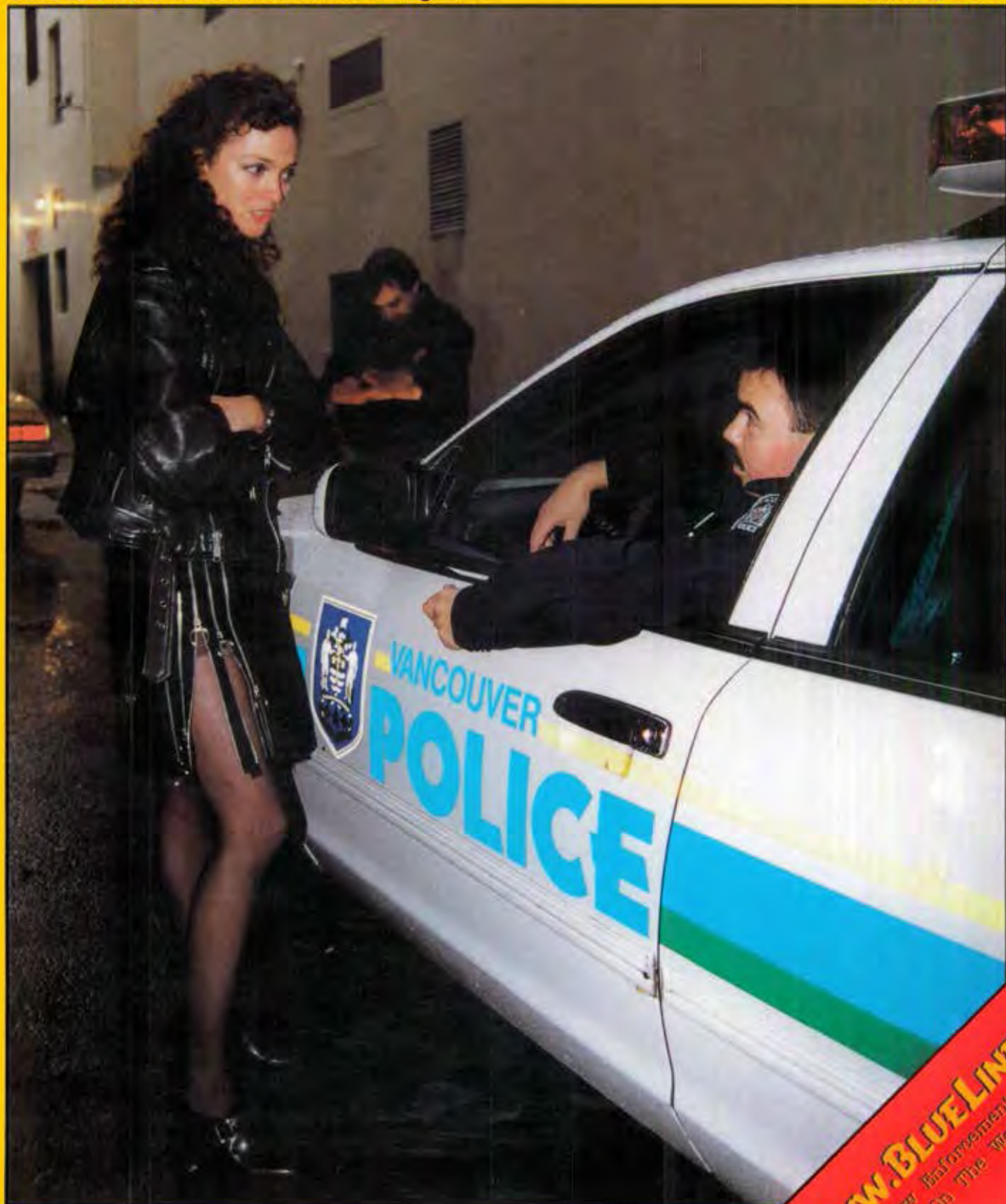


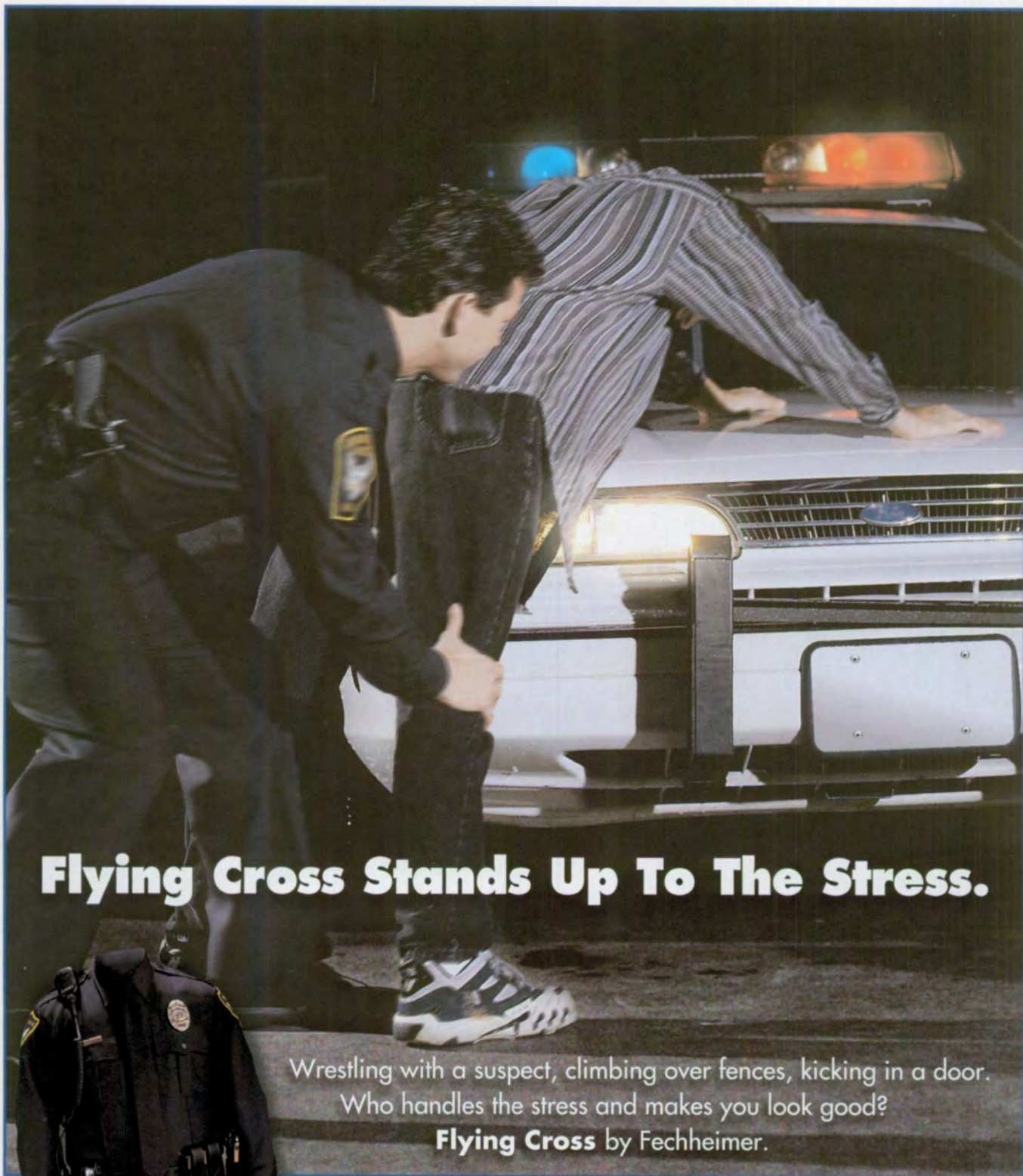
# BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

January 1999



[www.BLUELINE.CO](http://www.BLUELINE.CO)  
The Law Enforcement Source  
On The Web



## Flying Cross Stands Up To The Stress.

Wrestling with a suspect, climbing over fences, kicking in a door.  
Who handles the stress and makes you look good?

**Flying Cross** by Fechheimer.



**Flying Cross** 75/25 Dacron® polyester/wool washable blends are breathable and durable, and help you look sharp and feel great in all seasons.

**75/25** Shirt (model 07W8786) is form-fitted and has military dress style detailing with a 7-button placket front, permanent collar stays, and double-stitched shoulder straps and pocket flaps.

**74/25/1** Lycra® Trousers (model 43200, 43250). Just 1% of Lycra gives the fabric extra stretch for maximum freedom of motion, then bounces back to its original shape. Trousers also feature exclusive Freedom Fit® Waistband.

For a free catalogue of all the quality **Flying Cross** by Fechheimer garments, just call Tricia Rudy Enterprises, Inc., Kettleby, Ontario at 905-726-4404 or Fechheimer at 1-800-543-1939.

Visit our web site at [www.fechheimer.com](http://www.fechheimer.com)

**FLYING CROSS**  
BY FECHHEIMER

*Wear It With Pride.*

MADE  
USA



**- Editor / Publisher -**

Morley S. Lymburner

Phone (905) 640-3048 - Fax (905) 640-7547

E-mail: [blueline@blueline.ca](mailto:blueline@blueline.ca)

Web Page: [www.BlueLine.ca](http://www.BlueLine.ca)

**- News Editor -**

Blair McQuillan

**General Manager**

Mary K. Lymburner, M.Ed.

**- Advertising -**

Mary Lymburner (Director)

Bob Murray

Phone (905) 640-3048 Fax (905) 640-7547

**- Illustration -**

Tony MacKinnon Steffon Sepa

**- Pre-Press Production -**

Del Wall Blair McQuillan

**- Mechanical Specifications -**

Gary Welch Phone (905) 466-5039

**- Contributing Editors -**

Ballistics & Firearms	Pierre Descotes
Tactical Firearms	Dave Brown
Police Leadership	Robert Lunney
Survival Tactics	Joel Johnston
Case Law	Gino Arcaro
Computers & Technology	Tom Rataj

**- Contributing Writers -**

Ruben Sorge	Eitan Meyr
Karen Swol	Elliott Goldstein
Gary Foo	Vida Jurisic
Hal Cunningham	Peter Kratoski
Robert Stevens	Ken Sanz

Blue Line Magazine is published monthly, September to June, by Blue Line Magazine Incorporated with a mailing address of:

12A - 4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste. 254,  
Markham, Ontario, L3R 1N1.

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

All articles are protected by copyright. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording or by any information storage or retrieval system without permission from the publisher. Internet activity is monitored and use of material on the Internet is restricted.

All material submitted for publication becomes the property of Blue Line Magazine unless other arrangements have been made with the publisher.

The authors, advisors and publisher accept no liability whatsoever for any injuries to persons or property resulting from the application or adoption of any of the procedures, tactics or considerations presented in this magazine. Readers are cautioned and advised that articles presented herein are edited and supplied for your personal awareness and should not be used for further action until appropriate advice and guidance is received from a supervisor, Crown Attorney or other person in authority.

Established in 1988, Blue Line Magazine is an independent publication designed to inform, entertain, educate and upgrade the skills of those involved in the law enforcement profession. It has no direct control from a law enforcement agency and its opinions and articles do not necessarily reflect the opinions of any government, police, or law enforcement agency. Blue Line Magazine is a private venture and as such is not funded by any level of government agency, union or association.

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

**- Affiliations -**




International Association of Law Enforcement Planners  
Canadian Advertising Rates & Data  
International Police Association  
The Canadian Press Newswire  
Periodical Publishers Exchange



ISSN #0847 8538

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail  
Product Sales Agreement No. 176796

## Inside This Issue

<b>Publisher's Commentary</b>	4
<b>D.I.S.C.</b>	6
Vancouver police department initiated project to control the sex trade consumer.	
<b>Videotaped Sobriety Tests</b>	9
<b>Letters to the Editor</b>	10
<b>Special weapons for Tactical Intervention Units</b>	12
 Newly developed Counter-Terrorist (CT) units have the task of leading the tactical fight against terrorism. Special weapons are one of the most important elements, enabling CT units to accomplish these mission successfully.	
<b>Out in the cold</b>	16
 Winter training session helps prepare police officers to deal with cold weather and also helps identify equipment problems.	
<b>Identifying the emotionally disturbed</b>	20
<b>Case Law</b>	20
<b>Quality community policing services</b>	22
<i>Making good on the promises</i> The Sûreté du Québec restructures into a community-based policing organization. The hard work of delivering customer satisfaction lies ahead.	
	
<b>Surveillance</b>	25
<b>Technology</b>	27
High tech targeting	
<b>Industry News</b>	30
<b>Technical Firearms</b>	31
The Ruger carbine	
<b>Classified</b>	32
<b>Ten-Seven News</b>	33
<b>Criminally Funny</b>	38

### List of Advertisers

Response 99	4	Pads Fitness & Supply	37
Dalhousie University	18	Pride in Service	14
Dufferin Sheet Metal	23	Rocky Shoes & Boots	40
Enterpol	11	Simulaid Inc.	13
Fechheimer	2	Southwest University	27
Fellowship of Christian Peace Officers	27	Sturm Ruger & Co	7
Henry's Camera	37	Tactical Enterprises Int'l Inc.	21
Kennet's Trading Co.	32	Tetragon Tasse	22
Laser Labs	25	Triform	15
Lethbridge Community College	13	Trijicon Sight Systems	5
Missing Children	34	Virtual Depot	29
Owen Sound Police	18	Westervelt College	21

## BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

January 1999



[www.BLUELINE.ca](http://www.BLUELINE.ca)  
Blue Line Magazine  
1988-1999

This month's cover is courtesy of the folks from the Vancouver Police Vice Squad. The photograph was staged by Constable Elizabeth Miller and Ruben Sorge, to illustrate an innovative program designed by two Vice Squad officers. The program, called DISC, was designed by Constables Oscar Ramos and Raymond Payette and is designed to target and track the sex trade consumers as they move from city to city.

The program is a winner on many fronts and fits Blue Line's editorial criteria to perfection. It is a grassroots, innovative approach to a common community problem. It involves the day to day cooperation of front-line officers and the utilization of new technology. Most important of all an integral part of the program encourages inter-agency cooperation. It is a real winner and all law enforcement agencies can get involved at an extremely reasonable cost. Read more on page 6 in this issue.

This month we are also pleased to supply you with two other major articles. The first being an story about the Surete du Quebec and their five-year reconstruction program. The second is from an anti-terrorist consultant from Israel who will take you through a brief rundown on various types of weaponry used by some of the world's top tactical units.

There is much more in this issue and we feel it is a tremendous way to say Happy New Year to our readers.

Blue Line Magazine's **THIRD** annual trade show

# RESPONSE 99

The Canadian Law Enforcement and Police Exhibition

**April 20 - 21, 1999**

- 1 Meet the people who make the decisions both corporately and in the law enforcement field.
- 2 All sectors of law enforcement and other first response personnel, along with their support staff, are invited.
- 3 First buying opportunity after 1999 budget approvals.
- 4 Immediate response. Vendors are encouraged to bring goods for sale.
- 5 Produced, supported and promoted by Canada's top law enforcement magazine with a pre-event circulation impact of over 76,000 magazines.

**Exhibit Coordinator:**

Tricia Rudy

Ph. 905-726-4404 Fax: 905-726-4405

**Exhibit Sales:**

Mary Lymburner

Ph. 905 640-3048 Fax: 905 640-7547

**Exhibition Site:**

Le Parc Conference Centre

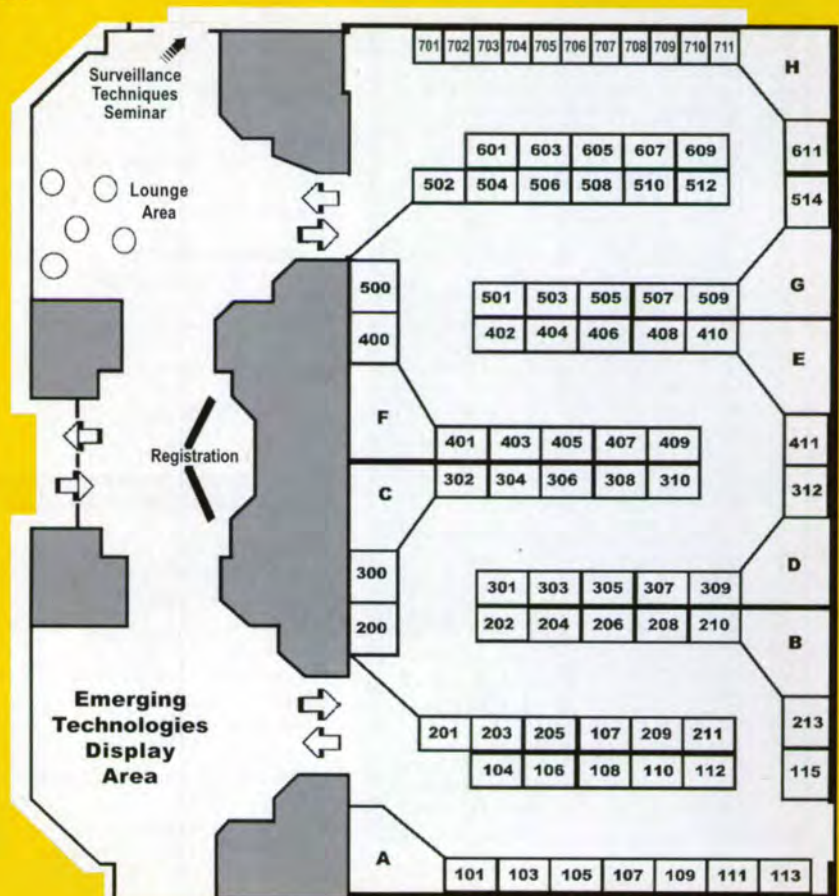
8432 Leslie Street,

Markham, ON, Canada

**Exhibition Dates/Times:**

April 20, 1999 - 0900 hrs to 1700 hrs.

April 21, 1999 - 0900 hrs to 1600 hrs





# Moving ahead - with a big push from behind



by Morley Lyburner

Looking over my shoulder I see ten binders filled with back issues of *Blue Line Magazine*. It is a bit of a shock to look at those binders and think that when I thought up this "hare-brained" idea I was ten years younger and a lot more foolish than those ten years of experience has now taught me.

I can still remember the look on my wife's face when I told her that I wanted to start a national law enforcement magazine. At that time I was a police constable, recently injured from one-too-many arrests and knowing I would be permanently disabled and far too disposable by my department. The shocked look in her face reflected the knowledge that we had a 7 and 3 year-old to raise and a mortgage to pay. Given this situation and saying that I was soon to become excess baggage to the department would send many women into a tailspin and a marriage on the rocks. What ever her doubts may have been she quietly and confidently stated, "okay... where do we start." With a partner like that how could we lose.

This monthly publication works hard to support the law enforcement community in Canada. The following are the more visible ways in which we accomplish this task;

- *Blue Line Magazine* has published over 100 editions and presently circulates over 100,000 magazine each year.
- For the past four years *Blue Line* has published a news fax service that goes out every week to those interested in current events as it relates to law enforcement. This news is gathered from the close scrutiny of over 80 daily newspapers and major media facilities across the country. Subscribers to this service find this consolidated news source keeps them on top of what interests them the most in law enforcement.
- *Blue Line Magazine* now provides an opportunity for its readers and advertisers to get together at an annual trade show. This event, the *Response Trade Show*, is presently organizing its third annual event and it is growing stronger each year. It is a prime opportunity for the private sector to showcase those products and services

that keep law enforcement organizations and their people on the leading edge.

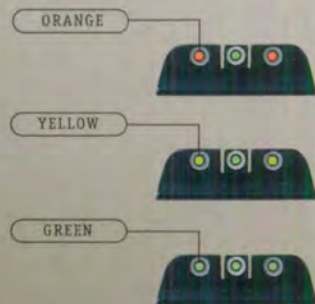
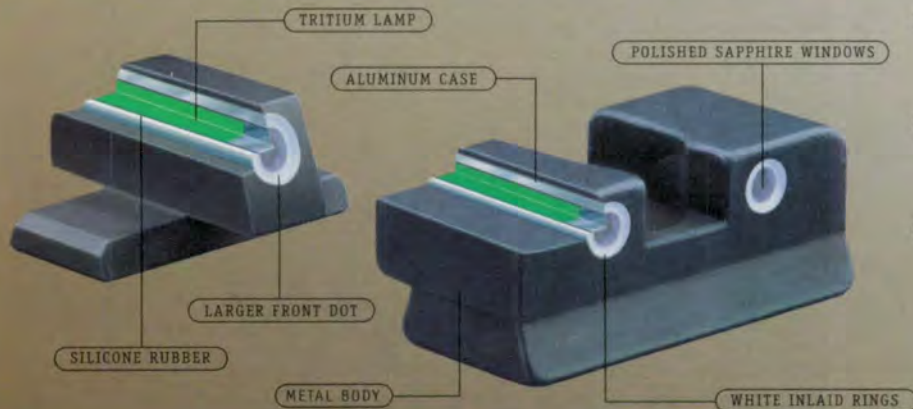
- More recently *Blue Line Magazine* has entered the World Wide Web with the same energy and enthusiasm as it has with its magazine. This exciting new venture has shown phenomenal growth over the first six months of its existence. In that period it has attracted over 337,000 visitors. These visitors download over 200 megabytes of data from this web site each month. Many officers and agencies have indicated that it has become their conduit for law enforcement research and information from the internet.

Throughout the past ten years, and even longer, I have been blessed by the Lord and those people He has sent my way. Those many people have included you - our readers, and you - our writers, and you - our advertisers. Without these three elements this magazine would not exist. As for my staff and myself we are simply the spokes, wheels and axles. It is the reader, the writers and advertisers that make the engine that keeps it all going.

Our goal in the coming years is to ensure that you are a little more successful from having read this book and from participating in it. We are here for you!

## A Clear Sight Above the Rest

There is never a short-cut to quality and Trijicon night sights are a case in point—Tritium gas-filled lamps faced with a polished sapphire window for definition and weather protection. Both are encased in an aluminum sleeve surrounded by a silicone shock cushion. They're mounted into a precision machined metal body then finished with hand painted white in-laid rings. It's a labor intensive process, but that's what it takes to make Trijicon night sights—a clear sight above the rest. For a free brochure visit your Trijicon dealer or call 1-800-338-0563. [www.trijicon-inc.com](http://www.trijicon-inc.com)



**Trijicon**  
made in USA

by Ruben Sorge



One of the many requirements of police officers is addressing community identified concerns. Within this context, it is incumbent on police departments to be creative and to develop tools that assist in fulfilling this mandate. The Vancouver initiated DISC (Deter/Identify Sex Trade Consumers) program is such a tool. This inquiry will examine the development of the DISC program, examine the program itself, provide some illustrations concerning the application of DISC, and encourage other agencies to join in a collaborative effort to implement the program locally.

### Genesis of the DISC Project

In July of 1997 Detective Constables Oscar Ramos and Raymond Payette were working on Hastings Street as members of the Vancouver Police Vice Unit. This area is well known to police members and contains the "Franklin stroll," which is occupied by both street level sex workers and sex trade consumers. On this particular day, the Detective Constables were stopped at a traffic light near an elementary school. Two young girls were crossing the street and walking towards a bus stop. A man driving a dark, four door Pontiac stopped by the girls and motioned them towards him. The girls, recognizing this as a dangerous situation, ran away to a waiting bus and boarded. The Detective Constables then followed after the vehicle and stopped the driver.

After some investigation, it was discovered that the driver was on probation for sexual interference with a minor from a neighbouring jurisdiction. Unfortunately, as an apparent isolated incident, there was little that could be done about this situation. However, if there had been a means by which this incident could have been captured and shared with various police jurisdictions the situation could have ended in a much more satisfactory fashion.

This incident left both Constables frustrated. There was no method by which to coordinate investigative efforts and information on sex trade consumers. This frustration crystallized into a search for a solution to this fundamental problem. The culmination of Ramos and Payette's efforts resulted in the development of the DISC Project.

### An Overview

The primary purpose of the DISC Project is to focus police attention on the sex-trade consumer. DISC provides a pro-active approach by identifying the consumer and establishes a database on these "consumers" and their activities. In addition it captures incident details of the contact and any specific characteristics that may be unique to certain consumers.

By sharing this data with other police agencies, sex consumers may be tracked in other



jurisdictions. This provides a powerful investigative tool for the potential identification of suspects involved in criminal activities ranging from sexual assaults to pimping and homicides.

To ensure data integrity DISC is designed to be accessed by patrol members. It is these members who have considerable contact with both sex-trade workers and consumers and it is vital that DISC captures the information these officers can provide.

Constables Ramos and Payette recognized that in order to encourage patrol members to provide this vital information, DISC had to positively impact the patrol function. Therefore, DISC was designed to be searched and used as an investigative tool by these same officers. Rather than seeing valuable information "lost" in the organization, patrol officers are able to directly access the database to which they have contributed.

Another important aspect of the program involves mailing a "Dear John" letter to those individuals who are entered into the DISC system. No warning is given to the individual that a letter will be sent. This maximizes the desired impact when individuals receive a letter in the mail. While recognizing the limitations associated with "Dear John" letters this program may assist in deterring certain sex-trade consumers.

### Data entry standards and program procedures

In any information management system, filters are required to ensure that only desired data is received and entered. DISC is no different. A high standard exists for entering an individual into DISC.

Essentially, an investigator must ensure that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person has the intent to commit an offence under Sec. 213 or 212(4) being "to com-

municate for the purposes of prostitution". This can include any number of scenarios. For example, picking up or being found in the company of a sex-trade worker; being repeatedly observed driving in the area frequented by sex-trade workers; continually stopping and talking to sex-trade workers or other community observed behaviours that are difficult for the individual to explain. This standard provides for high quality entries into the DISC information management system.

It is important to note that this is not a "Shame the Johns" program and that there is nothing random about DISC entries. An entry in the DISC system occurs only after direct contact with a police officer.

Having implemented DISC as an ongoing program, the Vancouver Police Department developed consistent procedures for members using DISC. Members are advised to log on to a prostitution call over the radio. Members then inform the suspect that he is being entered on DISC. Members then enter specific incident details on their Mobile Data Terminals (MDT's). These details include:

- suspect information, paying particular attention to physical description, tattoos, scars etc.;
- vehicle information;
- sex-trade worker information;
- incident details - specifics of sex acts, juvenile involvement, any weapons, ropes, gloves or other items of interest found, or anything that a victim might recall as unique (i.e. - peculiar carpeting, upholstery).

In one instance a victim recalled a large jar of cigarettes in a suspect's van. This same fact was contained in the DISC information management system and therefore resulted in the identification of an accused.

Members are then able to clear the call

Continued Page 8

# TACTICAL EQUIPMENT

*Ruger's Answer to Your Professional Needs*

## MINI-14 GOVERNMENT MODEL AUTOLOADING RIFLE\*



The compact, lightweight autoloading Mini-14 Government Model rifles have heat-treated chrome-moly or stainless-steel alloys throughout the mechanism to give reliability under adverse operating conditions. Available in .223 caliber (5.56mm NATO).

## AC556 SELECTIVE-FIRE RIFLE\*



Chambered in caliber 5.56mm, and available in blued or matte stainless-steel finishes, fixed or folding stock configurations. Built to deliver durable and dependable functioning under adverse field conditions.

## THE RUGER CARBINE



The carbine is a tough, reliable shoulder arm which is user friendly and cost-effective enough to place in every police car. Available in 9x19mm and .40 Auto calibers, the magazines are interchangeable with the Ruger P-Series pistols.

## P95 SERIES

This high-tech 9x19mm pistol has an injection-molded one-piece gripframe structure of super strong polyurethane material. New for 1999, the .45 ACP KP97 pistol is now available.



## MP-9 SUBMACHINE GUN\*



This compact 9x19mm submachine gun features a telescoping folding stock and a three-position safety / selector lever. Firing from a closed bolt, in a semi- or full-automatic mode, it is highly accurate and dependable.

Ruger's tactical firearms offer exceptional value and certain models\* are exclusively manufactured for official use. For additional information on Ruger service firearms and your nearest law enforcement dealer and representative, write or telephone: Sturm, Ruger & Company, 134 Old Post Road, Southport, CT, U.S.A., 06490 (203) 259-4537



Les Distributeurs  
**R. NICHOLLS**  
Distributors Inc.

2475 De La Province  
Longueuil, QC J4G 1G3  
Phone: (450) 442-9215



# RUGER®

without having to author any other report. In turn, Constables Ramos and Payete search the Vancouver Police Department's Computer Aided Dispatch system for all prostitution entries and record the information on to the DISC information management system. This offers a streamlined reporting process that avoids additional paperwork for patrol members and provides for an efficient data entry process. Most importantly, however, this program has produced tangible results as the DISC statistics chart illustrates.

#### JAN 98 - SEPT 98

DISC ENTRIES	217
JUVENILE APPREHENSIONS <sup>1</sup>	53
WARRANTS	21
ARRESTS	12
SPECIAL INTEREST <sup>2</sup>	12

1 *Juvenile sex trade workers either reunited with their family or taken to family services.*

2 *Individuals checked under suspicious circumstances that warrant follow-up and continued police interest (i.e. John with duct tape in vehicle).*

#### Technical Specifications

While the DISC project originated with Constables Ramos and Payete, they received technical assistance from Don Hrynew of the Vancouver Police Information Technology Section. In fact, after considerable discussion amongst themselves, the DISC application was developed in Micro Soft's Access 97 for the database and a search engine was developed that offered ease of use and reliability. Further, this software package is not hardware intensive. DISC can be run on almost any Windows 95 configured computer platform, and requires only the Access 97 application and a modem. This configuration was deliberate, as the success of DISC is dependent on the number of jurisdictions who use DISC. Given the relatively low cost hardware requirements and free access to the DISC program, it is hoped that police jurisdictions will avail themselves of this resource.

As more police jurisdictions enter into the DISC program, the DISC information management system will grow. Work is continuing on developing a DISC network to encompass all of North America. Within North America there are specific "prostitution circuits" where a tremendous amount of sex trade activities take place. These circuits will be mirrored in the DISC Information Management System as agencies using DISC can track individuals across boundaries and jurisdictions.

In order to address these growing pains specific steps are presently being taken.

First, every police jurisdiction on DISC is going to require an e-mail address for the program. This will allow police jurisdictions to send their data to all police jurisdictions on the DISC network as a simple e-mail attachment. Once received, it is up to the department DISC coordinator as to whether or not that particular information will be entered into their DISC database. Essentially, if there are 100 departments compiling DISC information a department on the network could get 99 e-mail data attachments. This would provide for an extensive database.

Second, in order to protect the security of this information an encryption application is being sought. Encryption scrambles information in complex ways rendering it essentially unintelligible to anyone but the intended recipient. This will provide all users with a high degree of security when sending data and receiving information from other departments.

#### Community Policing Implications

Prostitution in a residential neighbourhood is a contentious issue. Communities understandably get very upset with not only the street sex-trade, but also the problems that accompany the sex-trade. This includes the drug culture, litter of condoms and drug paraphernalia, and public sexual acts to name a few.

Often street sex trade activities impact more sensitive public domains, taking place near, or in, school grounds, playgrounds, or parks. While these circumstances give rise to obvious and immediate health and order concerns, long-term effects must also be considered. Sex trade activities in a neighbourhood likely contribute to the decay of that neighbourhood and its social structures. Invariably neighbourhood committees form and they lobby their police departments for assistance and solutions.

The DISC Project provides solutions for both neighbourhoods and police managers. It is purposefully designed to offer the following:

- 1) a proactive law enforcement strategy;
- 2) enhanced detection, identification, and deterrence of sex trade consumers;
- 3) provides patrol officers with an innovative method to investigate "nuisance" calls and to contribute to developing solutions to the concerns of the complainant and community; and
- 4) provides a useful investigative tool.

#### Various Responses to DISC

While DISC offers police jurisdictions considerable assistance, it also provides the crown attorney with some useful information. In many "procuring" or "living off the avails" cases the credibility of the sex-trade worker as a victim is often viewed with suspicion. In these circumstances corroborative and corroborative evidence is vital. Information that can link the accused and the victim, detail circumstances of contact with police members, provide a time-frame of events, or assist in showing a pattern of travel can greatly assist the crown's case. DISC specifically provides this information.

DISC information can provide a useful rebuttal to the "I was just driving through the area" or "I was lost and getting directions" excuses often offered by Johns. As Johns frequent sex-trade workers this involvement will be noticed and documented by police officers. As officers investigate and record these contacts on DISC, sex-trade consumers will be shown to have an established history with sex-trade workers. In this fashion, DISC not only assists in the identification and arrest of a suspect, but also may be used in the court process to assist in securing a conviction of the offender.

At present, six police jurisdictions have initiated a DISC program with seven more going through the approval process. These jurisdictions include police departments from British Columbia, Alberta, to Sudbury Regional Police in Ontario.

Constable Corine Fewster, Sudbury Re-

gional Police, strongly supports the program. In particular, the Sudbury program has been used to identify a suspect resulting in charges. Also, Constable Fewster relates that community groups have been very positive in their response to DISC.

Sergeant Wayne Smith, Port Moody Police Department, BC, and Corporal Sheryl Armstrong, North Vancouver RCMP Detachment, are equally supportive. For these departments DISC provides better intelligence and useful knowledge than would otherwise be available.

As the number of police jurisdictions using DISC increases, the effectiveness of the program will also increase. This will provide for better intelligence, tracking, and identification of all sex-trade consumers, workers, and pimps.

#### Conclusion

Traditionally, information on sex-trade consumers has not been captured on any information system. DISC directly remedies this situation. DISC focuses police attention on recidivist consumers and removes any previously assumed cloak of anonymity. It is a powerful investigative tool that is user friendly. Further, it provides a concrete strategy that, in conjunction with local initiatives, meets the needs of neighbourhoods and communities that are negatively impacted by sex trade activities.

As Deputy Chief Constable Terry Blythe of the Vancouver Police Department points out, "DISC is one piece of the puzzle. In attempting to find solutions to this complex problem, police communities must do business differently to be successful."

It is recognized, that the continued and expanding success of this program depends on two factors. First, other police jurisdictions must examine DISC and adopt the program for use by their departments. Secondly patrol or line officers must become an integral part of the program and contribute on a continuous basis. This will allow for an expansion of the DISC database, tracking both sex trade consumers and workers throughout various jurisdictions.

The Vancouver Police Department is prepared to act as a central repository for the DISC information management system. However, the spirit of the program aspires to the free use of this information as an effective law enforcement and investigation tool to be used by any police jurisdictions interested in expanding their repertoire of options to deal with community and law enforcement concerns.

For further information Detective Constables Raymond Payette and Oscar Ramos can be reached at the Vancouver Police Department, Vice Unit 604-717-2678 VICE direct 2586 Fax 3232 email disc@city.vancouver.bc.ca, or contact Constable Ruben Sorge, VPD, Planning, Research and Audit Section 604-717-2688.

#### About the Author

Ruben Sorge has been a constable with the Vancouver Police Department for 10 years, and worked in patrol until changing to his present assignment in Planning and Research.





# Videotaped Sobriety Tests

by Elliott Goldstein B.A., LL.B.

Videotaping sobriety tests of suspected impaired drivers has occurred for many years in Canada<sup>1</sup>. As early as 1976, police were videotaping sobriety tests of accused persons at police headquarters<sup>2</sup>. For example, in *R. v. Gooder*<sup>3</sup> the British Columbia Provincial Court viewed a videotape recording of a sobriety test performed by an allegedly impaired driver. When convicting the accused, the trial Judge said that the videotape evidence was "the frosting on the cake." In the 1978 British Columbia case of *R. v. Dunn*<sup>4</sup> a videotape of the sobriety test of a suspected intoxicated suspect was admitted to supplement the evidence of the arresting officer as to the condition of that suspect at the time of the alleged driving offence.

The videotape of the accused's sobriety test was tendered in court to supplement the arresting officer's evidence as to the condition of the accused at the time of the alleged offence. The videotape showed the accused "performing" some basic balance tests (e.g., walking a straight line). The presiding Judge ruled as follows:

"First of all I would like to deal with Count 1, the impaired driving charge. I must say that the video tape that was introduced in this case was of great assistance to me. From listening to the evidence in totality and from observing Mr. Dunn (the accused) on the video tape, I have come to the conclusion that his ability to drive a motor vehicle was not impaired within Section 234 and I therefore dismiss Count 1..."

On the issue of voluntariness, the judge remarked<sup>5</sup> "I can only say that the presence of the videotape equipment is not oppressive and the fact that this conversation took place in a long hallway, which is not very wide, the officer gave me the dimensions in the course of the hearing, I think he said something like five to six feet wide. It is not oppressive and I find that the conversation is a voluntary one even though it was videotaped."

The trial judge treated the sound (audio) portion of the videotape as if it contained the accused's confession. The trial judge focused on the issue of the voluntariness of the accused's statement and determined whether there was any oppression — a ground for rejecting a confession. The Court held that neither the presence of the videotape equipment nor the environment in which the conversation took place was oppressive.

The *Dunn* case demonstrates that playing a videotape recording of the accused's sobriety test at trial does not always result in a conviction. The Judge may acquit on the basis that the accused's judgment does not appear impaired.

This is well illustrated in the 1980 British Columbia case of *R. v. Layton*<sup>6</sup>, wherein the Crown tendered a videotaped sobriety



test of an allegedly impaired driver with the consent of his defence counsel.

"It was the Christmas season and the accused, a 'businessman', dined at a Vancouver restaurant where he consumed three glasses of wine with his dinner. Just after midnight on December 22, 1979, while on his way home, he was stopped by police at a "CounterAttack" roadblock<sup>7</sup>. The police took him to the police station and demanded he take a breathalyzer test but the accused refused because he was "tired and annoyed at the long delay" (seventy minutes since he was stopped by the police). Instead, he performed some sobriety tests — walking heel to toe down a line, touching his finger to his nose, and standing on one foot — for a videotape camera. The accused was charged with having care and control of a vehicle while impaired and with failing to blow into the breathalyzer."

Defence counsel explained his reason for consenting to the admission of the videotaped sobriety test at trial<sup>8</sup>:

"It is unique that video evidence was used and your Honour had the benefit of seeing for yourself how my client acted at the time. The fact is that the video was most beneficial to my case. Not only is there no evidence of impairment, there is abundant evidence of sobriety."

The trial judge commented<sup>9</sup>:

"The case commenced yesterday with the testimony of Constable Kleeband, who is a credible witness, as well as the video evidence that was tendered. [The accused] completed certain physical tests, both at the scene and at 312 Main Street (i.e., the Vancouver Police Station), and he did some of them reasonably well, and he did some of them poorly. There is no way I can find a consistency, or a constant threat of impairment running through that unless I just allow my subjective bias to decide the issue. That is, just look at him, as I might, for this first occasion, including yesterday, and the view of him on video. He performed on the video reasonably well, not, certainly, as well as the police officer, who performed meticulously all of the physical tests that he asked the gentleman (the accused) to do, but nevertheless, he was cogent, he spoke with the officer. He was civil, co-operative. Those are not generally the *indicia* of intoxication.

"I think Mr. Layton is a very able adversary in the system and very able to cope with

exigencies (i.e., needs or necessities) as they arise, and not like most people who will generally allow their condition to expose itself.

"What I'm saying is, although I may be very suspicious that Mr. Layton was impaired at the time and probably over .08, my views are only suspicions and Mr. Layton was one of the rare individuals who can perform adequately in an emergency and he certainly stood himself in good stead on this occasion, and was supported by the good luck that the roadblock was being moved at the time and the BATmobile<sup>10</sup> was being taken elsewhere. For those fortuitous reasons, I am obliged to dismiss both counts.

This case clearly demonstrates that a videotape of a sobriety test of an impaired driver is a double-edged sword: it can be used by the prosecution to prove impairment or by the defence to prove sobriety.

Future articles will discuss other uses for videotape evidence including recording views of crime scenes. Stay tuned!

1. Section 253 of the Canadian Criminal Code makes it an offence to "operate a motor vehicle or vessel or operate or assist in the operation of an aircraft or of railway equipment or have care or control of a motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft or railway equipment, whether it is in motion or not, (a) while the person's ability to operate the vehicle, vessel, or aircraft or railway equipment is impaired by alcohol or a drug; "
2. *R. v. Thibeau*, February 26, 1976, (B.C. Prov. Ct.), unreported decision of Cliffe, J., cited in Goldstein, E., "Visual Evidence: A Practitioner's Manual" (Toronto: 1991, Carswell Legal Publications), at section 29.8 (hereinafter VEPM).
3. *R. v. Gooder* (November 3, 1978, B.C. Prov. Ct.) Vernon Registry No. 78-02102, unreported decision of Ellis, J. cited in VEPM.
4. (1978, B.C. Prov. Ct.), Vernon Registry No. 78-02047, unreported decision of Behncke, J. cited in VEPM.
5. *Ibid.* 6. (May 17, 1980, B.C. Prov. Ct.), Vancouver Registry No. 94242, unreported decision of Craig, Prov. Ct. J. cited in VEPM.
7. British Columbia's CounterAttack Program was instituted to combat drinking driving.
8. Needham, P., "Videotape helps clear driver of charges" (May 17, 1980), *The Vancouver Sun*.
9. Excerpt from Proceedings at Trial, May 16, 1980.
10. BATmobile - Breath Alcohol Tester mobile.



Elliott Goldstein, B.A., LL.B. is a Toronto area lawyer who practices civil and commercial litigation and consults to the security industry.

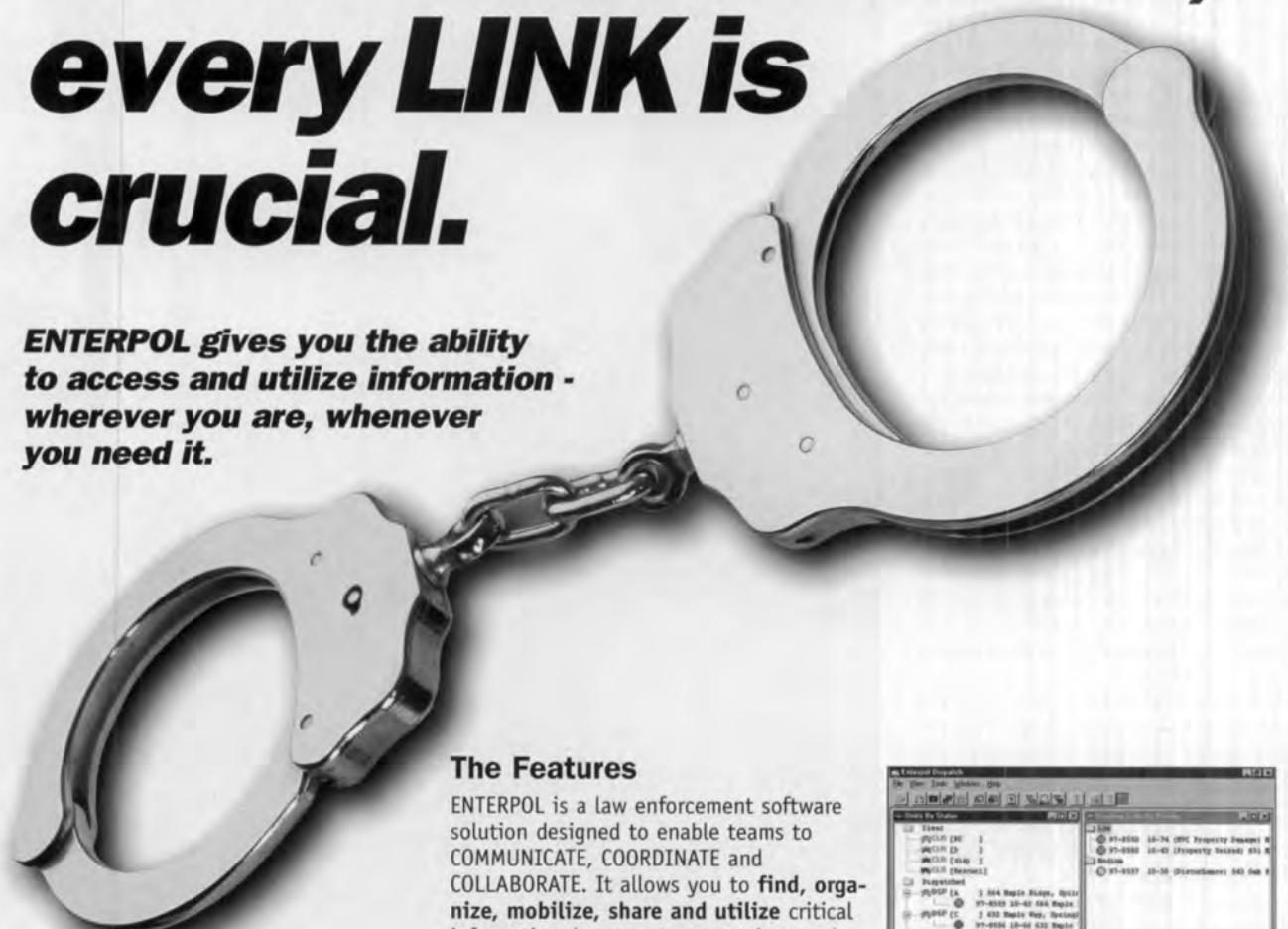
Mr. Goldstein's latest book entitled *Visual Evidence: A Practitioner's Manual* was published in 1991 by Carswell Legal Publishers. It is now two volumes and contains chapters on the law of video surveillance, criminal suspects, casino surveillance, and video conferencing.

For more information or feedback call (905) 709-3936; fax (905) 709-3844 email: elgold@shaw.wave.ca. Web site: www.tor.shaw.wave.ca/~elgold/



# In law enforcement, every LINK is crucial.

**ENTERPOL gives you the ability to access and utilize information - wherever you are, whenever you need it.**



## The Features

ENTERPOL is a law enforcement software solution designed to enable teams to **COMMUNICATE, COORDINATE and COLLABORATE**. It allows you to **find, organize, mobilize, share and utilize** critical information, between team members and between enforcement agencies.

The results are impressive:

- ★ Your force spends less time at a desk and more time on the street.
- ★ Crucial clues, details and statistics are faster and easier to find.
- ★ Your team functions more cohesively.
- ★ Resources are allocated to their most immediate need.

## The Foundation

ENTERPOL is built on Lotus Notes and Domino - the market-leading platform for messaging, groupware and Internet solutions. Lotus Notes/Domino is unmatched in its ability to provide secure, flexible information management to small or large groups, located across the office or across the world.



**EASY ACCESS TO THE RIGHT INFORMATION** empowers your team to use its time and effort to maximum advantage. And that's critical in an environment where poor communication may mean the difference between life and death.



**Lotus Business Partner**

CALL 905.761.2003  
FAX 905.761.8013  
E-MAIL [brian.henry@enterpol.com](mailto:brian.henry@enterpol.com)  
WEB [www.enterpol.com](http://www.enterpol.com)

## The Facts

### 1. ENTERPOL is proven.

*ENTERPOL is currently being used by law enforcement agencies in 21 locations across Canada and in the United States.*

### 2. ENTERPOL meets the unique requirements of law enforcement teams.

*Having been a police officer, Brian Henry, the architect of ENTERPOL, understands the day-to-day requirements and priorities of law enforcement agencies.*

### 3. ENTERPOL is affordable.

*Even the smallest law enforcement teams can afford ENTERPOL. It is less costly than competitive alternatives, and quickly pays for itself in improved productivity.*

### 4. ENTERPOL requires minimal training.

*ENTERPOL requires just three days training, provided by our experts. It's that easy!*

### 5. ENTERPOL is Year 2000 Ready.

# Special Weapons for Tactical Intervention Units

by Eitan Meyr M.A.

Modern urban terrorism, manifested by aircraft hijackings, embassy occupations and hostage takings, is a relatively new and unfamiliar phenomenon for most of the security forces around the world. Until more recent time they had no experience in this type of warfare, and there was no special formation to handle these incidents. Conventional military and police forces deployed in large and normally slow-to-react formations, were not capable of dealing with small and clandestine terrorist cells, striking swiftly and melting into the civil scenery. Moreover, massive and indiscriminating fire-power for suppressing terrorists was unsuitable for use in delicate situations where civilian hostages were held at gun point. There was a need for a new type of special unit to be used in the tactical fight against terrorists. A new concept was devised, dictating the creation of an outfit characterized by:

1. Flexible command and structure enabling rapid reaction to quickly changing situations.
2. Special tactical training compatible with the different terrorist scenarios.
3. Skilful and professional operators with proper personal traits.
4. Employment of special weapon systems and equipment designed specifically for the new tasks.

The newly developed Counter-Terrorist (CT) units, as they became known, were given the task of leading the tactical fight against terrorism, and as such were allocated the following missions:

1. Intervention in extreme terrorist attacks involving hijacking and kidnapping.
2. Supporting other security agencies in dealing with severe violent acts including homicide, extortion and bomb attacks.
3. Protecting vital national assets, providing VIP protective services to key government personnel and protection of official guests of the state.

Special weapons are one of the most important elements, enabling CT units to accomplish these missions successfully. The following review describes in detail the various types and models used in the tactical fight against terrorism, and analyses their specific role in operational deployments.

## Sub-machine guns

In most of the CT engagements, the Sub-machine gun (SMG) is regularly preferred to assault rifles, as the main attack weapon. The SMG is lighter and more compact, and consequently easier to handle. This is especially appreciated when the user has to move in confined spaces, or requires minimum encumbrance from the weapon, in order to carry other tasks. The SMG is easier to control in burst firing, and at short ranges (100m or less) is sufficiently accurate.

The different versions of the Israeli Uzi SMG were for many years very popular among CT units, looking for a compact and reliable weapon that can take almost any rough treatment.



9 mm Mini-Uzi sub-machine gun with stock folded

The Mini-Uzi, in particular, became one of the most sought-after SMGs, after being adopted by all Israeli CT forces, especially the Border-Guard's "YAMAM" elite hostage-rescue unit. This weapon had been used extensively during recent years in many internal-security and CT operations, the best known of which was the rescue of six bus passengers by the "YAMAM" in March 1988, following a bus seizure by three terrorists on the road from Be'er-Sheba to Dimona. It should be noted, that the Mini-Uzi had also been chosen as the favourite weapon by many VIP protection groups around the world, including the U.S. Secret Service presidential detail and the Israeli General Security Service protective teams.

The Beretta 9mm PM12 also achieved a certain degree of popularity among CT units during the 1970s and the early 1980s. Its main users, however, were the Italian "NOCS" and "GIS" units, created following the wave of terrorist attacks perpetrated by members of the "Red-Brigades" organization. The PM12 is fed by 20, 30 or 40 round magazines, and can be fitted with optical and laser sights, illumination equipment and a silencer (attached with the help of a special adaptor). The most appreciated aspects of the PM12, are its stability in burst firing (550 r/m) and the ease with which it can be concealed beneath a coat or a jacket during covert operations or VIP protection assignments. The PM12 had been used extensively by Italian Police and Carabinieri in many CT operations, the best known of which was the rescue of General James Dozier by the "NOCS" in January 1982, following his abduction by "Red-Brigades" terrorists in Verona in December 1981.

The Heckler & Koch 9mm MP5 SMG began enjoying universal success in the aftermath of the Mogadishu rescue operation in October 1977, in which German "GSG9" commandos, armed with MP5 SMGs, res-



cued 86 passengers and four crew members of a "Lufthansa" airliner hijacked to Somalia. The most appreciated aspects of the MP5, were its stability in burst firing, made possible by the locked-breech mechanism, and the ease with which different types of accessories, optical and laser sights and noise dampers could be fitted to it.

Throughout the following years, the MP5 was also adopted by other elite units, like the British "SAS" and the French "GIGN", and has been used extensively in many CT operations, such as the Princess-Gate incident in London in 1980 and the Airbus rescue at Marseilles airport in 1994.

Today, the MP5 is produced in a variety of models and calibres (including 10mm and 0.45), making it adaptable to almost any CT operational requirement. Moreover, the introduction of the PDW (Personal Defence Weapon), an upgraded version of the compact MP5K equipped with a side-folding butt, promoted the German SMG to a leading position in the VIP protection field as well, thus turning the MP5 into the ultimate weapon system in the internal-security arena.

It is also interesting to note, that the MP5 has been gradually adopted by an increasing number of CT units in the former Soviet-Block countries, including, for example, the Czech "URNA" unit and the Slovak Police CT unit. It might not be a far-fetched hypothesis, therefore, assuming that the Russian "Spetsnaz" units will also add the MP5 to their CT arsenals, currently based on the Kalashnikov-family weapons.

New designs are constantly tested by CT units, and among the more promising are the Austrian Steyr TMP, already adopted by the Italian "GIS", and the Belgian FN 5.7mm P90, currently in service with the U.S. Navy's "SEAL" teams and the Turkish VIP protection details.

### Handguns

Handguns are the secondary side-arms carried mandatorily by all members of the combat team. In certain scenarios, when one-handed firing might be needed (clearing rooms, climbing and rappelling), the handgun becomes the primary weapon of choice.

Aircraft storming operations, in particular, exemplify the importance of handguns in tactical confrontations with terrorists. In such incidents, surgical and very accurate close-range shooting, and not burst firing, is the obligatory mode of weapon handling, and consequently, the light, compact and easier to handle handgun becomes the primary assault weapon, while the SMG is used as the backup for the worst case scenarios.

At first, the 0.38 and 0.357 revolvers were the most popular among CT units, looking for reliable and strong weapons that were not affected by stoppages and fired power-

ful bullets.

The "GSG9", for example, had used the S&W model 36 0.38 revolver for many years as its main assault handgun, and later replaced it by a more powerful weapon, the S&W model 19 0.357 revolver, considered to have superior incapacitating capabilities. Members of the German local SWAT teams ("SEK" and "MEK") followed suit, and kept their S&W 0.357 revolvers even after new pistols were put into service.

The French "GIGN" also decided in favour of a 0.357 revolver, the Manurhin MR73, and so did the Austrian "Cobra" and the Spanish "GEO" and "UEI". The French went even further, and produced a "mini sniper-rifle" model of the MR73 by adding a scope and a bipod to the long-barrelled version of the weapon.

As terrorist organizations became more heavily armed, and in many cases even better equipped than the security forces confronting them, most of the CT units decided to replace their six shot revolvers by high-capacity semi-auto pistols, in order to possess greater fire-power during operational engagements.

For a very long period, the 9mm Browning P35 "High-Power" had the primacy among police and military CT units, including the British "SAS" CRW teams, the American "HRT", the Israeli "YAMAM" and the Canadian RCMP's intervention unit. The most appreciated aspects of the weapon, were its mid-level size, 13 round capacity,

*Continued Page 14*

# DUMMIES

**FIRE RESCUE  
EXTRICATION  
MAN OVERBOARD  
C.P.R.  
CONFINED SPACE  
CRASH  
MEDICAL**

**FREE CATALOG!**

**Tel: 914 679-2475**

**Fax: 914 679-8996**

**SIMULAIDS, INC.**

**Woodstock, NY 12498**

**www.simulaids.com**

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE (Through Distance Education)

**Enhance your employment opportunities in  
a changing and competitive field.**

Lethbridge Community College's Criminal Justice program provides specialized training in Corrections, Security and Policing. Courses offered include: Criminal Law and Procedure, Human Relations, Interviewing, Young Offenders, Criminal Investigations and more.

A one-year certificate in Retail / Industrial Security is also offered.

Apply education training or work experiences toward course credit in the program.

**FOR INFORMATION CALL:**

**1-800-572-0103 (ask for extension # 6932)**

**e-mail: peterson\_r@al.lethbridge.ab.ca**

**fax: (403) 380-3450**

**www.lethbridge.ab.ca**



unsurpassed ergonomics and utter mechanical reliability. Through the years, the "High-Power" had been used in many CT and high-risk hostage-rescue operations around the world, the best known of which was the storming of the Iranian embassy by the "SAS" in London in May 1980. It should be added, that various governmental and private VIP protective teams also adopted this pistol, equipped either with the standard magazine or the extended 20 round model.

The operational need to carry safely a loaded handgun, stimulated a new rearmament process among CT units, during which the SA "High-Power" has been gradually replaced by modern DA semi-automatics, equipped with hammer-dropping and trigger-disconnecting mechanisms.

Among the more prominent models put into service, it is worth mentioning the SIG226, adopted by the British "SAS", the Beretta 92, selected by the Italian and French units, and the revolutionary Glock 17, used by many elite and special operations groups around the world.

### Sniper-rifles



7.62 mauser Model 66 SP sniping rifle with Zeiss telescope

Sniper-rifles are one of the most important elements in any CT unit's arsenal. Long-range firing capability is considered vital to the successful suppression of hostage-takers, and accordingly units are equipped with the best hardware of the day.

Because the poor sniper shooting during the 1972 Munich incident triggered the massacre of the Olympic hostages, German manufacturers were quick to study the lessons, and produced two of the best rifles - the Mauser 66 and the H&K PSG1 in 7.62mm that dominated CT scenery for a long time. Equipped with advanced optical sights, infrared sights and light intensifiers, these rifles were used extensively during the following years by many units.

The French FR-F1 is another prominent sniper rifle, which had been used extensively in many CT and internal security operations, the best known of which was the rescue of 30 children by the "GIGN" in Djibouti in February 1976, following a school-bus seizure by terrorists near the Somali border. In

this specific incident, five out of the six hijackers were eliminated simultaneously by "GIGN" snipers, enabling the rest of the team to storm the bus, terminate the sixth terrorist and save the hostages.

Throughout the years, many advanced sniper rifles have been put into service around the world, equipped with sophisticated day and night vision systems, laser range-finders, adjustable butts and different types of silencers.

Among the more important models in use, it is worth mentioning the Erma 100 and Walther 2000, adopted by the "GSG9", the Accuracy Int. PM, selected by the British units, the SIG SSG 3000, used by the Swiss, Slovak and Czech police forces, the Steyr SSG, in service with the Austrian "Cobra", and the new family of heavy rifles in 0.5 inch calibre, of whom the Beretta, already issued to the Italian "GIS", is the best known.

It is interesting to note, that the Russian CT units continue to use the Dragunov SVD as their main sniper rifle, and are currently issued with a new bull-pup version, that might gradually replace the older models of this weapon. According to various sources, the new rifle has also been adopted by Boris Yeltsin's protective team, and its members were seen using it in actual deployments.

### Fighting shotguns



Daewoo USAS-12

Fighting shotguns have been used by many CT units as close assault weapons, deployed in the final phase of an attack. The two most important types in use, are the pump-action gun, whose best representatives are the Remington M870, H&K 502 and Bernadelli B4, and the semi-automatic rifle, exemplified by the Italian Franchi SPAS-15.

Being able to fire different types of ammo, shotguns were found to be very effective during house storming incidents, when used at point blank against locks, bolts and hinges, defeating them instantly.

An interesting upgrading of the basic semi-automatic shotgun concept, is represented by the USAS-12 produced by the South Korean firm Daewoo. This weapon is

fed by either straight 12 rounds or circular 20 rounds magazines, and fires automatic bursts of 12-caliber ammunition, the effects of which might be devastating at close-range CQB engagements. Its weight (6.5 kilos) and size may, however, limit the weapon's tactical applications in most CT scenarios, where lighter and more manageable systems are required.

### Specialized equipment

Besides weaponry, CT units are also lavishly equipped with specialized hardware and electronic gadgetry. Normally it includes ballistic helmets, protective vests, gas masks, advanced communication and sniper coordination systems, CS and Stun grenades, explosives and breaching devices as well as night vision equipment and voice monitoring instruments.

Most of the units have also at their disposal specially converted and equipped cars (like the Mercedes 280SE limousines or the Range-Rovers), motorcycles, Jeeps and armoured special operations vehicles.

### Summary

CT units are one of the most important elements in the fight against terrorism. In many cases they are the last-ditch defence. When all other measures fail, they are called to handle the worst-case scenarios, in which lives are threatened in real time. Periods of relative tranquillity tend sometimes to create the impression that these units are more of a burden than an asset. This is a dangerous illusion. The best weaponry, specialized equipment and material resources should be allocated to them. Any other policy is playing with fire.

### About the author

Mr. Eitan Meyr is a former assistant to the Counter-Terrorism Advisor to the Israeli Prime-Minister. His main fields of expertise are Counter-Terrorist and Hostage-Rescue Units. He holds an M.A. degree in Criminology and B.A. degrees in Military History and Political Sociology. Mr. Meyr is currently engaged in several security projects in the private sector.

### The Great Mac Attack!

by Tony MacKinnon



## "PRIDE IN SERVICE"

Proud CANADIAN Supplier to the RCMP

Available to all forces in Canada.



A Ring of Exceptional Quality

NO DIE CHARGES

CALL TODAY FOR YOUR FREE COLOUR BROCHURE

1-800-535-9735

Pride in Service P.O. Box 705 Pickering, Ontario L1V 3T3 FAX: (905) 509-6933

# Private security and public policing in Canada

by Karen Swol  
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



In recent years both the number of police officers in Canada and the crime rate have been declining. However, the rates for many workplace or white-collar crimes, such as

computer crimes, employee theft, and fraud, are increasing. Public police do not always have the resources to handle these "internal" crimes. In some cases, for example, a fraud has to be in the \$100,000 range for public police to give it priority. With cutbacks to police budgets occurring at the same time as the security demands of the public seem to be growing, the use of private security has been increasing.

Police officers differ considerably from private security personnel in the work they perform, the basic job requirements and training. Both police and private security play a role in society; however the line between the two security professions is becoming less clearly defined. Police officers who walk the beat in front of commercial properties may now meet up with private security guards who have been hired by the shopkeepers to patrol their storefronts as a deterrent to theft and break and enters. In general, this type of private security does not require a police presence nor does there exist a potential for danger. Some police forces have formed partnerships with private security in areas such as: secure storage of property and evidence, monitoring of alarm centres, guarding of prisoners while in lock-up or in transit, and video and audio taping of suspects being interviewed.

A recent Juristat release discusses the differences between public and private security and includes information on roles and responsibilities and minimum requirements and training. Data from the Census of Population and Housing provide counts and profiles of those working in the above occupations. These profiles include data on gender, age, education, salary, visible minorities and Aboriginal identity.

In this report the definition of private security personnel include private investigators and security guards as defined in Statistic Canada's Standard Occupational Classification. It does not include persons who work in the manufacturing of alarm systems, or other such occupations that produce security devices or equipment, nor those who work for companies that monitor alarm systems.

## Statistical Highlights

Private security personnel outnumbered police officers in both 1991 and 1996. In 1996, there were 59,090 police officers in Canada compared to 82,010 private security personnel comprised of 12,230 private investigators and 69,780 security guards. As a

Police Officers, Private Investigators, and Security Guards<sup>1</sup>, 1991 and 1996

	Police Officers			Private Investigators			Security Guards		
	1991	1996	% Change	1991	1996	% Change	1991	1996	% Change
Newfoundland	995	880	-11.6	85	70	-17.6	1,250	1,220	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	205	210	2.4	---	---	---	315	305	-3.2
Nova Scotia	1,675	1,595	-4.8	235	150	-36.2	2,970	2,705	-8.9
Nova Brunswick	1,475	1,480	0.3	145	140	-3.4	1,940	2,145	10.6
Quebec	16,415	16,315	-0.6	2,055	4,715	129.4	22,910	16,445	-28.3
Ontario	23,590	21,975	-6.8	3,335	4,455	33.6	27,920	28,845	3.3
Manitoba	2,275	2,540	11.6	340	250	-26.5	2,405	2,540	5.6
Saskatchewan	2,500	2,055	-17.8	220	205	-6.8	1,725	1,995	15.7
Alberta	4,955	4,840	-2.3	775	825	6.5	5,305	5,990	12.9
British Columbia	6,830	6,810	-0.3	1,010	1,390	37.6	6,540	7,665	17.2
Yukon	105	120	14.3	---	15	---	70	70	0.0
Northwest Territories	255	290	9.8	---	---	---	135	155	14.8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>61,280</b>	<b>59,090</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>8,215</b>	<b>12,230</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>72,860</b>	<b>69,780</b>	<b>-4.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Counts for police officers, private investigators and security guards are estimates from the 1991 and 1996 Census of Population and Housing and represent persons aged 15 years and older who were employed (full-time or part-time) in the week prior to Census Day.  
--- figures not appropriate or not applicable  
... nil or zero  
--- too few cases to be shown  
Totals may not add up due to random rounding to base 5 for Census data.

whole, the number of private security personnel increased by 1 per cent between 1991 and 1996, compared to a 4 per cent drop in police officers.

Security guards declined 4 per cent between 1991 and 1996 at the national level, while private investigators increased 49 per cent over the same period. Despite increases in the number of security guards between 1991 and 1996 in some provinces, the overall decrease in security guards can be attributed to the large drop seen in Quebec.

There are no minimum education requirements for private security, while police officers must have a minimum of grade 12 education. As such, education levels were found to be higher among police officers than private security as over 80 per cent of police officers had attained levels higher than a high school diploma compared to 66 per cent for private investigators and 53 per cent for security guards. In terms of training, police officers are required to attend a police college or police training facility for three to six months of academic training, followed, in most cases, by six months to a year of field experience training. Training for private security is generally left up to the employer. Only two provinces, British Columbia and Newfoundland, have training requirements in order to receive a private security licence.

Women had greater representation in private security than in policing. In 1996, 21 per cent of private investigators and 20 per

cent of security guards were women, compared to 13 per cent of police officers. Although the representation of women was lowest among police officers, the proportion of female officers has been growing steadily since the mid-1970's when it was less than 1 per cent. Visible minorities were under-represented for both police officers and private investigators in 1996, while security guards had a higher than average representation. Visible minorities accounted for 10 per cent of the employed labour force in Canada. This compares to 11 per cent for security guards, but only 3 per cent for police officers and 6 per cent for private investigators. While visible minorities were under-represented in policing, Aboriginal persons were well-represented. In 1996, Aboriginal persons represented 3.0 per cent of all police officers compared to 1.7 per cent of the employed labour force.

Employment income for police officers in Canada for 1995 was considerably higher than for private security. Police officers reported an average employment income of \$53,795, which was nearly \$20,000 more than private investigators earned and more than double the average income of security guards.

For further information on how to obtain the full 12-page report on this subject call 1-800 700-1033 or Fax 1-800 889-9734.

## Triform leading in note-taking solutions

- **MEMO BOOKS • NOTEBOOKS • DUTY BOOKS • RECORD BOOKS • CASE BOOKS**  
Numbered pages, sewn construction, 6 sizes, over 33 different stock books & immediate delivery  
SPECIAL NOTEBOOKS designed & produced for your specific needs are a Triform specialty
- **CARRYING CASES**  
5 different materials, 5 styles, over 23 stock cases, GOLD STAMPING & immediate delivery
- **RING BINDER FORMAT**  
Numbered pages, convenient for scanning. Binders with handy pockets & floppy diskette holders
- **TICKET & FORMS HOLDERS**  
All sizes and styles, Fabric and Aluminum, in stock, immediate delivery

Telephone: (416) 226-6000 • Fax Toll Free: 1-800-563-1666 (Canada & USA)  
Please contact us for product information and visit: [www.triform.com](http://www.triform.com)

**Triform Business Systems Limited** Serving you since 1958.



# OUT IN THE COLD FIREARMS TRAINING

by Blair McQuillan

So here we are in the middle of another Canadian winter. Arctic winds are blowing down from the north, making the days uncomfortably frigid and a blanket of snow covers most of the land.

As resourceful Canucks, we know it's time to throw on a couple of extra layers before we head outdoors. Heavy winter coats, big winter boots and gloves become common attire at this time of the year.

But resourceful Canadian police officers realize that the cold climate and extra clothing is going to make their job a little different. Winter isn't just a time of year when an officer should put on some extra padding to keep warm, it's also time to take inventory and make sure they're ready to deal with the winter as it relates to policing.

"Will your firearm function in extreme cold or wet conditions?" asks Jim Fry, a provincial training specialist with the Ministry of Natural Resources. "Do you have access to your firearm? Will your holster function in the cold? Will your ammo function if it gets wet?"

These are questions officers must answer before the winter sets in, Fry told delegates who attended the 1998 Canadian Use of Force Trainers Conference held in King City, Ont., in October.

"How many people have tested their OC spray to see if it will work if they're outside?" he asked.

Fry said it's important for police officers to check their pepper spray because there are a number of products on the market, some widely used, that won't work if left outside in the cold for a long period of time.

"I can tell you right now, there is a product out there that is very, very, popular that will not work if you're getting your officers carrying their duty belts on the outside (of their jackets) and they're out for an extended period of time. It will not work when the temperature drops below 15°C."

Officers who are only outdoors for short periods of time won't have to worry about this, Fry said. But officers should test their OC spray in cold weather conditions before they are in a serious situation where it fails when they need it.

"If you're in and out of a vehicle all the time it will work," the instructor said. "(But) what I suggest is that you try it and make sure it's going to work."

The 19-year ministry veteran, who is stationed in Minden, Ont., also suggested that police officers conduct firearms training outside during winter months so they understand what it's like to shoot in a cold climate.

"From roughly October until April officers are going to have varying amounts of clothing on, yet a lot of organizations want to get all of their training done under good climate conditions," Fry said.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has implemented mandatory winter firearms training days to ensure that their officers know how to handle themselves when they're using lethal force in cold climate conditions.

"What we did this year was we set targets up in the bush," Fry said. "So they had to shoot around trees, they were shooting through leaves, they were shooting with objects in front of them as opposed to being on a nice range."



This training method forced officers to move around to get a better look at their target, manoeuvre over uneven terrain and decide when and where to seek shelter in case a suspect returns fire.

Some officers complained about having to train in the cold, but Fry had little sympathy for them.

"Welcome to the real world," the training officer would tell unhappy members. "That's the way it is."

However, Fry has found most officers approve of the initiative because it simulates situations they are likely to face. He said he realizes not every police officer in the country needs to train in the woods, but most law enforcement agencies should make an effort to conduct winter use of force training using scenarios their members may encounter.

"If you have a facility where you can do that kind of stuff I really recommend it," he said.

Const. Rick Wigle, a control tactics instructor with Alberta's Medicine Hat Police Service, also recommends outdoor winter training.

Wigle said using a baton, or handcuffing a suspect becomes more difficult in the winter because of seasonal variables. Officers have to realize that their movements are going to be restricted by the amount of clothing they have on and the freezing temperatures they may face.

"You have to be able to adapt to the weather," Wigle said. "It's just a reality."

Roy Kennedy, who works in the Police and Public Safety Services Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Justice, agrees that outdoor training helps to condition officers.

"The majority of officers patrol or perform their function in inclement weather," said

Kennedy, a retired police veteran, who has lectured on cold climate confrontations and training. "Their work days aren't cancelled because of a snow storm, sleet, rain, or wind."

But winter training doesn't just prepare police to deal with cold weather, Fry said. It also helps to identify equipment problems.

During a winter training session in 1995 some Ministry of Natural Resources officers found their weapons wouldn't fire. Fry soon discovered that the frigid climate had slowed some firing pins to the point where they weren't even denting the primers on the bullets.

"The problem is that you don't notice it if you're on an indoor range," he said. "The way we discovered it was during winter firearms training."

Ammunition and holster problems may also be discovered in the same manner, Fry said. For example, some ammunition may be deadened if water leaks behind a firearm's primer or if it surrounds the bullet itself. A firearm may also be rendered useless if moisture freezes between the weapon and its holster.

Identifying problems during a training session is a lot better than having officers discover them when they're in an actual use of force confrontation. This is why the importance of training police officers in the conditions they face, with the tools they're going to be using can't be stressed enough, Fry said.

"It's critical. It's really important to gear you're training to the environment your officers are working in."

To contact Jim Fry phone (705) 766-0508, or fax at (705) 766-0294.



# Dealing with the emotionally disturbed

by Blair McQuillan

Verbal, behavioural and environmental cues can help police officers identify emotionally disturbed people, according to a psychiatrist with the Ontario Provincial Police.

"We're not trying to teach (police officers) how to be psychiatrists or psychologists," Dr. Peter Collins, the manager of the OPP's Forensic Psychiatry Unit, told delegates at the 1998 Canadian Use of Force Trainers Conference in October. "All I want are for the police on the street to realize some of the indicators of emotional disturbance."

"If you know the verbal cues, the behavioural cues and the environmental cues, it will assist you in determining whether a person is emotionally disturbed."

Collins says there are a number of verbal cues which police should be aware of when trying to determine if a person is mentally ill.

An inability to put words together to form a sentence, or sentences together to give a coherent answer, is common among disturbed persons. Mentally ill people may also engage in "rhyming speech". This occurs when a person hears a word and then blurts out a number of words that rhyme with it or make sounds that are related to it.

Tangential thinking, where people think in tangents, is another sign of emotional disturbance.

"There are people that if you ask them a question, the answer they give you is totally in left field," Collins said. "Then you ask them another question and the answer they give you is not even related to the answer they gave you before. That's known as tangential thinking."

Police can also identify the mentally ill through their behaviour, according to Collins, who serves as a psychiatric consultant for the Criminal Behaviour Analysis Branch of the RCMP and the FBI's Critical Incident Response Group. Some of these signs may even be displayed as a result of medication their psychiatrists have prescribed.

"The medication we give people who are psychotic isn't like a silver bullet," he said. "It's going to deplete certain neural chemicals in the brain that's going to help the schizophrenia, but it's going to deplete the same neuro chemical in other parts of the brain, which is going to cause other disorders. One of the other disorders it can cause is a drug-induced Parkinson's syndrome."

Signs of the drug-induced Parkinson's can include a slow, shuffling walk, strange body posture and visible muscle stiffness, including stiffness in the neck. A sensation of thickening of the tongue, a lack of fluid motion in a person's wrists and failure to swing the arms when walking are also tell-tale indicators.



Collins said a person's environment can also be used to identify the mentally ill. Windows covered in tin foil, loads of trash strewn about a home or yard, or the presence of numerous candles in a dwelling are all signs of emotional disturbance.

Dr. Sylvia Geist, president of the Schizophrenia Society of Canada, says most police services are sensitive to the issue of mental illness, but additional training is necessary for police to learn how to deal with disturbed people.

"Police are beginning to recognize that more time needs to be allocated to this particular (issue)," she said. "There is a gap in enough training for police in recognizing the symptoms of mental illness."

To help increase awareness, the SSC is working on a national education strategy for police. The initiative will focus on schizophrenia, but could help police to identify many forms of mental illness, Geist said. An outline of the initiative should be ready for the SSC to review in February.

Dr. James Ogloff, a psychology professor at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, said additional training would help police officers who sometimes find it hard to assess a person's mental state.

"It's sometimes difficult for (police) to determine if they're mentally ill, if they're drunk, or if they're just being difficult," said Ogloff, who is also the director of mental health services for B.C.'s corrections ministry. "A lot of the police haven't had very much training on the identification part and what to do when you actually identify that they are mentally ill."

Collins agrees that simply identifying a person as being mentally ill isn't enough. Police officers must also understand how to in-

teract with them.

"First and foremost, do not join in the behaviour related to the person's mental illness," the doctor warns. "Do not pretend to believe in their delusions. Do not go along with their delusions."

"You can acknowledge the fact that they're delusional or hearing voices. You can say something like, 'It must be pretty disturbing for you to think the Mafia's after you.' That recognizes the fact that this is their concern."

"You can't argue with these people. You can't reason them out of their delusions, so you might as well not even try."

Police should also avoid using deceit to get a mentally ill person to co-operate with them, Collins said. If trickery is used it could cause further problems if the police service has to deal with the person again in the future.

"Remember, there is no correlation between intelligence and mental illness," he said. "This guy is going to remember being deceived. Plus when they get a little bit better, it's a bit humiliating for them (to know) that they've been lied to by the police."

"So as a very last resort, use deceit... as opposed to the first line of communication."

While a disturbed person may be intelligent, officers should avoid giving them options or choices when dealing with them because their thought process will be disrupted by the voices they hear or the delusions they believe in.

"You have to be very concrete with them and don't give them a lot of choices," Collins said. "You don't say, 'You can do A, B, or C,' because they're going to lose you after A. Sometimes they can only take in so much."

Collins said officers must also remember not to whisper, joke, or laugh when a mediator is trying to open a line of communication with a disturbed person. If this type of behaviour is permitted, any rapport a mediator has made with the individual could be lost.

"Mentally ill people - paranoid people - have a knack of taking benign situations and attributing it to something having to do with them," he said. "You may be joking or laughing at something else, but they're going to think you're joking and laughing at them."

This is why officers must take emotionally disturbed people seriously. Police may feel a person is over reacting to a problem or situation, but it's very important to them.

"Don't negate the seriousness of the situation for these people," Collins warns. "It causes misunderstanding, it evokes hostility and it can cause them to be embarrassed."

Hostility may also be evoked in a mentally ill person if someone stares at them, the psychiatrist said.

"If you do the hard-line stare (and) someone's paranoid, it's going to make them even

Proudly Serving Our Community



The Owen Sound Police Service has an immediate requirement to fill positions of

**Constable**  
with previous experience

To be considered, it is necessary the candidates meet the requirements of the Police Services Act, provide proof of having successfully completed the Recruit Training Program at the Ontario Police College (O.P.C.) or equivalent and proof of medical fitness.

Applicants selected for interview will be required to attend at their own expense.

Detailed resumes with supporting documentation will be received by the undersigned until January 29, 1999.

**Thomas J. Kaye**  
Chief of Police  
Owen Sound Police Service  
922 2nd Avenue West  
Owen Sound, Ontario  
N4K 4M7

more paranoid. You kind of have to practise an indirect eye gaze with these people."

When dealing with the emotionally disturbed, Collins said officers should not:

- Use analogies, threats, commands, legal jargon or psychological terms. This can confuse the person and evoke hostility.

- Make physical contact while talking to the them. Touching can often increase paranoia and create a violent situation.

- Judge, preach to, or engage in a debate or discussion with them. This can also evoke hostility.

- React to any disparaging remarks they make about you. Their taunts may be a product of their mental illness, or they may make comments because the mental illness has suppressed their inhibitions. Whatever the reason, be professional and don't take it personally.

While there are potential pit falls that officers should avoid, there are also some tactics police can use to help maintain a positive atmosphere when dealing with the mentally ill, according to Collins.

"When you're dealing with an emotionally disturbed person the goal is to keep it at the verbal level and not have it escalate," he said. "But at the same time there is an element of unpredictability when it comes to dealing with emotionally disturbed people, so you have to continually assess for danger."

"If it's already at the physical level verbal means aren't going to work. If it's at the physical level you have to react physically."

But physical confrontations may be

avoided if an officer remains calm while dealing with a disturbed person, Collins said.

"It's as if the calming is infectious. Sometimes these people can be afraid, bewildered, frightened and paranoid. But they're going to recognize that the police officer is someone who can help them. If a police officer presents himself calmly, then that's soothing."

Collins said officers should also remember to:

- Maintain personal space. This isn't just an officer safety issue. Like touching, invading a mentally ill person's personal space can increase paranoia.

- Give clear, firm directions. This relates back to not giving an emotionally disturbed person a lot of choices. You must communicate with them in a concrete manner without talking down to them.

- Exercise authority. It's important to be firm, fair, helpful and stay in control of the situation as it unfolds.

While these guidelines may help to avoid an adverse situation, they may not always be used when dealing with emotionally disturbed people, Collins said.

"None of this is gospel, but there are reasons behind it," he said. "These are basic guidelines to sort of hold on to when you deal with people who are emotionally disturbed."

To contact Dr. Peter Collins phone (705) 329-6351 or fax (705) 329-6365.

## S.S.C. wants input from cops for national strategy

The Schizophrenia Society of Canada is appealing to the law enforcement community for advice on how to better train officers to deal with the mentally ill.

"A preliminary investigation shows that while there are pockets of success, it is obvious that there is a need for a national strategy which addresses the lack of formal training," said Gregory Zed, chairman of the Community Issues Group of the SSC.

"Such training would address the real facts about Schizophrenia in the line of police and correctional work and how to best help those with Schizophrenia in crisis."

Zed, the director of the Community Mental Health Centre in Sussex, N.B., said he has been in contact with many law enforcement agencies across the country that already have training programs in place that address the needs of the mentally ill. However, he would like more information, advice and ideas from police, correctional and government agencies to help create a training initiative that could be implemented on a national or provincial level.

The Schizophrenia Society of Canada hopes to have a draft of the training strategy ready for the Community Issues Group to review in February. Any law enforcement agencies that could offer advice in regards to training are asked to contact Zed by phone at (506) 432-2071.



Dalhousie University

## Professional Development Opportunities

Now that Christmas is over, are you looking for something to do for the rest of the long Canadian winter? Why not **seize an opportunity**? We make professional development convenient for those in the policing industry. You don't have to juggle your schedule, travel or find child care. Our courses are offered through **correspondence**. This means you won't have to leave the warmth and comfort of your own home this winter. Our winter term begins **January 25**. Call us today to register for any of our 7 courses. **It is not too late!**

\* Remember tuition increases are planned for September 1999. Enroll today to get 1997 prices.

- Budgeting and Financial Management for Police Services
  - Police Leadership and Management Development
  - Communication Skills for Police Personnel
  - Policing and the Law of Human Rights
  - Community-Based Policing
  - Legal Issues in Policing
  - Problem-Oriented Policing
- Watch For... A Program for the Professional Development of Police Coaches... Coming Soon!

To register or for more detailed information:

☎ 902-494-6930

✉ CPL@Dal.Ca

Information By Fax 1-800-932-0338

Request Document 0211

**HENSON**  
**COLLEGE**

Learning Solutions  
for a Changing World

# Tips for Successful Teaching

(Part 1 of 2 parts)



This two part serialized article, by professional instructor and author Gary Foo from the Police Charter, will highlight some of the many issues surrounding the role of a teacher. Gary Foo is a proponent of "Suggestopedia" and "Accelerated Learning and Teaching."

by Gary Foo

## Preparing to Teach

Communication is the key in more than just dealing with the public. We need to be effective communicators when working with our peers, giving evidence, communicating at home or as an instructor and even communicating with ourselves (known as 'intra-personal communication.') The effectiveness of a good teacher or instructor is no longer just wholly contingent on how well they know the subject but also on how well they can 'teach' others how to know that subject well.

In the case of psychomotor skills, like physical use of force, driver training, marksmanship, rappelling, etc., there is also a muscle memory learning curve. Everyday we learn things through a process of multi-sensory input in an incidental (usually unstressed) environment. For example, you may be told that it is raining outside and that there is congestion on a certain highway. Then you ask which highway and how badly and you are given feedback. Learning is a life skill and a life practice.

As an introductory note on the matter, many people believe that instructors should be beyond reproach. Not that they are perfect beyond correction, or that they never make mistakes, but they must make more educated choices. These choices, either with time to ponder or under stress and time constraints, hopefully, have them making still fewer mistakes and indeed in most cases "the way one should do things."

Whether you subscribe to this philosophy or not, you must at least acknowledge that an instructor by virtue of their position, is influential and highly responsible. Like anything, it takes a long time to build a solid consistent reputation and yet it can be tarnished by the thoughtless 'act of a moment.' Therefore, remember that as an instructor you are watched, in and out of the classroom. *Look and act like a professional of your craft.*

## Personal Administration

That means that if you are teaching an academic or physical presentation, you should be clean, smart and dress appropriately for the occasion: uniform? suit? golf shirt? Tactical black pajama's?

Spend time on the details, too. Is your footwear polished and not muddy? Is your clothing pressed and not horribly wrinkled? Do you have clean hands and fingernails? (Men: Did you shave?) and so forth. Do you have a cold and no tissue? I once saw a D.T. instructor start a presentation in a sweaty black T-shirt with salt stains under the armpit and holes in his sweat pants. Needless to say, that is not the way one should start to make a good impression.

## Professional Conduct

Do not use your platform as an opportunity to 'badmouth' others or equipment. If you are cornered into a public comment on a subject, show diplomacy and class. Those who burn bridges soon realize that the world is a small place and roles and people change. Whilst I have no problem cutting people off or burning a bridge, I would caution with foresight and prudence. Sometimes, ego of the moment gets in the way of the longevity of humility. Think what you must - but generally, hold off on public announcement, unless it really matters and you are really sure of your facts.

Also, always use appropriate language. Being politically correct is a big theme these days. Avoid sexist, racist and insulting comments. This will not be conducive in creating an image of you as an impartial and sincere professional educator. Do not alienate yourself from your audience.

## Personal Preparation

When planning your presentation, ask yourself if you are ready for your presentation? Did you cue your videotapes and prepare the order of your slides? Do you have markers for the board? Did you ask your sponsor / coordinator what time they expect a tea break or lunch to coincide with the delivery or student expectations?

## Liability Issues

So, what about legal liability? Do you have insurance, like liability insurance, contents theft insurance, equipment damage insurance, business interruption insurance, and so forth. If you are not teaching under the aegis of a government body or a bona fide company, also consider the business and liability concerns of incorporating your operating (business) name versus a sole proprietor. Make it clear whom you are representing. If you are a police officer operating without the knowledge of your department, it may become an issue with them when they find out. Do you know the general background of your audience and what exactly they are expecting? Be aware of any ramifications of your associations with others or your moonlighting activities.

## Build your credibility

Credibility is like a reputation, which takes time to develop but not long to ruin. It can be tarnished by off the cuff comments or being caught in a lie. It gets stronger when you are the expert or information source that others say you are. It becomes stronger with kind power, the sort that helps people into jobs or out of a bind. You need to network and become known by teaching and advising. Are you a member of any associations or organizations? Do you sit on a board or advise on policy? Are you taking regular courses yourself and keeping current? (Personally, during the calendar year I will attend several programmes myself, study via various recognized correspondence schools, sit educational diploma courses and practice my craft.)

Also, have you written any published articles? Obtain letters and references when starting out. You may be good, but make sure you are not the only one who is saying so!

## Need to get started?

Professionalism has many ambassadors. All teachers had to start somewhere. If you are not quite ready but really want to do this, then get prepared today. It is never too late. Volunteer to help your department's trainers. Be keen and get involved. Show your enthusiasm and tell everyone, but do it, and you will gain more credibility. Don't wait for everything to be perfect. Find out what must be done, set a goal with a timeline and for it. Do what you need to today.

There is an old Chinese proverb which says; "The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago... the next best time is today."

Next month in part 2,  
"Actual teaching tips, during your presentation."

Gary Foo is the Executive Director, The Police Charter, Excalibur House Ltd. and the author of many books, seminars and training aids. His most recent book "Tactical Communications" is a guide to police officers in professionally dealing with the public and diffusing aggressive behaviour with verbal and non-verbal messages.

For further information you may contact Gary directly at 905 820-9845. To obtain a copy of his book turn to page 37 in this issue or buy it on the web at [blueline@blueline.ca](mailto:blueline@blueline.ca).

## Refusal can have a multitude of "what-if's"

by Gino Arcaro

### Question

Officer stopped a car for no bumper, and some erratic driving. Driver smelled of alcohol, and an Approved Screening Device (ASD) demand given. Suspect belched continuously, even under the direction that such deliberate behaviour would result in refusal charge. At this point, the officer only had the device ready to go, and did not present it to the suspect. Judge ruled that the suspect was not guilty, even though she accepted the officer's evidence that the man belched deliberately, thereby contravening acceptable administration of the ASD. The Judge advised that because the man had never refused and only continued to belch, he had not effectively committed a constructive refusal. The Judge stated that the officer should have at least presented the device, with mouthpiece ready and allowed him the chance to refuse, even if he belched continuously. This looks like a person can continuously belch and escape the peril of an ASD.

- Cpl. Mac Eaton

The circumstances of this investigation are an excellent example of the multitude of "what ifs" that relate to drinking and driving offences, particularly the offence of "refuse to comply". Usually, the solution to specific problems is found by examining the facts in issue of the offence being investigated. Afterward, a recommended procedure can be made relating to the circumstances of the specific problem.

### Facts in issue

"Refuse" or "fail to comply with an approved screening device (ASD) demand" is a dual procedure offence, contrary to section 254(5) C.C. The facts in issue that must be proven are:

1. Identity of accused
2. Time and date of refusal
3. Place of refusal
4. A valid ASD demand was made
5. The demand was made by a peace officer
6. The accused failed or refused to provide a suitable breath sample, forthwith after the demand was made
7. The failure or refusal to comply was made without reasonable excuse

### Validity of an ASD demand

The first critical element of a refusal to comply charge is the validity of an ASD demand. The conditions that must precede the demand are as follows:

- the demand can be made only by a peace officer, not a citizen
- the motorist must be operating the motor vehicle or have care or control of it
- the officer must form reasonable suspicion that the driver has alcohol in his or her body.

The reasonable suspicion relates only to



alcohol consumption, not to impairment. The smell of alcohol on the suspect's breath or his or her admission of any degree of alcohol consumption constitutes reasonable suspicion.

### Time limit

Unlike a BAT Demand, officers are not afforded a two hour limit to form reasonable suspicion. The ASD Demand may be made only if the suspect "is" driving or "has" care or control. The demand cannot be made if the suspect has driven and had care or control. The ASD Demand deals with the present, not the past. The case law definition of care or control applies, meaning "immediate vicinity of the motor vehicle while possessing the means of setting it in motion".

### Nature of ASD Demand

A demand is a legally binding request compelling the suspect to provide a breath sample that, in the opinion of the officer, is suitable for analysis. The Criminal Code does not create a formal ASD Demand. The case law requirements of a valid demand are:

- the words must clearly convey that the demand is being made pursuant to section 254(2) C.C., and,
- the demand is mandatory and compliance with it is compulsory by law. Additionally, the officer has the onus to prove that the accused understood these requirements.

### Time of ASD test

Section 254(2) C.C. requires the suspect to provide a suitable breath sample "forthwith", defined by the S.C.C. as immediately. This imposes obligations on both the officer and the suspect. The officer must have the device with him or her at the time of the demand, and must conduct the test immediately after the demand. No exact minutes were attached to the definition. Essentially, no unjustified delay may occur.

Conversely, the suspect must provide a suitable breath sample immediately after the demand.

### Presenting the device

Section 254(2) C.C. does not specify the exact procedure of how to present the ASD to the suspect. The S.C.C. in *R. v Grant*

(1991) stated that the officer making the demand must have the ASD with him or her when the demand is made. Section 254(2) C.C. states that the officer may:

- "require" the person to provide a breath sample
- to "enable a proper analysis".

These terms infer that the officer present the device, with mouthpiece installed, to the suspect. This inference is reasonable because the suspect obviously cannot be expected to provide a sample without the device being prepared for analysis and presented to him. The demand and the presentation then oblige the suspect to provide the sample immediately. The officer has the advantage of evaluating the sample and forming an opinion about whether a proper analysis may be made.

The section provides that the suspect is required to provide a breath sample, that in the opinion of the police officer, can be properly analysed. This provision must be used for the officer's advantage when "what if" problems occur. The onus is placed on the suspect to provide a breath sample suitable for analysis. Any intentional act to circumvent this requirement constitutes a refusal, if the officer forms a reasonable opinion that the suspect has not immediately provided a suitable sample.

### "Mouth alcohol"

Another factor that may affect the procedure used in this particular investigation is the existence of mouth alcohol. The S.C.C. in *R. v Bernshaw* (1995) imposed an additional obligation on police officers when evidence of mouth alcohol exists. Mouth alcohol is defined as residual alcohol remaining in the mouth, caused by recent alcohol consumption, or by belching or burping. Mouth alcohol dissipates within 15 minutes. If reasonable grounds exist that mouth alcohol may contaminate the breath sample, the officer must delay the ASD test and allow a 15 minute waiting period which essentially creates an exception to the "forthwith" rule.

### Actus reus

The actus reus for many criminal offences consists of a discernible physical act. However, the actus reus for refusal to comply is

conceptually different. A verbal statement of conduct may constitute the actus reus. A verbal statement obviously has higher probative value because no inference is required when a suspect informs an officer that he will not provide a sample. "Conduct" encompasses many behaviours that require an inference. In order to ensure a strong inference, an officer must explain the conduct precisely during testimony.

Paraphrasing the conduct should be avoided because it results in vagueness and ambiguity, which often is the primary cause of failure to prove that a specific conduct constituted a failure or refusal to comply.

### **Mens rea**

Two components must be proven to establish that the suspect intentionally refused or failed to comply. The first is proving that the suspect clearly understood that he or she had no choice about providing the breath sample, and that compliance with the demand was mandatory. The second is the suspect's intent. Without a verbal statement, proof of intent also requires an inference. Again, the degree of precision of the testimony will be directly relevant to the inference made about the suspect's intent.

### **Reasonable excuse**

The Criminal Code does not define what "reasonable excuse" will justify a refusal. This defence is available to the accused but the onus is on him or her at the trial to prove the existence of a reasonable excuse. Examples of successful reasonable excuses have included:

- medical grounds, defined as a risk to the accused's health by providing a breath sample, or, the need for medical treatment
- mental grounds, defined as the inability to understand the nature of the demand or the consequences of refusing. An example is advanced intoxication.

### **Recommended procedure**

Relating to the case in question, warning the suspect about continuous belching is futile. The nature of the demand combined with the provisions of section 254(2) C.C. direct the suspect to comply immediately. It is simply an issue of compliance or not. The officer is not obliged to warn or repeatedly ask for a breath sample.

The officer in this case apparently explained the suspect's conduct with sufficient precision because the trial judge ruled that the suspect's continuous belching was intentional. However, the failure to present the ASD with the mouthpiece apparently inferred that the suspect was not "required" to provide the sample. In summary, the recommended procedure is:

- form reasonable suspicion of alcohol consumption
- ensure that the suspect has care or control of the motor vehicle
- make the ASD while having possession of the device
- prove the suspect's knowledge of the demand by asking him to explain it
- if the suspect intentionally belches continuously, prepare the ASD and present it to the suspect. A 15 minute waiting period is justifiable according to the Bernshaw case. A

failure to present the ASD will constitute a failure to "require".

- if the suspect's conduct proves the intent to fail to provide a suitable sample, the officer's opinion that a proper analysis cannot be made will suffice to prove the refusal to comply.
- if the suspect does actually provide a breath sample, he or she has the onus to prove that a sec. 8 Charter violation occurred because of a contaminated sample.

It must be remembered that a *FAIL* test result simply provides reasonable grounds that the suspect's BAC is over 80 mgs. Additionally, a sec. 8 Charter violation does not result in automatic exclusion under section 24(2) Charter.

Finally, officers should strongly consider the S.C.C. guidelines of impairment created in *R v. Stellato (1994)*. The court defined impairment as any departure from sobriety, referring to a slight degree of impairment. Proof of impairment no longer requires evidence of "marked departure" from sobriety, which refers to a great degree of impairment. Consequently, emphasis should be placed on the issue of whether the accused's ability to drive is impaired. It is a relatively simple offence to prove. The ASD test procedure should not obscure the offence of impaired driving when the requisite evidence exists. In cases where impairment cannot be proven and an ASD test is required, the onus is on the suspect to provide a suitable breath sample after a valid demand and presentation of the device is made.

# **T.E.I.I.**

**Tactical Enterprises International Incorporated**  
(a division of Baden K9 & Tactical Schools)

**I.D.F. and U.S.M.C. specialists on site as well as active training personnel.**

### **Courses provided in:**

- ◆ Man made and Natural Disaster Recovery
- ◆ Scuba Recovery and Assault
- ◆ Repelling-Confidence Course
- ◆ Counter Terrorist Confrontation and Extraction
- ◆ Team Building
- ◆ Self Defence I.D.F. Tactics

**We have the largest tactical facility in the world with active personnel.**

### **K9 courses offered in:**

- ◆ Multiple Surface Tracking
- ◆ Arrest Procedure
- ◆ Cadaver Work
- ◆ Evidence Recovery
- ◆ Dual Purpose
- ◆ Explosive Detection
- ◆ Crowd Control

**We have military style obstacles at our facility**

*If you want to see what a K9 team can become, visit T.E.I.I.*

**For more information call:**

**Ph: 905 562-1761 Fax: 905 562-4242**

# **Westervelt College**

**Excellence in Education Since 1885**



## **Police Foundations Training**

**delivered in an intense one-year "Police Academy" environment**



*Teaching tomorrow's professionals, today!*

**Advanced Status Available To Those With:**

- > 1 or 2 years Law and Security
- > 1 or more years University
- > Career related experience

**Westervelt College**  
1060 Wellington Road  
London Ontario  
N6E 3W5  
(519) 668-2000



# Quality community policing services

## Making good on the promises

The Sûreté du Québec restructures into a community-based policing organization

by Vida Jurisic

Now that the Sûreté has laid the foundation and begun its new life as a community-based police force, the hard work of delivering customer satisfaction lies ahead. The stakes are high for the front-line cop as well as management who no longer can rely on what they used to know but must get used to rethinking their role, on a daily basis. To better understand why it happened, here's a look at the events leading up to the restructuring.

The momentum started back in 1992 with the passage of Quebec Bill 145. At that time a new pricing system for services provided by the Sûreté came into effect, municipal police forces and regional police boards were created, and service agreements were signed.

One of the consequences of Bill 145 was that it cut back a sizeable chunk of the Sûreté's territory, and municipalities who were serviced by the Sûreté would now pay a higher part of the costs for the services. It was deemed a fair deal by the province but municipal reaction was fierce at the outset. What's more, no attempt was made to restructure the territory to enable the Sûreté to better target delivery of its services to the population.

Four years later, in 1996, other factors were thrown into the equation: budget cutbacks by the government which was intent on balancing its budget and implementing a strategy to transform the Sûreté. At the same time, the Poiras Inquiry Commission was set up by the government on October 26, 1996 to look into the Sûreté's management of criminal investigations. The Commission concluded its work in mid 1998 and is expected to publish its findings shortly.

At this point, the Minister of Public Safety, Robert Perrault, wanted to further modify the regulations governing the pricing of the Sûreté's services but also to personalize its services. To accomplish this, Perrault undertook a provincial tourney to consult with municipal officials. The outcome was Bill 77 that amended the police act and other legislative provisions which, in essence, changed servicing by the Sûreté.

Bill 77 authorized the Minister to conclude agreements for police services with a local municipality with a population of 5,000+, or, with a Municipalité Régionale de Conté (M.R.C. - translation: county regional municipality), if the municipality's population was under 5,000. Bill 77 gave local municipalities with over 5,000 population several options for police servicing: they could create a local autonomous police force, enter into an inter-municipal agreement, or be serviced by the Sûreté, for cases deemed exceptional by the Minister.

A Summary Report explains how the agreement process was carried out. Representatives of the Ministry of Public Safety and the Sûreté were given the mandate to contact M.R.C. representatives and initially propose an agreement in principal to form the desired partnership. The agreement's objectives were to define the general nature of services offered, specify the personnel required for the M.R.C.,

as well as the location of the detachment.

In this first agreement, each M.R.C. would, at the outset, select four representatives to sit on the public safety committee and the Sûreté du Québec would, for its part, choose two representatives. Its task was to

prioritize the services offered by Quebec that would improve the population's feeling of public safety. It also committed the Sûreté to enforcing the federal statutes, the criminal code and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws in the M.R.C.s it would be servicing.

As a result of this activity there were 80 Executory Agreements signed (at end of November 1998) and there are presently 82 M.R.C.s fully operational.

The second agreement, referred to as the executory agreement, would formalize the essential points in the agreements, make any necessary adjustments agreed to by the parties sitting on the public safety committee and carry them out according to Bill 77.

The agreement had to stipulate:

- the nature and extent of police services;
- the number of police men and women assigned to these services;
- the sharing of information;
- the control and application of the agreement;
- the location of the police detachment;
- the roles of the Sûreté and the M.R.C.;
- the arrangement for settling disputes;
- the duration of the agreement (5 years minimum).

At the same time that the police act was modified, so was the Regulation on the costing for municipalities serviced by the Sûreté. Under the new pricing schedule that came into effect January 23, 1997, municipalities would pay approximately 50% of core services provided by the Sûreté services based on a scale rating of population factors and standardized real estate wealth. Additionally, a new regulation governing police core services required municipalities with a population of less than 5,000 to provide the following core services:

- continuous police presence ensuring an intervention capability within a reasonable time;
- conduct initial investigations;
- implement local preventive measures and programs.

To municipalities with a population in excess of 5,000, the Sûreté had to provide:

- 24-hour non-stop patrol;
- conduct its own follow-up on initial investigations.



### TRAINING FOR

THE

### REAL WORLD

### SIMULATION

NOW AVAILABLE S&W 5946 CONVERSION KITS



ON TARGET WITH THE NEW FX BLUE MARKING CARTRIDGES!



Use them with FX Red Marking cartridges to stage more true-to-life team scenarios!

On the street... in the field... in a crisis!

Prepare your personnel for the real-life situations they are likely to encounter. Developed with law enforcement and military professionals, the FX system is built around non-lethal marking cartridges. It includes easy-to-install conversion kits, safety-ring inserts and protective gear.

**T** Exclusive Ontario & Western Canada Distributor  
**T** Tetragon-Tasse Phone 1-800-38POLICE Fax 905-828-6390

To accomplish this enormous task, the first phase involved drafting a service proposal for information meetings that would be set up by the commanders of the Sûreté's nine districts across the province, attended by a representative of the Minister, whenever necessary. The proposal would cover in detail the following areas:

- the community policing model
- the public safety committee
- the advisory committee
- core services
- application of municipal regulations
- selection of detachment locations
- call answer service
- material resources
- responsibilities for human resources
- additional services
- organization charts of Sûreté du Québec
- M.R.C. public safety statistics
- inventory of road system whose maintenance falls under municipal jurisdiction
- prevention measures
- cost of additional services.

Reconfiguring the provincial territory to better correspond with the administrative territorial assignment required a major physical effort to relocate detachments and personnel. This included some 900 members of the Sûreté, their families and civilians. There would not be only the emotional difficulties to contend with but also the economic repercussions for municipalities of gaining or losing a detachment. Learning to negotiate police services forced Sûreté management to reshape their thinking and role: now they had to propose their services to multiple partners - union members, municipal mayors and representatives - and make decisions in concert with these groups.

To make community policing viable, a new leadership philosophy had to be taught and implemented at the management and grassroots level that would transform the whole management approach into "adapted" management.

Each of the 82 new M.R.C. detachments would be headed by a sergeant who would be both manager and coach. In the "coach" capacity, the sergeant's job would be to facilitate the work of his officers who had to actively participate in the day-to-day life of the municipalities assigned to them, and determine how best to meet and service each municipality's public safety needs. To do this, officers had to think in terms of problem resolution. That meant extending their role from strictly law enforcement to resolving problems in consultation with a wide range of partners in the community. For both management and front-line staff, this meant more work, more involvement and, most importantly, being accountable.

Naturally the question that comes to mind is "has front-line staff bought into community policing?" Even at this early state, it would appear that the answer is a firm "yes" based on both management's evaluation and informal feedback from front-line staff about their success stories.

Gilles Bouchard, deputy director general, field operations attributes the success to a common will that enabled the Sûreté to tackle the restructuring as a corporate project. "It wasn't the work of a single person that ensured its

success but the concerted effort of parties involved in the process - the district commanders, unions and civilians. Rather, from the moment that the government hiked the municipal costs for police services - and service agreements had to be negotiated with municipalities - the geographic distribution of police servicing would become more productive.

Equally important was the openness in communicating problems that arose, as well as the solutions reached by the Steering Committee made up of Sûreté management. This same openness was carried in each district by the district commanders who met regularly with police officers and union members of the Association des policiers provinciaux du Québec (the Sûreté du Québec Police Association) to update them on the restructuring process.

This is not to say that success was won without turbulence, particularly when it came to moving staff. There was the difficult business of selling their homes, moving to a new town, of spouses having to give up their jobs and children having to leave their schools and friends.

"It took considerable effort, cooperation between the Sûreté, provincial police and civilian associations, endless meetings and flexibility in applying the collective agreement to facilitate the speedy relocation of personnel," said Captain Samson, deputy chief, field operations, for the Outaouais district. "At the outset, there was an undertow of bitterness. However, once officers received word of their new postings - which for the most part was the posting they favoured - it eased the initial sense of loss and hardship. They gradually accepted that it was a necessary step to make community policing a reality. Nonetheless, the relocation of staff was completed within the scheduled time frame, and no complaints were lodged."

The logistics of opening certain detachments and closing others had an impact province-wide. One of the ongoing difficulties revolves around the relocation of detachments. "A detachment operates much like a small or medium-sized business," Bouchard explained.

"If you have a staff of 20 or 30, each earning approximately \$60,000, these jobs benefit a small municipality. Since each M.R.C. comprises many small municipalities, the problem is to find a site that is productive for the Sûreté and the M.R.C."

The whole idea of community policing - getting officers comfortable with the idea of working mainly out of their cars and to put down roots in the community through daily interaction with the citizens of their assigned municipalities - produced uncertainty in some quarters among Sûreté officers who just weren't ready to see what was in it for them. But that gradually changed once the officers actually started interacting with the citizens of the municipalities and learning what their needs were.

"The officers were really buoyed by the community's enthusiasm and this created a snowball effect," says Corporal Yves Grimard, chief of community relations, field operations, for the Outaouais district.

Samson puts the philosophical shift in context. "Before community policing was introduced, we managed public safety through highway patrol intervention and core services. Today, the population has been given other means of addressing their safety issues through problem resolutions which focuses on the quality of intervention, and getting to the heart of the problem, rather than proceeding by command and control. The familiar presence of Sûreté police officers in the community and the manner in which the officers communicate with the population has fostered an openness towards the population. This same openness is demonstrated by the detachment commanders in their dealings with the population, the media and municipal meetings. By having counterparts in the municipalities we serve, the population's perception of the Sûreté, has changed for the better."

Vida Jurisic is a freelance writer and Blue Line Magazine's Quebec Correspondent.

## A police containment unit that meets your expectations!

Whatever your secure storage problem may be...  
...we have the skills...we have the experience...we have the solution!

**FIREARMS**  
**EVIDENCE**  
**PROPERTY**  
**FORENSICS**



**Dufferin Sheet Metal Ltd.**

14 Robb Boulevard, Orangeville, Ontario L9W 3L2  
Phone 519 941-5191 Fax: 519 941-4184

E-Mail: [dsm@beeline.ca](mailto:dsm@beeline.ca) — Website: [www.dufferinsheetmetal.com](http://www.dufferinsheetmetal.com)

## Restructuring Objectives: 1998-2000

- Implementation of community policing
  - Reform of criminal inquiries
  - Developing a new method of delivering specialized services
  - Developing a new disciplinary process of internal inquiries and disciplinary code
  - Modernizing technology:
    - a) setting up a more sophisticated systems information infrastructure;
    - b) enhancing the integrated police telecommunications network
- Major transformation of management system training and preparing replacement staff:
- a) major management reform and development of replacement staff;
  - b) continuous training programs

## Police in Quebec

The numbers of police officers in Quebec as of the 1996 federal census stands at 16,315. This number represents a 0.6 per cent decrease in the number of officers recorded five years previous in the 1991 census.

Quebec having a population of 7.4 million its police to population ratio is 1 officer for every 453 citizens. This compares with a national average of 1 officer for 508 citizens. However Statscan reports this number was skewed slightly due to the fact that Quebec police agencies tend to hire more part-time police officers. This factor also affected other statistics mentioned here.

Female officers make up 10 per cent of the established strength of police personnel and this is somewhat lower than the 13 per cent national average. Only the Maritime provinces have ratios lower than this.

The average income of police officers in Quebec in 1996 was \$53,806 and represented a figure that was slightly higher than the national average of \$53,795.

## The Great Mac Attack!

by Tony MacKinnon



## Sûreté Citizen Survey

Since citizen satisfaction is the ultimate test for determining just how successful the Sûreté has been in delivering community policing services, listed below are the results of two surveys conducted in 1996 and January 1998, fifteen months apart, in the M.R.C. of Vallée-de-la-Gatineau and the M.R.C. of Pontiac, serviced by the pilot community policing detachments of Maniwaki and Campbell's Bay, respectively.

The purpose of the 1998 survey was to identify the concerns and expectations of M.R.C. citizens as well as their feeling of safety and satisfaction regarding police work prior to the pilot project and to obtain a comparative measure in order to evaluate, approximately, one year later, the effects of the pilot project on the population.

### MANIWAKI

Community Affiliation - Francophone - 89.8%  
Length of residency 11+ years 67.3%

#### Survey Results

	1998	1996
Police Presence Contact in the last year - personal or by telephone	44.0%	51.6%
Factors most influencing feelings of insecurity		
- Don't see police officers often in the area	42.7%	37.8%
- Ensuring police presence in your community	77.6%	78.9%
- Know a police officer personally	57.7%	56.7%
Feeling of Safety, Trust Level and Satisfaction Safety		
- Affected by problems in surroundings	36.7%	51.3%
- Very affected	16.7%	22.7%
- Considerably affected	21%	28.6%
- Affected by accidents on regional roads	32.1%	38.4%
Trust Level		
- High level of trust	93.1%	88.7%
- Trust police officers	32.1%	24.3%
Satisfied with police attitude	61.0%	64.4%
Satisfaction rating improved for six out of eight attitudes. Highest attitude rating:	93.9%	91.4%
- Cooperativeness	+5.3%	
- Honesty	+7.7%	
Best rating for attitudes by very satisfied and satisfied citizens		
- Competence	98.1%	
- Honesty	96.1%	
- Respect	96.1%	
- Politeness	95.1%	

For most attitudes, the number of satisfied persons increased. Satisfaction for police work 1998 83.6% 1996 81.4%

The number of satisfied citizens increased for the majority of work aspects, with the highest gains registered for:

- responding within a reasonable time frame	+5.6%
- controlling drunken drivers	+5.6%
- handling public order disturbance complaints	+4.8%
- crime control	+3.7%
In 1997, 80% of citizens were "satisfied" with five work aspects, compared with six in 1996	
- assisting people in need	82.1%
- Crime control	91.7%
- Handling public disturbance order complaints	90.8%
- Responding within reasonable time	89%
- Cooperating with citizens to resolve local problems	83.1%

Citizens gave a "satisfied" rating to elements of application of the law, public assistance, maintaining peace and prevention. Citizen Participation - Willingness to participate informally in matters relating to community safety

	1998	1996
Willing to participate in citizen/police meetings to resolve a specific community problem	76.3%	84.3%
Willing to volunteer for a prevention program	74.8%	76.9%
	51.0%	41.2%

### CAMPBELL'S BAY

Community Affiliation - Francophone - 36.9%  
Length of residency 11+ years 77.1%

#### Survey Results

	1998	1996
Police Presence Contact in the last year - personal or by telephone	36.6%	31.2%
Factors most influencing feelings of insecurity		
- Don't see police officers often in the area	41.3%	48.6%
- Ensuring police presence in your community	74.3%	66.7%
- Know a police officer personally	37.1%	36.7%
Feeling of Safety, Trust Level and Satisfaction Safety		
- Affected by problems in surroundings	45.9%	62.3%
- Considerably affected	22.4%	37.4%
- Affected by accidents on regional roads	36.0%	46.2%
Trust Level		
- High level of trust	86.5%	77.1%
- Trust police officers	25.5%	22.3%
Very satisfied and satisfied with police attitude	61.0%	54.8%
Satisfaction rating improved for all attitudes, with the highest gains registered for:	88.8%	82.9%
- Cooperativeness	+14.2%	
- Understanding	+13.0%	
- Listening	+10.0%	
Best attitude rating by very satisfied and satisfied citizens		
- Politeness	92.7%	
- Respect	92.4%	
- Cooperativeness	92.8%	

Overall, the rating increased mainly in the "very satisfied" category

	1998	1996
Satisfaction with police work	86.5%	72.9%

The number of satisfied citizens increased regarding the majority of work aspects, with the highest gains registered for:

- responding within a reasonable time frame	+17.5%	
- controlling drunken drivers	+11.8%	
- handling public order disturbance complaints	+9.5%	
80% of citizens registered satisfaction with two work aspects:		
- crime control	86.6%	
- assisting persons in need	92.1%	
	1998	1996
	86.6%	(83.8%)
	92.1%	(82.6%)

Citizens gave a "satisfied" rating to elements of application of the law, public assistance, maintaining peace and services. However, there remains room for improving prevention and police presence components.

	1998	1996
Citizen Participation - Willingness to participate informally	78.2%	70.0%
Willing to participate in citizen/police meetings	53.3%	49.5%

While the initial results bode well for the future of community policing and the Sûreté, caution must nonetheless prevail. "When all the M.R.C.s are fully operational throughout the province, then we will truly become accountable to the population," said Captain Samson, deputy chief, field operations, for the Outaouais district. "From that point on, we'll have to make good on our promise to deliver quality community policing services to the population."





# SURVEILLANCE



by Hal Cunningham

I would like to discuss the responses that I have received to my series of articles regarding Surveillance.

One night last November I received a call at home from the Winnipeg Police Surveillance Unit, who were just hanging around and discussing my articles in Blue Line Magazine. They wanted to call to advise me, "I'm right on the mark as far as they are concerned regarding surveillance!" Well! I walked a little taller, bragged to my police colleagues of the call and felt extremely rewarded with their feedback. Thanks guys! Subsequently, I have received calls from the Vancouver Surveillance Unit requesting the entire series of articles for their surveillance operatives.

Additionally, the Calgary Surveillance Unit, called the "Strike Force Unit", (I gotta love the name) called and wanted to ask me about the "Expert Surveillance Witness" status I attained in the High Courts. Staff Sgt. Chris Magnusson, who is with the unit, says it is unheard of out in their area. I am forwarding to him my copy of *A Guide to Surveillance Evidence* written by Senior Crown Attorney Robert Ash where he includes one of my trial transcripts in which he had me qualify and be declared an expert witness giving opinion surveillance evidence. Chris also wants to send two of his surveillance instructors on one of my next training courses for the benefit of his staff development program. Police constables and detectives from York, Halton, Peel and Toronto Police Services have also called to request course and/or surveillance information.

There are several common concerns and comments from all my fellow police officers calling. They all say there is a lack of credible surveillance training within our own police organizations. No one is questioning the "in house" training within the surveillance units but the surveillance officers in Old Clothes, Major Crime, Drug Squad, Fraud, and other special units are looking for adequate training.

California Highway Patrol speaker Gordon Graham discusses the principles of risk management and the onus on the organization to provide proper training for all our people to prevent criminal and civil liability and injuries to our officers and citizens. We have not addressed this concern in all of our units performing surveillance. There are a lot of police officers in these units that advise they have done surveillance and are now training the newer officers. Unless they were permanently trained and attached to the units proper surveillance unit, they are passing on bad habits and traits to others. Would we let a guy in our station that has fired off his gun at the range several times be our unit's firearms instructor? Because an officer has been in a few vehicle pursuits, should he be a Pursuit Driving instructor? I won't discuss bomb

disposal. I would hope that with proper training only qualified instructors are trained and available to all the squads to pass on their genuine expertise.

Some of my clients that have taken my surveillance training are investigators from Canada Post, Purologer Couriers, Bell Canada, Cantel, Bell Mobility, Winners, Canadian Armed Forces and many others. They have all considered private training from my seminars to meet their special needs. In some areas the private sector is leaving the police services behind with private training at premium seminars. (eg. Kinetics, Interviewing Techniques...)

There are presently four schools in the Toronto area teaching surveillance privately along with sales of videos and books on the subject. It is no longer someone's private deep dark secret. Almost every sub-unit and squad is required to perform mobile and foot surveillance. I am suggesting from all the dialogue that I have encountered in the last year, that Surveillance be brought out of the closet and the sharing of techniques, training and information is long overdue.

Why can't the supervisors from Surveillance Units from across the country get together and discuss "surveillance". They should organize and communicate with a future surveillance conference in mind. Suppliers could be present to show the absolute latest in "electronic surveillance" toys such as GPS, Video and Camera technology and Communications equipment. A round table "brainstorming" session would be extremely rewarding for our home units after the conference. Something as simple as the Calgary Strike Force Unit obtaining the method to have their crown attorney's declare their surveillance officers as expert witnesses for the crown's case. Temporary exchange programs of surveillance officers is another suggestion.

I would like any Chief of Police or Senior Officer reading this article to consider the Risk Management principles and make available to all your squads and sub-units a qualified surveillance instructor. The squads should approach their upper management to request this area be addressed. Please consider, as I have, and submit your thoughts to Blue Line Magazine. It is the sharing of information and can be very rewarding to you personally.

In closing I would like to pass on a conversation I had recently with one of my surveillance students. The student wanted to know that in our police surveillance units do we always go by the rule of shade and not bare or get off or always have lots of distance if there is no shade? The student realized how much harder it is to perform with aggressive driving required all the time when sometimes maybe the target isn't looking and I can ease up a bit and hope he doesn't notice me bare on him. I pondered my past and all of the qual-

ity surveillance operatives I had been fortunate to work with over the years and replied, "Yes - that's the RULE - always. Because we are professionals!" Again, thanks for all your calls, comments and feedback. I wish you all the best success in your projects.

Visit our Website: [www3.sympatico.ca/surv.consultants](http://www3.sympatico.ca/surv.consultants)  
E Mail : [surv.consultants@sympatico.ca](mailto:surv.consultants@sympatico.ca)  
Hal Cunningham (416) 716-3107

## RESPONSE TRADE SHOW

April 20 - 21, 1999

You can see and hear the latest information about surveillance techniques at a series of seminars being planned for Blue Line Magazine's Response Trade Show by Hal Cunningham.

A series of recognized experts and specialists will be presenting a two day seminar on a variety of topics related to surveillance. Some, but not all, of the sessions will be restricted to police personnel only.

Check into up-coming issues of *Blue Line Magazine* for details on how to register for this special event.

**CRACK-DOWN ON ILLEGALLY TINTED WINDOWS**

Free Tint Offer

New Product  
**Free**  
Window Tint Comparison Cards  
**Call Now!**

**Window Tint Testers**

Buy one at the regular price and get every additional meter for

only **\$69** each  
Tint Meter Model 100 reg. price \$99.00

You Can't Afford Not To... At These Low, Low Prices.

only **\$119** each  
Tint Meter Model 200 reg. price \$169.00

**#1 Tint Meter** TM

Let It Work For You In Your Community Policing Efforts.

Call: **800-452-2344**  
For more details  
Major Credit Cards Accepted  
[www.Laser-Labs.com](http://www.Laser-Labs.com)

by Peter C. Kratcoski, Ph.D.

The Fifth International Police Executive Symposium was held in The Hague, the Netherlands, from June 2 through June 5, 1998. The theme of the symposium was "Crime Prevention: A Community Policing Approach." The symposium was hosted by Dr. Jan Wiarda, Chief of the Haaglanden Regional Police Force.

Representatives from 21 countries, from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe, North America, Central America, and South America, participated in the symposium sessions. Approximately fifty persons were in attendance as participants or observers.

In keeping with the theme of the four-day symposium, the presenters were asked to prepare papers that specifically addressed the following matters:

- (1) the concept, philosophy/history of crime prevention in their countries;
- (2) existing crime prevention projects in their countries, including innovative approaches;
- (3) the mechanisms used to execute/implement crime prevention projects and descriptions of what has worked best; and
- (4) plans for future crime prevention in their countries.

The information provided by the speakers illustrated that, despite the differences in customs, traditions, and values, crime prevention efforts in the countries had many common features. It was also evident that certain countries had borrowed or adapted crime prevention programs that had been demonstrated to be effective in other countries. The majority of the countries' presenters mentioned and illustrated various crime prevention endeavours operating on primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.

On the primary level, such efforts focused on environmental factors of which businesses and citizens could be made aware, to make the commission of a crime more difficult. These included architectural design, staff training in counterfeit currency detection and procedures to follow in the event of an attempted robbery, electronic monitoring of businesses, schools and private homes, improved lighting, and the use of the mass media to disseminate crime prevention information.

The secondary crime prevention level consisted of efforts to identify high crime areas within the community, determine the causes for a crime problem, and focus on means to reduce or eradicate specific types of crimes. The most common programs mentioned included neighbourhood crime watch, preventive police patrol, and developing programs to target specific crimes, such as motor vehicle theft, shoplifting, school violence, or drug trafficking.

The tertiary crime prevention concentrates on developing the appropriate institutional and community corrections to assure that individuals will not reoffend. For example, in some countries persons travelling outside their specific area of residence were

required to have identification cards, and, if persons convicted of certain sexual offences were considered sexual predators, members of communities were notified if the persons came to reside there.

A number of the countries were integrating community based policing into their crime prevention programs, but some speakers stated that community based policing was not feasible in their countries at this time. It was very difficult to obtain citizen cooperation because people had highly negative experiences with the police in the past. For these citizens, police were to be distrusted, feared, and avoided. The perceived corruption of the police and government officials, limited resources to expand and improve policing programs, an unstable political base, and the concentration of police efforts and resources on external threats, such as drug trafficking, smuggling, and/or international organized crime were also given as reasons for difficulties in implementing community based policing.

Communities have often organized themselves without police initiatives. It was noted by several speakers that traditionally crime prevention activities were focused within the family and/or the rural village, and only became a governmental activity when the country became more urbanized and professional police forces were organized. This tradition of the community exercising some of its own crime prevention activities was evident by the rather extensive use of private policing for protection of businesses, industries, and residences.

While crime prevention can be, and often is, initiated at the community level, community based policing is police initiated. During the symposium, there was some discussion and disagreement regarding the definitions of "community" and "community policing," and how much crime prevention can be achieved through community based policing.

Police tend to view a community in terms of territorial boundaries. A definition that may become obsolete with the advent and extensive use of electronic communications that give their users instant ability to exchange ideas and develop relationships without ever having physical contact. This concept includes crime on the World-Wide Web.

It was illustrated by several speakers that community based policing involves both a philosophy and a specific approach to policing. It is not public relations, and it should not be grounded in the needs of the police, but in the needs of the community. Community based policing has crime prevention as a goal, but it has a much broader goal of assisting the citizens to improve their quality of life within the communities in which they reside. Community based policing must include the citizens in its planning and execution.

Community based policing is constrained in some countries by the values, culture, and political traditions. It was noted that social and political equality are not al-

ways practiced, even in countries with a long democratic tradition. If the citizenry is heterogeneous, manifesting wide divergencies in wealth or social status, community based policing may service those who are at the top of the established social order at the expense of those who are at lower levels.

If the police functioned under a tradition of serving the government officials rather than the citizens, the citizens may have a fear of the government and the police, and no form of interaction and/or cooperation with the police is likely to occur until there is considerable change.

In such countries, crime prevention efforts were currently focused on:

- recruiting, educating, and training a new type of police officer, with orientation toward providing service to the public;
- eliminating corrupt officials and police administrators;
- directing attention to crime prevention programs that target youths, through protection of young people from physical abuse, educating them regarding substance abuse, and providing more opportunities for youths to succeed through legitimate avenues.

Important topics considered during the open discussion period included:

- the extent to which crime prevention and community based policing are constrained by the culture and traditions of various countries,
- methods to evaluate the effectiveness of crime prevention programs developed throughout the world,
- the possibility that programs that have been successful in one country can be replicated in another country,
- whether community based policing can be successfully implemented at all levels within police forces,
- the appropriate amount and types of education and training for community based policing,
- how effective community based policing is in reducing fear of crime and the actual amount of crime,
- and the need for enlisting the cooperation of government, public health and welfare agencies, private service agencies, and citizens in community policing efforts.

The first issue of *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal*, will appear in July, 1999. This journal is the official publication of the International Police Executive Symposium and will be published by Gordon and Breach, Publishers. The Sixth International Police Executive Symposium, on the theme of "Policing of Public Order," will be held on July 13-16, 1999, in Hyderabad, India.

For additional information on the Fifth International Police Executive Symposium, the upcoming Sixth International Police Executive Symposium, or on the journal, contact Dr. Dilip K. Das, at 518 475-1189 or Fax: 518 475-0078.

# High-Tech Targeting

*Finding and stopping threats in low-light conditions has never been better*



by Tom Rataj

Shooting in low-light, high-stress situations is perhaps the most dangerous circumstance any officer would want to find himself in. While these types of circumstances fortunately don't happen too often, several high-tech companies have developed products that provide some much-needed help in target acquisition.

## Night Sights



One of the better products on the market appears to be the Trijicon Night Sights. Offered as a standard or factory installed option on many pistols, this simple and effective product does an excellent job of allowing officers to accurately aim at threats in low light conditions.

Starting with a precision-machined metal body, Trijicon Sights feature small glass "bulbs" filled with pressurized tritium gas, that emits a bright green light in the dark. The glass bulb is then mounted in a small aluminum cylinder and sealed behind a polished sapphire lens that protects the bulb. This unit is then mounted inside the metal body of the sights using a silicone rubber compound that isolates it from shock. Finally a white ring is mounted around the edge of the opening providing targeting assistance in normal lighting conditions.

These sights, which are mounted on my service pistol - a Glock Model 22, provide excellent targeting assistance in virtually any light condition. Essentially maintenance free and warranted for 12 years they provide excellent value.

## Lasers

Often featured in the movies, laser-targeting devices offer an interesting alternative. No traditional aiming is really required when using these devices in low light conditions. Target acquisition consists of activating the laser, pointing the weapon towards the threat, and moving the weapon until the little red dot appears on the desired point on the threat. Pull the trigger and the round will strike the threat exactly where the red dot is. Like the universally recognised sound of a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun being racked, the little red dot has a distinct psychological effect on the threat.

The price, running around the US\$500-600 range, of laser-targeting devices are an expensive high-tech solution to accurate shooting in low-light conditions. This price range limits their use to specialised units where the price can be justified.

Perhaps the best-integrated product on the market is the LaserMax. The entire de-



vice is user-installable, and contained completely inside the pistol. Some competing products (Crimson Trace and Quarton-Beamshot) mount the laser device and battery source outside the firearm, making it



difficult or almost impossible to use with regular issue holsters, and making the device susceptible to being damaged or knocked out of alignment. Some of the external devices also need to be installed by a gunsmith or sent to the laser manufacturer for installation.

A tactical disadvantage associated with laser-targeting devices is the fact that your



position is given away by the laser.

With some individual specification differences, all the laser products are more or less the same. There are marginal differences in strength with resultant differences in effective range, although realistically, most if not all, shooting situations in the police field would be adequately covered by any of the products. Dot-diameter at 10m is typically around 1cm, and overall effective range reaches up to 700m.

## SOURCES

For more information on the above products, contact:

**Trijicon**  
Ph. 248-960-7700  
Fax 248-960-7725. [www.trijicon-inc.com](http://www.trijicon-inc.com)

**LaserMax Inc.**  
3495 Winton Place, Building B,  
Rochester, NY, 14623  
Ph. (716) 272-5420 or [www.lasermax-inc.com](http://www.lasermax-inc.com)

**Crimson Trace Corporation.**  
1433 NW Quimby St.,  
Portland, OR, USA 97209  
Ph. (503) 295-2406 or [www.crimsontrace.com](http://www.crimsontrace.com)

**Quarton USA**  
7042 Alamo Downs Parkway, Suite 370,  
San Antonio, TX, USA 78238  
Ph. 210-520-8430 [www.quarton.com](http://www.quarton.com)

Peace Officers have a good understanding how close help is for every citizen of this country because they provide that help. When it comes to their own needs, however, they are not so sure.

That is where we come in. We are the Canadian Fellowship of Christian Peace Officers, a federal non-profit corporation which encourages peace officers locally, nationally, and internationally to join in fellowship.



If you would like to know more we urge you to subscribe to our publication simply called "PEACEMAKER".

If you would like more information on becoming a subscriber or member simply write down your name, address and phone number and mail it to us.

PO Box 520  
Station "A"  
Scarborough,  
Ontario  
M1K 5C3

Sharing the Truth  
and the Way  
and the Life  
Our Lord  
Jesus Christ

Bachelor of Science - Master of Science  
and/or  
Doctor of Philosophy  
in Criminal Justice

Self-Paced Home Study Programs

**Southwest University**

2200 Veterans Blvd., Kenner, LA 70062  
1-800-433-5923 — Website: [www.southwest.edu](http://www.southwest.edu)  
(Credit for Specialized Training and Field Experience)

# Study finds jury duty may be "too complex"

People who sit on juries are unable to comprehend the instructions set out to guide their decision-making, leading to the conclusion that "the task required of jurors may be too complex," a new Simon Fraser University study has determined.

The three-year study involved 545 participants in day-long 'mock' jury exercises and also revealed a lack of comprehension in each of 10 alternate strategies for providing jury instruction tested by researchers.

"Overall, without a doubt, the results indicate that people have a great deal of difficulty comprehending jury instructions," says SFU psychology professor Jim Ogloff, who has been conducting jury research since 1985. In his latest study, undertaken from 1995 to this past summer, Ogloff found juries have just as much difficulty - if not more - understanding and recalling instructions concerning key terms, such as 'guilt beyond a reasonable doubt,' as they do comprehending substantive instructions for offenses such as aggravated assault and attempted murder.

"These results raise very serious questions about the extent to which the accused can be guaranteed, in the case of a jury trial, that they are 'proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal,'" says Ogloff. "Quite the contrary, the findings here suggest that study participants often rendered their verdicts in ignorance of the law and legal standards."

People recruited from the community to serve as mock jurors, all of whom were eligible for jury duty, watched a video re-enactment of an actual case, played out by actors or by actual judges and lawyers, which had been condensed for study purposes. They later deliberated the case and ended the day with a verdict.

The study also found that out of a maximum two-hour deliberation period, jurors on average spent only 73 seconds discussing the judicial instructions they were given, and on the rare occasions when they attempted to define them, they did so correctly only 60 per cent of the time.

Anecdotes recorded during deliberation confirm the difficulties facing jurors, notes Ogloff. One mock juror said: "If the judge gives all these rules, one gets very confused. One cannot possibly remember them, or even relate to them, being a lay person." Another said the judge, "just went on and on, and by that time I had already made up my mind, before I had listened to her."

Disconcerting to Ogloff was the fact that none of the alternative strategies for instructing juries proved to be particularly effective. Strategies ranged from 'plain language' instructions to note-taking and written copies of instructions.



Another involved a technique developed by Ogloff and fellow researchers, called a 'decision-tree,' which provides a structured approach to jury deliberation.

"This procedure breaks down the numerous questions that jurors have to consider when deciding whether the elements of the instructions are satisfied, and enables jurors to focus on and use the jury instructions to guide their decision-making one step at a time," says Ogloff, suggesting the strategy didn't work in its first-ever test because jurors failed to actually use it. "This interactive method enables jurors to ask judges questions about the instructions at important junctures during the course of their deliberation."

Ogloff believes the decision-tree strategy can work, and says further study should confirm it. "Instead of changing the way we do

things," insists Ogloff, "we need to look at changing the way we expect those who sit on juries to make their decisions."

Ogloff also hopes to expand his research to assess the relationship between jury comprehension of instructions and verdict reliability.

The research was conducted through SFU's law and psychology lab at the mental health, law and policy institute, with funding from the B.C. Law Foundation and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. It is also supported by the SFU jury advisory board, made up of judges and law faculty.

Ogloff has undertaken several studies relating to jury decision-making and has looked at the impact of graphic photographic evidence on mock jurors' decisions in murder trials, the influence of defendants' emotions during testimony and the impact of pretrial publicity on jurors.

Ogloff was last year elected president of the American Psychology Law Society. He is also involved in applying and designing new research and continues to work with lawyers and judges, providing expertise, training and workshops at their invitation.

For further details contact Jim Ogloff at Simon Fraser University at (604) 291-3093 or Marianne Meadahl, 604 291-4323.

## Gala Ball organized for Special Olympics

Since 1987, Law Enforcement Officers have been involved with the Ontario Special Olympics in order to achieve the following goals:

- raise funds for Special Olympics
- increase public awareness of Ontario Special Olympics
- involve law enforcement personnel in a community based province-wide program

At that time, 3420 athletes were registered and \$100,000 was contributed by the Torch Run; in 1997 over 10,000 athletes were registered and \$2.5 million was raised by the Torch Run. Officers organize different fund-raising events throughout the year in an effort to meet these goals.

The mandate of the Ontario Special Olympics is to provide sports training and competition for people with a mental disability through community based programs. This assists not only in generating community based sport training, recreation or fitness level, but also helps them gain self confidence, improve self-esteem, and increase motivation in their everyday life to overcome

the challenges they face off the playing field.

The Collingwood OPP are now currently organizing an event, which will become a fundraiser for Special Olympics. The event is a Police Officer's Gala Ball and will be held on Saturday, February 6, 1999 at Blue Mountain Resort, just outside of Collingwood. Blue Mountain Resort was host to the 1997 World Winter Games for Special Olympics "alpine events" and did a magnificent job for the athletes and visitors alike. Blue Mountain is Ontario's largest conference Resort and will be offering ski packages for those guests attending the gala in February.

The event will commence with a "wine & cheese" allowing those to meet and greet others, with dinner/dance to follow.

For those interested in attending, please contact:

Tammy Bradley  
Collingwood OPP Detachment  
705-445-4321 ext. 227

# Police vehicle leasing...

by Robert Stevens

# More than just an option

As budgets continue to decrease in size police services are forced to come up with more creative ways to get the equipment they require while keeping within their guidelines.

One of the biggest headaches a police force faces is how to acquire new motor vehicles without compromising their finances.

"Leasing vehicles is an effective way of reducing your capital expenses," says Bill MacKenzie of ATI, a full service leasing company that specializes in complete emergency vehicle fulfillment. "Capital purchases must be paid for within the fiscal year of actual purchase and budget approval. However, closed end leasing or an operational lease, as it is sometimes called, may be carried from year to year.

"You can write off the expense much the same way as private industry, who long ago realized the savings and benefits of leasing. Leasing also leaves money available for other capital expenditures that would not be able to be obtained otherwise."

Leasing a police vehicle can benefit the service in other ways, MacKenzie said. A lease will allow the department to spread payments out over a longer period of time. Police agencies will be able to keep the vehicle during its prime years and then simply return it to the dealer when the lease has expired and eliminate the problems associated with vehicle disposal.

"New and used vehicles for undercover use can also be leased," MacKenzie said. "Prisoner transport and ident vehicles are also available."

When leasing, a police force can order a vehicle to meet their specifications. Local dealers should be able to supply a complete car with lights, siren, a cage and any other



option the service requires. This means that no vehicle will be kept off the street waiting for equipment to arrive and even longer to be installed.

"Imagine driving into your local dealer, signing a piece of paper and driving out in a brand new, fully outfitted, police cruiser," MacKenzie said. "Two years later you go back and complete the process again.

"By leasing new equipment every two to three years, instead of every 10 to 15 years, you would be getting the most up-to-date equipment available on the market. Also, by leasing a fully outfitted cruiser, the department can be confident they are having the equipment installed properly and within the manufacturer's guidelines."

MacKenzie says even the local community can benefit from having a police service that leases vehicles.

"All vehicles are purchased by the leasing companies from local dealers," he said. "This keeps the business in or near the community it will be serving."

MacKenzie also said a good leasing company will realize that many police departments don't have the resources or man-

power to have a full-time fleet manager. The company should be able to offer the agency fleet management services, which will look-out for their interests by finding the best prices on parts and equipment.

A reputable leasing company should be willing to meet with a police service's representatives, assess the force's needs and develop a plan best suited for their requirements. The company should also be flexible in meeting needs of the police service and may be willing to go so far as to offer a variable payment plan.

"Be careful when choosing your leasing company," MacKenzie warns. "Make sure they have a reputation for quality and service. Check with other local police agencies to see if they have had success with the company you are thinking of dealing with." Sage advice from a man who knows the business well.

*Robert Stevens is a freelance writer from Brampton, Ontario.*

For further information call 705 228-8163 or Fax 705 228-8107.

## VIRTUAL DEPOT

**Virtual Depot is in the business of finding buyers and sellers of your surplus law enforcement equipment. If your agency has excess equipment, goods or supplies — or not quite enough — simply give us a call . . . we'll do the rest!**

Phone 905 726-4404 — Fax 905 726-4405

A Division of Tricia Rudy Enterprises



## The Great Mac Attack!

by Tony MacKinnon

HEY GUESS WHAT!  
I JUST FOUND WALDO... AND I  
THINK I KNOW WHERE HE'S BEEN.  
PASS ME THE SCREENING DEVICE  
WILL YA!



## IAACI...Focused on the 21st Century

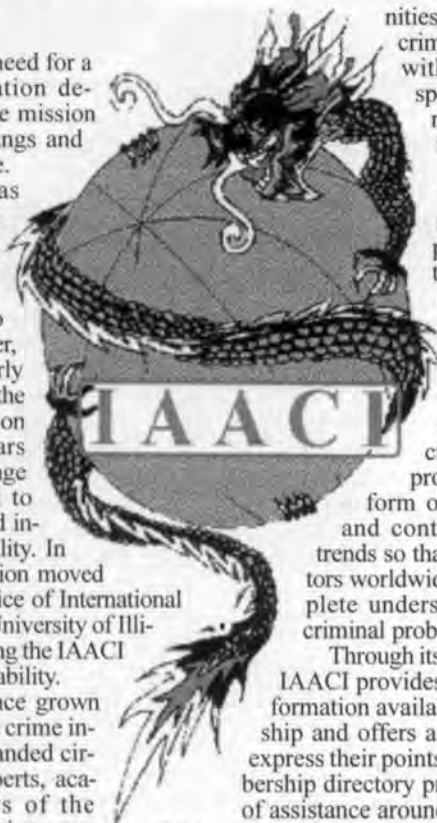
by Ken Sanz

There has long been a need for a professional organization devoted exclusively to the mission of combating Asian gangs and Asian Organized Crime.

The IAACI was founded in 1987 with a grant from the Falls Church, Virginia, Police Association. This grant enabled the association to produce its first newsletter, then called The Quarterly News. Over the years, the newsletter (in conjunction with meetings, seminars and intelligence exchange forays) has attempted to keep pace with the rapid increase in Asian criminality. In early 1994, the association moved its secretariat to the Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago, providing the IAACI with a true "global" capability.

The IAACI has since grown from a handful of Asian crime investigators into an expanded circle of Asian crime experts, academics and members of the worldwide criminal justice community. This "global" membership network now radiates to all four corners of the world.

The IAACI is a non-profit organization, incorporated in the State of Illinois, whose primary objective is the advancement of the Asian community through a reduction in Asian criminality. This advancement will come through increased investigative professionalism, training and educational opportu-



nities and the unification of a criminal justice organization with an international perspective. The IAACI does not wish to replace existing regional Asian crime investigator's associations. Rather, the IAACI strives to enhance the capabilities of these associations by providing a coordinated network for the exchange of intelligence and a forum for the research of the many complexities associated with Asian criminality. The IAACI provides "answers" in the form of criminal assessments and contemporary intelligence trends so that Asian crime investigators worldwide can have a more complete understanding of this social/criminal problem.

Through its quarterly newsletter, the IAACI provides the most up-to-date information available to assist its membership and offers a free forum for them to express their points of view. A yearly membership directory provides a ready network of assistance around the globe.

The IAACI supports all efforts that will enhance the safety and well-being of investigators and members of Asian communities throughout the world.

If you would like further information or would like to become a member contact Ken Sanz at 813 878-7392 or e-mail at [ksanz@aol.com](mailto:ksanz@aol.com).

## Blue Line's GPS Gaff



Last month Blue Line published a sidebar article on page 6 that indicated Mississauga-based I.T.S. Consultants could supply law enforcement agencies with GPS fleet management. This information was published in error and Blue Line apologizes for any confusion this may have caused.

I.T.S. Consultants supplies Global Positioning devices used in covert surveillance which can be used to track the positions of vehicles on a computerized mapping package. I.T.S. advises that their product can assist agencies in tracking vehicles under surveillance without using police vehicles or personnel on the street. The cost savings in such a product are obvious.

I.T.S. advises that their GPS hardware and vehicle tracking software, called Tracker 1.0, is specifically made for individual tracking and the software mapping displays give you the latest features with colour print outs for evidentiary purposes. Their technology also incorporates real time tracking that uses cellular link equipment that is rugged and reliable.

For further information call 905 502-7610 or Fax them at 905 625-8506.

### What about the GPS Fleet Management?

For those readers interested in GPS Fleet Management there is a Montreal area company called Avel-Tech Inc.

Avel-Tech's AVL solutions use the NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) as a precise positioning source for fleet vehicles. When used in Differential GPS mode with accurately surveyed mapping, dynamic emergency vehicle positioning is achievable to within metres.

Since 1991, Avel-Tech Inc. has provided leading edge, real-time vehicle tracking systems for the most demanding applications on land, sea and air. Avel-Tech is a world leader in the development of AVL software solutions, and offers an integrated family of powerful products for mobile, telecommunications, and base station applications. The company claims their products, known as Avel-Net, provide the broadest and smartest AVL capabilities available.

For further information call Avel-Tech Inc. at 450 682-6262 Fax 450 682-8117 or check out their web page at [www.aveltech.com](http://www.aveltech.com).

## Marketing Consultant appointed



Bob Murray

Blue Line Magazine is happy to announce the appointment of Mr. Bob Murray as a Marketing Consultant and Sales Representative. In this position Bob will be responsible for advertising sales as well as developing marketing promotion concepts for companies and individuals interested in the law enforcement community in Canada.

Bob has gained considerable experience as the former president and CEO of Kodiak Industries, a manufacturer and supplier to the petroleum industry. Previous sales experience within the sign and mass visual

marketing industry gives Bob a particular advantage in advising on the strategic approaches required to maximize impact through various printed media.

"When I looked at the multifaceted approach Blue Line has taken toward information sharing I was impressed," Bob advises. "The free flow of information today is vitally important to both the corporate community and law enforcement. It is nice to see the infrastructure Blue Line has developed to take full advantage of this aspect of marketing." Blue Line Magazine's 10,000 monthly magazines are supplemented by a weekly news fax service, an annual trade show and an extremely popular web page. "With these great tools at our disposal," Bob concludes, "there is certainly truth to the slogan that we 'put our readers within your reach'."



## The Ruger Carbine

*Establishing new trends in police firearms*

by Pierre Descotes

Last October I had the privilege to attend two more armourer's courses at Ruger and during that time we covered among other things, Ruger's new carbine. It is a whole new concept toward secondary police firearms and I found the weapon very surprising.

This carbine comes in two calibres: 9mm (15 rounds) and .40 SW (11 rounds). Ten round magazines are also available for both.

On the technical side, it comes in semi-auto only, the action is a mass impulse de-

layed blowback, O.L. is 883mm (34.75"), barrel length is 413mm (16.25"), weight is 2.84 kg in 9mm and 2.81 kg in .40 sw.

The trigger pull is very nice to use. It stands at about 6 lbs. both calibres. Rate of twist is 1-10 RH in 9mm and 1-16 RH. It comes with a durable stock made with Dupont "Zytel" in matte black. It also comes with two kinds of sights: blade front with ghost rings or adjustable rear sight. On the user end, as I stated in my introduction, I was surprised. When I looked

at this carbine I was expecting it to have the feel of a .22 rifle, because of the bullet used in conjunction with the weight of the gun. When I fired it (in 9mm), I could feel a gentle but yet very present recoil, more than I expected. That is good. You know you are using a firearm, not a toy.

The carbine I fired had ghost rings and it was very dirty. It had not been cleaned for some time, and yet, during the two weeks that I was there, two different classes used it, and I saw no malfunction whatsoever. A very reliable weapon under very stressful conditions.

The mechanism is based on the pistol. A clip magazine is used to feed it. It is the very same magazine that is being used in the "P" series pistols from Ruger.

Any "P" series magazine can be used (with the right calibre) with it. One important point however. Even if some other brand of magazines appear to work with it, it is NOT made to be used with anything else but Ruger's magazines.

I believe that this carbine is a very good replacement for the 12 gauge shotgun. Actually I believe that it is better than the shotgun. It gives better accuracy and a lot less possibility of hitting an unwanted target, especially if compared with buckshot, while using ammunition that is designed for duty, rather than for hunting.

If your department is using Ruger's pistols, you are even better off with this carbine. It means that you never have to leave the weapon with the ammunition. It can remain an empty gun until the need is there.

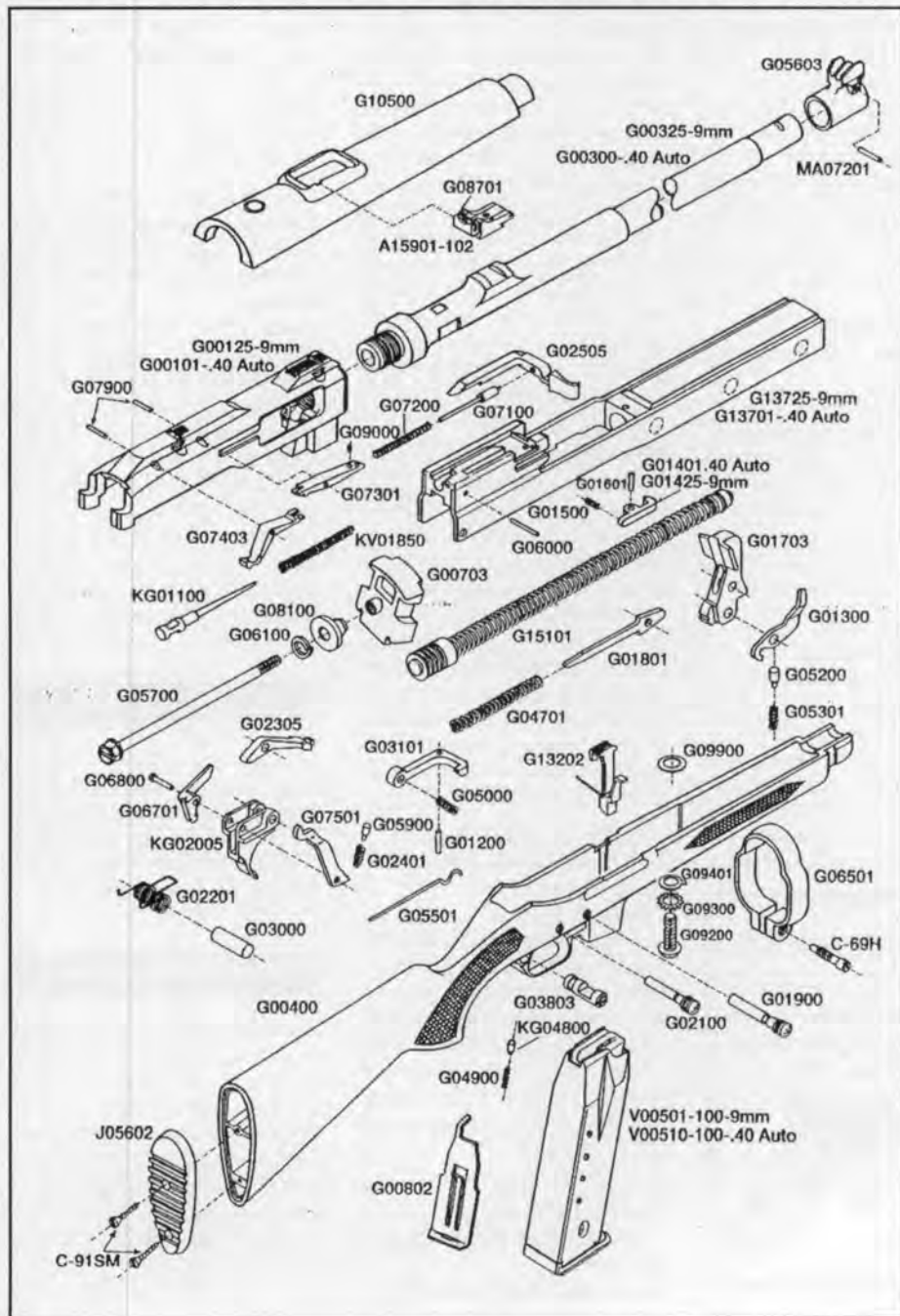
All that the officer has to do, is use one of his own extra clips to load the gun. If need be, he can use one of his partner's extra clips. Of course with the shotgun, the ammunition is always with the gun. So the choice is simple. If someone manages to remove the firearm from the patrol car, he either gets a loaded shotgun or an unloaded carbine that can only be used as a club.

Maintenance is very easy. To field strip the carbine, only two screws are removed and there you go. You have in your hands five parts (excluding the clip and screws) to care for and they are also very easy to put back in place. An armourer's dream!

With all the safety mechanisms found in this carbine, the general design and its accuracy, this carbine is bound for a great future. I do not believe that it will replace all shotguns but easily could do so, for many obvious reasons. This carbine will surely set new standards in the very near future and keep many tactical firearms instructors busy thinking up new techniques and strategies and passing it along to officers in the field.

Available from R. Nichols Distributors  
Call 1-888-442-9215.

Pierre Descotes is Blue Line Magazine's Technical Firearms Editor and a factory trained freelance armourer in Quebec. You may contact Pierre at 450 454-5555 or Fax 450 454-5440.



# CLASSIFIED

Blue Line's Classified advertisements is a FREE service to law enforcement agencies and related personnel support groups. Other persons or organizations may place their notices in this section at a price of \$50.00 per insertion up to 25 words. Pre-payment by Visa, MasterCard or Cheque only please. Send information and pre-payment to:

12A-4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste. 254, Markham, ON. L3R 1N1 Fax (800) 563-1792

## Up-Coming Events

### January 24 - 30, 1999 Canadian Police Alpine Games

Mtn. Vernon - B.C.  
The Canadian Organization of Police Skiers is the host organization for the Canadian Police Alpine Games. This is an event for law enforcement personnel from around the world. For information contact Jerome Malysz at (604) 264-2371.

### January 28 - 29, 1999 Tactical Control Systems Level I Trainers Clinic Edmonton - Alberta

This two-day course on developing and implementing a ground control tactics program is for law enforcement and military personnel. Contact Emmie Stewart at (888) 837-4668 for more information.

### February 6, 1999 Police Officer's Gala Ball Collingwood - Ontario

The Collingwood Ontario Provincial Police are organizing this event, which is a fundraiser for the Special Olympics. For more details call Tammy Bradley at (705) 445-4321, ext. 227.

### February 11 - 12, 1999 Third Annual Conference on Child Abuse Issues

Niagara Falls - Ontario  
The Niagara Regional Police Service's Child Abuse Unit hosts this informative conference geared to law enforcement agencies, child

welfare services and any other persons involved in the field of child abuse. The conference will focus on the issue of young children being susceptible to the effects of suggestive interviewing techniques. For details contact Lianne Daley at (905) 688-4111, ext. 5100.

### March 1 - 5, 1999 Sexual Assault Investigators' Seminar

Toronto - Ontario  
The Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad is hosting this seminar, which will deal with many aspects of sexual assault investigation and give investigators invaluable knowledge. For more information contact Det. Ruth Schueller or Det. John Relph at (416) 808-7474.

### March 8 - 10, 1999 Special Events Planning and Engineering Madison - Wisconsin

This course will include a series of case studies covering special events of various types using a planning and engineering perspective. For more information contact Katie Peterson at the University of Wisconsin-Madison at (800) 462-0876.

### March 10 - 13, 1999 25th Annual Western Canadian Police Hockey Championships Winnipeg - Manitoba

The Winnipeg Police Service will be hosting this event in conjunction with the 125th anniversary celebration of their force. Any municipal departments in Western

Canada interested in participating in the tournament can call Det. John Burchill at (204) 906-6607.

### April 5 - 9, 1999 Oshawa - Ontario April 12 - 16, 1999 Winnipeg - Manitoba Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Seminar

The Durham Regional Police Service and The Law Enforcement and Security Training Academy of Canada have arranged to bring the creator of the CPTED program, Timothy Crowe, to Oshawa and Winnipeg. Participants will learn how to use CPTED to improve quality of life in neighbourhoods and reduce crime. For more information call Durham Regional Police Sgt. Dianne Jennings at (905) 721-3090 or Kevin Gamble in Winnipeg at (204) 982-6840.

### April 20 - 21, 1999 RESPONSE 99 Markham - Ontario

Blue Line Magazine's third annual trade show is directed at those involved in law enforcement. This is an opportunity to check out the latest products and services available in an atmosphere designed to encourage both understanding and acquisition. A variety of seminars will also be available to those in attendance. For more information contact Blue Line Magazine at (905) 640-3048 or fax (905) 640-7547.

### May 13 - 16, 1999 14th Annual Peace Officers Memorial Celebration Cleveland - Ohio

Law enforcement and corrections officers are invited to honour all fallen officers and share in the camaraderie and fellowship of the event. Air fare discounts are available and all ground transportation to and from events in Cleveland is free. For more information call (216) 621-3830.

### May 26 - 29, 1999 The First Canadian Conference on Shaken Baby Syndrome Saskatoon - Saskatchewan

For more information on this con-

ference contact the Saskatchewan Institute on Prevention of Handicaps at (306) 655-2512.

### June 27 - 30, 1999 48th Annual Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Conference

Thunder Bay - Ontario  
The Thunder Bay Police are hosting this year's conference. The theme for the four-day event will be "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, Policing in Ontario". For further details contact Staff Sgt. Terry Walls at (807) 684-1217.

### June 28 - July 1, 1999 Canadian Identification Society's 22nd Annual Conference and Training Seminar

Fredericton - New Brunswick  
This conference is open to law enforcement officers as well as members of the armed forces, security, hospital and government agencies. The conference is being organized by forensic identification technicians from the Fredericton City Police Department and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For more information call Bert Hudon at (506) 452-3495.

## Services

### Forensic Occultology

Unbiased identification and evaluation of occult-related situations, material, individuals, groups: B.H. Harris Consulting and Research, 140 King St. W., Gananoque, ON, K7G 2G4, (613) 382-3629.

## Business Opportunity

**Attention:** Retired police, military or military police. Successful entrepreneur seeks business partner for new venture. Police and computer knowledge an asset. Work from home. Must be willing to invest time and enthusiasm. Serious inquiries only. Send CV/Resume in confidence to: Dept. 256, C/O Blue Line Magazine, 12A-4981 Hwy. 7 East, Suite 254, Markham, ON L3R 1N1.

## KTE The Hardware Specialists



Suppliers of quality leather gloves and gauntlets used by many crowd management units across the country as well as regular duty winter wear.



KTE 87 Kennett Drive  
Whitby, ON L1P 1L5  
KENNETT TRADING COMPANY

Phone: 905 666-8333 or Fax: 905 666-2223



# TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

## RCMP officer recognized by IACP

An RCMP officer was recognized for his dedication to community policing during the International Association of Police Chiefs Conference in Utah.

Cpl. Harold T. Matthews received the 1998 Community Policing Award at an IACP banquet on Oct. 21 for his "ongoing leadership and commitment to working with the community."

"I always felt that I was only doing my job," Matthews said. "To have it recognized by your peers makes it all worthwhile. When people like that stand back and recognize what you've done and appreciate what you've done, then it's very rewarding."

Matthews, a member of the Grand Bay-Westfield RCMP detachment in New Brunswick, displayed his leadership skills early last year when the province was hit by two natural disasters.

In March, New Brunswick faced massive floods just two months after the infamous ice storm had devastated the area. During both of these events Matthews managed to bring the police, community organizations and emergency services together to help those in need.

Matthews also showed great leadership in September 1997, when he helped implement a personal safety program at local schools following the release of a convicted pedophile. The offender had served eight years in prison and moved back to the community where he had committed his crimes.

The safety program was created after Matthews successfully lobbied to have a news release issued addressing the public's concerns. The local media covered the story and included the man's name and background.

The Mountie also addressed community concerns two years ago when he implemented a 10-block Neighbourhood Watch program following a rash of burglaries and thefts. He appointed captains for each block and an area coordinator to oversee the program and act as a liaison between the neighbourhood and police. The program has been credited with preventing several attempted thefts.

Matthews was nominated for the community policing award by a Grand Bay-Westfield resident. The 27-year RCMP veteran said the fact that the public has shown its support for his work is encouraging.

"It was very overwhelming," he said. "When you see the people from the community recognizing what you've done you know then that what you've done has to be a positive thing and that's very rewarding."

Two other Canadian police officers were selected as finalists for the community policing award.

RCMP Cpl. Gil Dares of Yarmouth, N.S., was nominated for writing a reading book to help reduce illiteracy in his community. Dares donates proceeds from his book to the local literacy council to help improve the quality of life for those who can't read and to improve relations between the community and RCMP.

Edmonton police Sgt. Bob Montgomery was recognized for launching a fraud prevention association aimed at educating the public through lectures and information campaigns. Since being established in 1997, the Heads Up Fraud Prevention Association has evolved from



a police directed program to a community directed non-profit association.

The chairman of the IACP's community policing committee, Frederick Clauser, said both the officers and their police services have shown that local problems can be solved through community policing.

"The winning individuals and departments implemented a philosophy of community-oriented policing, which required a new way of thinking about and approaching problems," he said. "They proved that it is not only possible but can be successful."

The IACP, a non-profit organization for police executives, has more than 17,000 members in 112 countries.

## Crime commission hands out awards

A police officer, social worker and police enforcement unit were honoured by the Ontario Crime Control Commission in November.

Ontario Provincial Police Det.-Const. Danielle McLean, community activist Jim Chicago and the Niagara Regional Police High Enforcement Action Team were given the commission's award of excellence during a conference in Toronto.

"These are all exceptional individuals who have gone above and beyond the call of duty to make our streets safer," said Commissioner Bob Wood.

"It's important to recognize their contributions and their commitment to making Ontario a better place to live, work and raise a family."

McLean, who won the International Association of Women Police Award of Excellence last November, was recognized for her work in tracking and investigating major organized crime figures. McLean's work has resulted in a number of convictions against organized crime members.

Kenora Native Street Patrol coordinator, Jim Chicago, received the commission's award for being "an invaluable community leader."

Chicago oversees the street patrol program, which conducts foot patrols in the



Niagara Regional Police Supt. Davidson accepts the crime commission's award on behalf of the force's HEAT unit.

Kenora area in an effort to reduce crime and help those in need. He also sits on the Community Policing Committee and the Homeless Task Force in Kenora.

Headed by Niagara Regional Police Supt. K.R. Davidson, the High Enforcement Action Team was honoured for drastically reducing crime in the city of Niagara.

Launched last summer, HEAT, cut assaults by 38 per cent, disturbances by 36 per cent, purse snatching by 78 per cent and has been credited with virtually eliminating street prostitution in its first three months of operation.

## Public needs biker gang education: Chief

Police want to increase public awareness about outlaw motorcycle gangs and their ongoing effort to crackdown on biker-related crimes.

Bike-gang investigators from across Canada decided at a recent conference in Toronto that they have to show the public that bikers are behind numerous crimes in almost every community, said Julian Fantino, conference spokesman and president of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.

Fantino, the chief of the York Regional Police, said investigators hope the public will begin to pressure the government for more changes once they become aware of the severity of the problem.

"We sometimes tend to be a little too secretive," Fantino was quoted as saying. "I think there's much more willingness (now) to share this kind of information, to share with the public at large.

"The public needs to be more aware, as do the lawmakers, that organized crime is a very real public safety issue, a very real public safety



concern that plays out right at the community level."

Fantino said the public tends to think of bikers and other organized crime figures in abstract terms and don't realize they are heavily involved in the drug business, which leads to

such routine crimes as prostitution, robbery and break-ins.

"When you talk about organized crime, it's almost as if you're talking about a cloud of radioactive dust," the chief was quoted as saying. "People don't really seem to be preoccupied by a whole lot of what's going on."

In addition to educating the public, police would also like to see the federal government create a law requiring convicted organized crime members to prove why their assets shouldn't be seized, Fantino said.

The onus is currently on the police to show that certain income or property was obtained illegally. It's an expensive forensic accounting task that requires a lot of time and money.

The chief said legislation imposing tougher sentences for organized-crime-related offences is also necessary.

Fantino said officers at the conference also decided more effort and cash is needed to create teams of organized crime specialists who can devote long periods of time to investigations.



### ABDUCTED

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

All material supplied is copyright free and may be distributed to local media.

Readers who feel they know the whereabouts of this child are asked to call:

**(613) 993-1525 or Fax (613) 993-5430**

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

**1-800-843-5678**



Known Abductor



Name of Child: <b>Katrina Amadea MATTSON</b>		Sex: <b>Female</b>	
Date of Birth: <b>23 Oct. 1992</b>	Race: <b>White</b>		
Height: <b>104 cm (3'5")</b>	Weight: <b>17kg (38lbs)</b>	Hair: <b>Brown</b>	Eyes: <b>Blue</b>

Date Last Seen: 01 August 1996 Missing From: Seattle, Washington, USA.  
Aliases: Katriana Amadea MOATS, Katriana Amadea CATANIA, Katriana Amadea DAVIS, Katriana Amadea COOK. Child may be in company of her mother.

Wanda Lou MOATS, is a 50-year-old (19 June 1948), white, female with blond hair and brown eyes. She is 170cm (5'7") tall and weighs 73kg (160lbs.). Suspect has crooked teeth and noticeable scars on her neck (from a tracheotomy) and her chin (2 inches long). She also uses a date of birth of 19 June 1945. She wears glasses and likes to dye her hair rust colour. Suspect also speaks Spanish. Known occupations include: lab technician, exotic dancer, waitress/bartender, house cleaner. Alias: Wanda Lou CATANIA, Wanda Lou DAVIS, Wanda Lou COOK.

### Waterloo officers awarded medals for bravery



Sauve

Two Waterloo region police constables were recognized for their heroism and courage in November.

The Ontario Medal for Police Bravery was posthumously awarded to Const. David Nicholson, who died last August while trying to locate the body of a 12-year-old boy who drowned while swimming at a local dam.

Const. Robert Sauve was also recognized for his efforts to rescue Nicholson after he became trapped in one of four holes that allows water to flow through the dam.

The police officers, family members and delegates in attendance responded with a standing ovation when the medals were presented.

"There's still a lot of emotion surrounding the circumstances of this incident," said Sgt. David Perchaluk, a Waterloo police spokesman.

Nicholson's wife Wendy, accepted the award on her late husband's behalf.

## Battle over contracts rages on



Ontario's turf war between municipal, regional and provincial police forces continued to heat up in November.

The Police Association of Ontario added fuel to the fire by issuing a warning aimed at government officials who might be thinking about contracting with the Ontario Provincial Police.

The PAO, which represents 19,000 municipal police employees across the province, used a recent provincial auditor's report as ammunition against the provincial force, which they called mismanaged, costly, bureaucratic and inefficient in responding to the public.

"These concerns undermine public confidence in OPP policing," Bill Baxter, the head of the police association, said in a media release. "Municipal officials should consider the ramifications of this report before they take steps to contract services through the OPP."

The criticism was dismissed by the union representing the provincial officers.

"They feel threatened, very much so," Jim Drennan, chief administrative officer of the 4,750-member Ontario Provincial Police Association, was quoted as saying. "The more officers and more municipalities that come over to the OPP, the more difficult it is for them."

Dave Griffin of the PAO, said that while there is a battle for contracts taking place, the real issue is one of adequate policing. He said the provincial government is at fault for the ongoing open market bidding war.

"The province has not regulated the process, so too much time is being spent by police forces in marketing themselves and going out and looking for new business," Griffin was quoted as saying.

Under municipal restructuring ordered by the provincial government, a number of communities have been forced to examine their existing police services.

Changes to the Police Services Act, which requires all municipalities to pay for policing, has also prompted communities to look for cost-effective policing.

## Province to get 1,000 new officers

Ontario will have 1,000 new police officers on the street over the next five years thanks to a government program.

"Ontarians have consistently told us that we need to see more front-line officers in our communities," Solicitor General Bob Runciman said. "With these 1,000 new officers patrolling our communities, we will see increased police visibility in our residential neighbourhoods, in local parks and especially in areas of high criminal activity."

Under the Community Policing Partnerships program the Ontario government will pay for up to 50 per cent of salary costs for the newly hired police officers. The remaining costs will be covered by the municipalities involved in the program.

"These officers are badly needed to support overworked front-line officers," Peel Regional Police Chief Noel Catney said. "This will go a long way in help-



ing maintain and improve the safety of our communities."

Peel Region will hire 123 new officers under the program. The Toronto Police Service was allotted the largest number of officers with 250.

The remaining top five recipients include, the York Regional Police Service, which will receive 77 new officers, the Niagara Region Police Service with 55, and the Waterloo Regional Police Service with 53.

"It sends the message that we will not tolerate crime," Runciman said. "We are serious about building and maintaining a safe and secure Ontario for the benefit of everyone."

The first recruits under the program entered the Ontario Police College for basic constable training in early January.

The government is expected to put \$30 million-a-year into the project over the next five years.

The program's goal is to improve community safety.

## MOST WANTED

**NAME: James Charles KOPP**

**WANTED FOR: Immigration Warrant**

<b>DATE OF BIRTH:</b> 2 August 1954	<b>ORIGIN:</b> U.S. Citizen	<b>SEX:</b> Male
<b>HEIGHT:</b> 178 cm	<b>WEIGHT:</b> 75 kg	<b>HAIR:</b> Brown
		<b>EYES:</b> Blue



### CASE PROFILE

**IDENTIFYING MARKS:** May wear glasses, may have facial hair

#### VEHICLES:

1. 1987 Black Chev Cavalier Vermont Plates BPE 216
2. 1977 Green Dodge Aspen Vermont Plates BFN 595

**DETAILS:** KOPP is wanted for a Canada Wide Immigration Warrant. KOPP is also subject of a Material Witness Warrant in the U.S. with respect to the murder of Dr. Barnett SLEPIAN on October 23, 1998 in Amherst, New York.



Photo circa 1996

See also FBI News Release : <http://www.fbi.gov/fo/bffo/kopprel.htm>

## No need for sex offender registry: report



A federal-provincial working group recommended against creating a national sex offender registry in a report submitted during a meeting of justice ministers in October.

The report, prepared by senior government officials who focus on high-risk offenders, said

such a registry would be no better than the RCMP's existing computer database of criminal records.

The working group also found that a national registry would fail to provide a comprehensive list of potentially dangerous offenders because many have pleaded down to non-sexual charges or have been charged but never convicted.

"Registries with the foregoing limitations, may, on one hand, inflame public fears by giving the impression there are many individuals in their midst to be fearful of without being able to verify whether or not they have anything to fear," the report says.

Despite the working group's recommendation, Ontario and British Columbia are planning to launch their own provincial registries.

Those who endorse a national sex offender registry want a system that would make available to the public the identities, criminal history and whereabouts of sex offenders who have moved after their past became known.

**"It's absolutely outrageous ... the government could change this in the blink of an eye, and yet shows absolutely no inclination of doing so."**

**- Eric Lowther**

The National Parole Board has granted an estimated 12,000 pardons to sex offenders since 1971, according to a survey by the federal Solicitor General's Department.

In the last 27 years an estimated 845 pardons have been revoked, 700 of which were because offenders committed another sex crime.

"To think these are just the ones who have been caught," Reform MP Eric Lowther was quoted as saying. "It's absolutely outrageous ... the government could change this in the blink of an eye, and yet shows absolutely no inclination of doing so."

Lowther has drafted a private member's bill which would require sex offenders to declare their criminal history even if they have been pardoned.

While the Canadian government seems reluctant to introduce legislation requiring offenders to notify authorities of their whereabouts, Britain has continued to get tough on sex crimes.

As of December, police were given the power to keep sex offenders away from areas

where there is a high concentration of kids, such as schools or nurseries. Police can apply to the courts for such a ban under the Crime and Disorder Act. The ban must be approved by a judge who determines if a person is a danger to the public.

Increased public pressure has been growing in Britain to prevent convicted sex offenders from committing additional offences after their release.

The introduction of the new legislation coincided with a survey that showed nearly 6,000 sex offenders have registered with police as mandated in England and Wales. The Sex Offender Register was established in 1997 to allow groups working with children to check the background of job applicants.

As of early December, 96 per cent of those required to provide their names and addresses to police had signed up. About 200 offenders who have failed to comply now face prosecution.

Critics predicted the register would drive sex offenders underground to avoid complying with the policy. About 450 convicted rapists and pedophiles disappeared during the first three months after the register was introduced. Many told case workers they planned to change their identity to avoid detection.

In 1996, the United States implemented legislation which requires convicted sex offenders to register with police. Dubbed Megan's law, the legislation is named after a seven year-old girl who was raped and murdered by a neighbour.

## Firearms enforcement may differ across the country, Ottawa says

New firearms licensing and registration legislation may not be enforced as strictly in provinces where the law has been criticized, a Justice Department official said.

"If provinces are reluctant to enforce the laws of the land ... they have the choice to interpret things either loosely or tightly," Jean Valin, the Canadian Firearms Centre's public affairs director, was quoted as saying.

Under the new laws, which took effect on Dec. 1 approximately 3.4 million Canadians must register their more than seven million guns by 2002.

In parts of the country where shotguns and rifles are considered to be tools as opposed to lethal weapons, police are likely to take a softer approach when enforcing the laws. This could cause an imbalance in enforcement across Canada, Valin said.

"Enforcement continues to be a local police issue ... and every police officer will



tell you there's some discretion and judgement call in how you characterize an offence," Valin was quoted as saying.

In Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the RCMP was been tasked with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of the legislation after the provinces refused to participate.

The provinces, along with Ontario, have challenged the law in court and are waiting for the Supreme Court to rule on the matter sometime this year.

"People are really mad and they'll probably continue to be mad," RCMP spokesman Keith Serry was quoted as saying. "A lot of people want to make this into a storm-trooper kind of issue."

"But discretion is not new. The RCMP is about community-based policing. We do a lot of our enforcement based on community values."

## Provincial officer killed in collision



Family, friends and colleagues gathered together to pay their last respects to an Ontario Provincial Police officer who was fatally injured in a two-car collision.

Det.-Const. Keith Badger was killed on the morning of Dec. 9, when his unmarked police car crashed into an oncoming vehicle while he was en route to the Caledon detachment where he worked.

The driver of the second car, a woman, was taken to hospital with non-life threatening injuries.

Investigators are looking into the cause of the crash.

A funeral service for the 42-year-old officer was held in Bolton, Ont., on Dec. 14.

Badger was a 19-year police veteran and a member of the Caledon Crime Unit.

## Charges laid, lawsuit pending in Mountie's drowning death



Six charges were laid against the RCMP in Nova Scotia following an investigation into the drowning death of one of the force's divers.

Const. Francois Carriere, 41, drowned in November 1997 while conducting an underwater drug search on the hull of a gypsum freighter on the Bras D'Or Lake in Cape Breton.

While the Mounties who supervised the dive weren't charged, Human Resources Development Canada did charge the Solicitor General's Department, their employer.

The charges, laid under the Canada Labour Code, include:

- Failing to properly train, equip and supervise Carriere during his dive on the freighter;
- Failing to ensure he was aware of all possible safety hazards;
- Failing to ensure his health and safety while at work;
- Failing to ensure that each employee who played a role in the operation was aware of all possible safety hazards;
- Failing to provide documents and witness statements to investigators;
- Removing evidence without a safety officer's authorization.

Former Labour Minister Lawrence MacAulay had until the end of November, one

year after Carriere's body was found, to lay charges.

The charges were sworn in Halifax provincial court on Nov. 18, less than two weeks before the first anniversary of Carriere's death.

Scott Naugler, the labour minister's press secretary, said a report into the officer's death will not be released, but court documents are considered public information unless a publication ban is passed.

Sources say the draft report detailed the dive on the freighter, safety procedures and witnesses' statements of events prior to and after the dive.

RCMP spokesman Sgt. Stephen Merrick said this is the first time the RCMP has been charged through the Solicitor General's Department.

"We are no different than any other Canadian citizen," he was quoted as saying. "If we are remiss in our actions, then there are procedures in place to address those issues."

The Solicitor General's Department faces a maximum fine of \$270,000 if found guilty on all charges.

Carriere, an eight-year RCMP veteran and experienced diver, is survived by his wife Diane Papineau, daughter Melanie, 17, and son Marc-Andre, 14.

The officer's family has filed a lawsuit against the RCMP and the federal Attorney General's Department under the Crown Liability Act and the Fatal Injury Act.

## Agencies preparing for Dec. 31, 1999

While the new millennium is being ushered in by revellers next year, the nation's police officers and members of the military will be on standby, prepared for the worst.

Security forces will stand ready in the event that the dreaded Y2K bug reeks havoc on computers that handle services such as water, electricity and hydro.

The RCMP has cancelled leave for its 16,000 officers between Dec. 27, 1999 and March 15, 2000. Toronto's 5,000 uniformed officers won't be able to take any vacation time from the last week of 1999 until the beginning of the millennium.

The Canadian Armed Forces hasn't cancelled leave but that could change as the military is in the midst of deciding what action they will take to ensure safety when the clock strikes midnight on Jan. 1, 2000.

"What we bring that no one else can is a national command and control structure," Lt.-Cmdr. Jeff Agnew, a military spokesman for Operation Abacus, a year 2000 project, was quoted as saying. "We have communications facilities and we have people in every province in the country in large numbers.

"We deal with large problems on a daily basis, we're trained in it."

The military will be able to supply medical personnel, pilots, telecommunications experts and other skilled members. However, the number of people available will be limited.

Agnew said a maximum of 30,000 people, including reservists could be available to deal with the Y2K problem during its earliest stages.

## Provincial force appoints new director

Another civilian has taken over as head of Quebec's provincial police.

Florent Gagne became the twentieth director of the 128-year-old Surete du Quebec during a swearing-in ceremony held on Nov. 5.

Gagne succeeded Guy Coulombe who was with the force for two years.



Gagne

Coulombe, a former president of Quebec hydro, was appointed in November 1996 when a public inquiry into how the force conducts criminal and internal investigations was launched.

The probe concluded in August. The findings are to be made public early this year.

## PADS FITNESS SUPPLIES

Confrontational Simulations Equipment

Defensive Tactics Training Products

Knowledgeable Staff

Competitive Prices



9624-74th Street, Edmonton, Alberta

Phone/Fax: (403) 490-0144

Dale Kliparchuk - Director / Instructor



## Photographic and Video Specialists

Our industrial department stands ready to help with your imaging needs



visit us at  
[www.henrys.com](http://www.henrys.com)



Toll free# 1-800-461-7960  
e-mail: [indust@henrys.com](mailto:indust@henrys.com)

# CRIMINALLY FUNNY



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

## Speeding motorist caught by Mr. Dar

by Wayne Watson

A case involving a motorist who was caught speeding was thrown out of traffic court because the judge felt that there should have been a sign on the road with the word "radar" written on it indicating that the police used this technique to control speeding.

A month later the same judge was presiding when another motorist ticketed for speeding on the same road was present to fight the ticket.

The motorist's lawyer, who was present when the judge had thrown out the case the month before, figured that he would use the same argument.

He had taken that road the day before and had not seen any signs indicating that there was radar being used.



With the constable on the stand he questioned him on how he had come to the conclusion that his client was speeding. The policeman replied that his radar indicated that the motorist was travelling at 83 kilometres in a 60 kilometre zone.

The usual questions concerning the calibration of the radar were asked and answered by the witness.

Finally the defence lawyer, looking at the judge, asked the constable, "Were there any signs on that road that indicated that there might be radar being used to control speeding?"

"Yes, your honour there were," replied the policeman.

The lawyer looked at the witness incredulously and said, "Your honour I drove by yesterday and there were no signs. The witness is lying."

The judge turned to the police officer and asked him if he had any evidence to show that a sign had been put up.

The constable picked up a large manila envelope and removed a 12"x13" photograph of a rural mailbox on the road where the motorist was caught. A name was written in large white letters on both sides of the mailbox.

The name was "Ray Dar!"

## Child talks dad into jail

A five-year-old boy who was allegedly trying to keep his dad honest also helped put him behind bars in October.

Police in Montclair, N.J., say the father told officers that he and his son were just passing through town.

But the boy told police his father had just tried to break a car window, Chief Thomas Russo said.

He then took them to a red Jeep Cherokee where he showed them scratches and a piece of concrete.

Police said the father denied the allegations, but the boy told him not to lie to the police.

The father was charged with a number of offences.



## Woman fined three times in single day



It was anything but a free ride for a British Columbia woman who was fined \$863 during a drive from Nanaimo to the Victoria area in November.

The woman was fined three times during her road trip.

The first ticket was issued when Const. Keith Derkson pulled her over in Nanaimo for doing 136 km/h in a 90 km/h zone.

Derkson said he could have also fined her for not wearing a seat belt, but she said she just had her navel pierced. She was handed a \$345 fine for excessive speeding and Derkson watched as she put her seat belt on and took off.

Just 15 minutes later, Derkson received a call from highway patrol asking him if she'd been stopped in Nanaimo.

This time the woman was caught doing 136 km/h in an 80 km/h zone. She told the officer her sister was in labour in Victoria.

Derkson said he could see a trend starting, so he called ahead to police near Victoria. They waited for her arrival on the highway.

The woman was fined \$173 for her final offence of the day. She was going 35 km/h over the speed limit.

# The Blue Line Reading Library



1 \$39.95

Described as a "Paper Police College", this unique and comprehensive Canadian text book is designed to instruct you in the workings of the Criminal Code of Canada in a logical, easy to read fashion.



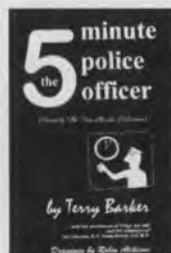
3 \$58.95

Advanced material ideal for academy and departmental training programs and for all law enforcement officers. This very real-life book will not only teach you about the "Tactical Edge" it will help keep you on it.



4 \$48.95

Tactics for armed encounters. Positive tactics designed to master real-life situations. This book deals with tactics police officers can employ on the street to effectively use their own firearms to defeat those of assailants.



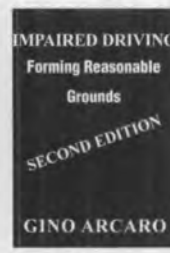
5 \$14.70

"The ability to deal with the public in all its forms, moods and temperament with a 'System' allows even experienced officers to feel a new confidence." Give Terry Barker's "System" a try, it will prove to be a valued tool.



6 \$17.95

Written by the author of *The Five Minute Police Officer*, this book is a must read for anyone looking toward a managerial level career. This book has been evaluated by college training staff and psychologists around the world.



12 \$20.00

This book is a comprehensive study of Canada's drinking driver laws. Excellent resource for police officers, prosecutors or anyone interested in the administration of laws toward drinking drivers.



19 \$58.95

The main concepts of Tactics for Criminal Patrol states that "vehicle stops are golden opportunities for unique field investigations which ... can lead to major felony arrests." For officers who want to stop smugglers in transit.



21 \$35.00

Communication is a powerful tool. Learn about and improve your skills in this area and recognize how you feel in order to control situations for your purpose. This book will help you understand in a new way.



23 \$29.95

Police officers are seekers of truth and facts. This book will help officers to interview people with the ultimate goal being to identify the guilty party in an effective manner, consistent with the requirements of any tribunal or court.



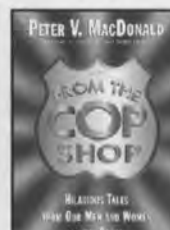
24 \$24.95

This book covers the first decade in the history of the North West Mounted Police, 1873-1883, a decisive period in the history of Western Canada. The book examines the beginning of the force and the difficulties it faced.



25 \$27.95

William McCormack, a former Toronto police chief, relates some of the city's most famous murder cases. The reader is taken directly into the inner circle of each investigation, where the murderer's steps are traced.



26 \$16.95

From the author of the *Court Jesters* series comes a hilarious collection of real-life tales from those who battle crime. Stupid crooks, cops with a sense of humour, incidents gone wrong - this book has it all.



27 \$24.95

The sequel to *A Double Duty*, this book covers the 1885 North-West Rebellion. The role of the Mounties has been down-played by historians, but this doesn't do justice to the officers who battled at Duke Lake, Loon Lake and more.



30 \$14.95

This book takes you along for the ride as a 12-year veteran of the Vancouver Police Department describes some of his most interesting calls. The stories will help you understand what it's like to work Vancouver's high-crime areas.



28 \$24.95

From legendary Sam Steele to Nelson Eddy in *Rose Marie*. From the Great March West to the Musical Ride, the Mountie shines as an image of strength, courage and the Canadian way. A must read for RCMP members of those interested in the force.

This book effectively bridges both the theoretical and practical aspects of police work. It surveys current research and policy to examine the structure, operation and issues facing policing in the 1990s and the approaching millennium.



29 \$45.00



\$200 Faxed OR \$100 Mailed

Filled with up-to-date, detailed news from coast-to-coast, Blue Line News Week is a must for all law enforcement agencies who want to stay informed. All 52 weekly issues can be delivered to you by fax or mail.

Blue Line Magazine has been the officer's choice for law enforcement news, features and information for more than 10 years. The magazine's 10 annual issues cover topics including firearms, private policing, communications, training, computer technology, and forensics.



\$25.00 Tax Included

FILL OUT THIS ORDER FORM AND SEND BY MAIL OR FAX. ORDERS MAY ALSO BE SUBMITTED VIA BLUE LINE'S WEBSITE.

## ORDER FORM

Name:

Address:

City:

Province:

Postal Code:

Phone:

Signature: X

CARDHOLDER WILL PAY TO THE ISSUER OF THE CHARGE CARD PRESENTED HEREWITH THE AMOUNT STATED HEREON IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ISSUER'S AGREEMENT WITH THE CARDHOLDER

Fill out and Fax to 1-800-563-1792.

You can also order by phone at (905) 640-3048,

on the Internet at [www.BlueLine.ca](http://www.BlueLine.ca), or mail your order to:  
12A-4981 Hwy. 7 East, Suite 254, Markham ON L3R 1N1

Catalogue Selection Number

Amount

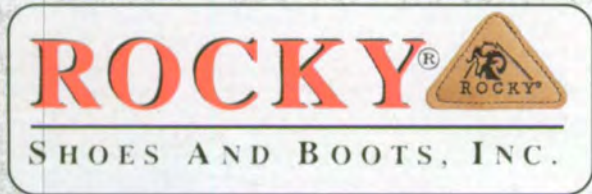
<input type="radio"/> (+ 5.00 Shipping for first book)	
<input type="radio"/> (+ 2.00 Shipping each additional book)	
<input type="radio"/>	
<b>7% G.S.T.</b>	
<b>Sub Total</b>	
<input type="radio"/> Subscription to Blue Line Magazine (Tax Incl.)	
<b>Total</b>	

January 1999

VISA  MasterCard  Cheque Enclosed *Make cheques payable to Blue Line Magazine*

Credit Card Number

Expiry Date



ROCKY® SHOES AND BOOTS, INC.  
**THE REAL DEAL SINCE 1932.**  
 Made in the U.S.A.

## READY FOR ANYTHING.



You depend on instinct, your partner, and your equipment. That's why ROCKY® SHOES AND BOOTS creates more high performance footwear for the widest range of applications than any other company. Proven on the streets, ROCKY® boots with GORE-TEX® are guaranteed waterproof, and always comfortable. ROCKY®'s Eliminator® boots now utilize the innovative CROSSTECH® footwear fabric lining that's durably waterproof as well as bloodborne pathogen and common chemical liquid penetration resistant. Tough 1000 DNR Cordura® and leather uppers provide strength and durability. Now that's a shield against more than just the elements. For a dealer near you, call 1-800-421-5151.



**Eliminator®**  
 Model 8032

Model 8400

Model 911-139

39 East Canal Street,  
 Nelsonville, Ohio 45764

No fabric offers complete protection. No fabric, including CROSSTECH® fabric is a totally impenetrable barrier, even when new. And its barrier will decline with wear, tear, abrasion and other damage associated with use. Conditions of use are outside of our control. ROCKY® SHOES AND BOOTS, INC. and W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. makes no guarantee of how the product will perform in actual use. CROSSTECH® and GORE-TEX® are trademarks of W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. CROSSTECH® footwear fabric and GORE-TEX® footwear fabric are recognized under the Component Program of Underwriters Laboratories Inc. ©1998 ROCKY® SHOES AND BOOTS, INC.

Cordura® is a registered trademark of the Du Pont Company. Thinsulate® is a registered trademark of 3M. Gore-Tex® is a registered trademark of W.L. Gore and Associates, Inc. ©1998 ROCKY® SHOES AND BOOTS, INC.

# Available at:



Les Distributeurs  
**R. NICHOLLS**  
 Distributors Inc.

2475 De La Province  
 Longueuil, QC J4G 1G3  
 Phone: (450) 442-9215