down into the hole, so its base faces forward. The base strikes first when the bullet hits the target. The primer or blank detonates, and ignites the main powder charge in the bullet cavity. The bullet then explodes into a number of fragments, each with their own wound channel.

These projectiles usually have a flat tip, with the inverted primer or .22 blank readily visible. Sometimes, the area around the primer is coated with a coloured lacquer sealant, the most common being yellow or red. See figure 5.



Figure 5

There are publications available by mail order which illustrate the simple steps anyone can follow to make explosive bullets similar to the commercial variety. Projectiles so altered also fall under this section of the regulation. See figure 6.



Figure 6

Finally, the regulation prohibits any cartridge capable of being discharged from a shotgun containing projectiles known as flechettes. A flechette is a miniature steel dart, pointed at one end, with four fins at the other end. Shotshells containing them were developed and issued to U.S. troops during the Vietnam War. While they are still made by the military, there are also commercial versions of these shotshells sold in the U.S.A. A shell casing may contain 15-20 flechettes, and these are usually packed with polystyrene foam chip filler. See figure 7.



Figure 7

Flechette loads are capable of penetrating body armour. The individual flechettes will each create their own wound channel, and may be diverted by striking bone as they penetrate. Thus they are hard to find and remove by a surgeon.

Inert shotshells (no live primer, no live propellant powder) containing flechettes as examples in a collection, and individual flechettes are not prohibited. Nor are flechette loads contained in rifle or handgun ammunition. The prohibition applies only to shotshells capable of being discharged from a shotgun. Inert shotshells and individual flechettes cannot be discharged from a shotgun, and so fall outside this section.

### Markings

To recap from Part 1 of this article, metallic safety cartridges have been in use around the world for almost 150 years, with every possible type of projectile and cartridge case design. Many early designs, and many rare and experimental versions exist in private collections and in museums today. Some are unique and very valuable.

Prohibited Weapons Order No. 10 is very clear about what types of ammunition are prohibited from being owned in Canada. By exclusion, anything not stated in that regulation, as currently worded, is permitted unless some other act or regulation prohibits its possession



or use. However, the regulations do not provide the peace officer with any means of identifying the ammunition.

Ammunition may bear no special markings. In fact, for about the first 50 years of its manufacture, much of the ammunition produced had no markings on individual cartridges. Any markings were to be found only on the box label. During World War I, a number of different specialized military loads were issued, and some thought was given at that time to standardize identification markings for different ammunition, within each producing country. That is, each country had its own standards. With time, many of the markings have worn off the cartridges and their box labels.

Over the past 70 years, since that war ended, various manufacturing countries and private commercial manufacturers, have changed the identification codes several times. Thus there are a number of non-standard and standard marking systems on ammunition out there, requiring that you know the origin of the ammunition, the era in which it was manufactured, and whether it was military, commercially-made for military contracts (domestic and export), or commercially made for civilian use. The systems usually follow one or more (in combination) of the indicators shown in figure 8. See figure 8.

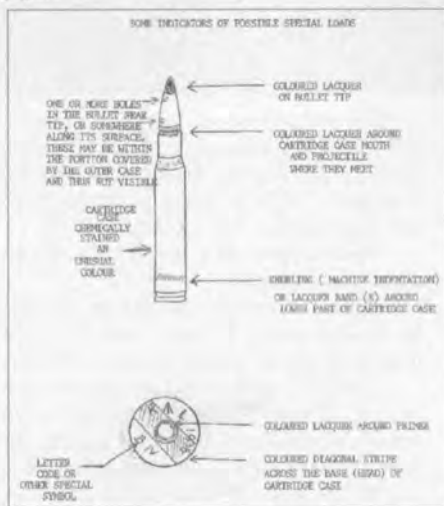


Figure 8

Bruce Koffler is the President of Securesearch, Inc. in Scarborough, Ontario. His company specializes in producing training aids for hazardous device recognition, including explosives and ammunition. Bruce is an F.A.C. safety training course instructor, has been an Ontario Hunter Safety Education instructor since 1968, and was a Deputy Conservation Officer with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. He is a member of several association in Canada, the U.S. and Europe which specialize in the identification of ammunition, and is also a member of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science. For further information you may call Bruce at 416 492-5349.

## About the Firearms Act and Regulations

Most regulations under Bill C-68 will come into effect on October 1, 1998, the same time as the Firearms Act and the remaining Criminal Code amendments come into effect.

### How This Applies to You

If you have a firearm business, you can pre-register the firearms in your inventory into the Canadian Firearms Registration System before October 1, 1998. This will help you to be ready to conduct business as usual on the day the Act comes into effect. On October 1, 1998, the Firearms Act and the remaining Criminal Code amendments will come into effect. Licencing and registration both officially begin on October 1.

If you are a firearm owner, you will need a

firearms licence before January 1, 2001. On January 1, 2001, as well, the regulations and sections of the Act dealing with the export and import of firearms by individuals, i.e. border crossings, will come into effect. You will need a new firearms licence before you register your firearm (or you can still use your valid FAC). You can apply for a licence and to register your firearms at the same time. You will need to register all of your firearms before January 1, 2003.

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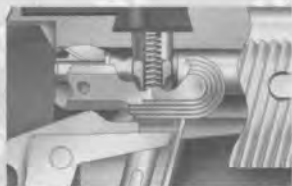
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# Dispatchers keep a watchful eye on crooks with video surveillance program

by Blair McQuillan

Thieves and violent assailants could find themselves under the watchful eye of a Montreal police dispatcher thanks to an innovative new pilot project.

In September, the Montreal Urban Community Police entered a partnership with seven companies including Bell Canada, the Canadian Alarm and Security Association and two alarm agencies, to catch offenders and reduce the number of false alarms through video surveillance.

"We have a lot of false alarms here in Montreal," said Andre Bernard, the system manager for the municipal police service. "Those alarms cost us about \$10 million a year in wasted time."

In 1996, Montreal police responded to 75,277 alarm calls. More than 94 per cent of them were false.

But Bernard and his partners are hoping to change all of that with the aid of telephone lines, television monitors and video surveillance cameras.

The system is simple. Four colour video cameras are installed in a bank or other business by an alarm company. When a crime is in progress, an employee presses a panic button and the video images are sent through the phone lines to a police dispatcher. The actual alarm signal is received by one of the alarm companies.

"When the alarm is triggered the picture is sent to our central dispatcher and the alarm is sent to the alarm company," Bernard said. "Because this is a system under trial we want to be sure that the call for help is being heard."

Once the dispatcher has a visual link with the site, police on the street can be notified and given details as the situation unfolds.

Bernard said the information will be vital. The dispatcher will be able to tell the officer if the suspect is still at the crime scene, give a description of the assailant and warn the officer if a weapon is involved.

"Often criminals will take the subway and we lose them because we don't have details like what the suspect is wearing," Bernard said. "But if the officers get a description right away we will be able to respond better and continue the investigation if the suspect flees."

There are currently 10 sites equipped with the video surveillance system, they include eight local banks and two metro subway stations. The partners are hoping to get another two sites hooked up before the pilot project ends in Sept. 1998.

The cost of the project will be divided evenly among all partners at an estimated cost of \$10,000 each. The Montreal police service is exempt from the cost-sharing process because the force is acting as the project manager.

"We supply resources, police dispatch and training," Bernard said.



Once the pilot project has run its course Bernard will have to submit a report to the director of the police service. At this time the partners will have to review the program to determine if it has been successful.

The partners will look at things like the quality of the technology used, what impact the program has had on the alarm industry and if the initiative was accepted by the general public.

"We also want to evaluate the impact on the officers," Bernard said. "What will be the reaction when we give them live information? They are going to have to adjust their procedures and operational way of doing things."

The system manager said the police service also wants to know how the dispatchers will handle the new technology.

"This is a new way to dispatch information," he said. "How they give an officer information is very important."

The legal aspects of the project will be examined as well. The partners want to ensure that the video surveillance evidence will be admissible in court.

With the cost of installing and maintaining each system, revenue is another consideration that must be taken into account.

"We have to look at our resources," Bernard said. "Are we still wasting time on false alarms? Are we going to be able to get our money back? These are points under evaluation right now."

If the pilot project is deemed a success, the partners will enter the second phase. At that time, the group will expand the program and look for more alarm companies to come on board during a three-year trial run.

The police will also turn more responsibility over to the alarm companies during the second phase. The companies will have to confirm that a crime is being committed before police dispatchers are contacted.

No firm plans have been set for the third phase of the program.

While the surveillance system has yet to be used in a real incident during the pilot project, Bernard is optimistic about its impact.

"I believe it will reduce the number of false alarms," he said. "We expect there will be more arrests. We also feel that if we promote it criminals will know there's something going on and maybe that will help deter them."

Bernard said that many of the Montreal residents they've spoken with have thrown their support behind the project.

"We have met with citizens and talked about the project. They said they would be more inclined to go to the banks with the surveillance system. They also said they'd feel more secure knowing the bank is linked with the police."

But the partners don't just see the project as a method of reducing crime in banks and subway stations.

"We also want to test small businesses that are frequently robbed," Bernard said.

Because the system offers so many advantages, Bernard has found that he has become somewhat of a celebrity. He has had inquiries about the project's effectiveness from police services across Quebec and in the northern United States.

"Everybody is watching us to see what is going to happen and how the project is going," he said. "Right now things are going very well."



# Montreal Police using technology to ensure safety of officers and prisoners

## CCTV technology provides high-quality, reliable surveillance

by Gillian Cloutier and Denise Gosling



Montreal Urban Community (MUC) police recently began a large-scale project to upgrade all surveillance equipment in their four operation centres and 49 neighbourhood stations. This comprehensive,

full-system upgrade of cameras, controllers, VCRs and monitors will improve the surveillance of all internal and external movements of persons by providing full colour resolution images in varying light conditions.

All 49 neighbourhood stations have been equipped with Panasonic's latest camera technology, complete with state-of-the-art aspherical lens, AGRT600 videocassette recorder and monitor. For the technically inclined two of the four operational centres are equipped with 40 to 50 of Panasonic's WVCP414 cameras, complete with WVLA-series lenses; a WVCU550 controller, four CT2084 monitors; a WJ420 quad and three AGRT600 VCRs. The two remaining operational centres will be equipped in similar fashion by late 1998 and early 1999.

MUC police committed to an overhaul in their surveillance equipment partially to monitor prisoner movements while in the operations centre, and partially to record public access in the reception area of the neighbourhood stations. The MUC police's commitment to safety and security prompted the decision to move toward this equipment.

Prior to the installation of Panasonic equipment, the cameras used to monitor cell activity were in a constant state of disrepair; Panasonic's WVCP414 camera has virtually eliminated this repair cycle. The colour camera and WVLA408C3P aspherical lens have introduced several features that are proving to be invaluable in ensuring police and prisoner safety. The auto-iris eliminates the need for officers to manually adjust the lens according to light conditions; there is no need for a separate power source for the camera, as its 24-volt capacity requires only a small cable hook-up; and the footage obtained is of exceptional quality.

"I am impressed by the quality of the time-lapse footage captured by the WVCP414 camera," said Rhial Masse, an analyst with the MUC police. "It is comparable to normal video recordings, and the detail in the colour shots provides necessary and timely information to the officers."

The recording of footage has also been rendered more efficient: MUC police are required to archive footage for three months, therefore, the use of Panasonic's T130 videocassettes reduces the number of tapes stored. One T130 videocassette can record from 24 to 40 hours worth of footage, thereby eliminating the need for frequent tape switches, and reducing the likelihood of failure to switch the tape. There were two logistical difficulties faced during the installation: time and camera positioning. "Time was the criti-



cal factor in the first operational centre installation," comments Joe Bozzo, sales manager for Panasonic. "We made sure that the centre was up and running within the two week deadline."

Police requirements stipulate that a frontal shot of persons entering their facilities must be captured. On very bright days, however, the quality of this type of shot is reduced. To compensate for these shortcomings, Panasonic's cameras were installed on a slight angle, in order to allow for a slightly off-centre shot of people entering the building, while Panasonic's

auto-iris feature enabled quality footage to be captured under bright light conditions. The location of the camera in each cell had to be strategically positioned to capture the entire cell, and the camera housing had to be durable enough to withstand potential damage caused by detainees.

Panasonic Canada's Video Imaging Systems Department is a leading supplier of closed circuit security systems and products. In 1994, the RCMP used Panasonic Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) systems to monitor activities at the Commonwealth Games in Victoria, British Columbia, and in 1996 Panasonic CCTV cameras and monitors were the backbone of the security network surrounding the G7 summit meetings held in Halifax.

Gillian Cloutier, is a systems specialist with Mississauga based Novus Communications. For further details call (905) 454-0640 extension 103. Denise Gosling is a communications consultant with Panasonic Canada and can be contacted at (905) 238-2268.

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# The Next Big Thing

by Robert F. Lunney

One year ago a colleague in policing asked me what I thought would be "The Next Big Thing". What he meant was what would be the next demarcation point in the evolution of public policing. As a frame of reference, perhaps we could accept that the defining eras in police history dating from the time of Sir Robert Peel are: The Traditional era epitomized by the watchman style; the Professional model which began coincidental with mobile patrol and radio communication; and then Community Policing, commencing about 20 years ago. If Community Policing is the new orthodoxy, what will be the prevailing theme of the era to follow: *The Next Big Thing*.

## Polling for Answers

Intriguing question, and when I had no easy answer, I went about casually asking the opinion of others. One well-known Canadian Community Policing authority told me that it was a silly question. "Community Policing is the essence of public service. The future lies in refinement; working with the community and expanding the component elements of Partnership, Problem Solving, Empowerment and Ownership." Most active police officers were of the same mind, although almost everyone had a different slant on priorities and the future influence of public policy decisions. A few were unprepared to accept Com-

munity Policing as a legitimate successor to the Professional era, and prefer to believe that crime fighting alone and traditional responses to the maintenance of public order are the path of true virtue.

## A Different Direction

I put the same question of my American associates. The more progressive replied that in the next era of law enforcement Community Policing would expand its activities in the field of Crime Prevention through Social Policy. Currently, at least by Canadian standards, US Law Enforcement is awash in money. Their Federal Government has provided the COPS program, which is funding 100,000 new police officers for front line service. Cities like New York are expanding their Police Departments still further. Major funding for special projects is available from a wide variety of government and private grant programs, and the police are taking a strategic role in expanded partnerships to reduce crime and disorder. As example, initiatives in the schools that extend to coaching and mentoring, participation in early childhood development programs, and campaigns for tobacco free kids. At a recent meeting of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), one of the exemplary programs introduced by a police department involved partnership in a pre-natal program offered to prospective mothers in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

These programs extend upwards into the realm of social engineering, almost an impossible dream in the Canadian context of budget restraint and load shedding. The Next Big Thing for our neighbours to the south may be quite different than for Canada.

## Outside the Box

The art of futures thinking lies in projecting trends from known facts, whether emerging, obvious, or obscure, although individuals and organizations often refuse to recognize the signs of change when they don't fit within a comfortable frame of reference, or a pattern of desired outcomes. Still, contemporary notions about creativity encourage us to think "outside the box" for solutions, and to open our minds to the unthinkable and the unspeakable. So here goes: I believe I recognize the Next Big Thing. I don't like it and neither will most of my readers. The next big thing in policing is Privatization.

## Why Privatization

Anyone who follows current events recognizes that since the 1980's the economic policies of the most advanced and developed nations have favoured fiscal responsibility, more freedom for private enterprise, and the withdrawal of government from many activities where once it maintained a monopoly or controlling presence. Impelled by a strategy of deficit reduction, our Federal Government has contained spending by reducing grants to the provinces, vacating some fields and curtailing its activity in others. Most provinces, with varying speed and enthusiasm, have followed suit with cut backs, deregulation, privatization and other

efficiency measures. Municipalities have been forced by downloading tactics to adapt to these new realities. Consequently, in the realm of public policy, economic interests have ascendancy over social interests; efficiency and economy have reign over effectiveness; and quality service is in temporary eclipse.

Some people applaud these initiatives as reducing waste or unnecessary spending in the public sector, and ultimately promoting the greater good of society. A painful process, but necessary, and learning to live within our means. Others condemn the withdrawal of services and the changes to service levels and standards, and forecast economic and social dysfunction. Whatever the opinion or interest it is clear that all levels of government in Canada today must commit to cost control and efficiency. And based on electoral results, this seems to be supported by the majority of the public. The movement is global and unstoppable. While Health Care, Education and Social Services have taken the brunt of restructuring to this point it will not be long before this agenda reaches down to the next tier of public spending, and in that grouping is Justice.

## The Business of Policing

According to the latest available statistics, Canadians spend over \$9.5 billion annually for the provision of Justice. Policing costs are in the neighbourhood of \$5.7 billion, or about 60% of the total. When government cost cutters lift the lid on Justice, policing costs will come under increasing pressure. The battle over changes in the first tier of public spending has been noisy and public, but policy strategists learn by experience. When major restructuring strategies are applied to Police, it is likely that the changes will be subtle, silent and effective. For if the battle over Health Care and Education has been conducted in the street, then the Police may be mugged in the back alley. It may be all over before the public notices, or if they do notice, before they care enough to protest. Those changes are already underway. The prologue has been spending restraint, wage freezes, amalgamations and competitive contracting exercises pitting one organization against another. The real challenge to public policing will come from contrasting a business approach against a service orientation. It may be an unequal contest if the criteria is limited to cost efficiency.

At issue is the long-term survival of public policing as an institution. If you think the position of police executive leadership and union solidarity is unassailable and that the police have a permanent monopoly on public safety, consider the near destruction of the nursing profession during the restructuring of Health Care, or the privatization of air traffic controllers. And reflect on the fact that people employed in private security today already outnumber police by three to one and counting. The day of reckoning may be closer than any of us would like to believe.

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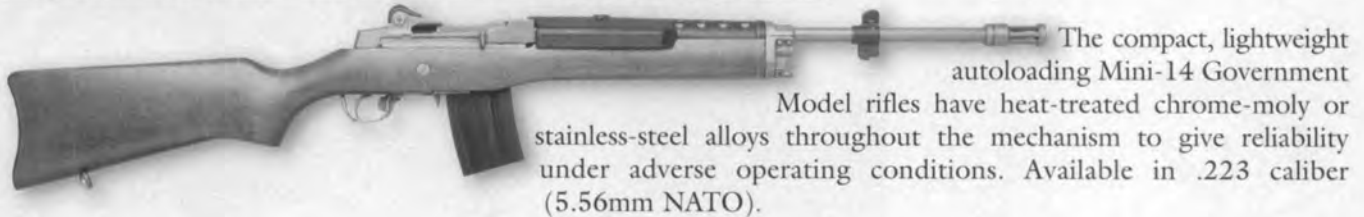
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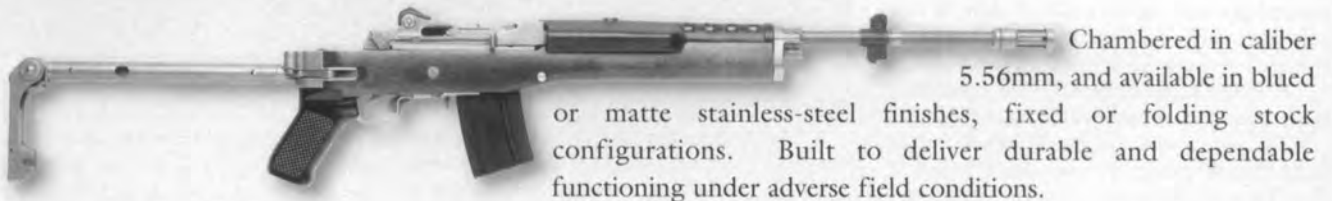
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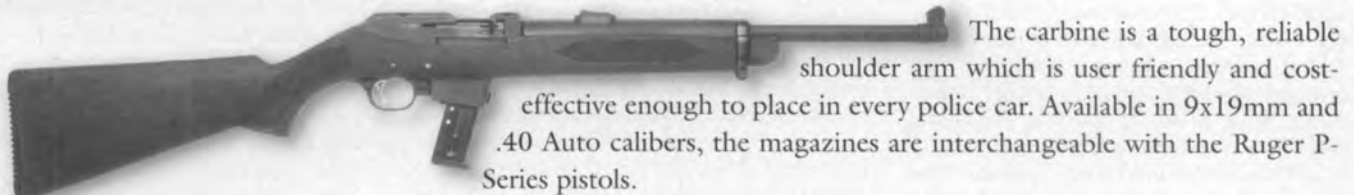
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# **RUGER®**

# The First Wave

Police are gearing up to stop a most notorious biker gang that has targeted Ontario as its next conquest

By Jerry Gladman

with permission The Toronto Sun



Police agencies across Ontario are forming a special joint task force to slow down the dreaded Hells Angels' expansion into the province, which could lead to the kind of bloodshed that framed Quebec's vicious biker wars in recent years.

Although still in the planning stages and with few details available, the elite force, say police sources, is the only way to keep the Angels from gaining a complete stranglehold on Ontario's lucrative drug and prostitution trade.

It would also forestall violent confrontations with already-established biker gangs.

The new squad - using officers from the more than 40 police agencies that are part of the Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario (CISO) - could be up and running within the next few months.

"We will put together a coordinated operational effort," confirmed Julian Fantino, London Police chief and chairman of the National Strategy on Outlaw Bikers. "The fear of a repeat here of what happened in Quebec is more than justified. But we're optimistic that all levels of government will participate and help out."

Fantino added that Ontario Solicitor General Bob Runciman has already "expressed a commitment to support our initiatives."

Most anti-biker experts warn that Ontario - Toronto in particular - could very easily be the next battleground for an all out biker war.

"The gangs in Quebec fought back vigorously and there was much bloodshed," says Det. Const. Joe Dorricott of CISO.

"There are 500 gang members in Ontario and not all of them want to be Hells Angels. That means it could happen here the same as in Quebec. So we have to take a pro-active stance to avoid that kind of violence."

Quebec has been the main battleground for biker violence for the last five years, beginning as a turf clash between the Angels and the Rock Machine for control of Montreal's lucrative drug trade and developing into an all-out war with numerous car bombings and shootings that sent the body count soaring to 60.

But it wasn't until an 11-year-old boy was killed in 1995 by shrapnel from a bomb exploding under a car that public outrage led to police establishing a special task force. They were able to curtail some of the violence, but the biker wars turned another corner last year when two prison guards were shot to death.

Police have known for some time that the Angels have had their sights set on Ontario. Although well ensconced in almost every other



province, the true golden goose in numerous criminal activities resides here.

"The Angels don't have a clubhouse here yet, but they are making inroads," says Det. Supt. Dave Crane, in charge of intelligence at Provincial Police headquarters in Orillia.

"They don't operate in large numbers. That way there aren't as many people to share in the profits. They have others doing their criminal endeavours for them."

Dorricott says this back-door method of operations has been the key to their expansion across the country. "They become entrenched by using associates. It's like establishing a beachhead. They send in their commandos ahead of the main force. They know where to slice into the soft underbelly. It's like an invasion. The big guys will follow."

The commandos are actually an Elite Angels strike force called the Nomads, which grew out of previously failed attempts to cross the border from Quebec. In 1994 a strong contingent was intercepted by police hiding on a concession road.

"I think they got a rude awakening when we stopped their first invasion," says Jimmy Lee, a former biker expert with Toronto and now a practising lawyer and security specialist.

"They tried a couple of times after that with smaller numbers, but were also turned back. Now they are doing it more insidiously. They've picked up their intelligence 100 fold with equipment the likes of which we've never seen."

It was the first time the Angels flexed their muscles in Ontario. Even though they were thwarted, some gang members began wearing a patch that has the CN Tower, a grinning Angels skull and the words "Hells Angels Ontario, the first wave."

Recently, the Angels have been shopping in Toronto for an ally and eventually found one in the Para-Dice Riders. But there are at least seven other gangs in the Greater Toronto Area, including Satan's Choice, The Vagabonds, The Loners and The Outlaws. Police don't expect

them to roll over and fold for the Angels.

Lee sees some violence, but not at the level seen in Quebec. "I don't believe Toronto will tolerate it. There will be some, maybe the murder of a couple of bikers, and all hell will break loose. The police and public will take a harder stance here."

But he admits it will merely slow them down. "They'll just find other ways to get established. Taking care of business is the bottom line. Hells Angels are the most violent and richest dub in the world. There is just too much money here."

In 1995, Toronto had a small taste of the potential violence with a half-dozen bombings, three shootings and a rocket launcher attack.

Meanwhile, local gangs, expecting the Angels' expansion, have been on a recruitment drive for years, Lee says. "Most have doubled in size. But not just guys - young, tough guys in their 20s. And they are heavily armed - much better than the police."

Estimates from police sources say the gang's activities cost the country well over \$1 billion in law enforcement efforts, court costs, prisons and the bikers' illegal activities, particularly drugs and prostitution.

"We are not fighting street gangs," says Sgt. Jean Paul Levesque, national coordinator of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs for the Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada. "These are trans-national organized crime groups that are very well entrenched, well organized and well-structured. And their potential for violence is very well documented. That's how they've gotten so successful - through terror."

Levesque added that while they don't want attention from the public or the police, they'll risk it to achieve their means.

That's why, warns Fantino, only a concerted, pro-active effort will make any difference. "We had quite a focus in Ontario in the past, but we lost some of the momentum. But these guys are a very formidable challenge. They want for nothing. For all their outlaw activity, they are very shrewd business people."



# Badge to briefcase ex-cop fears Toronto biker war

by Jerry Gladman

with permission from The Toronto Sun



Jimmy Lee

When the biker war breaks out in Toronto - and he believes it's inevitable - Jimmy Lee would like to be front and centre on the battlefield.

Which is kind of ironic, considering that Lee, a biker expert for most of his years as a Toronto cop, is no longer on the force.

Now a practising lawyer, he's also a senior investigator with Intelysis, a new Canadian investigative research firm. But the colourful, still-bearded Lee, who turned in his shield for a stylish suit and fancy downtown digs last month, says he'd be there in a heartbeat.

"I still have a very big interest investigating organized crime involving bikers," says Lee, 45, a father of four, including Ryan, 17, a top OHA Junior A prospect.

"When they come in, I really don't want to be on the sidelines. I'd like to be involved both from an investigative and legal standpoint. When they start arresting these Hells Angels, you can bet (the Angels) will have the best lawyers money can buy."

Lee says the years he worked the bikers were the most enjoyable of his career. But not just as a copper investigating and busting bad guys.

Lee was one of them. As a member of the drug squad, he worked exclusively undercover with the bikers for more than five action-packed, often scary years.

"I worked right across the province. I was beaten, pistol-whipped, robbed at gunpoint in a rip-off and once had a gun pointed at me all the time we negotiated a drug deal. You gotta have balls to work undercover, but more important is mental toughness because so many different situations present themselves."

And even though he admits there is a lot more return on investigating a complicated fraud than slicking his way through a biker drug deal, he misses those wild days. "The danger, the challenge, the juices flowing, the ability to deal with criminals on their own turf and to do it in a successful manner."

Yet he would have stayed on the force if the brass had asked him. "I got my law degree to enhance the kind of work I was doing on investigations. I figured it would have been a real bonus. But there was absolutely no incentive coming from the top. None. So I left - 26 years to the day I first signed on."

## Expert witness

Back then, all the Dublin-born, Toronto-raised Lee wanted to be was a cop. He started out in uniform at 52 Division, joined the drug squad where he was promoted to sergeant and concentrated on investigating bikers and their dealings in chemical drugs.

He quickly became an expert on both and, in fact, would later be called to court more than 100 times as an expert witness. After working several high-profile deals in drugs, including a \$50-million hash bust at Toronto International Airport, he took over the biker enforcement unit, which was really just an offshoot of his drug years.

"But I found myself getting more involved in complex investigations where I had dealings

with the justice people and Crown attorneys. It was extremely interesting to follow each case through. It just seemed like a natural next step to get my law degree."

Not to the guys who worked with him, though. They knew Jimmy Lee as a great supervisor, but a wild and woolly character all the same. To a man, they figured he'd be the last dude to crack open the law books.

"Burning the midnight oil studying was very difficult at first. But I persevered and five years later was called to the bar. But it was a bit of a letdown because I thought, with 26 years experience and a law degree, they could utilize me properly. Nope."

The guys in the know figure the force is the loser because few people know bikers like Jimmy Lee. He still has a lot of contacts and some of the bad guys admit a grudging respect for him as a guy who always played hardball - but fair hardball.

He sure fooled a lot of people for a long time. In particular a doctor who saw this scruffy thug sitting at a bar one day unwinding. Thinking he was a biker, the doctor offered him money to kill a lawyer who owed him from a business transaction.

"At first he only wanted the guy's legs broken. Then he decided I should kill him. It's lucky he came to me and not some real killer.

But I still haven't figured out why he only got 18 months."

## Most violent in world

Lee crossed paths with a lot of bad characters and a lot of colourful ones. Guys like Fatty

Terrell, who once fell through the floor of his clubhouse, and Dougie Hoyle, a tough mug who once ordered out for pizza (as Sgt. Hoyle) while Lee was arresting him.

"Hey, Jimmy, if I'm goin' in, I gotta eat first," Hoyle told him.

"But there are bikers and then there are the Hells Angels," says Lee in a sombre tone. "They are vile people - the most violent, richest bikers in the world."

He recounts how a U.S. Hells Angels chapter dealt with a suspected informant. "His wife answered the door one day and there was this package. They had cut off his head, arms and legs and burned their insignia on his torso. And that was without any proof he was an informer."

He said most Canadian bike gangs aren't in that league.

"Except for the Quebec Hells Angels. They've adopted that vicious mentality. That's the breed destined for this province."

However, all that appears to be in his past now. Instead of donning his grungy biker gear and assuming a phony persona, he now wraps his expertise around global investigations into corporate mergers, computer frauds and embezzlements.

But should the biker wars come and the bullets start flying and the bombs exploding, Jimmy Lee sure hopes somebody remembers a bearded lawyer fella who just might have a little something to offer - something that could make a difference.

"All it would take is a phone call," he says.

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by Dave Brown



I am glad you are taking the time and effort to research the issue of semi-autos versus revolvers as seen by your concerns recorded in the March edition of Blue Line.

As a professional firearms instructor, I would just like to add my own views on the topic. While I would hesitate to state that revolvers are inherently dangerous, per se (I train public and private organizations on both); there is no question that revolvers can be less safe than semi-automatics in certain circumstances. Given the unpredictable nature of the average sudden confrontation, this is a hugely important factor in officer survival. I would like to examine arguments, both for and against semi-autos, and then look at which ones are really important in the real world.

1) Revolvers are more reliable than semi-automatics. Sorry. With quality ammunition, the modern semi-auto as made by the major law enforcement manufacturers is as reliable as any revolver.

As an experienced competitive shooter, I have likely fired more than 200,000 rounds in my life. I have had far more jams with a revolver than any of my semi-autos. The revolver is absolutely intolerant of the slightest bit of debris under the ejector star, and one tiny flake of powder in this area is

enough to shut it down completely.

2) Semi-automatics are better because they hold more rounds than revolvers.

3) On the other hand, they may hold more rounds but the vast majority of officer-involved shootings happen with less than 2 or 3 shots fired. Therefore, there is no advantage to 6 versus 16.

This is, in fact, the strongest case for the semi-automatic. In the real world, where the officer is confronted by a totally unexpected situation, they are already behind the action-reaction curve. Now take the average officer who was trained months ago. Sure, they really meant to get out to the range and practice, but it never seemed to happen. When confronted by such a situation, the subconscious mind takes over. If the officer is shooting a revolver, the mind may readily fire the first shot, but there is an enormous reluctance to fire subsequent shots. If the officer fires two, they will then be subconsciously reluctant to fire a third. The mind knows that three shots will exhaust half the ammunition supply. The subconscious mind is very much aware of how difficult it is to reload the revolver under stress, and the fact that the officer probably did not get out to the range to practice as much as they should have.

This psychological "freeze" may be just enough time for the officer to lose the fight. It is a sad fact but, given a totally equal fight on the street, with the bad guy just as good as the good guy, the officer always loses. This is simply because the officer must react to another's actions. They also have rules of engagement to govern their behav-

ior. The bad guys don't. In a society where the bad guy may be high on anything, or have a strongly reinforced survival instinct, a single shot may not be enough to stop the assailant.

Even in a one-shot gunfight, the semi-auto provides a comfortable margin of self-confidence at a time where it is critical that the officer gain every tiny advantage possible.

4) Revolvers/semi-automatics (choose one) are more prone to accidental discharges. This is, of course, a training issue, not a gun issue. The sad fact is that the officer who is likely to cock the hammer on a revolver and have their finger inside the trigger guard before they have made the decision to fire, is also just as likely to have a negligent discharge with a semi-automatic. Any officer who has not developed the trigger finger discipline necessary to handle either firearm is a huge liability time bomb; poised to explode at any moment. They must be corrected or removed immediately!

5) Revolvers are slower to reload. Not only are they slower to reload, but they are also deadly dangerous in a situation in which a reload must be accomplished in order to stay alive. A good revolver shooter should be able to go from empty to loaded in less than 3 seconds on the range. A good semi-automatic shooter could accomplish the same task in half that time.

#### So what's the big deal?

Simple. In a real situation on the street, the stress involved has eliminated blood flow to the extremities and one of the first things to go is the feeling in the fingers and, thus, all fine motor skills. The revolver relies on fine motor skills to accomplish a reload. The semi-automatic doesn't. This means that in a real situation, the average officer would be very lucky to be able to reload a revolver in under a minute. Add the loss of manipulation skills from the stress, and the violent shaking as a symptom of adrenaline dump, and you have another tragic funeral.

Even in such a highly stressed environment, the average officer can reload a semi-automatic in 3 or 4 seconds.

These are my views on the advantages of semi-automatics versus revolvers. Forget "greater firepower." Sell semi-automatics as a significant psychological and physiological advantage; right at that critical time when officers are most disadvantaged.

However, I should caution you to not accept anything I say here at face value. There is no point contributing more to the "blissfully ignorant" as Morley so rightly puts it.

Test it for yourself. Get some average officers on the range with both types of guns. Add some stress that they are not expecting. (Use reactive targets that require a vital area hit before they go down; dim the lights; perhaps set off a small smoke canister; have someone yelling at them at the top of their lungs; and put them under the pressures of a time limit.) Test it for yourself. It will become immediately apparent that semi-automatics have a huge advantage in certain situations. Please keep us informed as to the results and feel free to contact any of us at Blue Line again. Good luck!

Dave Brown is the Firearms Training Editor for Blue Line Magazine. He may be contacted at 204 488-0714.

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# High powered excitement

A poster bearing that promise decorates the wall in the office of the 1998 SaskTel Ericsson Can-Am Police-Fire Games in Regina, Saskatchewan. As plans come together for this year's Games, the walls and floor that encompass this downtown office are quickly filling with merchandise, volunteers and ... high-powered excitement.

Organizers expect thousands of people from across North America to converge on the prairie city during the course of the Games, June 22 to 28, 1998. The last time Regina hosted a sports extravaganza of this kind, visitors boasted of the best party ever. More importantly, the Can-Am Games compare to Grey Cup '95 in another way - recognizing sporting excellence.

Participants will compete in over 50 medal events at the Police-Fire Games, including shooting sports, powerlifting, volleyball, swimming, track and field, and endurance testing (just to name a few). The Games are designed for members of various forces, including volunteer fire fighters, conservation officers, sworn police officers, and their spouses.

Many of the events will take place at the renowned RCMP Training Academy, which includes state-of-the-art driving and shooting facilities, Olympic-size pool and physical training centre. As part of their 125th Anniversary celebration, the Mounties promise to add to the entertainment with their internationally-recognized Musical Ride and Sunset Ceremonies.

Entertainment is definitely a priority on the list of essentials for this particular group of organizers. Barbecues, dances, and the famous Guns N Hoses Lounge are among the growing list of activities open to athletes, their families, and the public. While in the heart of Regina, participants and their guests may want to try their luck at Saskatchewan's grand Casino Regina or



enjoy an afternoon in beautiful Wascana Park. Saskatchewan, recognized as one of North America's premier destinations for fishing, hunting, canoeing, and wilderness trips, has much to offer its visitors, besides the excitement of the Games.

"When I participated in the past police and fire games, I was looking for a high level of competition and an equally satisfying blend of fun," says Curtis Kemp, Executive Director of the '98 Can-Am Games.

"We are working hard to ensure we produce that combination at the 1998 Games."

As Kemp sorts through a box of souvenirs, he reiterates that thought, "The athletics is only one component of the Can-Am Games - the fun and camaraderie among law enforcement and fire service agencies are equally important."

The Games will also benefit the local community, as profits will be placed in trust for the Regina Fire Fighters Burn Unit and Saskatchewan Special Olympics. This promises a guaranteed great time for a great cause. Plan now to be part of an event dedicated to the physical excellence and positive public profile of police and fire protection services throughout North America. Plan to be part of an Olympic-calibre opportunity to experience and challenge your skills and physical capacity among the forces.

Help us push the limits at the 1998 SaskTel-Ericsson Can-Am Police-Fire Games.

For more information, contact the SaskTel-Ericsson Can-Am Police-Fire Games Office: Toll Free 1-888-CANAM98 (229-2698) FAX: (306) 777-6598 E-Mail: canamgam98@logicalink.com Web Site: <http://www.canamgames.com>



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# THE LAW ENFORCEMENT



by Tracy Ford

The Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics is unprecedented in the history of law enforcement. No other project or event has ever united all aspects of law enforcement in such a way. The bonding of the law enforcement officer and the Special Olympics Athlete has touched the hearts of communities around the world. Founded in 1968 by Canadian Professor, Dr. Frank Hayden, Special Olympics is the world's largest program of year-round sports training and competition for ath-

letes with a mental disability. The Law Enforcement Torch Run began in 1981 under the direction of a Wichita, Kansas Police Chief, with the goal of raising money for and awareness of Special Olympics. By 1987 and endorsed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, every state in the U.S. and ten other countries including Canada held individual Torch Run events.

The annual International Law Enforcement Torch Run Training Conference was held in Portland, Oregon in November 1997, attract-

ing both representatives of law enforcement and Special Olympics from around the world. The highlight of the conference was the Awards Banquet. Each year, three to five individuals are inducted into the Hall of Fame. Sergeant Peter McHarg (Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police, Ontario) was one of the 1997 inductees! Ontario was awarded with the Top Grossing Fundraising Program in the world, while Newfoundland was Top Per Capita Fundraising Program, with Ontario second and Saskatchewan in fourth place.

The Torch Run Final Leg is a symbol of law enforcement's dedication to the courageous athletes of Special Olympics. For 1998, the Final Leg will become part of Opening Ceremonies for the Canadian Special Olympics 1998 Summer Games in Sudbury, Ontario, July 7-12th. These Games will bring together 1200 athletes and coaches from all across Canada to compete in eight sports: athletics, aquatics, 5-pin bowling, 10-pin bowling, powerlifting, rhythmic gymnastics, soccer and softball. These Games are co-chaired by Retired Ontario Provincial Police Sergeant Dan Lee.

## 1998 Provincial Torch Runs



### British Columbia

*Phil Crosby-Jones, Justice Institute of B.C. at 604-528-5779* Runs will take place throughout the province from May to September. The main event will be a four day run

through the Fraser Valley into Vancouver with the Final Leg on June 27th into Nat Bailey Stadium for the Special Olympics Celebrity Baseball Game. Fundraising goal is \$200,000.



### Alberta

*Jodie Yaremchuk, RCMP "K" Division at 403-412-5353* Fundraising goal is to exceed last year's total of \$93,400 Participating in the Torch Run are representatives from Calgary Police Service,

Edmonton Police Service, RCMP, Lethbridge Police Service, Medicine Hat Police Service and Military Police. Increased fundraising is a major goal in order to send Team Alberta to the National Summer Games. Final Leg will take place on June 20 as part of the Team Alberta Training Camp held in Olds June 19-21. Plans include runs from Calgary and Red Deer.



### Saskatchewan

*Sergeant Clark McClelland, Estevan Police Service at 306-634-4767* Fundraising goal is to exceed last year's total of \$104,000. Celebrating year number 11, approximately 800

law enforcement personnel will cover 1500 km. with the Final Leg to take place on June 5th into Opening Ceremonies of the provincial Games in Swift Current. An exciting fundraiser has been developed - 7 local pilots will conduct 30 minute

air tours of the City of Estevan and surrounding area with proceeds to the Torch Run.



### Manitoba

*Inspector Al Caron, Winnipeg Police Service at 204-986-6203* Fundraising goal is to exceed last year's total. The Torch Run will take place on

June 19th with the Final Leg to end at the Winnipeg Stadium which will coincide with the Opening Ceremonies of the Winnipeg Goldeyes Baseball Game. All 150 runners expected will wear a Special Edition T-shirt and receive a Torch Run pin. The primary fundraising vehicle for 1998 is a Manitoba Torch Run Thank You Gift Certificate Book, which includes over \$300 value merchandise, a Torch Run T-shirt - stocked, distributed and sold by Mark's Work Warehouse. This should generate a profit of \$55,000.



### Ontario

*Constable Lorne White, Metropolitan Toronto Police at 416-200-0846* The official "Kick-off" for the Ontario Law Enforcement Torch Run will take place

at the Opening Ceremonies of the provincial Spring Games in Oakville on May 7th. Law enforcement runners will criss-cross the province during the end of May into June. The two northern runs will take place end of June and join the Final Leg run on July 7th at the Opening Ceremonies of Canadian Special Olympics 1998 Summer Games in Sudbury. Under the direction of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, the 12th annual Torch Run will cover 8,000 km by over 8,000 law enforcement personnel. Fundraising goal is to surpass last

year's total of \$1.5 million, of which \$750,000 was raised in support of the 1997 Special Olympics World Winter Games. Since 1987, over \$7 million has been donated to Ontario Special Olympics.



### Quebec

*Lt. Michel Lariviere, Montreal Urban Community Police Department at 514-280-0064* The Montreal Torch Run will take place between the 27th of September and the 3rd of October. The event will consist of 150 law enforcement officers

running a relay uniting the 49 neighborhood Police Stations and the four Operational Centres. The fundraising goal will be \$50,000 On October 3rd, there will be closing ceremonies in downtown Montreal consisting of a symbolic Torch Run and the presenting of the fundraising dollars to the Special Olympics Community.



### New Brunswick

*Constable Mark Gallagher, Codiac Regional RCMP at 506-857-2466* Fundraising goal is to surpass 1997's total of \$45,000. With a participation increase of over 600%, it is anticipated to be a good

Torch Run for 1998. A fundraising activity dubbed as "Shoot for the Stars" involving Pizza Hut, Pepsi, Hostess Frito-Lay took place at various trade shows - a person attempts to shoot a basketball into a hoop, if successful, wins a pizza with proceeds to Torch Run. The event netted \$5,000 with grand prizes donated by the Royal York Hotel (Toronto) including airfare and Raptors tickets.





### Nova Scotia

*Helen Burns, RCMP at 902-426-2619* Fundraising goal is \$25,000.00 with the main vehicle being the ever popular Torch Run T-shirt including the unique Nova Scotia design. The highlight

of this year's Torch Run will be at the Provincial Summer Games on June 12th in Halifax. The Torch will be escorted through the streets of Halifax by law enforcement personnel, a mounted escort and a Special Olympics Athlete. As part of Opening Ceremonies, there will be some law enforcement displays such as the Emergency Response Teams, the Blue Thunder Band and a law enforcement escort for each team participating in the parade.



### Newfoundland and Labrador

*Staff Sergeant Derek Pike, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary at 709-729-8058* The 1997 Newfoundland and Labrador Torch Run

was recognized as the Top Per Capita Fundraising Program in the world. The fundraising goal is to surpass last year's total of \$117,500. Special events will include Law Enforcement/NHL Old Timers Hockey Game, Golf Tournament, T-shirt sales and runner sponsors. The Torch Run will be held June 5-12 throughout Newfoundland and Labrador with approximately 500 runners participating. The Final Leg will be held on August 7th at the Opening Ceremonies of the provincial Summer Games in Mount Pearl.



### Prince Edward Island

*Don Smith, RCMP at 902-566-7157* Fundraising goal is to surpass 1997 at \$15,000.

For further information contact Coordinator - Sergeant Peter McHarg at 905-546-2913

## Atlantic police women compare notes

by Brenda Zanin

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Its not quite so lonely being a female police officer in Atlantic Canada now. For the last five years, nearly 300 police women in the East have met at an annual police conference for women.

Getting a chance to meet and compare notes with other female police officers - RCMP, municipal and military - gives participants a tremendous morale boost, say conference organizers.

"A lot of them are saying it's good to know they have company," says RCMP Cst Kathy Long, one of the original organizers of the conference. "So many are alone from day one of their service."

"It's very organized and very professional," adds Sgt. Michelle Martin, Women's Issues Advisor for the Force.

"Women can see other women moving up the ladder, and it's a time when they can share their experiences."

The conference allows female officers from a variety of police services to make contacts and establish support networks, adds Long. "They know they can pick up the phone and call," she explains.

Topics and keynote speakers for the annual three-day event focused on a variety of operational problems and issues related to women and the police, such as leadership and training, fitness, and stress management. Comments from participants in the previous conferences, guide organizers, so workshops speak directly to the needs and interests of

the group, Long stresses.

Atlantic area groups take turns hosting the event and this fall it will be 'J' Division's turn. The division was the first to hold a conference back in 1992, when 38 women participated. Organizers are expecting about 270 women, and there are plans afoot to form an association of women police officers with representatives from each of the four Atlantic provinces. The group launched a newsletter earlier this year, as well.

Since the proportion of women in the Force is smaller, even those in the same area can miss out on opportunities to compare notes if they're on opposite shifts, says Martin. "It's a great forum. I'm so pleased to see that it's growing." Martin says similar conferences in the United States have taken place, and more than two dozen female RCMP members paid their own way to attend the last one. The Force sponsored two participants.

"Soon after taking command of 'J' Division, I saw the need for this type of forum," says D/Commr Roy Berlinquette now of the Northwest Region. "Women in policing could not only share their woes, but also share in the successes as well as in the problem-solving process. I feel strongly that this is great for the women who indeed need to network and share in their specific problems and to awaken the male components who still do not see nor seek to understand the 'difference'."

While the conference focuses on female police officers, men are not barred from the conference. Organizers invite them to attend certain workshops or presentations that might interest them.

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# Joint Force Operations soar to new heights in Montreal

## A new patrol helicopter for the MUC (Montreal) Police

by Jacques Brunelle



Sporting the badges of both the Montreal Urban Community police service and the RCMP on the cabin doors of a Bell 206 L Long Ranger, one cannot ignore the message that this implies. Municipal policing and the federal RCMP are in an effective working partnership.

Using a Joint Forces Operation format, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Service de police de la Communauté Urbaine de Montréal have accomplished the unlikely. Without any significant budget increases, a fully-equipped police patrol helicopter is now in operation over Montreal's large urban area.

In an innovative venture, the Mounties and the MUC police share an RCMP Bell 206 L Long Ranger equipped with a Forward Looking Infra-Red (FLIR) search system, a GPS and a 35 million candlepower Spectrolab Night-Sun search light. It is used both for municipal policing as well as for federal enforcement duties. Operations centre is at "C" Division's Air Services hangar, alongside several RCMP fixed-wing aircraft, at St. Hubert's regional airport.

To better understand the beginnings of this helicopter scheme, a quick look at the RCMP's Air Services is beneficial.

With the exception of the Long Ranger now being used part-time as Montreal's new patrol helicopter, all of the RCMP's nine helicopters are used for liaison and transport. The Bell 206 helicopter based in Vancouver has been occasionally tasked with patrols under RCMP jurisdiction in the Lower Mainland. When called upon, they have also assisted the Vancouver Police Department, however, no formal agreement is in place. The RCMP in British Columbia ("E" Division) operate a total of four helicopters to enforce provincial and municipal statutes under their policing contracts.

In addition to the regular missions, they are also used for maintaining the many isolated radio repeater stations, 90% of which are accessible only by helicopter. These sites are crucial to police operations in the rugged mountains of BC's interior.

Montreal's recently acquired patrol chopper was, until May 1996, operated from Cornerbrook, Newfoundland. Although considered an essential service by RCMP's "B" Division in Newfoundland where they provide provincial policing, the Newfoundland government was unwilling to continue paying for their 70% portion of the helicopter operating costs under the provincial policing contract with the federal government. Along with this cancellation, the Newfoundland government also cancelled the only other police helicopter in the province, which was operated by the RCMP from Gander airport. Following these two helicopter cancellations, the RCMP was faced with two surplus helicopters, and with no upcoming replacement needs, were to dispose of them through Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.

When the two "B" Division helicopters became available, a series of discussions were held between RCMP national headquarters in



Cpl. Rejean Rocove RCMP pilot

New helicopter at St-Hubert airport

Ottawa and the divisional Commanding Officer, A/Commissioner Odilon Emond, located in Montreal. It was successfully argued that a Montreal-based helicopter would greatly assist federal enforcement in the areas such as border patrol, drug interdiction and shipping. Additional approval was also given in principle to lease the helicopter on a part-time basis to the MUC police for municipal enforcement.

Through informal discussions with the Director of the MUC police service, Mr. Jacques Duchaineau and A/Commissioner Emond, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was drawn up where the new helicopter would be flown for a specific time period by an MUC police crew with federal enforcement having priority. Given that most federal missions are during daylight hours, and municipal missions occur usually at night, this priority basis was not expected to be a problem.

Since 1994, the MUC police have been studying the viability of patrol helicopters. The biggest single obstacle has been budgetary restrictions. Up until this new partnership, the MUC spent between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year on chartering less specialized aircraft. It was hoped that this new service arrangement would eliminate the requirement to charter helicopters for special events.

Several options including the outright purchase or a turnkey lease of a specially-equipped aircraft were considered. However, a partnership consortium appeared to be their best option, at least until the trial period was considered successful and public support was firmly behind the project. Only at that point could the MUC police consider a more permanent arrangement.

An initial twelve month contract was signed on August 12th, 1997 and operations got off the ground on September 19th. To fully support the impact study of the project for the MUC, not to mention the increased flying requirements, both services agreed that the MUC would provide their own crew to cover the extra flying hours. Three MUC police pilot candidates with minimum qualifications had been selected for the RCMP advanced heli-

copter course given in Penticton, B.C. Out of this group, only one would be selected as the initial pilot.

The best qualified pilot chosen was MUC police Lt. Henri Cardinal who had already amassed more than 4000 flying hours, mostly on rotary-wing aircraft. Moreover, he is a current Canadian military reserve pilot flying the army's new Bell 412 Griffon helicopters also from St. Hubert airport. Lt. Cardinal now maintains his RCMP qualification by taking the mountain-flying refresher course given annually in B.C.

With two police pilots now available, municipal patrols are flown by either pilot. Likewise, either pilot can fly federal enforcement duties making the flight scheduling much more practical. Each police service simply pays for the salary and expenses of their own crew regardless of the flight mission. When overtime is incurred, it is charged to the service requesting the specific mission. Liability is assumed directly by the federal government when on federal patrol. The MUC provide their own liability and loss insurance for municipal patrols.

When on patrol over the city, the armed police crew fly the RCMP helicopter equipped with additional UHF radios for municipal communications. A GPS computerized mapping and address system, similar to the one used by Calgary police, may be added in the near future if further funding is made available.

Patrols over Montreal are made mostly during the evenings between 19:00 hours and 04:00 hours, often over industrial and commercial centres where break-ins have been a problem. During this time, the helicopter is available for immediate response for assistance to ground units.

Since last September, the helicopter has logged more than 220 hours on municipal patrol and was dispatched to 317 calls which led to forty-eight arrests or detentions. The aircraft was also directly involved in several stolen car chases where the effective use of the patrol helicopter led to excellent press coverage. In several news articles it was credited with the arrest of the suspects without anyone being injured or property damaged. This positive reporting has helped gain



growing public support for the program.

A concern not uncommon with this type of operation is that of excessive noise from the helicopter. Police air units routinely fly very low over populated areas while providing back-up for ground units responding to emergencies. The noise generated by the rotors and engine can be loud, however, citizens in Montreal have not complained. Many people have commented that the noise of the police helicopter is simply an indicator that the police are at work protecting their neighbourhoods. Interestingly, one citizen living in Montreal's east-end near the Olympic Stadium did call 9-1-1 to ask if he was being followed by the helicopter as it was operating in that area over several days!

The patrol helicopter also demonstrated its value during an unusual late night brawl involving up to fifty revellers in the St. Denis street bar district. The two police cruisers that were dispatched to the scene were met there by the patrolling helicopter piloted by RCMP Cpl. Rejean Rocque. The two ground units found themselves quickly outnumbered by the unruly crowd, but the presence of the police helicopter using its 35 million-candlepower searchlight and Public-Address system quickly dispersed the crowd without further incident.

It has been apparent to most Canadian police services for a number of years, that the use of a patrol helicopter does save lives and property. And as mentioned previously, the cost of starting up and operating such a service can put a serious strain on existing budgets. However, the MUC police with the local arm of the RCMP, have taken a strong step forward in proving to skeptics that such a service is effective, yet affordable, while building public desire and confidence in the project. Their costs for this undertaking are most acceptable, considering the area and size of the client base serviced.

The helicopter is leased directly from the RCMP by the MUC police on a per hour basis, estimated at the outset to be 240 hours for the twelve month period. This amount is expected to be exceeded by up to 60 hours to make the patrols more of a criminal deterrent and the end-of-trial statistics more accurate. Total operating expenditures including crew and capital costs for this type of aircraft is about \$490.00 per hour of flight time. The MUC leases the aircraft for less than this as there is no additional fee for the crew or some installed equipment already in use by the Mounties. As a matter of interest, the minimum operating costs for a Bell 206 L, including only fuel and scheduled parts replacement, is \$250.00 per hour.

The originally scheduled 240 hours averages out to approximately 4.6 hours of flying time per week dedicated to patrolling the city. On average, with good weather and availability, the helicopter flies about 10 to 15 hours over a weekend period.

Although running smoothly, this program did meet with some resistance at the outset with both Ottawa and Quebec City. Senior management at RCMP headquarters first viewed this program with a certain amount of skepticism as they were concerned that federal enforcement would suffer as a result of the additional demands of municipal policing.

In Quebec's provincial capital, concerns were raised that the Suréte du Québec should be providing such a cooperative effort with one of their

two Bell Long Rangers. The MUC had considered this arrangement, as the SQ's helicopters are mandated to assist Quebec municipalities. However, only the SQ's Bell 206 LT, based in nearby Chambly is authorized to fly night missions. And it does so with added restrictions not faced by the RCMP operation. Quebec regulations require a minimum of two civilian pilots from the provincial government's Service aérien du Québec agency to fly night missions.

As S/Sgt. Gilles Gosselin, NCO IC RCMP Air Services in Montreal points out, it is not a matter of politics, but rather a matter of operational capabilities and logistics. The RCMP were simply in a better position to respond to the needs of the MUC police which involve mostly night missions. This was undertaken without adversely affecting federal enforcement.

Should this innovative program continue to be successful, it may lead to the MUC police forming their own air unit or at least continue with an effective partnership.

The use of police helicopters is not new in Canada. What is new is the use of a Canadian police helicopter for routine patrols over an urban area. The first patrol helicopter in this country was established in Calgary, Alberta just two years ago. Its overwhelming success should have been a guiding light for other Canadian cities. Unfortunately, this is not yet the case. The budget allocations for such undertakings are low in priority, if they exist at all.

Calgary's HAWC-1, a McDonnell Douglas MD 520N NOTAR helicopter, was paid for almost entirely by private funding following the tragic death of Calgary constable Rick Sonnenberg who was killed while pursuing a hit-and-run driver. Interestingly, last year HAWC-1 logged more than 1000 patrol hours while claiming more than 500 suspects caught in a city only one-quarter the size of Montreal.

Patrol helicopters are regularly employed in the United Kingdom, the United States and even as far away as in Brazil and Japan. Some major American cities even have more than five helicopters for 24-hour coverage by at least two aircraft. As MUC police Lt. Henri Cardinal so aptly put it for the Canadian situation, "Unfortunately, everyone wants a patrol helicopter, but nobody wants to pay for it."

Ironically, a new generation of Bell helicopters, based on the Long Ranger airframe, has been developed and built in Canada. The Bell 407, as it is known, is already in use by dozens of police agencies in the United States. More than 200 407s have already been sold world-wide. The fact that these newer models are made in Canada at Bell's very successful Mirabel plant can only add to their attractiveness to Canadian policing.

With the right determination, cooperation and appropriate budgeting, similar programs to those in Montreal and Calgary may one day make the police patrol helicopter commonplace over most Canadian cities, where a need for this service definitely exists.

On March 22 1998, it was announced that Bell Helicopter Textron had purchased Boeing's (including McDonnell Douglas) commercial helicopter business including the product line of MD 500 and MD 600 NOTAR helicopters. This production line will soon be relocated to Bell's Mirabel plant. This facility already accounts for 57% of the world's turbine-powered, commercial helicopter market.



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# Spot that counterfeit money

by: Janet Tatransky CFE

Counterfeit, fraud and forgery have been increasing at an alarming rate, resulting in losses of billions of dollars in North America alone. No longer confined to professional con and fraud artist, counterfeiting and forgery is, in fact, one of the most rapidly increasing white-collar crimes of the last decade with every indication that this trend will continue to escalate.

Easy accessibility to advanced and affordable high-tech equipment, such as desktop publishing systems, scanners, laser printers and colour copiers, fraud has never been more tempting or more affordable. At this stage the most cost efficient way to combat this threat is by the use of security paper which incorporates anti-fraud features.

One of the most basic and most reliable feature (even with today's high-tech equipment) is the "watermark" which is applied at the time of printing the paper. Other security features that are now widely used to deter counterfeit and fraud in negotiable documents are; micro printing, fluorescent fibres, numbers, and planchettes which glow under ultra violet light and can not be duplicated with a photo copier. Security thread, rainbow printing, safety block, warning band and many other products are used to deter. Negotiable documents include Bank Notes, cheques, money orders, travellers cheques, gift certificates, coupons, drug prescriptions, sales receipts, passports, ID cards, birth certificates, vehicle registrations, insurance policies etc.

The most widely recognized counterfeiting practice is the counterfeiting of currency bank notes. Although the U.S. bank note is the highest counterfeited currency, the Bank of Canada and the RCMP have realized that the Canadian Bank note has reached an all time high for being counterfeited. I had become aware of this problem five years ago when I developed and started manufacturing the ID 2000 scanner for the initial purpose of detecting the Canadian counterfeit bill. It also can detect most of the above mentioned negotiable documents that have fluorescent security features. I feel there is a definite need for security product awareness and more education.

As of late last year the Bank of Canada has put out a poster and pamphlet called "A closer look at bank notes" showing certain security features found on Canadian notes, which are available for the asking. This pamphlet follows the ones already out by the U.S. Secret Service showing the new changes and security features on the new U.S. \$50's and \$100's (which can now also be verified for counter-



Approved illustration for publication

feit by using the ID 2000).

There are a few key security features found on genuine Canadian bank notes. An OSD (optical security device) is located in the upper left corner of the face of the note, which changes colour from gold to green when tilted under light. Small green disks (planchettes) appear randomly on both sides of the bill and glow (fluoresce) blue under ultra violet light. The wavy pattern of pastel colours across the centre top portion of the note is made up of rows of tiny numbers of that bill's denomination. This microprint also runs through the coat of arms and in the central band of the note made of sequences of the words "BANK OF CANADA BANQUE DU CANADA" which can be clearly seen with the aid of a magnifying glass. These words would appear as a solid line instead of words on a counterfeit note. Unfortunately counterfeiters have already defeated the OSD feature.

One can test and look for a combination of features which protect the Canadian Bank note including the texture or feel of the intaglio print. An easier way is by using the ID 2000 which contains ultra violet light, and will give you immediate results in determining if the paper and planchettes are genuine or not. Authentic notes will not glow under ultraviolet light unless they have touched some detergents and planchettes will fluoresce blue under the light.

## The American Dream

The United States has also given a face lift to its currency adding several new security features to deter against counterfeit. The newly designed \$100 note issued in 1996 was followed by the \$50's in 1997 and for the next five years the U.S. notes will be issued in successively lower denominations with the \$1 coming last.

One of the new features in both the \$100's and \$50's is the presence of a thin security strip or polymer thread running from top to bottom. On the \$100's it is on the left of the portrait of Franklin containing the words "USA 100" and can be seen from both sides of the bill. This strip has an added feature that it will turn red when held under UV light. On the new \$50's the polymer strip is found on the right of the portrait of Grant containing the words USA 50 and will glow bright yellow under UV light.

The bills also now have watermarks

which contain portraits and can be seen from both sides when held up to light. On the front of the bill the denomination on the lower right side contains "colour shifting ink" which looks green when viewed straight on and appears black when viewed at an angle in light.

Microprinting as well as visible fibres are found in different areas on these bills. The enlarged portraits are now found off center reducing

wear and tear on the portrait and making the added details harder to duplicate.

The three main methods of printing most often used on the same bank notes are:

- A) Offset
- B) Typography (letter press)
- C) Intaglio engraving

Canadian counterfeit notes are mostly made by using laser printers and colour copiers. Although microprinting is an excellent security product it has its limitations in that you need bright light, a good magnifier glass, good vision and can be a little time consuming to view.

Another very reliable security product that has found its way into securing documents is the use of UV security ink which can not be scanned or copied and gives you instantaneous results when viewed with an Ultra Violet light (as with the ID 2000 scanner). These fluorescent inks are found in many world wide bank notes including the planchettes on Canadian notes and the polymer strip found on the new U.S. \$50's and \$100's. All major bank credit cards and many companies have now chosen this feature to be implemented into their cheques, gift certificates and other sensitive documents.

The banking industry has already seen the need for the ID 2000. As of the end of 1997 it has become a stationary item at the TD bank and is now being looked at by other banks and financial institutions as well as retail stores. It can now even be found in many police departments. They are needed in these outlets for its capability to detect Canadian bills, the new U.S. bills, credit cards, cheques, documents and passports containing UV security inks. Securitech markets a counterfeit detector pen for all older U.S. and foreign bank notes.

Janet Tatransky is president of Securitech Sales (Ontario) Ltd., the manufacturers of the ID 2000 and distributors of other security products. She is a Certified Fraud Examiner and offers consultation and seminars on counterfeit detection as well as shoplifting and internal loss prevention. For more information you can reach her at (416)226-5858 fax(416)226-5558.





We are writing in response to the above-noted article, *MTS Mobility signs major fleet contract with RCMP*, printed in your March 1998 issue. The program is being billed as a first for Canada by the three senior cabinet ministers, Rogers Cantel Inc. and Ericsson Communications. In fact, the same program has been operating in Peel Region for some three years as part of the DVERS (Domestic Violence Emergency Response System) program administered by Victim Services of Peel. This is a community based, non-profit agency providing 24 hours crisis response services to persons victimized by crime or circumstance.

The DVERS program was launched in May 1994 in Peel Region through a partnership between ADT Canada, Peel Regional Police and Victim Services of Peel. This program provides a home alarm system to persons (usually women) victimized by violence from an intimate partner. ADT provides the program with 25 alarms and installs and monitors these alarms free of charge. Peel Regional Police attend all installations, have added the pertinent information about the victims into their computer in communications, and upon receiving an alarm, treat the call as a priority one response. Victim Services of Peel receives the applications, attends the installations, counsels the victims in terms of developing long term safety plans and attends court dates as required.

Approximately one year into the DVERS program, Victim Services staff identified that victims of this type of violence are often at risk while mobile i.e. going to work, attending the children's school etc. As a result, staff contacted CANTEL who readily agreed to donate 16 cellular telephones to the DVERS program in order that women who were eligible for the home alarm system could also receive a cellular telephone. Victim Services has since also approached Bell Mobility who welcomed the opportunity to be part of this very valuable program. Currently, there are 25 alarms and 25 cellular telephones assigned to the program in Peel. Over the past four years since the DVERS program was implemented, over 130 women and their children have been supported.

Initially, the program was financially supported for two years by the United Way of Peel. However since September 1996, Victim Services of Peel has operated the program fully with

no financial support from any level of government or any other source. In addition, the agency has developed comprehensive operating policies and procedures which ensure the responsible administration of this very high profile program. These manuals have been provided to several municipalities throughout the province at no cost.

We believe that here in Peel Region, we have demonstrated the positive results of a collaborative effort between the corporate sector, a police service and a community based agency. We have approached each of the three senior

cabinet ministers involved in this new government initiative advising them of our existing program and requesting support for our program or at the very least to be included in the pilot project. To date we have had no reply.

Should anyone wish further information about the DVERS program, please feel free to contact us; Patricia Sullivan, Executive Director, (905) 568-1068; Detective Eric Harman, Family Violence Co-Ordinator, Peel Regional Police (905) 453-2121

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# New Horizons: Life after the Badge

by Blair McQuillan

In December, Statistics Canada reported that the number of police officers had fallen to 54,699 in 1997. This number represented a decline in the number of officers per capita for the sixth straight year.

The reason? Statistics Canada said cutbacks at all levels of government are to blame.

For those trying to balance the books, reducing the number of officers has been one of the cost-saving solutions. Throughout the past two years, at least three of Canada's largest police services have offered lucrative retirement packages to senior officers in an effort to reduce the budget.

Add to this the fact that policing is a stressful, political and demanding career and it's easy to realize why the numbers are dwindling.

But what happens after they leave? How do officers cope with retirement?

"There is a life thereafter," says Al Simmons, a former superintendent with the Ontario Provincial Police.

Simmons, who retired from policing in 1986, is a perfect example of how to handle life after the badge. After leaving the OPP with 27 years of service, the 64-year-old went into the jewellery business as a sales representative with Lee's Motivation Canada.

Like many former police officers, Simmons considered starting a second career in private security. He looked into many offers including one as the head of security for the University of Waterloo. However, in the end he decided that he wanted something different.

"I just thought, 'well I've done that sort of thing all my life, why should I continue?'"

So when one of his friends offered him a position with Lee's he took it. Simmons admits that although everything has worked in his favour, he really didn't set any firm goals prior to retirement.

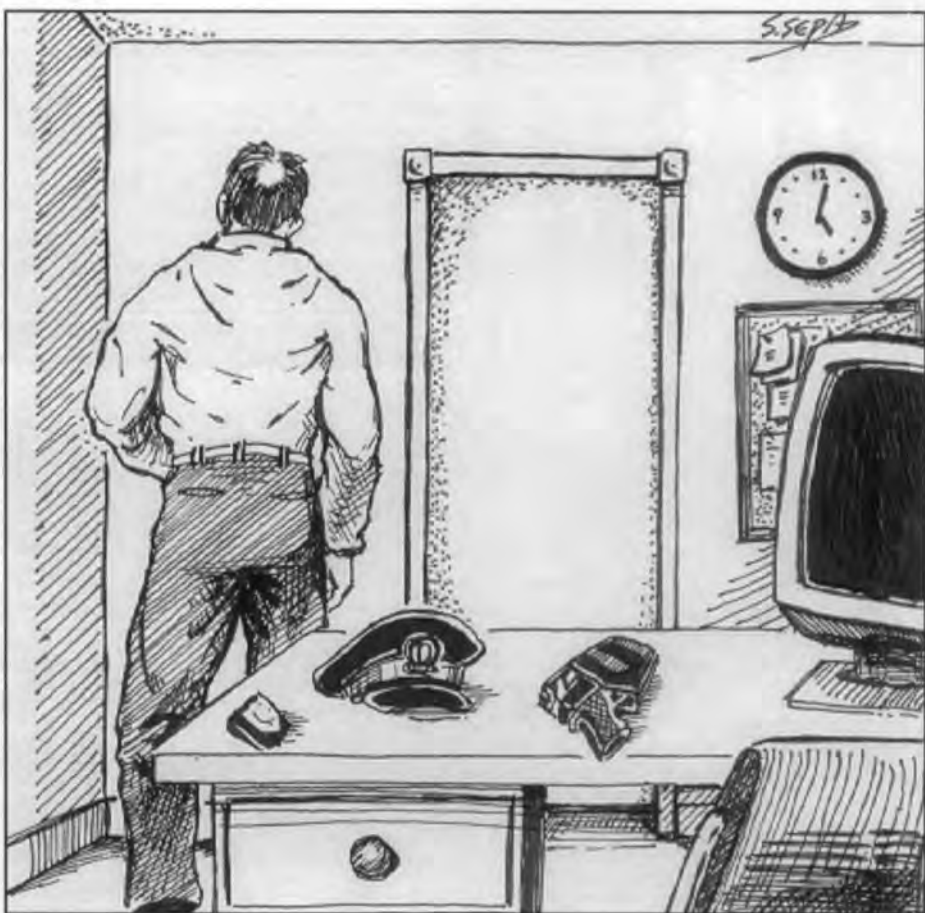
"I decided to retire within six months of actually leaving," he said. "I didn't do a lot of in depth planning as to what I was going to do after."

But Calgary police Det. Grant Lydiard said that making plans prior to leaving the force is an important step. In fact, Lydiard, who also works in the force's Employee Assistance Program, has even launched an initiative to help officers make the transition from officer to civilian a little easier.

In March, the Calgary force began offering one-day seminars aimed at teaching soon to be retired members how to look for work after they leave the service.

"I found senior officers who were close to retirement were coming to me and they were concerned about things like how to make resumes," Lydiard said. "Those are normal fears of what to do after not having to look for a job for 25 years. I perceived the need and based on that I started to look into the matter."

Lydiard, who has worked on the project since October, enlisted the aid of Right Management Consulting to help him come up with a plan.



"Presently it's a one-day seminar for the pilot project. It'll probably wind up being a two-day initiative. It's directed in three directions, actual retirement, towards entrepreneurs, or towards seeking another career."

The seminars, which will be offered on an as needed basis, teach officers job finding skills, financing and give them insight into the current job market.

"We're just looking at the basics," Lydiard said.

Retirement seminars like the Calgary initiative are very beneficial in making future plans, Simmons said.

"I went to two," he said. "They're great because they teach you things like money management and how much you need to retire. They don't just talk about your own pension system, but the government pension system, so you know when those things apply to you."

However, police officers shouldn't just make financial plans, Toronto police Sgt. Roger Dodson said. Dodson, a former staff services member now involved with the force's Employee Assistance Program, said officers nearing retirement have to make sure they are emotionally prepared to leave the policing field.

"With retirement there's three things the members have to take a look at: do I have the time to retire, can I afford to retire and the third thing, which is more important, am I ready to retire?"

Dodson said that if an officer isn't prepared to leave, feelings of depression and a sense of worthlessness could follow.

"When they wake up on a Monday morning without that badge it's a huge void that's been left because they haven't prepared themselves for it. That's when the officers have a lot of problems."

Simmons, like Dodson, feels that an

officer must know when it's time to leave the force.

"A lot stay too long. A lot of people hang in and they leave the force bitter. That's one thing I didn't want to do. I wanted to leave with a good taste in my mouth."

The former superintendent also said that officers looking for a new occupation after retirement should be very focused in their career choice.

"Whatever you go into make sure you have control over your time and energy."

**"A lot stay too long. A lot of people hang in and they leave the force bitter."**

**- Al Simmons,  
OPP Supt. (ret.)**



Some officers may feel their field of choice is limited by their policing career, but that's not true, according to Lydiard.

"They're wide open," he said. "They're only limited in what's in their mind."

One of the most popular post-policing careers for many officers in the Calgary area is landscaping and snow removal, Lydiard said. He feels these occupations are popular because they are relatively stress free jobs that allow retired members to subsidize their income.

"I think it's because you don't have the responsibility any more," he said. "You can go out there and it's something to do to keep you active, but you don't have to worry about making decisions."

"That's not uncommon. You're under that high stress and then all of a sudden you walk out and say 'why do I need it. I've got a pension. Let's enjoy life a little bit.'"

A number of officers have left policing to enjoy life as sales representatives, truck drivers, forklift operators and taken government positions, Lydiard said.

However, many officers, like John Bowser, do choose to use their law enforcement experience in similar fields after retirement.

Bowser, 59, took on a job as an investigator for the Nova Scotia Justice Department after leaving the Halifax police service in 1994. He is investigating numerous claims of abuse made by citizens formerly incarcerated at youth detention homes in the province.

There are about 14 other investigators working with Bowser, the majority of whom are former Halifax and military police officers.

"We thought it was only going to be a six-month contract," he said. "But when I signed the contract I was in for 13 months and I've signed again for this year."

Bowser, who has 35 years worth of experience under his belt, says his policing background has made him "well suited" for his current job.

"You're listening to the ex-employee's side and you're listening to the complainants side and somewhere in the middle you're trying to come up with the truth. So being a police officer is quite a bonus for a job like this."

But Bowser isn't sure he'd like to continue to work as an investigator. He says if he were to embark on a career after this one it would be something a little easier.

"You're listening to complaints all the time and doing a lot of computer work. I wouldn't want something as intense (for my next career)."

Aside from investigation work, Bowser has also kept busy as a member of the Air Force Association of Canada. He is currently the membership chair of the association's local wing, treasurer of the Atlantic division and is on the committee for the national convention which will be held in Nova Scotia in October.

"For the last 11 years now I've volunteered to be a civilian extra in the Nova Scotia International Tattoo. Plus I've stayed involved in the police colour guard."

Simmons, who is involved with the provincial police association, also believes that staying involved with the police is a healthy way to enjoy retirement.

"It lets you keep a hand in and keep in touch with some of your old friends," he said. "Some people walk away and don't go to any of those things and I think these are the ones who go away bitter."

"You don't want to lose contact with people that you've worked with for that length of time. But you also want to be a step away from it."

According to Lydiard a lot of officers

will be taking a step back from the thin blue line over the next couple of years.

"When that 25 to 28 year span comes up they pretty well go," he said. "It's been steady for the last two years and will probably be steady for the next two."

"I think the biggest reason is it's a demanding job."

Like Simmons and Bowser, Lydiard will soon be promoted to the rank of retired member. He is eligible to leave the Calgary service in October, and though he will miss policing, the future excites him.

"A week has not gone by where I haven't gotten an idea or an opportunity," he said. "If you leave your mind open, it's out there."

**"When they wake up without that badge it's a huge void that's been left."**

**- Sgt. Roger Dodson,  
Toronto Police Service**

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## A closer look at the newest version of Microsoft's Internet browser

by Tom Rataj

In the torrid world of Internet browsers, Microsoft seems bent on dominating the market in the same fashion that it has captured the office software suite market. The seemingly unstoppable Microsoft juggernaut was barely a faint blip on the Internet scene 2 years ago, but with the launch of Internet Explorer 4.0 (IE4), they have reportedly captured 65% of the market share from the previous leader, Netscape Navigator.

### NOT JUST A BROWSER

While previous versions of IE were very distinctly separate applications, IE4 introduces numerous features and set-up options that include modifications of Windows 95 itself. (There are also versions of IE4 that are designed to run on the Macintosh and under Windows 3.1). Choosing to let IE4 install all of its features, actually functions as a minor upgrade to Windows 95. It makes many Windows 95 features work the same way as similar features work in previous versions of the browser. All icons on the desktop become active when the cursor runs over them and activating them requires only a single click. Right-clicking on anything in the Start menu, displays a menu that provides access to the item's properties dialogue box, allowing you to change how the program functions, without first having to start the actual program. Web pages, various Internet style applications and other useful "Active Desktop" components can be added directly to the Windows 95 desktop. This would be a very useful feature in a corporate environment, because certain standard applications could be placed right on the desktop, being only a single click away.

### SECURITY FEATURES

In response to a number of embarrassing security flaws in previous versions of IE, Microsoft has completely overhauled the security features into a complete multilevel, user-definable process. Known as "security zones," the features come in three distinct levels: a local intranet zone, the Internet itself, as well as user-definable custom zones, where trusted or restricted sites can be controlled. The well designed security dialogue box presents security control features for each zone. An optional IE Administration Kit allows network managers to completely control the various zones to enable monitoring and enforcement of corporate security rules.

### NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Managed Webcasting or "push" technology also makes its debut in IE4. Basically, push technology allows the user to subscribe to various Web sites, and have the software check the Web sites on a user-defined schedule looking for updated content. If updated content is located at the sites, the Webcasting software will download the updated content for on or off-line viewing. This can be a particularly useful feature either as an Internet user or as



an organisation with a Web site. Instead of users having to physically check a particular site or group of sites looking for new information, the software can do it for them. Closely connected with Webcasting is another new feature called the Channel Bar. This

is a subscription type feature that lets users directly access various frequently changing Internet sites, such as those maintained by various newspapers, magazines, and television networks. The Channel Bar, when installed, stays on the desktop, and provides single-click access to the sites.

### EXTRAS

With all the fixings, IE4 consumes around 80MB of disk space. Included in the full package are the following new features: Outlook Express - a lightweight e-mail and Internet newsgroup application; NetMeeting 2.0 - a basic collaboration program that allows multiple users to chat over the Internet using text, voice or both, and a mutual white-board; NetShow - for streaming video; FrontPage Express - a light version of FrontPage 98 for designing, creating and managing Web sites.

### USABILITY

With all this new stuff and the "Webification" of Windows 95 itself, IE4 is quite a handful. Many of the minor upgrades and functional changes to Windows 95 are rumoured to be included in Windows 98, which is due this summer. Single click icons create a retraining issue for experienced users, while novice users will finally be able to avoid the non-intuitiveness of double clicking on some

things and single-clicking on other things. Outlook Express complicates things somewhat by adding yet another address book for Internet e-mail. I already use the Exchange In-Box for e-mail, and the e-mail component in Microsoft Outlook in Office 97. Each has a separate address book (that is fortunately accessible from either one), but now Outlook Express adds another one! Also, since installing Outlook Express, I have encountered constant and as yet unresolved error messages, every single time I access my e-mail. The browser portion of IE4 itself works very well. Even with my older slower modem (soon to be retired), downloads are faster and smoother. The overall look and feel of the program shows its maturity as a product. Learning all the features takes some time, but the overall integration with both Windows 95 and Office 97 makes IE4 a pretty decent package.

### WHERE TO GET IT

There is a retail package available at around \$60.00 that includes all the above extras on one CD-ROM. The browser itself is also available for free on Microsoft's Web site, but the group of files, totalling 22MB in all, takes half a day to download. CD-ROM's containing the entire retail package are also being fairly widely distributed by various computer publications. The Microsoft Network CD, which you might find in the mail, also contains IE4. It is also included on recently shipped retail copies of Windows 95, and numerous other Microsoft products such as Office 97. More information, of course, can be had, by pointing your current browser to [www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com).

## New concept for the logistically challenged

Are you the person who is expected to create miracles by supplying your personnel with all their equipment needs for the year from a downsized budget? Are you the person who last year ordered and took delivery of the 10 flashlights, gunbelts, uniforms, boots and hats for the new recruits only to find the recruits where struck from the budget? These are just two of the many problems that can be alleviated by a new company called Virtual Depot.

This innovative concept is designed to be your first level resource for either purchasing additional equipment or disposing of surplus equipment. Simply supply the folks at Virtual depot with a list of the equipment you have in storage and wish to dispose of along with other details such as if it has been used or still new, and the items will be catalogued along with your agency and contact information.

At the other end of the dilemma is the agency that has found itself a little

short on some supplies or simply wants to get the best bang for the buck on a limited budget. A quick check with Virtual Depot will determine if they can supply you with the product you need at the price you can afford.

This appealing concept has benefits that every law enforcement agency can take advantage. This excess material is sitting around anyway and it can be converted to cash. Purchasers of this equipment can have the material delivered in as little as one day and can check it out for 30 days to determine if it meets their requirements.

Call for further information on how to register your surplus inventory, how to source the products you require, or to find out more about this new way of getting the goods you need at the price you want. Phone 905 833-4654 or fax 905 833-8385.





# Award winning edible art!



At a baking competition in east end Toronto's Scarborough Towne Centre, Darlene Kolodinsky spent 120 hours re-creating this Toronto Police cap and RCMP stetson sitting on top of the Canadian flag. The Toronto cap belongs to Aux. Sgt. James Becksted (32 Division in north Toronto) and the stetson was featured in memory of the late ex-Cst. Clare M. Becksted (formerly "O" Division). Ingredients included rolled fondant, pastillage and gum paste. Miss Kolodinsky (now fiance of Becksted) was awarded third prize in the category, "Edible Art". They are to be married this month. Congratulations Jim and Darlene!

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## Up-Coming Events

May 25 - 29, 1998

### 16th Annual Toronto Police Homicide Seminar Toronto - Ontario

This year's seminar will be held at the Toronto Skydome Hotel. For further information contact the Homicide Squad at (416) 808-7400.

June 5 - 7, 1998

### 11th Annual Halton Region Police Association/Service Juvenile Diabetes Foundation Charity Law Enforcement Tournament

Slo-pitch divisions in Mens Open, Rec. Master (+35), Mixed (5-5) Open. Minimum four games, weather permitting. For more details call (905) 878-5511.

June 14 - 17, 1998

### 8th World Conference on Disaster Management Hamilton - Ontario

The Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness will be hosting this year's conference. For more information or to register by calling (905) 546-3911.

June 22 - 23, 1998

### Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Trade Show Windsor - Ontario

The Windsor Police Service will be the host of this year's Conference Trade Show at the Cleary International Centre. The show will be open to all persons involved in law enforcement. For further information contact Gerry Pocock at (519) 255-6674.

June 22 - 27, 1998

### Canadian Law Enforcement Games Guelph - Ontario

The organizers hope to welcome you to this year's games. Open to law enforcement officials and their spouses, this year's games will include mountain bike racing, martial arts, golf, running and the toughest cop alive competition. Call Mike Mathieu at (613) 226-2815.

June 22 - 28, 1998

### SaskTel Ericsson Can-Am Police-Fire Games Regina - Saskatchewan

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June 26, 1998

### Can/Am Mounted Police Competition Toronto - Ontario

Sponsored by the Toronto Police Mounted Unit, this event will have competitions including equitation and uniform dress in addition to an obstacle course. For more details call Sgt. Lorna Kozmik at (416) 808-1730.

June 26 - July 1, 1998

### Disaster Forum '98 Edmonton - Alberta

Local authorities, individuals and organizations who plan for, respond to and recover from disasters

should plan to attend this year's conference. For more information regarding registration fax (403) 422-1549.

June 29 - July 3, 1998

### 21st Annual Conference on Forensic Identification Kitchener - Ontario

This conference, hosted by The Canadian Identification Society, will be held at Conestoga College. Guest speakers will be on hand to give the latest information on identification issues and delegates can attend hands-on computer workshops. Contact Don Taylor at (519) 623-5388.

July 12 - 15, 1998

### 29th Annual NASSLEO Conference Toronto - Ontario

The National Association of School Safety and Law Enforcement Officers is holding a 3-day conference. Topics will include safe school issues, school crisis management and planning and emergency preparedness for educational facilities. Register early as spaces are limited. For details contact T.M. Dorward at (416) 394-6865.

July 27 - 31, 1998

### Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Winnipeg - Manitoba

CCSA Consultants Inc. and Security Training Academy of Manitoba is sponsoring a certificate five-day seminar on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design with the creator of the CPTED training program, Timothy D. Crowe. Seminar participants will learn how to use the principles of CPTED to improve quality of life in neighbourhoods and a reduction in crime. For further information, contact Herb Stephen or Kevin Gamble at (204) 982-6837.

August 23- 25, 1998

### 98th Annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Trade Show Edmonton - Alberta

The CACP Conference is sure to be an exciting and well attended event. For more information call Sgt. Phil Bailey at (403) 421-3505.

September 3 - 6, 1998

### Canadian Police Canine Association Seminar & Championship Dog Trials Edmonton - Alberta

The Edmonton Police Service's Dog Unit hosts this conference offered to all law enforcement dog handlers. This consists of an informative seminar and a three day competition putting the handler and dog team's abilities to the test in tracking, obedience, agility, criminal apprehension and various searches. For information contact the Edmonton Police Service Dog Unit at (403) 496-8618.

September 21 - 24, 1998

### 5th Annual Organized Crime Conference Niagara Falls - Ontario

The Canadian American Law Enforcement Organization is hosting this conference. The theme for this year's seminar is "Smuggling, organized crime and the effect on surrounding communities." Please contact Tom Algoe at (716) 439-6256 for more details.

October 12 - 15, 1998

### Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit Training Conference Vancouver - British Columbia

"Targeting the Sexual Exploitation of Children" is an international conference that will focus on child pornography and the Internet and will involve training for investigators dealing with this type of criminal activity. Investigators from various agencies from across Canada and the U.S. will be lecturing on their areas of expertise. Contact Det. Noreen Waters at (604) 660-6487 for more information.

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**Launched:** The RCMP Public Complaints Commission opened an investigation in March to determine if officers used excessive force against New Brunswick parents demonstrating against school closures.

Mounties broke up the May protests in St. Sauveur and St. Simon with tear gas and police dogs.

More than 80 separate complaints regarding the incident have been received, complaints commission chairwoman Shirley Heafey said in a press release.

New Brunswick Premier Ray Frenette ordered a public inquiry in February.

**Appeal:** The Supreme Court of

Canada will hear an appeal by the town of Chambly, Que., which wants to prevent its former chief of police from being reinstated.

Fernand Gagnon was named chief of the Chambly force in July 1989, for a five year term. When his contract expired he was told his services were no longer needed and was dismissed for "administrative" reasons.

Gagnon went to court arguing that the May 1994 dismissal was illegal and without motive. He lost the initial court battle, but won an appeal.

The town now wants to appeal the ruling to stop Gagnon's return.

**Appointed:** Two new members were appointed to the National Parole Board in March.

Marielle Hetu, of Saint-Lambert, Que., was made a full-time member. She was first appointed as a part-time member in 1996. Hetu is a criminologist who has worked for the Quebec Department of Justice and the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Patricia Theriault, of Laval, Que., also became a full-time member after being appointed as a part-time member in 1995.

Theriault received her law degree in 1973, and has practised in the areas of civil and criminal law.

"These appointments clearly demonstrate the government's continued commitment to appoint National Parole Board members on the basis of merit and ability," Federal Solicitor General Andy Scott said.

**Sentenced:** A former member of the Hells Angels biker gang was sentenced in March to a minimum of 25 years in prison for the murder of a



Quebec prison guard.

Stephane Gagne, 28, pleaded guilty to the slaying of 42-year-old Diane Lavigne, who was shot and killed while driving home from work on June 26.

Gagne will also serve a concurrent 10-year sentence for the attempted murder of guard Robert Coriveau during a prison van attack last Sept. 8.

Guard Pierre Rondeau, 49, was killed in that ambush. Police are still searching for the killer or killers.

**Postponed:** The RCMP Public Complaints Commission has decided to delay the start of



hearings into allegations that Mounties used questionable security measures during the Asian Pacific Economic Co-operation summit in Vancouver.

The hearings were to begin in March, but the commission decided to put it off until Sept. 14.

The delay will allow investigators to collect thousands of pages of documents from the RCMP and federal Justice Department, commission counsel Chirs Considine said.

He also said the commission isn't worried about witnesses' memories fading during the delay because investigators have taken statements from 40 people and have video and audio tapes of the key protest to help keep events in perspective.

**Appointed:** A new police chief will take over as head of Ontario's St. Thomas Police Service at the end of May.

Bill Lynch, the force's former deputy chief, will replace chief Wayne Howard, the police services board said.

Lynch, 42, is a 20-year veteran of the force.

**Busted:** Six people were arrested and more were pending following a police crackdown on marijuana trafficking on Newfoundland's west coast.



Suspects were apprehended by members of the RCMP and Royal Newfoundland Constabulary in late March.

The arrests were the result of an 11-month drug investigation.

**No Charges:** West Vancouver police officers accused of fixing tickets should not face criminal charges, a special prosecutor has ruled.



Allegations of ticket fixing were made by a veteran officer who said senior officers pressured constables in to cancelling tickets in four instances dating back to 1994.

These included cases involving a lawyer who advised the West Vancouver police union and former Vancouver Canuck Cliff Ronning.

Lawyer Martin Taylor concluded it was likely that two of the alleged acts of wrongdoing would have resulted in a conviction.

However, Taylor said it's not in the public's interest to proceed.

In a report released in March, Taylor wrote that no criminal prosecution was warranted, but criminal charges could be justified if a similar incident were to occur again.

Taylor, who didn't identify any of the officers, discovered evidence of attempts to obstruct justice in two cases.

Taylor was appointed last November to provide independent advise on the issue to the criminal justice branch of the Attorney General's Ministry.

**Changes:** Regulatory changes were put into place in March to allow municipal police officers in Ontario to hold elected positions on municipal councils.



Amendments to regulations under the Police Services Act will allow municipal police officers to hold elected positions on municipal councils without having to take a leave of absence, so long as that elected position does not interfere with the officer's duties, or place the officer in a position of conflict of interest.

If the municipality is policed by the service in which the officer is employed, the officer would have to first obtain a leave to seek election, and then resign if elected. As well, the municipal police officers who hold positions on council will be excluded from participating in the discussions or votes on police services boards' budgets.

**Sentenced:** A former Toronto police officer and a Loomis guard were each sentenced to 10 years in jail in April for their part in an armoured car robbery.



Piero Perciballi and Angelo Portante were also order to pay Loomis \$2 million, the estimated amount of money still missing from the \$3.1 million that was stolen in 1995.

Perciballi apologized to his family and the police force.

**Approved:** Royal Newfoundland Constabulary police officers received approval in April to carry sidearms.



Justice Minister Chris Decker said the government would implement the recommendations of a select house committee on the firearms issue.

The committee recommended officers wear a sidearm as part of their uniform with certain restrictions.

# TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

## Most Canadians believe in their cops: survey

Canadians have great faith in their police officers, according to an international survey.

Of the 11 industrialized countries that took part in the 1996 International Crime Victimization Survey, 80 per cent of Canadian respondents, the highest among all countries, said they feel their police are doing a good job.

The United States was a close second with a police satisfaction rate of 77 per cent.

But the survey didn't just prove that Canucks have a high officer approval rate. The Canadian victimization rate of 25 per cent was slightly above the 24 per cent average among Western industrialized countries. The rate for the U.S. was right on average.

The Netherlands had the highest victimization rate among the industrialized nations at 32 per cent and the least amount of faith in its officers (45 per cent).

The survey also found that many crimes were not reported to police. An average of 55

per cent of all crimes are reported in industrialized countries. The Canadian reporting level fell three per cent below the average.

Property crimes and car thefts were reported more often in industrialized countries than other types of crime, partly for insurance reasons, the survey indicated. Violent crimes had the lowest reporting rate in the 11 countries.

Just 20 per cent of sexual assaults and 37 per cent of assaults were reported to police on average, compared to 94 per cent of auto thefts.

Respondents most often said they didn't report a crime because they felt the offence wasn't serious.

While only 30 per cent of Canadians said they feared break-ins, 78 per cent of Canadian households reported that they've increased their home security measures.

Burglar alarm use in Canada jumped to 19 per cent in 1996 from 12 per cent in 1992. The use of special door locks increase to 52 per cent compared to 42 per cent four years earlier.

The survey was co-ordinated by the Dutch justice department and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice research institute. Canada was grouped with the United States Austria, England and Wales, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Scotland, France, Northern Ireland and the Netherlands for comparative purposes.

In each country a standard questionnaire was issued to a random sample of 1,000 to 2,000 people aged 16 year or older. They were asked for information regarding various offences ranging from bicycle theft to violent crimes.



## Montreal police director retires



The head of the Montreal police service stepped down on April 3, after 30 years of service.

Director Jacques Duchesneau, whose mandate expired on Dec. 21, said he isn't sure what his next move will be.

But rumours about the director's future say he is being considered to head up a federal government agency, or could soon be running as a candidate for mayor of Montreal in November's elections.

Duchesneau joined the Montreal police force in 1968 as a constable and rose through the ranks to become the service's top cop. He has been credited with instilling a higher degree of professionalism in the approximately 4,100-member force since being appointed as chief five years ago.

Duchesneau, a member of the Order of Canada and a military reserve officer, first gained recognition in 1984 when he took part in the arrest of his commander on the drug squad who had been stealing narcotics from the unit's evidence locker.







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## Changes to boost provincial force's level of professionalism will take time: Coulombe

Quebec's provincial police force will undergo some major changes, but it will take time to raise the service's level of professionalism, the civilian interim director said in March.

"It's a question of hard work and openness," Guy Coulombe was quoted as saying. "There is no quick fix to this problem. I think in a couple of years the situation will be all right at this level."

Coulombe, the former president of Hydro-Quebec, announced changes to the police command, promotions and training structure.

One of his changes will end the practise of automatically promoting officers every two years. A practise which Coulombe described as inefficient and destabilizing.



*"There is no quick fix to this problem. I think in a couple of years the situation will be all right at this level."*

*- Guy Coulombe  
Interim Director*

In addition, any open positions and their requirements will be posted and applicants interviewed by a hiring panel.

The number of commanding officers has been reduced to 139 from 161 and in five years every new officer must have a university degree.

The service, which plans to hire 300 new members in 1998-

1999, will select an even number of male and female officers. There are currently 220 female officers serving on the provincial force.

Coulombe became the interim director for the force in November 1996, when Serge Barbeau stepped aside for the duration of a public inquiry into how the force carries out criminal and internal investigations.

The inquiry was launched after a judge tossed a major drug case out of court because police tampered with evidence and after officers conducting an internal investigation into the matter reported threats and obstruction by their superiors.

While Coulombe has named an entirely new staff of assistant directors, he noted their appointment hinges on recommendation made by Lawrence Poitras, the inquiry head. Coulombe also said it was unfair that the commanding officers helping him to reform the provincial service go unrecognized until the inquiry is completed.

Originally scheduled to conclude last November, the inquiry is expected to wrap up at the end of June.

## Mounties get four per cent increase in pay

Members of the RCMP will have a little more money to spend now that a five-year pay freeze has come to an end.

Mounties across the country received an immediate two per cent increase retroactive to January 1, 1998, following an announcement by RCMP Commissioner Philip Murray on Mar. 27. Officers also got another one per cent raise on Apr. 1, and will receive an additional one per cent raise on Oct. 1.

"The freeze has certainly taken its toll on our members, especially those who must also cope with a higher cost of living," Murray said.

The starting salary for a third-year constable in the RCMP will increase from \$50,508 to \$52,423 in 1998. The raise means the force now ranks sixth among the nation's eight largest police services.

But Murray would like to see that ranking improve.

"This increase is a step in the right direction, but we're not where we need to be yet," he said.

"Our goal is to be among the top three. We look forward to an announcement in the coming months on further increases."

The Mounties received their last raise on Jan. 1, 1993.

The former Conservative federal government later froze their wages along with other federal civil service members in an attempt to cut the deficit.

The latest pay increase came as a result of the work done by the RCMP's Pay Council, which was created to provide an alternative to collective bargaining for the force.

The RCMP has also submitted a proposal requesting additional compensation for officers living in cities like Vancouver where the cost of living is higher than those posted in rural areas.

More than 16,000 employees were affected by the increase.

The federal government is expected to make another announcement regarding pay raises for 1999, before the end of the year.



## New recruiting system under development



A new recruit screening system will ensure that Ontario police forces get the best person for the job, the project's manager says.

The system, which has been in development since 1992, will soon be used by all police agencies across the province, Carroll Robinson said.

"Its aim is to develop a new, fair, job-related and standardized selection system by all police agencies," Robinson was quoted as saying. "Until this system is fully implemented, police agencies are, in essence, doing their own thing."

The selection system is already being used in Toronto, Thunder Bay, North Bay and Windsor. It will soon be implemented in Halton and Durham regions.

"This system defines the competencies required to do the job of policing in this day: analytical thinking, self-control, flexibility, the ability to deal with diversity, physical skills and testing for them," Robinson was quoted as saying.

The goal of the project is to create better police officers from a better group of applicants Robinson said.

Recruits will find the system makes applying for jobs a lot easier because the test results at one police service will be accepted by all forces using the standards.

Under the new system applicants will write an intelligence test, have their written skills analysed and be monitored as they respond to a video training simulator.

Applicants will also face an obstacle course and a 20-metre run repeated a number of times at an increasing pace.

Toronto has been using the system since 1995 in an effort to help streamline the project.

"It really standardizes the requirement for policing right across the province," Toronto police human resources manager Frank Trovato, was quoted as saying.



# New Brunswick set to launch restorative justice program



New Brunswick will introduce a restorative justice program for non-violent offenders by 1999, the provincial government announced in March.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are already using the program, which allows low-risk offenders to avoid courts and jail time by agreeing to make amends for their crimes.

"A shoplifter might have to apologize, making restitution and possibly attend a shoplifters program," Solicitor General Jane Barry was quoted as saying. "Someone who destroys trees in a park might have to purchase and plant replacements."

If the offender doesn't have any money, other arrangements, like providing labour for a period of time, could be made, Barry said.

New Brunswick already has a similar program for young offenders in place. The adult program will be introduced in stages, but should be fully operational by the beginning of 1999.

## Family conference program a success, police say

Working with victims instead of spending time in custody is helping to keep young offenders from committing more crimes, officials said in March.

Family conference programs, which bring offenders in contact with their victims, have had positive results, according to the organizers of an Edmonton Police Service training seminar for social workers, police and other interested parties.

"It's a critical and important tool that we need to promote and foster," Edmonton police Chief John Lindsay was quoted as saying.

City police implemented a family conferences program a year ago. The program is based on one used in Australia. During the one-hour sessions offenders are introduced to their victims and learn how their actions have affected them.

Sgt. Randy Wickins, head of the force's victim's service department, said the program's popularity has grown in the past 12 months and he hopes to see it used in all jurisdictions.

"I want to see lots of kids that do thoughtless things that hurt people stay out of the court system and be made accountable to people they hurt," he was quoted as saying.

Police and correctional officers feel the initiative is a step in the right direction.

"I don't think it's touchy-feely," Fredericton RCMP Chief. Supt. Garry Loeppky was quoted as saying. "I think what it does is force a person who has committed a relatively minor crime to accept the consequences and recognize his actions to the victim and community."

Loeppky said the restorative justice approach is probably more effective than going to court because the offender is forced to explain their actions or face the victim.

"I think it's more difficult for the offender to face his victims," he was quoted as saying.

Brian Saunders of the John Howard Society of New Brunswick said one of the program's most positive aspects is that it addresses the needs of the victim, who is often overlooked in the criminal justice system.

"I think the most important part of the restorative justice system is involving the victim and the community with the offender," Saunders was quoted as saying. "It's really important in trying to repair the damage which is what a correctional system and a justice system is all about."

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## Saskatchewan government to spend \$1 million on Serious Crime Task Force

There's a new gang in Saskatchewan. But this one's fighting for the right side.

In March, Justice Minister John Nilson announced the province will spend \$1 million over two years on the Serious Crime Task Force.

The group will be responsible for preventing criminal gangs from moving into the province, cracking down on the sex and drug trade, and fighting, Internet crime, child pornography and money laundering.

The task force, made up of senior officer who will work with the RCMP and a designated prosecutor, will have two units operating in Regina and Saskatoon.

"This is a really good program that's going to give a swift kick in the pants to people who think Saskatchewan is a good place for organized crime," Saskatoon police Chief Dave Scott was quoted as saying. "I think we have to get the message out that is you're going to do crime in Saskatchewan, you're go-

ing to do time."

Even though Saskatchewan has four regional biker gangs, the province has been able to avoid the criminal gang activity that have troubled other provinces. However, police say that is changing.

"We're seeing a greater presence of organized crime in Saskatchewan," Scott was quoted as saying.

The Hells Angels moved into Alberta last year, and the chief said they're now looking to enter Regina and Saskatoon.

Scott said aboriginal groups based in Manitoba already have unofficially made their presence felt in the province and Asian crime organization are a growing concern.

Nilson said the task force will allow authorities to share resources and target organized crime groups on a full-time basis.

"By using the latest methods and technol-



Chief Scott

ogy to gather criminal intelligence and by working together in cohesive units, much more will be accomplished than would be by each agency working on its own," the minister was quoted as saying.

Police wouldn't give comment in detail about how they plan to stop criminal gangs, but they did say they plan to hit them in the pocketbook. The unit will work with the RCMP's Integrated Proceeds of Crime units to seize assets obtained through il-

legal activity.

The new unit should be operating by the end of the year, Scott said.

"You can be assured that within about eight or 10 months, we're going to have a good plan in place and we're going to begin to look at ways we can curtail and monitor very closely the activities of any organized criminal family," Scott was quoted as saying.

## Gambling unit attempts to tackle gaming industry

### 36-member unit seizes 125 machines, lays numerous charges in recent raid

A new Ontario police unit combating illegal gambling has seized more than 500 video gaming machines in less than a year of undercover operations.

However, the head of the provincial police squad admits his unit has yet to make a serious impact on the billion-dollar underground industry.

"It's huge," Det.-Insp. Larry Moodie was quoted as saying. "It's a big-profit, cash, low-risk business."

But Moodie said his 36-member unit is beginning to make their presence known and that everyone will soon be hearing more from them.

Officers with the gambling unit, aided by Toronto police, charged 53 bar and restaurant owners and a gambling machine distributor in a March

raid. Police seized 125 machines capable of generating as much as \$2,000 in revenue each week.

Moodie said he believes there are 15,000 to 20,000 machines across the province. That would translate into \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion in revenue a year, although he said it's hard to estimate the value of an illegal business.

The gambling machines are imported from Asia, assembled in factories north of Toronto, or in some cases residential basements, Moodie said.

Gaming operators take as much as 40 per cent of the betting money, he said, compared with about 10 per cent taken by provincial governments in legal gambling venues.

The remainder is paid out in winnings.

The unit, which replaced a four-member team last April, was created to battle video gambling machines and activities like illegal casinos and foreign lottery scams.

## Corrections a top priority, solicitor general says

Making Canada's corrections system more effective is one of his top priorities, Federal Solicitor General Andy Scott told delegates from 40 countries attending the Beyond Prisons Symposium in March.

The symposium focused on ways to safely reduce the number of offenders who enter and flow through criminal justice systems around the world.

Scott said that the key to effective corrections is being able to distinguish which offenders need to be separated from society from those who can be safely and more effectively managed in the community.

"Just as I know that prison is the right place, the only place, for some criminals, I also know that it is the wrong place for others.

"At the end of the day, there is no clear evidence that putting more people in prison results in safer communities," said Scott.

Canada has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world. The cost for maintaining the fed-



Scott

eral and provincial adult corrections systems is almost \$2 billion annually, he noted.

There is also growing interest on the part of governments, criminal justice organizations and communities in working together to develop alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders, he

said.

Citing public consultations on the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) that he launched two weeks ago, Scott said he wants to hear from Canadians about how the corrections system can be improved.

The CCRA is the foundation of Canada's corrections and conditional release system and will be reviewed by a parliamentary committee later this Spring.

"Canadians deserve more and better information on how the system works and what the Government is doing to make it more effective," he said.

"I am open to any constructive changes which will further improve public safety."



## Alberta introduces pepper spray guidelines for police to follow

Alberta police officers must follow new guidelines when using pepper spray.

Police can't spray an individual more than once or target anyone known or suspected of having respiratory problems, the Law Enforcement Review Board ruled in March.

The restrictions follow a complaint by a taxi driver who claimed a Medicine Hat officer wrongfully sprayed him while attempting to break up a fight between youths and his passengers on Jan. 31.

While the board dismissed the complaint and cleared the officer involved, recent controversies over the use of pepper spray have led the board to impose the new rules.

Two Canadian men have died over the past two years as a result of excitation delirium after being sprayed by police, the board said.

A Calgary man with a history of mental illness died in June 1996, after he was sprayed more than once. An inquiry, which cleared the officer, ruled further study on the use of pepper spray was necessary.

An Ontario man died a year earlier in a similar incident.



Kelly Gordon, an Edmonton police spokesman said pepper spray is one of the most useful non-lethal weapons officers have.

Gordon said the force will look over the review and restrictions before forming an opinion.

"Under certain circumstances, I don't know how you could tell if someone has a breathing problem,"

Edmonton police Sgt. Brad Manz was quoted as saying.

Manz also said police don't normally blast someone with pepper spray a second or third time if it proves ineffective on the first attempt.

While police are taking a wait and see approach, the president of the Alberta Federation of Police Associations says he is opposed to the new regulations.

"Any sort of reticence on our behalf in dealing with violent offenders isn't good for the public, isn't good for the police officer," the local press quoted Jon Netelenbos as saying.

Netelenbos said police may choose to use physical force instead of the spray because of the board's decision.

## Northern drug ring busted

A nation-wide drug distribution ring based in Iqaluit, N.W.T., was smashed by the RCMP in March, police say.

A total of 23 people were arrested during Mountie raids on a fast-food restaurant, candy store, and residences in two communities on Baffin Island. Raids were also conducted in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que., and Rock Creek, B.C.

"It's a major disruption of a significant drug distribution network that's been operating in the Baffin for several years now," RCMP Sgt. Tom Steggles was quoted as saying.

The investigation was launched because of public concern over drug abuse and trafficking, Steggles said.

The two-year investigation focused on the link between Iqaluit and Montreal, Steggles said, adding that the community had become the distribution centre for drugs headed to other small northern locations.

He also said the purpose of the raid was to seize property. Police confiscated \$2.5 million in assets.

## Sidearms taken away from RCMP auxiliaries



RCMP auxiliary officers in British Columbia had their right to carry sidearms revoked in early April.

The decision was announced by the RCMP following a review by the force and the province's Attorney General's Ministry, RCMP spokesman Sgt. Russ Grabb said.

B.C. is the only jurisdiction where the RCMP has allowed auxiliaries to carry a sidearm, a practice that has been in place since 1986.

Grabb said the decision to allow them to carry a weapon would have been made by the Attorney General's Ministry of the day.

But the decision to take the sidearms away is only an interim one with final recommendations to be submitted to the Attorney General's Ministry in September.

Grabb said the decision is in line with some of the recommendations made in the 1994 Oppal report on policing in the province.

"What we're doing is abandoning the old command and control based, paramilitary system in favour of one that focuses on community-based policing," he was quoted as saying.

The decision to prohibit B.C.'s 1,100 auxiliaries from carrying a gun didn't result from one incident in which a weapon was discharged by an auxiliary, but there have been cases of such, Grabb said.

"There have been incidents and concerns raised and there's quite a number of them, but it's not just incident driven," he was quoted as saying.

The order to suspend the auxiliaries' right to carry a sidearm was issued very suddenly, said Terry Deacon, president of the Prince George auxiliary association.

Deacon said there was no consultation or any mention of what incidents involving auxiliaries might have triggered the decision prior to the ban being imposed.

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# CRIMINALLY FUNNY



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

## Massachusetts police see increase in 'gator guards

When Det. Victor Mendes entered a suspected drug house in New Bedford, Mass., in February, he thought he'd find cocaine and cash, not an alligator.

"It's the new status thing," Mendes was quoted as saying. "They use the things as weapons, to intimidate."

Since the beginning of 1998, local police have had to deal with four alligators or caimans.

The reptiles have been illegal in Massachusetts since the early 1970s.

Each state makes its own law on reptile ownership, federal wildlife authorities said.

Criminals may like owning the animals simply because they're illegal. Owning one in Massachusetts can result in a \$100 fine and 30 days behind bars.

"They've graduated from pit bulls to alligators," Mendes was quoted as saying.

Caimans, which can grow up to six feet in length, are more intimidating than ferocious, animal officials say. The reptiles won't hurt anyone as long as they aren't starved or provoked.

"You can't train them to attack," Rhode Island public health veterinarian Susan Littlefield was quoted as saying. "I'd rather face one than a Rottweiler."

But Massachusetts isn't the only state that has had problems with reptiles.

Last year in Lakewood, Colo., officers had to wrestle a four foot animal named "Sweetie" while evicting a tenant. In San Francisco, a caiman known for leaping attacks was stolen from a zoo.



## Suspected robber goes over the edge

by T.J. Ternovan  
Ontario Provincial Police  
Windsor Casino Enforcement Unit

On Jan. 7, 1998, I was working alone at the Malden Ontario Provincial Police detachment when I was dispatched to an assault/robbery investigation at 4:30 am.

Upon arriving at the scene I met the elderly victim who was bruised, bitten, disoriented and covered in blood. The victim advised me that he was an avid blackjack player and that he had just won \$12000.00 dollars at the Windsor Casino.

Upon leaving the casino the victim was followed home by the suspect. As the victim exited his vehicle he was attacked from behind and choked out.

In the ensuing struggle the victim attempted to escape by gouging the suspect's eye. The suspect returned this resistance with blows to the head with a flashlight and biting the victim's hand.

Once on the ground the suspect stated: "don't make me blow you away sir."

The suspect then removed a dozen \$1,000 bills from the victim's wallet and hastily fled the scene in a vehicle only to crash through a bridge guard rail into the River Canard and drown approximately five kilometres from the scene.

When the body was recovered a dozen \$1,000 bills were retrieved from the sock of the deceased and promptly returned to the victim.

The suspect never had a chance to spend a penny of his robbery earnings and met a fate greater than any Canadian criminal court could deal out.



## Man surrenders after watching crime on TV

An alcoholic prone to blackouts turned himself into police after spotting himself on a security video pulling off an armed robbery, Belfast Crown Court heard last September.

Thirty-six-year-old William Nixon saw himself on a television crime program robbing a gas station with a fake handgun.

Nixon, who had spent his welfare check on alcohol prior to the robbery, staggered out of the gas station with a total of \$404 after wishing the staff all the best.



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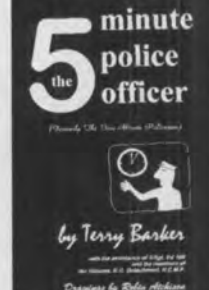
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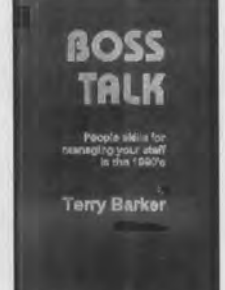
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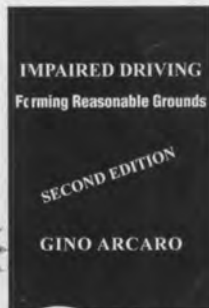
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Both of the above 18 X 24 inch prints are from original colour acrylic paintings by Police Artist David Hart. The painting on the right depicts a police dog while the painting on the left depicts the Metropolitan Toronto Police Marine Unit with a "Then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

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