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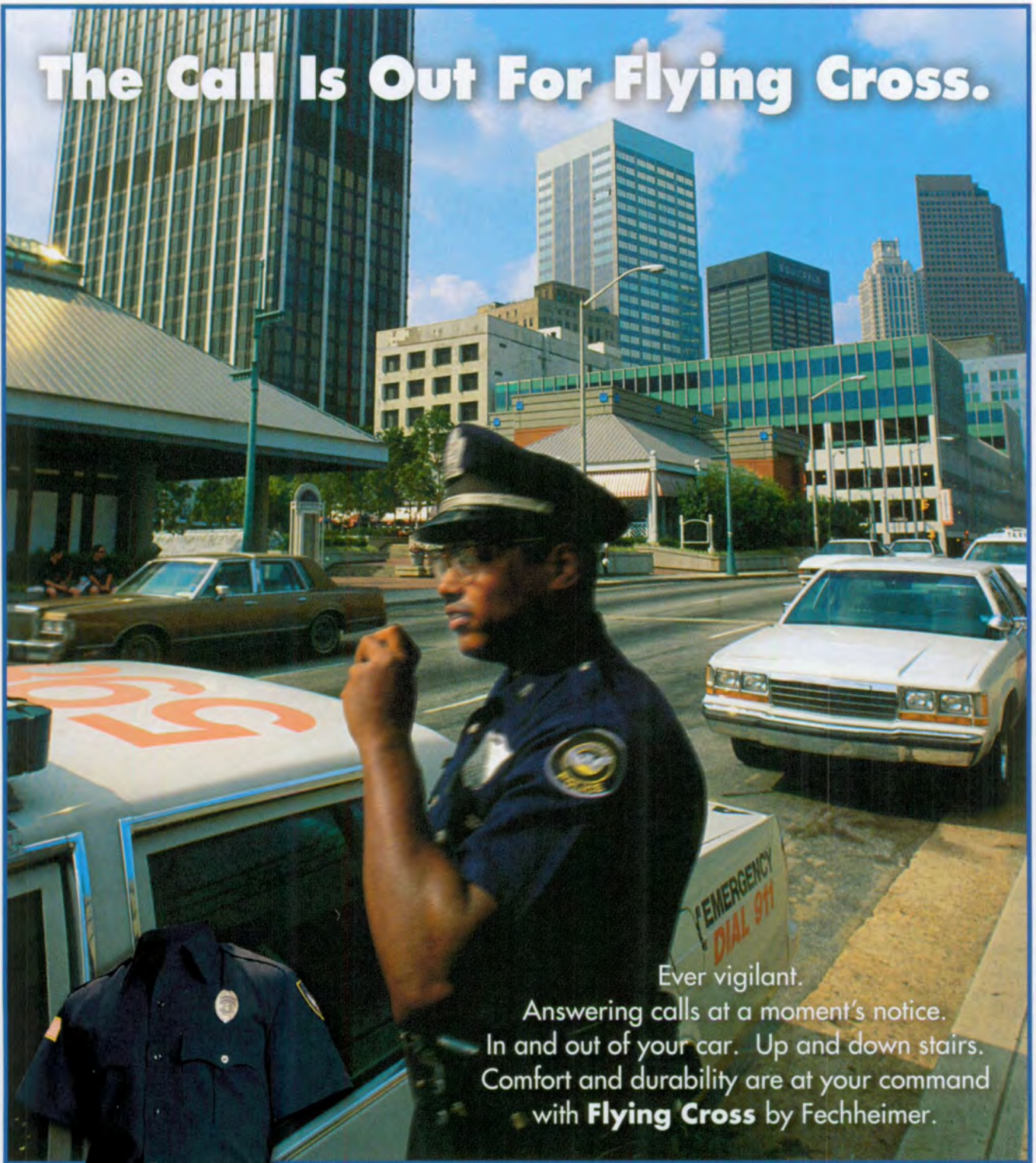
Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

May 1999



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- Editor / Publisher -

Morley S. Lymburner

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

E-mail: blueline@blueline.ca

Web Page: www.blueline.ca

- News Editor -

Blair McQuillan

General Manager

Mary K. Lymburner, M.Ed.

- Advertising -

Mary Lymburner (Director)

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

Bob Murray

Phone (905) 640-6506 Fax (905) 642-0900

- 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 -

Floyd Cowan	Keith Copeland
Mike Hargreaves	Donna Schofield
Hal Cunningham	Reid Goldsborough
Julian Fantino	Scott Fuller
Tracy Ford	Terry Barker

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BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine May 1999



Constable Nicky Henri of the Brockville Police Service, is shown on our cover as she patrols the parks and shores of the St. Lawrence River. The bicycle she uses for patrol is manufactured by Smith & Wesson. Brockville is the first police agency in Canada to utilize this specially built police bike. When David Sergeant of Smith & Wesson was contacted about the bike he advised that it certainly turns a lot of heads when the public realizes that a company, primarily known as a gun manufacturer, actually makes bicycles. It also turns a few heads at Canada Customs when the box it is shipped in tries to clear the border. "We haven't shipped one across the border yet that hasn't been opened for inspection," Dave said.

Regardless of the cross border problems Nicky and her fellow officers are looking forward to warm weather patrols on bicycle duty. You can read more about this on page 9 in this edition.

This issue is full of a wide variety of material sure to interest all Blue Line readers. Special attention should be brought to the Torch Run's that are about to commence this month. On page 16 you will find information on how you can participate in this law enforcement initiative in your own area.

On page 22 you will find details regarding the Trade Show of the Canadian Society of Industrial Security being held in Ottawa this year. It is also the beginning of celebrations for many police services in Canada and this month we commence the parade with the St. John Police Service on page 8.

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"FIDO" is alive and well... and even legal in Ontario

by Morley Lyburner

Anyone who needs more elaboration on FIDO should understand that for cops it means "Forget It... Drive On!" (or similar words to that effect). The Ontario Solicitor General's office is now suggesting a law that will entrench this concept within the police community. It is indeed a dangerous concept and one that is flawed in many ways with little or no thought to its future implications.

Just in time for a provincial election the Ontario Solicitor General has released some new pursuit procedures that are designed to save the lives of every person in the province. At least if you listen to the popular media this is what this new legislation will do. In their haste to placate the media the Government has simply re-spun the same old procedures that are designed to take the heat away from them by doing little or nothing for the police or the public. In their haste, however, they may have blundered into a dangerous precedent with the one and only change from previous policies.

The suggested section reads as follows: "A police officer does not breach the code of conduct if he or she does not initiate or does not continue a pursuit if the police officer believes that the risk to public safety resulting from the pursuit outweighs the risk of not apprehending the suspect."

They have introduced legislation that directs that which common sense has dictated in the past. It legitimizes the officer doing nothing to

protect the public from a potentially dangerous offender. This new section can now be legitimately called the "FIDO" law.

The implications of the FIDO law, if taken too far, could see it as a remedy to any situation that requires police officers to make unpopular or dangerous decisions. There is no doubt about the fact that it is designed to make the officer feel more comfortable with the idea that s/he does not have to chase someone. It does not consider the neglectful or lazy officer who is looking for a ready excuse. I would defy any supervisor to successfully prosecute an officer with this FIDO law on the books. I would defy any supervisor to not prosecute an officer that refused to chase someone who later kills several citizens on a sidewalk. The supervisor is between a rock and a hard place.

I still say that it is safer for citizens to have a mad-dog motorist with lots of lights and sirens around him. At least there is a warning of some kind. If a bad guy in a car decides to run the cops the adrenaline is flowing and he won't come down as fast as the switch to the police car's roof lights. It is this lag-time between the stopped police car and the bad guy's adrenaline rush I am concerned with. There just ain't no law that can fix this.

There are a lot of good things about the suggested regulation. The first being that someone in the Solicitor General's office read pages 321 to 331 of the new book "Canadian Police Work" and learned something. The second is that there is finally a willingness to force all police agencies to actually have a pursuit procedure.

(The down side is that each agency can still write their own.) The third is that Ontario is finally seeing the benefits of helicopter patrols even if they will only call them "study projects" and leave the test municipalities high and dry after it is over.

There is an old axiom that states when citizens feel they are losing control of a problem in society they will reach out and control that which they can. The citizens and politicians are looking desperately for some control of the problem and have found the police. We must look harder at the values we instill in the public's mind before we begin to complain about the police actions that attempt to control misbehaviour. In the case of police chases pressure should be brought to bear on:

- car manufacturers who build cars that are easy to steal;
- car manufacturers who build cars capable of great destruction in the wrong hands;
- television and movie producers who glamorize vehicle pursuits;
- narrow minded political pundits with quick-fix suggestions;
- court officials with no backbone to bring proper sentencing;
- legislators who don't have the courage to suggest all the legislative tools presently in place;
- police managers who have been far too slow at instituting police helicopter patrols in built up areas.

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The bad guys aren't paper targets and punching bags...they're real!



by **Julian Fantino**
Chief of Police
York Regional Police

In the business of preventing crime

Most of us are engaged in nothing less than rethinking the police function in everything that we do.

Progressive police administrators have, for more than a decade, been working hard to implement a form of policing that better meets the extraordinary demands placed on the police in contemporary times. Unquestionably, the policing of today's society is a complex task, particularly in urban areas where the diversity of people and the pressures of communal living abound.

We need to use this opportunity to move closer to partnerships - partnerships that work and satisfy both the private and public interest; interests that are common to everyone: safety, security and quality of life.

We now know that traditional tactics such as random patrol and investigation after the fact do not have any significant effect on crime or police workload.

We also know that the changing police role includes new tactics such as:

- Permanent assignment of police officers to one area;
- Giving ownership to individual police officers (ownership of small geographical areas and the recurring problems within these areas),
- Providing them with freedom to make decisions on their own, and most importantly,
- Forming partnerships with communities to solve problems.

These are the four basic components of community policing; components that result in lasting, meaningful change.

In the past, many of the most troublesome aspects of policing stem from the pressure that has been exerted on the police to appear as if they have unlimited power - and control, to do more than they are authorized, trained or equipped to do.

In the 1990's we are redefining the police function. We are trying to make the job more achievable by applying different tactics including:

- becoming aware that community safety is a shared responsibility,
- realigning what we do (many of us are reorganizing),
- giving higher priority to some tasks and less priority to others,
- reducing public expectations and levelling with the public about our real capacity,
- engaging the public in taking steps to help themselves, and
- connecting with other public agencies and the private sector far more than ever before.

Unquestionably we must replace this aloof authority with practical, workable ties with the community. In the past, traditional policing has had a strong "it's our business" attitude. We were the ones who promoted ourselves by making people believe we could be all things to all people all the time. There was no room for outside involvement, sharing of information, sharing of talent or responsibilities. That's changing and will continue to drastically change in the future.

Numerous issues are driving this change. As

I have said, in some cases the public police do not have the time, expertise or resources to cope with new crime trends, or the pressures brought on by the economic reality of the day. Some examples include complicated commercial frauds, credit card counterfeiting and abuse, internal thefts and frauds, telecommunication scams and frauds and computer crime. These and other matters are necessitating private interests to take ownership of their own concerns because of the reality that the public police are unable or ill-equipped to do so. The public police pulling back from primary responsibilities for some of these crime types will have positive crime prevention benefits.

Many commercial enterprises have sacrificed crime prevention in the interest of profit. I find it difficult to agree with the concept that we should accept losses incurred through crime as the cost of doing business. In the past, the private and corporate sectors could always rely on the police to recover lost property or money, investigate and prosecute offenders. As these business interests find they have to fund private police entities for these services, they should begin to take a real interest in crime prevention; the most effective and worthwhile way to go. I'm talking specifically about cheque frauds, automatic teller frauds, commercial frauds, credit card offences, shoplifting, robberies, thefts and many others.

We cannot be all things to all people. Trying to do everything results in not doing a very good job across the board. In order to expand the problem-solving approach to policing, the public police have to let go of many functions we have traditionally dominated.

There is a growing need to dedicate resources to violent crime, community concerns and a vast array of other social conflict issues.

This does not mean we turn our backs or ignore private policing interests; rather our role will be more focused in forming strategic "results" driven partnerships.

The benefits of shared information, ideas, resources and initiatives are endless. We can accomplish a great deal more to help each other in order to achieve mutual objectives. Our work is not that dissimilar. In fact the mission, goals and objectives are common indeed. We are all in the business of providing services that are intended to protect us from crime.

When we talk about community-based policing we need to talk about community involvement in its broadest concept. This certainly includes private industry. I see great promise for public policing with increased cooperation and partnerships with the private sector interests.

Some examples of this cooperation are happening now. Many police agencies regularly work on complex files with private investigative firms. These firms are hired by the victimized company and provide expertise and resources that the police can't provide. A good example of this is in the area of such things as forensic accounting. Most police departments already have active participation with organizations such as the Canadian Bankers' Association and the Insurance Crime Prevention Bureau to deal with frauds, thefts, robberies and other crimes.

Cooperation between public police and the private sector is essential. I just don't mean cooperation at management levels. The people doing the work must look for ways to increase cooperation; including the sharing of information to the extent deemed necessary and appropriate. Through liaison and the sharing of information, we will all benefit, but more importantly, the communities and the people we serve will also benefit.

TEN-TWENTY-NINE

Home Invasions of the Elderly in Vancouver

Between 98-11-21 and 99-02-02, there have been 13 home invasion-style robberies of the elderly in Vancouver. These crimes were very similar in M.O. to approximately 30 previous home invasions of the elderly in Vancouver and Burnaby since 1995, leading investigators to believe the same suspects are responsible.

In almost every incident, the suspects kicked down the front door of a house - usually somewhat rundown - overpowered an elderly person (average age, 83.5), and bound them with items found in the home. Both suspects wear gloves and balaclavas so their race and age is not known. The suspects rarely take anything but small amounts of money, but have on two occasions taken old cameras. The suspects usually spend considerable time in the house, sometimes over an hour. One suspect stays with the victim,

while the other one ransacks the house. When there has been any resistance, the suspects have beaten the victims, and have also used sexual violence. The incidents have always taken place in the evening hours, after dark.

The primary motivating factor in these despicable crimes has been to terrorize the elderly victims, not profit. The suspects have left firearms, drugs with street value, and valuables. There is a cyclical pattern to the crimes, and they have never occurred in the summer months. The Vancouver Police Department Home Invasion Task Force is requesting that any other police agency that might have had similar offences contact task force members directly by CPIC or;

604-717-3402

e-mail

doug_lepard@city.vancouver.bc.ca.

Managing priorities and change

Victoria's Chief Constable Doug Richardson retires

By Floyd Cowan



The extent to which our society has changed in the past 30 years is reflected in the career of

Victoria's Chief Constable Doug Richardson. Policing has had to adapt to a fast paced world and the men and women who do the job are very different today than what they were in the mid 60's when Richardson embarked on a profession that he enjoyed with a passion.

As he prepares to retire on May 31 he states that the people who come after him will have to be highly talented and well trained professionals working in a world of

complex laws and social conditions with new technologies that may make their work easier but will also facilitate the commission of crime.

Although he grew up in Victoria Doug began his policing career in the RCMP manning four different rural postings in southern Alberta. After less than two years on the job he returned to Victoria on leave and ran into a friend, Victoria Police Constable Mike Pearce, who suggested that he consider working in Victoria. He was introduced to then Deputy Chief Constable Ray Maitland who took an interest in him.

"I had no burning desire to leave the RCMP," Chief Richardson states. But when a vacancy came up when a Victoria police officer was shot and seriously wounded he decided to make the move and in June 1967 he returned to the city.

"I soon learned that policing here was very different than in the RCMP. My first RCMP case was where a tractor battery worth \$25,000 had been stolen. I interviewed the farmer, his neighbours and a highway maintenance crew that happened to be in the area. The investigation took considerable time. If that same case had happened in Victoria I might make a note of the details of the battery but I wouldn't spend any time investigating it. The change from the RCMP to the city police was so significant it was "almost a culture shock." I quickly learned that priorities in Victoria were very different than what they had been in the RCMP."

Many of the senior Victoria policemen had a very distinct way of doing their job that differs greatly from policing today. "Many of them were war veterans, and they were, in my estimation, very good cops. They solved a lot of crimes over the phone. They had a network of informants and they were very close to the people they had to investigate. They were immersed in that environment, they went to the seedier bars, they knew the people and for that reason they were very successful."

As times have changed so have the people who do the job. "Those officers I worked with



then, as good as they were, could not survive in today's world," the Chief believes. "Many officers have university degrees and in the future 100% of them will have degrees. The rapid changes and the complexities of the law are a real challenge for them. The crimes are much more sophisticated than what they used to be and the officers have to be equal to the challenge."

In his first years Richardson did patrols and traffic then moved into the detective division. "For seven years, from 1974 - 81, I worked in the major crimes division, which I greatly enjoyed. I worked on many major files and I really found it interesting. I got a great deal of self-satisfaction and prestige in pursuing the investigations." In 1975 Richardson joined Victoria's first emergency response team. "I was very action oriented. Policing was fun and I always enjoyed coming to work. I was really committed to my work and I enjoyed preserving the image of Victoria as being a safe and beautiful place."

In 1981 Richardson was promoted to Staff Sergeant in charge of one of four platoons. When Richardson's predecessor, Bill Snowdon, arrived changes began to occur in the Victoria police department that had an impact on Richardson's career.

"Chief Snowdon restructured the whole department creating two bureaus. One for operations, one for support and each with a superintendent in charge, basically they were Deputy Chiefs in function. The Inspectors were invited to compete for the positions which had opened up even more with the retirement of Deputy Chief Jim Smith. It was a very rigorous competition with psychological and written exams and two formal interviews. It was very thorough. The inspectors decided not to get into the formal competition and so it was decided to open it up to Staff Sergeants. I was one of the successful candidates so in 1982 I became Superintendent, having skipped the rank of Inspector."

The days of looking forward to going to work

came to a sudden end and the job became very stressful for Richardson. "I missed operational policing," he says. "I guess I was too ambitious and I left active policing before I was ready to." In addition he was now commanding personnel he had worked under. "With a stroke of a pen I was now in charge of people who had been giving me orders. They were very accommodating, but I put too much stress on myself. Those two years were the worst time of my career." But he acclimatized and he did it well. In 1991 Chief Snowden retired and Richardson competed for, and won, the position.

Policing priorities have gone through continual changes throughout Chief Richardson's career. In the 1960's the emphasis was on solving crimes, while now prevention and community work are given a greater

share of the resources. Thinking back on the 32 years with the Victoria PD gives him a lot to reflect on.

"When I joined Victoria in 1967 there were three patrol districts with 96 police officers and of those only one woman. There were seven to eight support staff, one switchboard operator and one dispatcher. There was a very heavy emphasis on patrols and solving crimes. We had a patrol wagon that also served as an ambulance - which was a very interesting situation, to say the least. Fortunately that didn't last very long."

There are now 186 officers and 60 civilian support staff, including 21 with the 911 service. The population of Victoria has more than doubled and the entire area has grown to 330,000 people.

"One of my goals when I became the Chief Constable," Richardson states, "was to get a new building. The old one had been built in 1917, was only 38,000 square feet and the jail was a hazard. Engineers told us that in the event of an earthquake our 911 centre would be buried, and the building would be far too costly to renovate or add on to. A new facility was needed."

A state of the art building and equipment that will meet policing needs for many years to come was achieved through the highly professional work of the architects and the staff who co-operated with the planners in expressing their views on what was required in a new facility. The staff also worked hard at selling the need for the building to the public who subsequently voted for it in a referendum. "It was a real challenge because we not only had to meet the needs of the day but for 20 - 30 years to come. When it opened in August of 1996 it was a real boost for the morale of the entire personnel." The 911 centre now has earthquake integrity and the jail facilities are much safer.

The methods of patrolling Victoria streets have changed under Chief Richardson. Mounted patrols are not only used in the parks but right in the downtown and bike patrols are employed in the downtown area where they often have more

speed and mobility than patrol cars. "We were the first in BC to do bike patrols and I was surprised that it turned out to be a very popular assignment," the Chief states.

One of the on-going challenges that Chief Richardson faced throughout his eight years as Victoria's top law officer was to provide the same or enhanced levels of services when crime rates were increasing and public funding wasn't. The Chief studied ways in which revenues could be realized and by contracting out services, charging for reports from police officers to law firms and insurance companies, collecting the funds raised from special occasion liquor permits and other similar innovations the department now generates a million dollars a year in revenue.

Chief Richardson does not believe that all the changes that have impacted policing over his career can be considered improvements. The bail reform act changed the onus from being on the individual to prove that he was worthy of being released to being that of the state's to keep them. "This resulted in stacks of warrants being issued for people who didn't honour the terms of their bail or failed to appear in the first instance," Richardson points out. "Even if we picked them up in Victoria often we wouldn't send them back to the jurisdiction they were charged in because the cost was more than what they felt was warranted in punishing the person. So many people escaped the consequences of their action because of the change in the law."

Chief Richardson feels that the second most significant impact on policing was the Charter of Rights of 1982. "It set policing back on its heels," he believes. "What it did was make the courts

supreme in Canada, and not our law makers. Judges can now determine what are good laws and bad laws, and they are not elected officials. One blatant case was the recent acquittal of an individual for the possession of child pornography. Though our law makers had deemed this to be a good law a judge said, 'I don't care, I don't think it is.' What has happened is that what used to be a search for the truth has become a search for process. Society has suffered and it has only served to fatten the wallets of a lot of lawyers. Individual rights have become paramount to the detriment of society's rights."

The Young Offenders Act, currently under going significant changes and the Freedom of Information Act have also had negative impact on policing according to Richardson. The Freedom of Information Act has resulted in costly, arduous and time consuming work on behalf of the department and Richardson feels that police departments should have been made exempt from the Bill.

"I have no immediate plans to embark on another career," the outgoing Chief states. "I would like to enjoy four or five months of being retired so I can give more time to my family." Doug has three children and four grandchildren and he would like to do some travelling with his wife, Marlene. "I'm 55 years old now and I'm looking forward to a new and challenging career, but what exactly that will be I can't say at this time."

Chief Richardson had long set his goal as retiring at 55 and the death of his close friend, Esquimalt Police Chief Graham Brown, had a "profound impact" on him. Brown was only 48 years old when he died of cancer last year. "We

had plans that we were making together, and we always thought that we would retire at 55. It seemed very unfair to me that Brownie never realized those plans."

Chief Richardson retires from active duty on May 31, 1999 and his last official act will be to present Graham's son, Colin, with his police badge when he graduates from the police academy on May 7th.

STATS & FACTS

The City of Victoria, with a population of 77,000 people, is located in the Province of British Columbia and on the south shore of Vancouver Island and is the capital city of the province.

The Victoria Police Service consists of 180 police officers (155 male and 24 female) and 55 civilian and support staff for a total of 235 members. The police to population ratio is 428 citizens for each officer. The police budget for 1997 was around \$20 million. This figure breaks down to a per capita cost of \$249.

The Victoria police reported that on average each officer on the department investigates 93 criminal code incidents each year. The total number of criminal code offences recorded with the police service was 16,618 during the year 1997. The police service reported a 23 per cent clearance rate on property crimes and an 65 per cent clearance rate on crimes of violence. Overall there was a 5 per cent increase in crime over the previous year of 1996.

THE ANNOTATED FIREARMS ACT AND RELATED LEGISLATION

Jonathan Keene Brunet

This annual work provides you with an annotated version of the *Firearms Act* and the related sections of the *Criminal Code*, *National Defence Act* and the *Young Offenders Act*. You'll find the full text of the Act and its regulations, relevant *Criminal Code* regulations, related Orders-in-Council and sample forms. The author, Jonathan Brunet, is a practicing Crown Attorney.

A particularly useful feature of this work is the charts and diagrams of various weapons and ammunition taken from the Canadian Firearms Safety program.

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A 150 year patrol with pride

In 1999, the Saint John Police Force celebrates its 150th Anniversary, establishing itself as one of the oldest continuing Police Forces in Canada.

by K.I. (Keith) Copeland



The city of Saint John, New Brunswick, was first settled in 1783 with the landing of a group of Loyalists at what is now known as Market Slip. With its natural harbour and location, it quickly grew as settlers branched out, establishing communities along the Saint John and Kennebecasis Rivers. There would be no formal law enforcement in Saint John for quite some time.

In 1826 at the Sydney Street courthouse, there was a call for night watchmen. Their function was to watch over the city during the darkened hours. Fire was a constant worry in the city with row upon row of poorly built houses in narrow streets. Indeed, in 1877, there was a massive fire that destroyed much of the present uptown and south end of the city. Initially, there was a Captain in charge with four watchmen. There were no day patrols.

When, in 1841, the citizens of Saint John rioted at a circus on Wellington Row, the aldermen of the day wished for a Police Force. Finally, in 1849, after a period of acrimonious conflict between Catholics and Protestants, the Saint John Police Force was established by an order of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick. There were 26 Police Constables sworn in to uphold the laws of the day. Initially controlled by a Police Magistrate, the first Chief of Police was sworn in after being appointed, not locally but by the Governor in Council in 1856.

By the 1890's, the Force had grown to a complement of forty-six men including the chief. It patrolled the ten square miles and over fifty miles of streets that comprised the city limits. There were two divisions, a northern and a southern with each broken up into beats, some of which still exist today. A set of lockups was established throughout the city where beatmen could bring those arrested, prior to transferring them to the central police station which was located on King Street East. Although this was less than satisfactory, it was essential to a Police Force without any form of motorized transport. The introduction of the streetcar during this period enabled the police to patrol the city more effectively.

Today, 150 years after its creation, the Saint John Police Force numbers 174. It patrols over 500 kilometres of streets within the city boundaries of 210 sq. km. The city is divided into four districts, North, South, East and West with the central station housed in city hall just a stone throw from where the Loyalists landed at Market Slip. The eastern and western stations are joint facilities combined with the fire department. The North end station is a freestanding structure established seven years ago. Talks are underway to secure a freestanding central station that will carry the force into the next cen-



The restored 1964 Beetle Police Cruiser

ture with all facilities under one roof.

Policing in Saint John today is much the same as in other cities. The force has a patrol division and Major Crimes Unit. Special squads include the Family Protection Unit, Canine, Ident, Street Crime, Polygraph, Traffic Enforcement, Fraud and Public Safety Unit. Emphasis is placed on Community Policing with eight officers assigned full time to this task. They dovetail their efforts with Patrol Officers from the various districts.

Officers patrol the streets using the more conventional police cruiser as opposed to the streetcars of yesterday. The mountain bike unit performs a valuable function during more seasonal weather and regular foot patrols in the central business district are also a boon to community relations.

To celebrate the 150th anniversary, the Saint John Police Force struck a committee last year to plan and implement activities that will last throughout the year. Emphasis has been placed on activities that put the force into the public eye in a positive sense, inviting public involvement.

One of the first activities will be Trooping the Colours and raising the new colours at the flagpole in front of city hall on April 14th, 1999, 150 years to the day that the force came into existence. This will be the highlight of a number of related activities that week. This will also be the inaugural appearance of a special project that has taken months of planning and work.

Back in 1964, the Saint John Police Force made history when it felt that Volkswagen Bug would make an effective patrol car. Car 117 rolled onto the streets as a traffic enforcement unit, followed by another Bug the next year. A suggestion was made that an interesting anniversary project would be to locate, restore and put back into service a 1964 Beetle. Valiant efforts located a 64 Bug and it has been faithfully restored to its original condition complete with authentic light, siren, radio and license plates! Major sponsor for this project has been Tim Hortons (of course!). The antique patrol car will be utilized in parades and community functions.

On May 1st, the Annual Policeman's Ball will be held at the Trade & Convention Centre. This Gala event will feature the police forces own Country Blues Band opening for Johnny

Favourite.

The end of May will see a police combat shoot. The Royce Isenor Memorial shoot will be held at the police range during the weekend of May 29th and 30th.

On June 13th, over 200 runners are expected to compete for prizes in a 5 and 10k road race. Participants will be Police Officers as well as many civilians following a demanding racecourse over the hilly city streets.

The weekend of August 12th, 13th and 14th will bring antique police cars from all over eastern Canada and the USA to Saint John for a Show and Shine competition. This is also the weekend that the police museum opens at the Aitken BiCentennial Centre.

To commemorate this important milestone in our history, a special anniversary patch has been issued. Depicting three lamps over a background of blue water with the words Saint John Police Force, 150 years, 1849 - 1999. The three lamps represent a well-known landmark to Saint Johners known as The Three Sisters. Situated near the harbour mouth, these lamps were lit each night to guide mariners in from the sea to the refuge of the port. The blue background is of course the ocean. This logo has been adopted and incorporated in commemorative pins, patches, decals and tiebars. It was designed by Cst. John Grady who also designed the Force's new colours.

Authors William Higgins, Gerald Wallace and Peter McGahan have conducted an extensive history of the Force. It has been chronicled in a series of books entitled The Saint John Police Story. This book, along with other commemorative memorabilia, can be purchased by contacting the Saint John Police Force at 506 648-3200.

STATS & FACTS

The City of Saint John, with a population of 75,000 people, is located in the Province of New Brunswick at the mouth of the St. John River.

The Saint John Police Service consists of 175 police officers (167 male and 8 female) and 34 civilian and support staff for a total of 209 members. The police to population ratio is 428 citizens for each officer. The police budget for 1997 was around \$14.2 million. This figure breaks down to a per capita cost of \$190.

The Saint John police reported that on average each officer on the department investigates 36 criminal code incidents each year. The total number of criminal code offences recorded with the police service was 6,296 during the year 1997. The police service reported a 26 per cent clearance rate on property crimes and an 48 per cent clearance rate on crimes of violence. Overall there was a 17 per cent decrease in crime over the previous year of 1996.

Enhancing police response

by Morley Lyburner



In 1998, the Brockville Police Service was the first in Canada to acquire the new Smith and Wesson Public Safety bicycle which has been developed exclusively from the ground up for police services and other public safety agencies.

This acquisition brought the Brockville police service's patrol strength up to three bicycles.

The Brockville Chamber of Commerce donated the first bike, which is an Aquila - Metro style, in 1996.

Unlike recreational bikes, the carbon fibre wheels of the Smith & Wesson patrol bicycle has been durably designed to meet the vigorous demands of police duty bikes and also includes a "heads-up" handle bar to ensure the rider maintains optimal visibility. This has proven to be an excellent bike for the Brockville Police Service's use.

"Overall, the Smith and Wesson police patrol bike turns heads," says Brockville Chief Barry King. "Officers comment that they have never received so much attention from just the appearance of this bike and the fact that it has been made by Smith and Wesson. Officers report that it adds to citizen inquiries and conversations and enhances interaction from the more curious people on the street. The name 'Smith and Wesson' makes people stop and say 'hey, I thought they only made guns!'"

Other benefits of the new bicycle is the easily adjusted stand-over height and saddle position. This public safety bicycle offers up to 24 gears and allows quick-shift on the fly. One special feature is the suspension system designed to absorb shocks and improve handling.

The Brockville bike co-ordinator operates full time for six months of the year and each patrol platoon supplements his activities with an additional bike patrol officer. The officers have collectively advised that the most important features they appreciate are the rapid fire shifters, the high tread on/off road tires and the new spin rims as being a design that responds to the usual complaints from bicycle patrol officers. As well, the single touch button controlling the flashing front and rear red/white strobe lights and siren is an enhanced safety feature.

One Brockville bike patrol officer, who previously was a bike officer with the Vancouver Police, notes that the added front suspension has been a positive feature in reducing the stress on his knees as well as reduced shock to his elbows over his 12-hour shifts. He points to this being the primary factor that assists in minimizing prolonged fatigue and injury. He also notes that the single head lamp on the Smith and Wesson bike illuminates far better than the previous dual headlight assemblies on the two other bikes also used by the force.

Chief King beams with pride as he describes his officers on bikes. "Although we are a small community of around 22,000, bicycle patrols have clearly demonstrated that citizens find the officers



much more approachable," he states. "This certainly optimizes interaction with our citizens as well as visitors to our community. Our bike officers have been able to ride up to suspects unnoticed and are an effective tool in our downtown core, city walkway system and waterfront boardwalk areas."

The bike contains reflective decals as do the uniform pants (shorts) and the extremely and highly visible yellow police bicycle/motorcycle Gore-Tex patrol jackets by Cascade for wet, cold or windy conditions. "Our officers look professional and complement the new Smith and Wesson police patrol bike. I am certain this bicycle will give us years of dependable and reliable use," concludes Chief King.

During summer, the bikes are stored in the

STATS & FACTS

The city of Brockville, with a population of 22,600 people, is located in the Province of Ontario and on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River almost directly south of Ottawa.

The Brockville Police Service consists of 38 police officers (34 male and 4 female) and 30 civilian and support staff for a total of 68 members. The police to population ratio is 595 citizens for each officer. The police budget for 1997 was around \$3.8 million. This figure breaks down to a per capita cost of \$168.

The Brockville police reported that on average each officer on the department investigates 97 criminal code incidents each year. The total number of criminal code offences recorded with the police service was 3,698 during the year 1997. The police service reported a 34 per cent clearance rate on property crimes and an 83 per cent clearance rate on crimes of violence. Overall there was a 3 per cent increase in crime over the previous year of 1996.

Brockville Police downtown C.O.P.S. office (Community Oriented Police Storefront) and the officers attend there and work directly from that location. There is also an unmarked bicycle which is used as an old clothes patrol. This is particularly helpful in areas where there is vandalism, mischief or break and enters.

While some officers prefer not to trade the comforts of a Crown Victoria patrol car the two wheeled, 24-gear public safety bicycle with its full complement of police accessories can enhance the police response time in any downtown core - particularly during heavy traffic.

For further information call Brockville Police at 613-342-0127 or Dave Sargeant of Smith & Wesson Bicycle Section at 413-747-3644.



Barry King is a 37-year career police officer which includes eight years as the Chief of the Sault Ste. Marie Police Service and the past four years as Chief of the Brockville Police Service. He had

previously been a member of the Peel Regional Police, Ontario Provincial Police and Canadian Military Police. Chief King is the recipient of the Ontario Medal for Police Bravery, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Service Award and the Community Achievement Award for outstanding leadership in the development of youth drug and alcohol educational programs.

A LOOK BACK BLUE LINE NEWS WEEK 15 April 1995

BROCKVILLE, Ont. (CP) - Sometimes good police work can be as easy as watching the evening news.

City police Const. Dawn Tutecky found that out recently while watching a Crime Stoppers segment broadcast from Edmonton.

A man pictured in the segment - caught on a store surveillance camera carrying off a \$4,500 portable computer, looked just like a man arrested in Brockville 16 months ago for theft.

"I remembered he really stood out because he was so well dressed and he was older - about 45," Tutecky said. "We don't normally get many criminals of that description doing that sort of stuff."

Tutecky sent Edmonton police a photo and file on the man, which resulted in an arrest warrant being issued for Mohammed Sead, 45, of no fixed address.

Staff Sgt. Ed Richards of Edmonton police said Tutecky's information was important in the case because they had no clues about the man.

While Tutecky has the appreciation of the Edmonton force, she doesn't have the Crime Stoppers reward money - a police officer isn't eligible to collect.

Maximum force... limited options

An inside look at private sector firearm training for the high risk security industry

by Mike Hargreaves

The average police officer, when asked about the private industries that carry a side arm, might well respond with, "They do?" It might help in future meetings of these men and women of the private sector, if the rules governing the carrying of these firearms, and the training taken to permit them to carry, was more fully understood.

Carrying Conditions

First, the conditions on the Ontario permit: the authority to carry, states that the firearm shall be a .38 special, 6 shot revolver with a 4" Barrel, in nearly every case this turns out to be a Smith & Wesson Model 10 or 64 K frame. This is the firearm Ontario police at one time carried but now is deemed not appropriate for police!

The revolver must be carried while wearing a uniform, visible in a secure holster, with the trigger hidden from view. It may not be concealed unless under an overcoat in extreme weather conditions.

The ammunition shall be factory .38 special, 158g S.W.C. lead projectile +P velocity, as again was the original standard prior to self loading pistols being issued to police. The semi wadcutter (S.W.C.) will not reliably feed in the semi-auto pistol, therefore, was discontinued for police. (Expanding bullets for the most part do not exit the torso. This is one of the reasons they are now issued).

As an aside, at this time, the majority of police in Ontario use the .40 calibre pistol with a bullet .40 inch, or 10mm in diameter. Some are issued with the 9mm or approx .355 inch (in my opinion the best pistol calibre in the world, for dozens of reasons... right... who asked me!) The .38 special was never .38 inch, (our American cousins tend to exaggerate) but rather is .357 inch. As most instructors will tell you, the design of the bullet and where the bullet strikes the body is far more important in the stopping of a violent attacker than the calibre of handgun delivering this strike.

Training

Any program that is taught on a job related subject, the content and rationale of the training should be taught in the actual job area and conditions that the work is completed in.

To go into the training that a police officer is required to take is not my intent. I will stick to the private industry's training and any police officer reading this can draw on their own experience/memory as a comparison.

As the training must be refreshed once a year, the original program, as common sense dictates, must be such that the very narrow use of force parameters the private industry operates under, can be both remembered and articulated if the need arises in a Court of Law.

Force can only be used, against an attacker that by the violence of such an attack can be plainly seen by any reasonable person, would be liable to cause death or grievous injury to the person being so attacked, or a fellow employee, and any such force used to stop this attack must be reasonable.



Now, as no pepper spray is allowed, and no baton is normally carried, the use of force continuum is somewhat simple - talk, avoid, or shoot is basically the only options available. As the statistics clearly show, over the past twenty years that I have been involved in this training, use of a firearm is most normally in the carry and not in the shoot mode, actually by both the public and private sector here in Canada.

Hicks law has a way of infringing on training with firearms and or any weapon deployment against a fellow human, in a most negative way. Simply stated, if more than one solution is taught for the same problem, the selection process the brain goes through to decide on the best one of these solutions to use in a violent, adrenaline charged confrontation, can be up to 58% longer than if only one solution be made available!

Notwithstanding the above statement, sometimes no attempt to do anything is the result of this indecision! A condition known as "hyper vigilance" or freezing on the spot is the end result... this is not good!

The K.I.S.S. principle (keep it simple stupid) is credited to various weapon trainers in the U.S. Due to the non-use of force of any nature that typifies the carry of firearms by the private industry in Canada, it might be concluded that the average criminal is deterred sufficiently by the sight of two smartly uniformed people, vis-



ibly armed, transporting valuables than the same pair, not armed, transporting valuables! Regardless statistics show that attacks against the armed private sector are very infrequent, measured against the total hours worked. In fact it is infinitesimal.

Now that we know the job area, and somewhat the threat level, we set about training the security officer, automatic teller, or armoured car employee to deploy his/her revolver in a realistic setting, whilst carrying it loaded, all the time.



Two totally diametrically opposite scenarios to train for:

1. You walk into a bank ATM enclosure, meet armed robbers (two) who point guns in your face and say "don't move!"

Solution: you don't bloody well move! (Now that training didn't take long eh?)

2. After servicing an ATM you walk out of a bank at 1:30 a.m., into an apparently empty parking lot, the door clicks shut behind you, and a chemically fortified, illegal and untrained in its use owner of a .32 auto steps into view, fires a round at you from 6 yards away (18 ft.) a round that does not do the plate glass door three feet to your right any good at all!

Solution: your revolver jumps into your hand, (or seems to), two hands on the butt punch it forward and with your two eyes wide open, you deliver a controlled pair of 158g S.W.C.'s at around 950 F.P.S into the center of the upper half of a dirty T-shirt!

Now let's back up. Back to the training that dictated a shoot solution to problem #2. First, negotiations were out! You had been shot at! Second, as nearly always happens when you are attacked, as opposed to attending at a location where you can use available cover to approach, here you have no cover, and no where to go!

The O.P.P. and R.C.M.P. at one time taught "double taps" (like in a sink or bath) but now teach "controlled pairs." I also teach "two shots" or fire twice, each time you have the legal right to use this kind of force. (remember K.I.S.S.?) But how do we teach this skill in a way that will be not only effective but court room defensible? It is really quite simple! The double action revolver, unlike the majority of double action only semi-auto pistols, can be dry-fired twice per draw, or from the ready position, by just pressing the trigger. Let's chalk one up for this 19th century technology! So, we do lots of dry firing! First and final grip in holster, punch draw, front sight, press twice, over and over again. And it's free! No ammo costs. If you are the person balancing the books you got to love it... and it works.

The Shoot Drills

Draw and FIRE twice, and back to sight line - walk, draw and fire - twice, turns, left, right, back to target, in each instance fire twice. Good light, poor light. Distances 10 - 7 - 5 yards. (7ft. to 8 ft. head shots) - fire twice, (all reloads are speed loads)

The Challenge:

Draw, aim, DO NOT SHOOT! Loud shout: "DON'T MOVE"! But do not fire. These drills are repeated, over and over.

So, bottom line, what can the private guys do with these old fashioned revolvers? Not much, but what they can do, they can do well, and quick, first time all the time.

What they do not do a lot of is unintentional discharges! Why? Think about it, all that is taught is, draw and fire two shots, finger off, lower to ready (3 inches below line of sight) and holster, simple yes? And a Hot Range: guns are worn loaded all the time. (guns are only unloaded after test and prior to cleaning)

So what do you do as a police officer when you next see an armed private sector person? Smile, nod, and say "Hi!" Now, that wasn't hard was it? And a smile makes everybody feel good! Keep Safe.

Mike Hargreaves has 20 years experience as a full time Use of Force / Firearms Instructor. He is a current Board member of IALEFI, a post he has held since 1986. He is an accredited expert witness in the Supreme Court of Canada. In 1987 he taught the first Police Transitional Instructor level Glock Course in the World, to the Firearms Instructors of the QPF Intervention Group. Mike trains approximately 500 students per year, in both the public and private sectors. You may contact Mike by Cell Phone at 416 587-1136.

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World's police divers to meet at symposium

by Scott Fuller



Hundreds of underwater search, rescue, recovery and marine specialists from all over the world will convene in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada from the 17th to the 19th of September 1999. They

will take part in the 8th International Police Diver Symposium, a professional development event conducted only once every two years.

The International Police Diver Symposium has attracted thousands of underwater and marine professionals to date and is recognized by *INTERPOL* as the most unique type of law enforcement special event conducted worldwide. *IPDS 1999* promises to be the largest and most extensive to date, so attendees are **strongly** advised to register early! These international delegates will glean "lessons-learned" from a wealth of invited speakers on subjects as diverse as the *SWISSAIR* recovery, homicide investigation, cave rescue, marine counter-terrorist operations, narcotics interdiction, high-tech search equipment, public safety diver training, diver critical incident stress management, evidence recovery, fast water rescue and multi-agency marine disaster inter-operability. Optional training seminars and workshops are offered on the 16th of September for which prior registration is mandatory.

The *IPDS* is a restricted attendance event



and is open only to accredited police, SAR, EMT, fire, public safety, military, coast guard and other law enforcement divers/dive teams, marine units and related commercial diving industry. Disaster and emergency planners are also eligible to attend. While not a trade show, a considerable number of static equipment exhibits and in-water "get-wet" type demonstrations are provided.

Attendees will trade techniques and ideas, share common problems, suggest solutions and to meet and mingle with their underwater peers during social events including the now-famous Saturday evening gala appreciation dinner.

Featured speakers for the 8th IPDS include:

- US Navy Salvage Engineer - James Ruth
- Southwest Texas University - Professor Ronald Becker,
- DCIEM Experimental Diving Unit - Lieutenant (Navy) David Holland,
- Scotland Yard Inspector Michael Burke,
- Oslo Fire Department Fire Fighters Magne Overrein and Roy Larsen,
- Maritime Rescue International - Managing Director Hamish MacDonald,
- Knox County Sheriffs Detective Ed Young,
- Maritime Operations Director Lieutenant Steven Bronson,
- New York Special Operations Group Director Michael Emmerman,
- Irish (An Garda Siochana) Garda Ciaran Doyle and Garda David Mulhall,
- Quebec Provincial Police Chief Diver Harold Sheppard,

- Specialized Tactical Training Unit Specialist Mark Lonsdale,
- Calgary Police Service Constable Gene Newcombe, and
- Detroit Police Department Sergeant John Ronan and Police Officer William Robinette.

IPDS Master of Ceremonies Staff Sergeant Randy Hancock (*retd*), formerly the supervisor of the Ontario Provincial Police Underwater Search and Recovery Unit, will co-ordinate the speakers presentations.

The International Police Divers Symposium is conducted as a not-for-profit event and has no commercial ownership while acknowledging its corporate sponsors, donors and supporters. Among those are the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Services Board, Molsons Breweries and Blue Line Magazine.

For IPDS 1999 information and registration, go to website <http://www.deeptech.com/ipds/> or contact IPDS by email ipds@interlynx.net or TEL/FAX at (905) 574-6817.

The author is the Technical Advisor to the IPDS. He is a member of the Emergency Services Diving Association, the Canadian Naval Divers Association, the Combat Divers Association of Canada and the Historical Diving Society USA. He is a past President of NAUI Canada and is a currently serving officer of the Canadian Forces.

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Shannon's internet friend

Courtesy: *Tour of Duty Magazine*
Toronto Police Assoc.

Shannon could hear the footsteps behind her as she walked toward home. The thought of being followed made her heart beat faster. "You're being silly," she told herself, "no one is following you." To be safe, she began to walk faster, but the footsteps kept up with her pace. She was afraid to look back and she was glad she was almost home.

Shannon said a quick prayer, "God please get me home safe." She saw the porch light burning and ran the rest of the way to her house. Once inside, she leaned against the door for a moment, relieved to be in the safety of her home. She glanced out the window to see if anyone was there. The sidewalk was empty. After tossing her books on the sofa, she decided to grab a snack and get on-line.

She logged on under her screen name *ByAngel213*. She checked her Buddy List and saw *GoTo123* was on. She sent him an instant message.

ByAngel213: Hi I'm glad you are on! I thought someone was following me home today. It was really weird!

GoTo123: LOL You watch too much TV. Why would someone be following you? Don't you live in a safe neighbourhood?

ByAngel213: Of course I do. LOL I guess it was my imagination cuz' I didn't see anybody when I looked out.

GoTo123: Unless you gave your name out on-line. You haven't done that have you?

ByAngel213: Of course not. I'm not stupid you know.

GoTo123: Did you have a softball game after school today?

ByAngel213: Yes and we won!!

GoTo123: That's great! Who did you play?

ByAngel213: We played the Hornets. LOL. Their uniforms are so gross! They look like bees. LOL

GoTo123: What is your team called?

ByAngel213: We are the Canton Cats. We have tiger paws on our uniforms. They are really kewl.

GoTo123: Did you pitch?

ByAngel213: No I play second base. I got to go. My homework has to be done before my parents get home. I don't want them mad at me. Bye!

GoTo123: Catch you later. Bye.

Meanwhile..... *GoTo123* went to the member menu and began to search for her profile. When it came up, he highlighted it and printed it out. He took out a pen and began to write down what he knew about Angel so far.

Her name: Shannon; Birthday: Jan. 3, 1985;



Age: 13; State where she lived: North Carolina; Hobbies: softball, chorus, skating and going to the mall.

Besides this information, he knew she lived in Canton because she had just told him. He knew she stayed by herself until 6:30 p.m. every afternoon until her parents came home from work. He knew she played softball on Thursday afternoons on the school team, and the team was named the Canton Cats. Her favourite number "7" was printed on her jersey. He knew she was in the seventh grade at the Canton Junior High School. She had told him all this in the conversations they had on-line. He had enough information to find her now.

Shannon didn't tell her parents about the incident on the way home from the ball park that day. She didn't want them to make a scene and stop her from walking home from the softball games. Parents were always overreacting and her's were the worst. It made her wish she was not an only child. Maybe if she had brothers and sisters, her parents wouldn't be so overprotective.

By Thursday, Shannon had forgotten about the footsteps following her. Her game was in full swing when suddenly she felt someone staring at her. It was then that the memory came back. She glanced up from her second base position to see a man watching her closely. He was leaning against the fence behind first base and he smiled when she looked at him. He didn't look scary and she quickly dismissed the fear she had felt.

After the game, he sat on a bleacher while she talked to the coach. She noticed his smile once again as she walked past him. He nodded and she smiled back. He noticed her name on the back of her shirt. He knew he had found

her. Quietly, he walked a safe distance behind her. It was only a few blocks to Shannon's home, and once he saw where she lived he quickly returned to the park to get his car.

Now he had to wait. He decided to get a bite to eat until the time came to go to Shannon's house. He drove to a fast food restaurant and sat there until time to make his move.

Shannon was in her room later that evening when she heard voices in the living room. "Shannon, come here," her father called. He sounded upset and she couldn't imagine why. She went into the room to see the man from the ballpark sitting on the sofa. "Sit down," her father began, "this man has just told us a most interesting story about you."

Shannon moved cautiously to a chair across from the man. How could he tell her parents anything? She had never seen him before today!

"Do you know who I am Shannon?" the man asked. "No," Shannon answered.

"I am a police officer and your on-line friend, *GoTo123*." Shannon was stunned.

"That's impossible! *GoTo* is a kid my age! He's 14 and he lives in Michigan!"

The man smiled. "I know I told you all that, but it wasn't true. You see Shannon there are people on-line who pretend to be kids; I was one of them. But while others do it to find kids and hurt them, I belong to a group of parents who do it to protect kids from predators. I came here to find you to teach you how dangerous it is to give out too much information to people on-line. You told me enough about yourself to make it easy for me to find you. Your name, the school you went to, the name of your ball team and the position you played. The number and name on your jersey just made finding you a breeze."

Shannon was stunned. "You mean you don't live in Michigan?"

He laughed. "No, I live in Raleigh. It made you feel safe to think I was so far away, didn't it?" She nodded. "I had a friend whose daughter was like you. Only she wasn't as lucky. The guy found her and murdered her while she was home alone. Kids are taught not to tell anyone when they are alone, yet they do it all the time on-line. The wrong people trick you into giving out information a little here and there on-line. Before you know it, you have told them enough for them to find you without even realizing you have done it. I hope you've learned a lesson from this and won't do it again."

"I won't," Shannon promised solemnly. "Will you tell others about this so they will be safe too?" "It's a promise!"

That night Shannon and her dad and Mom all knelt down together and prayed. They thanked God for protecting Shannon from what could have been a tragic situation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In your February issue you ran a piece sent to you by the Canadian Firearms Centre on "The Firearms Act: A Public Agents Perspective". I would just like to say thank you for that insertion. When ever I hear people talking about the responsibilities and new duties surrounding the section governing public agents, I never hear anyone talking about the training being upgraded for the officers or public agents who will be doing all the handling of these guns.

In my twenty-five years as a police officer my training received from the police departments involved three firearms. I have more training that I have obtained on my own and am presently a master instructor in both the non-restricted and restricted courses in Saskatchewan. I also worked on the student and instructor manual, along with your writer Dave Brown, for the Canadian Restricted Firearms Course in Ottawa last year. Thanks again for your article and hope to see more.

Dick Leier
Regina, Saskatchewan

Editor's Note

I know of which you speak. Many years ago there was a firearms amnesty and an elderly lady came into my station and presented me with her deceased husband's two "keepsakes". One was a loaded German Luger and the other a Browning 44. We were all perplexed because no one in the station knew how to unload the guns or render them safe. I was station-duty at the time and had circa

1970 training in a (meaning one type of) shotgun and a (meaning one type of) revolver. I had about fifteen years on the job and never handled a semi-automatic. I looked around the station with about 10 people working inside at the time and could find no one who knew how to unload the weapons. Just in time my afternoon relief came into the station and he was, much to my real relief, a gun collector. He stated he could unload the weapons for us but the Staff Sergeant had already called the Tactical Unit to attend to unload the firearms. He ordered the officer not to touch them. We both looked at each other and simply laughed, shrugged our shoulders and answered the phones. We have come a long way... I hope!!

You are probably wondering why the Drayton Festival Theatre is writing to you. Our theatres include three unique locations across Ontario. From beautiful shores of Georgian Bay to the heart of Mennonite Country, our festival theatres continue its tradition of offering quality productions of music and mirth at historic theatres in unique Ontario communities.

You can therefore probably appreciate our curiosity when our King's Wharf Theatre, located at picturesque Penetanguishene, began receiving numerous calls with enquiries for the Police. Our staff was indeed honoured to be described in reality that which we have only mirrored in minor sketches of a very few of our


plays. We at first thought it was April Fools but the date was not correct. We then thought the numerous calls were due to a particularly accurate portrayal by any number of our illustrious and talented actors but could not think of a police officer being scripted recently.

After so many calls were received we asked further where the callers had received our number and found that it was none other than your own magazine. Apparently the callers thought, due to an error in your February issue, they were calling the North Bay City Police. The number of calls received by our staff certainly attests to the obvious impact your publication makes with your readers. If you include this letter in your next issue with the corrected numbers perhaps it can prove to be equally effective at gaining us some patrons.

Alex Mustakas
The Drayton Festival Group of Theatres

Editors Note



We must apologize for the inconvenience to the King's Wharf Theatre. In our article on Ontario Police restructuring we inadvertently placed their phone number in place of the North Bay Police. I can personally attest to the fine talents of both organizations in their respective professions. (I have seen both at work) Therefore I can only suggest that if you are looking for comedy call King's Wharf Theatre for tickets at 705 549-5555 and if you are faced with tragedy call the North Bay Police number at 705 497-5555.



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The flame burns brighter because you care



Sudbury Regional Police Chief Alex McCauley is passed the Canadian Special Olympics Torch by Sergeant Peter McHarg, Canadian Coordinator, at the Final Leg ceremonies held in Sudbury last summer.



tories. Currently Special Olympics sport programs reach 20,000 athletes nationally.

This growth and development could not have been possible without a number of corporate partners, and impressive community support. Canadian Special Olympics would like to take this opportunity to specifically thank the many officers who are involved in the numerous Law Enforcement Torch Run Programs across this country for their enduring support.

The focus for this year will be on Team Canada as they prepare to attend the 1999 World Summer Games in North Carolina. Canadian Special Olympics will send a National Team of 80 athletes and coaches to compete alongside participants from 140 other countries.

Canadian Special Olympics would also like to congratulate Sergeant Peter McHarg (Hamilton/Wentworth Police Service) and Constable Alan Richardson (Timmins Police Service) on their selection as runners for the International Law Enforcement Torch Run into the opening ceremonies of the 1999 World Summer Games. These representatives will be part of the Final Leg of the Law Enforcement Torch Run from June 17th to June 26th, 1999.

Canadian Special Olympic 2000 Winter Games

The National Capital Region will host the 2000 Winter Games from Tuesday, January 25 to Sunday, January 30, 2000. The Games will be integrated into the Ottawa 2000 Millennium celebrations and be the first major multi-sport event of the new millennium.

Approximately 600 athletes, 250 coaches and mission staff from the ten provinces and two territories will participate in the Games. Expected to attend are about 600 parents and family supporters. Approximately 1200 volunteers will be necessary to organize and manage the events. Sports and special event venues will include the Ottawa Civic Centre, the Ottawa Curling Club, and Camp Fortune.

These Games will mark Ottawa's second opportunity to host the national event. Ottawa hosted the National Summer Games in 1981. The 2000 Winter Games will be the qualifying competition for Canadian athletes to move forward to the 2001 Special Olympics World Winter Games which will take place in Anchorage, Alaska.

The Canadian Special Olympics 2000 Winter Games will feature competition in alpine skiing, figure skating, floor hockey, nordic skiing, snowshoeing, and speed skating. Curling will be included as a demonstration sport.

by Tracy Ford,
Assistant Director,
Ontario Law Enforcement Torch Run



The continued dedicated support of law enforcement personnel as Guardian of the Flame of Hope is directly related to the tremendous growth in Canadian Special Olympics programs and the swelling of athlete numbers to 20,000.

Torch Run efforts in Canada have also been acclaimed amongst their peers on a grand scale, with the following presentations at the annual International Law Enforcement Torch Run Conference held in Anchorage, Alaska:

- Ontario Law Enforcement Torch Run is the Top Grossing Fundraising program in the world for the eighth year in a row.
- Internationally, the Top Per Capita Fundraising programs are; first place - Newfoundland/Labrador at 21c per capita, second place - Ontario at 18c per capita and third place - Saskatchewan at 15c per capita.
- Constable Lorne Gelowitz, Saskatoon Police was inducted into the International Hall of Fame - one of five individuals selected from around the world.
- Constable Mike Currie, Chatham-Kent Police (Ontario) received the John Carion "Unsung Hero" Memorial Award. This award was created to recognize outstanding individuals who have contributed to the success of the Law Enforcement Torch Run on a local, state or community level. The award was also created to honor the memory of Sergeant John Carion (Sterling Heights, Michigan Police Department) and his many contributions to the

Torch Run and Special Olympics.

The Annual International Law Enforcement Torch Run Conference attracts representatives of Torch Run programs and Special Olympics programs from around the world. The International Law Enforcement Torch Run Council is responsible for overseeing the effective management, direction and mission of the Law Enforcement Torch Run organizations, Special Olympics International and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The Torch Run has grown to include 75 runs in 23 countries with over 60,000 law enforcement personnel supporting community based programming for athletes with a mental handicap. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) continue to support the Torch Run through the provincial associations of Chiefs of Police. In Canada, the Torch Run has attracted over 12,000 law enforcement personnel who carried the Flame of Hope. In 1998 Canada raised over \$3 million.

Canadian Special Olympics 30th Anniversary Law Enforcement Torch Run



This year the Canadian Special Olympics celebrates its 30th Anniversary.

This milestone recognizes thirty years of growth and prosperity since the first National Games were held in Toronto in June of 1969. Canadian Special Olympics, since that date, has effectively developed sport training and competitive opportunities for athletes with a mental disability in all ten provinces and the two Terri-

1999 Provincial Torch Runs



British Columbia

Phil Crosby-Jones, Justice Institute of BC at 604-528-5779.

It is the 10th Anniversary for the Torch Run with a series of events in 50 communities throughout the province of British Columbia. The main event will involve a four day Torch Run through 14 municipalities of the lower mainland and Fraser Valley scheduled for the end of June. The provincial sponsor is Lion's Club and the fundraising goal is \$400,000.



Alberta

Jodie Yaremchuk, RCMP "K" Division at 780-412-5353.

The Provincial Torch Run conference was held in conjunction with the Provincial Winter Games on February 26th in Calgary. Law enforcement personnel participated in the opening ceremonies and medal presentations. The highlight of the Alberta Torch Run will be the Gary Aull Ride Across Canada. A send off ceremony has been scheduled for May 20 in Edmonton. From there, he will travel to Victoria, B.C. and cycle to St. John's, Newfoundland.



Saskatchewan

Sergeant Clark McClelland, Estevan Police Service at 306-634-4767.

The Torch Run week in Saskatchewan has been proclaimed for June 7-12, 1999. Runners will cover over 1,500 kilometers throughout the province and converge on the city of North Battleford. The fundraising goal for 1999 will be \$100,000. Since the inaugural Torch Run in 1988, \$725,000.00 has been raised for Saskatchewan Special Olympics. One hundred law enforcement officers will participate in the Final Leg, carrying the torch into the opening ceremonies of the Saskatchewan Special Olympics Society Summer Sports Festival.



Manitoba

Inspector Al Caron, Winnipeg Police Service at 204-986-6203.

The Manitoba Torch Run started the 1999 fundraising campaign last fall with the production of a 15 month calendar (included gift certificates valued at \$300). The gift certificates were donated and the calendars sold at \$19.99. A local business, Media Scene, marketed, distributed and sold the calendars and to date, a profit of \$30,000.00 has been generated. The Torch Run Kick-off Conference was held on April 16th and Final Leg scheduled for June 11th at the Winnipeg Forks Festival Site, during the Annual Children's Festival. Students involved in Track & Field Clubs from Junior High and Middle Schools will join law enforcement personnel in the run. Fundraising goal is \$65,000.



Ontario

Constable Lowe White, Toronto Police Service at 416-200-0846
Website: www.ontario.torchrun.org.

From May 25 to June 11, 1999, law enforcement runners will take up the torch in a cross-province relay which begins in every corner of Ontario and continues until its conclusion with the Final Leg at the Opening Ceremonies of the 5th Ontario Law Enforcement Sports Day in Peterborough. The official Kick-



off was held in Timmins as part of the 1999 Ontario Special Olympics Provincial Winter Games hosted by Timmins Police Service. At the direction of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police 13th Annual "Torch Run", over 8,000 kilometers will be covered by over 7,000 law enforcement personnel representing Ontario Provincial Police, RCMP, Corrections, Municipal Police Services, Military Police, Railway Police, Customs, Ministry of Natural Resources and other justice field agencies. Fundraising goal is to surpass last year's total of \$2.5 million. Since 1987, over \$9 million has been donated to Ontario Special Olympics.



Quebec

Lt. Michel Lariviere, Montreal Urban Community Police at 514-280-0064.

The Torch Run will take place in Montreal from September 20-26, 1999. The event will consist of law enforcement officers running a relay uniting 49 neighbourhood Police Stations and four Operational Centres. The Canadian National Railroad (CNR) Police participate in the Quebec territory. The fundraising goal for 1999 is \$50,000.



New Brunswick

Constable Mark Gallagher, RCMP at 506-857-2466.

The 1999 Torch Run will be structured into five separate runs throughout the province. The runs will take place weekend of October 2nd and 3rd. Fundraising goal - surpass 1998.



Nova Scotia

Helen Burns, RCMP at 902-426-2619.

During Police Week (May 9-15), the Nova Scotia Torch Run will launch a new fundraising activity, "The Law Enforcement Foot Patrol" for Special Olympics. This will entail a 10 community walk on Wednesday May 12th at noon. The walk will include foot patrol officers, Special Olympians and community members.

Pledges will be collected. On June 11th, the Torch Run will pass through the streets of Halifax and finish at Saint Mary's Field to officially open the 1999 Atlantic Summer Games. Fundraising goal is \$20,000.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Bernadette Sobol, Office of the High Sheriff at 709-754-0980.



1999 marks the 10th Anniversary for the Torch Run in Newfoundland. The Torch Run has been scheduled for June 4-11.

Representing 10 different law enforcement agencies, there are 500 runners expected to participate. The run will include Port Aux Basques to St. John's and part of Labrador covering 1200 kilometers. Newfoundland and Labrador were honoured with first place for Top Per Capita Fundraising Program in the world - for the second time. Fundraising goal is to surpass their 1998 total.

Prince Edward Island

Don Smith, RCMP at 902-566-7157.



The 1999 Torch Run will be held Friday August 27. The Final Leg to be held in Montague on August 28 to officially open the P.E.I. Special Olympics Track & Field Competition. Fundraising goal is to surpass their 1998 total.

Northwest Territories

Phil Johnson, Community Policing, RCMP "G" Division at 867-669-5275.



Over \$8,000 was raised in 1998 with 1999 fundraising goals to surpass that amount. The Torch Run will take place in late June.

As of press time no word had been received from the Territories of Yukon or Nunavut.

PSYCHICS - WALKING IN TWO WORLDS

by Donna Schofield

In this day and age it takes everything you have to catch a criminal. There are tried and true methods, but there is one method that still is not used to its full capacity. This is the use of psychics to pry open that one break a tough case really needs to come to a successful conclusion.

Even today most law enforcement agencies hesitate to call on a psychic. This is understandable because they use methods not normally used by law enforcement. Law enforcement officers use tried and true methods that have worked for them in the past, investigating a crime scene and then going from there. They deal with facts and clues. This is not how a psychic works. Psychics are usually brought into a case when ever there is no place else to turn, when every source is used and still there is no suspect. Most psychics understand this and are accepting of it.

If and when the time comes to ask the help of a psychic, make sure she or he can give you names and number of agencies they have worked with in the past. Ask for names of law enforcement officers they have worked with. If they are good they can give you these at the beginning. Get in touch with other departments that you know have had success using psychics. Ask what they can do to help, and ask if this is something they feel they can do. If not ask someone else.

Not all psychics have the same abilities. Some may be stronger in one field than another. There are psychics who have different abilities they can use to do the job. For instance I usually need only a picture of the missing person or the victim. With this I pick up images in my mind of the victim or the killer. I can usually tell what the victim did the day of the murder. With missing persons I can pick up what is around them at the time and know if they are okay or not.

Some psychics ask to go to the scene of the crime because this is where the most energy exists. This being because at time of death, the victim puts off what I call an energy field. This trace of energy left behind after death can be felt by a psychic. This is also where they pick off the best visions (pictures) in their mind. I describe it like putting in a video and watching it play. Other times all the psychic receives is still shots. Psychics have learned to pick up details as they see these images, to be able to give the smallest detail of what they see. Any psychics who have even worked with law enforcement know that the least little detail could be a break in a case.

Psychics deal in the unknown, they walk in two worlds. This is hard to understand if you are not psychic. To most people this is something you hear about on television, not something you deal with in everyday life. This is what makes it hard for law enforcement officers to understand. Most law enforcement officers believe that if you can't touch it or see it then it does not exist. That is why a good psychic will tell you what they are doing as they go along. They will keep you informed of everything no matter how



small an image they pick up.

Psychics will go into a case not knowing anything about it. This way they know that what they are picking up isn't something you have told them. A good psychic can tell you - not the other way around. This is not to say that they may need help in understanding what they see. Not knowing the victim or the families makes it hard to know who the images of the people are they see in their mind. They may have to describe the person they are seeing and ask if anyone knows who this person is. Psychics may be able

to give details such as tattoos or scars, and where they are located on the person.

A psychic has good days and bad as everyone else. Sometime they may not be able to help you, then other days they pick up more then they really want to. Psychics have families and lives the same as normal everyday people. They just try to put aside their problems in order to help you.

It is hoped that in the future you keep an open mind toward psychics and remember they are there to help, if asked. Even though they do not go about the job the same as you do, they may be able to fill in the gaps in an investigation. There are some things in this world that can not be explained. This is where a psychic comes in. They deal with the unexplained everyday. Remember that psychics see a great deal of the same things you see while working a case. They just see it differently then you do.

From "Sixth Sense" to "Psychic Interpretation"

by Morley Lymburner

The first police case Donna Schofield worked on was while she and her husband lived near Butzbach, Germany in the late 1980's. A story of a missing woman who lived outside Butzbach was told to her by their landlord who happened to be a German police officer investigating the incident. Donna, somewhat reluctantly, told him about being a psychic and offered her assistance. In predictable fashion the officer did not say much but listened intently to her about psychic phenomenon. About two weeks later, after finding no clues at all, the officer approached her and asked if she could help. She agreed and was given a photograph of the missing woman.

"I could tell she was dead because there was no warm energy coming from the picture," Donna concluded. "I could see that part of her was under what looked to me like a car that had been burned up by a river and next to a bridge. I could also see a factory not far from where she was. I told the officer it wasn't in Butzbach because I didn't feel a closeness."

German police found her a week later in Frankfurt Germany by a river and under a bridge. Her body was beside a BMW car assembly plant.

In another case a child went missing from a park in Donna's town of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The young girl apparently just walked away from the park.

"I went to the park where she had last been seen," Donna states. "I knew she was alive and okay and also knew that they would find her soon. I could see what kind of clothes she had on and what was around her at the time. I told them to look in the middle of town because that was where she had gone. That afternoon she was found in a candy store in town." Everyone was relieved she had not been harmed.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was working on a case of a missing woman they had suspected of killing her husband. The woman had come through Hopkinsville and

was thought to still be there.

When asked about the case Donna told them the woman had been there but she had moved from her Kentucky community into Clarksville, Tennessee. The FBI picked her up a week later - in Clarksville. Donna's vision was not restricted to geography however. "I told them she hadn't killed her husband, but that a man had killed him," Donna says. "I told them that it was someone the husband worked with." Content with the simple knowledge that she did what she could Donna has never found out nor even asked about the accuracy of the information she supplied. "I don't know what happened after that because that was all the help they asked for," she concludes.

Donna was asked about her talent and abilities and she explained that she is what is called a natural born psychic. "This means that I was born with these abilities. My experiences have been dated back to age five. There are those who say they are taught this later in life. I don't know if this is true or not."

Donna is presently attending college and working toward a degree in Law Enforcement. "The reason for this," she states, "is not because I want to be a law enforcement officer, but because I want to be able to see a case from both sides. I feel this way I can add more to a case, and be able to know what is needed that I wouldn't normally think about."

Donna concludes that a good psychic knows that their abilities were given to them to help others. She feels her life is being drawn into the area of forensic psychic phenomenon. As most cops know seeing isn't always recognizing and Donna wants to incorporate her ability for psychic vision with the trained observation style of a cop. There are many things in this world that can not be explained by the officially recognized five senses and Donna's "sixth" sense may not be all that unusual to cops.

Donna Schofield can be reached by writing to 311 e. 16th, Hopkinsville, KY 42240 or by phone 502 886-5207.



by Terry Barker

BLUE TALK

Blue Talk is a regular column of advice on the topic of police communication problems. Terry Barker is the creator and teacher of Dalhousie's Communication Skills for Police Personnel course, and is the author of *Boss Talk* and the *Five Minute Police Officer*. He taught communication skills for the RCMP, the Justice Institute of B.C. and the Canadian Police College for over 20 years, and is recognized in Canadian police circles as an expert on the subject of how members can talk to each other better. Send your questions, anonymous if you wish, to Blue Line at Fax 905 640-7547 or email blueline@blueline.ca

"I just got pined to the locker by another officer last night. His complaint was that I write too many tickets and this is making the rest of the guys look bad. I'm new around here (actually I'm new to this job as I have never worked traffic duties before this). I was shocked to hear that there was an underground negative quota system. I'm not working very hard for the tickets I am getting and since they are in school zones I really think they are worthy of what I am doing. This is also a contrary message to what I am getting from my boss who seems to like the numbers I generate. Now what do I do?"

The first thing you have to ask yourself is if this guy is for real. Maybe there isn't any underground negative quota system at all. Maybe this guy just had a bad day and was looking for a handy victim. I would suggest you quietly check around with the other officers and find out for yourself.

If you discover that he was just jerking your chain, you can either ignore it or deal with it. If you decide to deal with it, buy him a cup of coffee tomorrow and ask him up front what's going on: "Bill, remember what you told me in the locker room yesterday? Well, I asked around, and none of the other guys are using any negative quota system. What gives?"

If there really is such a system, you have five options.

1. Do as he says. You may have problems living with yourself, but it gets you off the hook - for now. Mind you, the boss will call you in at the end of the month and ask why your stats have fallen off. This option may give you nightmares.
2. Talk to your boss. "Sarge, one of the guys pulled me aside and told me to cool my jets. He says I'm making everybody look bad because of my stats. What do you want me to do?" But before you take this road, you'd bet-

ter find out which your boss values most - production or team loyalty. If his priority is team loyalty he might see you as a fink.

3. Ask for the officer's cooperation. "Do you really have a negative quota system here? Bill, I'd have a hard time with that. I know I'm new, but I want to be a good officer. How can I be a good officer when I let people get away with speeding through school zones? Help me out with this, will you?"
4. Talk to the other officers. "Mary, they tell me there's a negative quota system here. Is that true? I was talking to Al, and he said he feels uncomfortable when he lets speeders go. How do you feel about it? What do you think we could do about this?"
5. Do the right thing. I asked Cst. Dan Koughan of RCMP Gibsons BC Detachment his opin-

ion. He said, "If you've checked around and there really is a negative quota system, and you've talked with them about it but they want to keep it that way, then you have to ask yourself what's right. You're between a rock and a hard place, but you have to look at yourself in the mirror each morning. Whatever the cost, do the right thing."

There's no easy quick answer to this hoary old problem. Your choice of options depends on the nature of the people involved and the group dynamics that are at work there. If you know your boss really well, for example, and you can trust him/her not to finger you, you could take a chance on the second option. The boss probably should know about this issue, and may choose to deal with it as a group problem. But how can you be sure that after s/he has criticized the team, you won't be the target?

It seems to me that the safest and most productive options would be either 3 or 4. In both cases you are keeping the problem in-house and building communication links with your colleagues. You can present yourself as the young eager member who really wants to succeed, and they'll find it hard to fault you for that.

And if all else fails - you have option 5. It's nice to have backup!



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In last month's article about new body armour for dogs the phone number for Jim Slater was inadvertently omitted. Anyone wishing to find out more about Jim's "Storm K9 Body Armour" can call him at 204-669-8199.

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Session Summaries

Seminar 1 Crime Prevention Through Environmental / Physical Design

Henri Berube, Peel Regional Police,
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This presentation will examine the crime of burglary from a burglar's point of view. The planning stages as well as the commission of the crime itself will be dissected in order to identify the effectiveness of certain counter measure applications. Missed prevention opportunities will be discussed as well as leveraging countermeasures and threat assessments. Participants will also see various methods of entry used in industrial and commercial break-ins in Southern Ontario.

Seminar 2 Behavioural Interviewing for Security Personnel

John Galianos, Galianos Polygraphe Expert Inc.

Don't underestimate people's ability to lie. Learn the use of proper questioning methods and behavioural analysis to assist in your interviewing techniques.

Seminar 3 Quality Management and the Security Industry, An Elusive Ideal or a Realistic Goal?

Panel discussion

The arrival of the new millennium is providing the industrial world with an opportunity to reflect upon past achievements and to strive for new and higher goals. It's with optimism that security professionals throughout Canada are seeking new and innovative ways to enhance their professionalism and indeed their prosperity. Quality management, or the way we deal with our most important asset, our clients, is one of these innovations. Organizations, including security institutions, across Canada are increasingly embracing ISO 9000 Quality Standards as a guide for quality assurance. Viewed through the eyes of experienced security and quality practitioners, a panel discussion will explore how certification and accreditation can help turn an elusive ideal into a realistic goal.

Seminar 4 Digital Video Surveillance, the Law, and More!

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

This session will cover: video surveillance - digital v. analogue; surveillance target- area or person; Canadian criminal code provisions; provincial privacy legislation; the security officer as prosecution witness; to charge or to sue: that is the question!

Seminar 5 Cultural Sensitivity Issues

Rod McKendrick

The workplace today is full of many pitfalls and peaks, with regulations, rules and laws. Then why would you, as managers and owners set yourself up to take a tumble because of something you said or did, which was inappropriate? How can you protect yourself from stepping on some of the inappropriate landmines? How can you ensure that your staff is aware of the outcomes of what they say and do? We will take some time to use our eyes, our ears and our mouth, as weapons against such inappropriate behaviour, whether that inappropriate behaviour was done knowingly or by mistake. It's your choice.

Seminar 6 Problem Solving for Security Managers

Syd Gravel, Ottawa-Carleton Police

This presentation on problem solving within the security field will parallel issues that police services are encountering in today's society. Demands upon police services to become more co-active (pro-active & re-active) in their approach to delivering a service effectively are coming not only from citizens throughout North America but also from within the ranks of these police services. In summary, the employee can see that they are accomplishing results, the manager can see that the employees are producing at maximum effectiveness and the client can see where they are spending their money. This presentation will give security managers food for thought in moving to the future.

Seminar 7 Security System Integration in the New Millennium

David Trudel, Vice President, Sales,
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Seminar 8 Corporate Liability vs Need for Security

David Ray, B.A., LL. B., Principal, Corporate Security Consulting Inc.

Providing security for any organization is a constant balancing act between the need to protect the organization from liability and the need to ensure an appropriate level of security. Recent developments in Canadian law have helped to define corporate responsibilities for issues such as discrimination, hiring practices and internal investigations. Participants will be provided with an overview of recent developments in civil and criminal law with comments on the effect for the security managers.

Seminar 9 Y2K and Security

Panel Discussion

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has initiated Project Solstice, a multi-agency effort in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, Canadian law enforcement and DOMUS Security Division LGS Group Inc. The objective of Project Solstice is to prevent, detect and respond to serious criminal activity that may target Canadian infrastructure during the Year 2000 transition. This national law enforcement effort will complement the Year 2000 undertakings of Canadian federal government departments and law enforcement agencies. To become Year 2000 compliant, corporations and agencies face intense pressures due to scarce resources and impending, non-negotiable deadlines. Together, we must be pro-active and assess the potential for criminals to take advantage of this strained environment.

Seminar 10 Wireless Telecommunication Fraud

Elias Zaydan, Ph.D.

Dr. Zaydan works as a consultant to the RCMP, CPC and other police forces. He will talk concerning this growing problem and inform us in ways to counter or take defensive means against this type of crime.

Seminar 11 Abagnale on Fraud

Frank W. Abagnale, Abagnale and Associates, Sponsored by Canada Post

In this seminar, Mr. Abagnale will provide the latest information to protect your institution/corporation from forgery and cheque fraud. He will discuss the latest sophisticated forgery techniques made easy by technology, as well as your institution's/corporation's potential liability under the new Uniform Commercial Code. Mr. Abagnale will also describe ways to guard against cheque fraud. They will also learn ways to curb liability and protect documents from forgery in today's world of high tech, forgery and fraud.

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Shown here is Admiral "Dusty" Miller, Commanding Officer Maritime Atlantic Forces, as he draws the winning ticket for a glass encased wooden model of the famous Lunenburg Schooner "Bluenose" last October in Halifax.



For the past ten years the Formation Military Police Halifax Detachment has conducted an annual event "The Fight for Sight Run" in order to raise money for the charity "The Military Police Fund for Blind Children". All Military Police Detachments conduct fund raising events throughout the year to support this charity. The MPFFBC is the only registered charity in the Canadian Forces and has been in existence since 1957 when it was initiated by Col.(Ret.) James Stone, while he was the Canadian Army Provost Marshal. Over the years the Military Police have raised over \$2,000,000. These monies are used to support the various Childrens' Blind Schools across the country.

Between July and mid October last year, the Formation Military Police Halifax Detachment conducted a raffle for the glass encased Bluenose schooner. The model was built and donated by Mr. Terry Little over a period of several months. Mr. Little used copies of the original blueprints obtained from the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic. The model is rigged for the 1931 International Fisherman's Trophy Races.

The ship was encased in an oak and glass display, constructed and donated by the master carpenters of the Construction Engineering Shop in Halifax. The draw was held live on a Halifax Television station with Admiral Miller, Naval Provost Marshal LCdr Mark Cullum, and organizer of the event Cpl. Edward King in attendance. The winner of the model was Mr. John Kril of Churchill, Ontario.

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The Great Mac Attack!
by Tony MacKinnon

Disconnected 911 call justifies warrantless entry

Supreme Court of Canada *R.v. Godoy* (1999) file no. 26078

You are a police officer on patrol. You receive a radio broadcast to attend at house regarding a "911-unknown problem" call. Upon your arrival, a man answers the door, informs you that there is no problem inside, and refuses to allow you to enter to inspect the interior. This situation presents obvious major problems. An injured person may be inside. The person who answered the door may be the offender. No consent is given to enter. The contents of the radio broadcast are vague and have not specifically informed you about whether an offence has been committed. Consequently, reasonable grounds to make an arrest cannot be formed on the basis of this type of radio broadcast.

No statutory authority exists that justifies forcible entry into the house to search for injured persons, under these circumstances. The Criminal Code amendments made in response to the Feeney case do not apply to disconnected 911 phone calls. Instead, the Feeney provisions authorize entry into a house for the specific purpose of making an arrest. In order for the Feeney provisions to apply, reasonable grounds must exist before the entry, to make the arrest.

In *R.v. Godoy* (1999), the Supreme Court of Canada established an authority that allows police officers to enter a house under these circumstances to investigate the extent of a 911 call. The circumstances are as follows:

Offences: assaulting a peace officer with intent to resist arrest, and, assault.

Circumstances: Officers received a radio broadcast of an "unknown problem" at an apartment, originating from a 911 call where the phone was disconnected before the caller spoke. This type of call represents the second highest priority to the police, second only to a call of an "officer down". Four officers responded to the apartment. They listened at the door before knocking and heard nothing. After knocking on the door, officers waited a few minutes until the door was partially opened by a person, later identified as the accused, who asked, "What do you want?" An officer asked, "Something has occurred here. Is everything all right?" The accused responded, "Sure, there is no problem." An officer stated, "Well perhaps there is a problem here, and we'd like to find out for ourselves if there is a problem inside the apartment."

The accused tried to close the door. An officer prevented the closing of the door with his foot and entered, followed by the other officers. One officer heard a woman sobbing. The woman was found in a bedroom. Her left eye was swollen and beginning to close from the swelling. She informed the officer that the accused had hit her. The accused was arrested on the basis of the complainant's information and the officer's observation of the injury. The accused resisted the arrest and a struggle ensued. During the struggle, the accused bent an officer's finger and broke it. The accused was charged with assaulting the woman and assaulting the officer with intent to resist arrest.

Trial - The trial judge acquitted the accused of both charges. The reasons were:

- the accused testified that the victim had slipped and fallen against some furniture, and
- the officers' entry into the apartment was unauthorized, which rendered all subsequent police action illegal. The trial judge ruled that a mere 911 call and a denial of entry did not constitute reasonable grounds to enter without a warrant, as required by case law. Oddly, the judge stated, "I have no doubt that the police officers in this case were acting in what they thought were the best interest of (the complainant) and the question of what would have been sufficient to allow them to enter is difficult to answer, but based on the facts of this case when the accused denied entry to the police officer, which I find as a fact, the police officers were not acting lawfully at the time of the arrest of the accused and therefore cannot be said to have been in the execution of their duty." The Crown appealed this decision to a Summary Conviction Appeal Court.

Summary Conviction Appeal Court: The appeal was allowed. The 911 call and denial to enter did constitute reasonable grounds to enter. The appeal judge stated, "One can only speculate as to what the response would have been had the police taken 'no' for an answer only to have it reported later that a homicide had taken place." The accused appealed to the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Ontario Court of Appeal: The court unanimously dismissed the accused's appeal for the following reasons:

- the police had no intention of arresting anyone when they entered the apartment
- the reason they entered was to determine the origin and reason for a properly interpreted distress call, and they considered it their duty to respond. Section 42(1) of the Police Services Act of Ontario explains the duties of a police officer to be:
 - preserving the peace, preventing crimes and other offences and providing assistance and encouragement to other persons in their prevention
 - assisting crime victims - sec. 42(3) states that a police officer has the powers and duties ascribed to a constable at common law.

Supreme Court of Canada: The accused person's appeal to the SCC was dismissed and a new trial was ordered in Provincial Court. The SCC ruled that the Ontario C.A. had correctly concluded that the warrantless entry into the house, in this case, was a justifiable use of police powers. The following reasons and explanations which were given establish procedural guidelines relating to 911 calls:

- the police clearly have the authority to investigate 911 calls, which justifies their presence on the person's property outside the house. Whether forcible warrantless entry into the house can be made depends on the circumstances of the 911 call.
- a disconnected 911 call, resulting in an "un-

known problem" call, extends the police duty to ascertain the reason for the call, and constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that "the caller is in some distress and requires immediate assistance", which equates to exigent circumstances.

- when the accused told the police that there was "no problem", the police had common law authority to enter the house to verify that there was in fact no emergency. Accepting the accused's statement that there was "no problem" would have been insufficient to satisfy their common law and statutory duty to protect life and safety.
- the accused's attempt to close the door on the police provided additional justification for forcible entry without a warrant.
- the privacy of the accused person at the door is secondary to the interest of any person inside the house.
- after the police entered the house, hearing the wife's crying justified the search of the house to find her.
- the Feeney case and relevant C.C. provisions do not apply to this case because the Feeney procedures apply to entry into a house for the specific purpose of making an arrest.
- the wife's condition combined with her statement constituted reasonable grounds to arrest the accused.

Author's comment: In summary, this case establishes the following procedural guidelines:

- a disconnected 911 call, or a radio broadcast stating "911-unknown problem" justifies:
 - presence on the property
 - warrantless, forcible entry into a house
 - search for injured persons
- a person who answers the door, and informs the police that there is no problem inside, cannot prevent entry into the house. Taking the word of the person who answers the door that there is "no problem" inside, and not entering the house to investigate further, constitutes a neglect of duty.
- a disconnected 911 call authorizes warrantless entry into a house to search for injured persons who may then provide information to form reasonable grounds to make an arrest.
- a disconnected 911 call forms reasonable grounds to believe that the caller is in some distress and requires immediate assistance. This constitutes exigent circumstances which would justify a forcible warrantless entry without making a prior announcement.

In addition to being Blue Line's Legal editor Gino Arcaro is the author of *Criminal Investigation - Forming Reasonable Grounds, Basic Police Procedures and Impaired Driving - Forming Reasonable Grounds*. All three texts contain current (1999) material. Additionally, he provides consultation to law enforcement officers through this column. Please forward any question via email to garcaro@niagara.on.ca.



SURVEILLANCE



Obtaining that surveillance interview and career

by Hal Cunningham

Law enforcement officers reach a point in their career where they need further experiences and challenges. Surveillance offers that unique opportunity only experienced by a few fortunate individuals. Preparing yourself for the surveillance unit takes planning and some preparation.

Firstly, as in any highly demanding profession, surveillance is not for everyone. Try and decide if it sounds like it is right for you and be mature enough to acknowledge the fact, at any time, that you might not be suited for this type of work.

You must be an above average driver with aggressive driving skills and in total control of your vehicle at all times. Exceptional powers of observation and being able to be a team player are a must. This is not the place for an individual who is used to doing everything him/herself and not able to trust others. Teamwork is the predominant requirement for a successful surveillance unit.

Most experienced police officers that are trying to enter a surveillance unit have proven themselves as aggressive above average performers in all areas, responsible and possess a higher than average level of interpretative skills.

Ensure that your sick and driving records are free of any unfavourable occurrences because they will be examined closely.

If you have the opportunity to enter a structured surveillance training program you will have a big jump over all other candidates. This will give you more time to adjust and practice the new techniques you will learn. A structured program showing mobile and foot techniques, counter surveillance techniques, communication skills, clothing and equipment needs, and the rules of surveillance will ensure you have acquired the basic knowledge to talk the talk.

You must accept that you are lacking the experience to apply this newly acquired knowledge and willing to admit that you still have a lot to learn and more than willing to accept the surveillance unit's way of performing surveillance and adapt to their style.

I have always found that calling the officer in charge (OIC) personally and requesting an interview is the best way to have your possible new boss meet you and put a face to the name. As in any interview, this is your opportunity to sell yourself and ask questions as what is to be expected of you and for you to express what you can offer the surveillance unit. Be careful to express that you have limited knowledge and experience in surveillance and can be taught their methods and more than willing to learn. It is extremely impressive to be able to discuss the need for shade, the eye and paralleling techniques. This should be done without trying to show off but convey that you understand the need for professionalism in the way these techniques are to be performed. As the OIC he would much rather prefer a non experienced student that his staff can train and mould rather than try and re-train an experienced operative with some poor habits.

If I had it to do all over again at the interview stage, I'd offer the opportunity for the Officer in Charge to escort me for a 20 minute drive. This

would give me the chance to show my aggressive and confident driving skills and carry on a rolling dialogue discussing shade, distance, light timing and lane choices all while following a moving target. Again, be humble and show your acquired knowledge and the need for more experience on the road with the surveillance unit. Hopefully you have prepared yourself and impressed the OIC that you are the type of person that they need in their office to complement their staff. If you are successful in obtaining your transfer, the work has only begun for you.

It is a difficult transition to be the big man on the block back at your old unit where you may have "run circles" around most others and won the praise of your supervisors to now being a trainee. Let's face it, that's why you got where you are. Now you have gone from "Victor Veteran" back to "Roger Rookie." I'd strongly suggest you close your mouth and open your ears. It does take 6 full months to learn surveillance techniques and practice it daily until you are showing a return. Look, listen and learn and wait the 6 months before you offer your opinion or make suggestions for change. Too many officers can not handle this transition and come across extremely poorly with an attitude. You do not want your team members to shut you out if they suspect you have a know-it-all attitude. Be a TEAM player and trust your other mates without being the weak link.

As expressed earlier, if you continually make mistakes and feel uncomfortable admit that surveillance is not right for you. This is not a personal reflection on you but rather an admission that your best skills remain elsewhere. Go back to your previous job function where you excelled and felt more comfortable. I saw one colleague suffer for two years until the right supervisor made him happy and returned him to his original unit.

Now is the time to show the OIC that you are a good investment and practice all the proper techniques you were taught. As stated in previous articles, do not settle for average but look for the better con to play or the better eye to get and show how you as a person can apply your acquired knowledge like no one else ever has. While still being a team player you can excel as an individual with your footwork, driving ability, communication skills and powers of observation. With proper training, planning and preparation you increase your chances of success.

I would like to thank those of you that have called me with comments on this series of articles and wish you the best of success. If I can continue to be of any assistance please feel free to call me.
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New processor raises privacy issues



by Tom Rataj

The February launch of the new Pentium III processor has raised many issues about the use and abuse of computer technology.

The launch of a new product is supposed to be a celebration, with plenty of media-hype and glowing forecasts of brisk sales. Unfortunately for Intel Corp., the February 28th launch of the new Pentium III computer processor was kind of "rained-out". They certainly got a fair bit of media-hype, but I'm sure it wasn't quite what they had envisioned.

Serial Number Please

With no apparent malicious intent, Intel equipped the new Pentium III line of processors with an electronic serial number. According to Intel, the Processor Serial Number (PSN) was a feature requested by large corporate users to allow them to manage and correctly inventory all their desktop computers and network servers. Through the network, the administrators could easily identify each computer by its PSN, and implement various legitimate business and security processes. With the eventual release of mobile versions of the Pentium III, this rationale gains more credibility considering the high rates of theft among laptop computer users.

The secondary purpose for the inclusion of the PSN in the new processor was to provide increased security for shopping on the Internet. In addition to various other electronic commerce security schemes, the PSN could provide a background verification of a shopper's true identity, effectively foiling various fraud schemes now being conducted over the Internet.

No Privacy

Even before Intel officially released the new processor line, the Electronic Privacy Information Centre and the American Civil Liberties Union, made a big fuss over the potential invasion of privacy implicated by the inclusion of the PSN.

Quite correctly, they pointed out that any computer user conducting any kind of business on the Internet would be susceptible to being tracked by the PSN in their processor. They went on to provide various, and at times far-fetched, schemes by which aggressive or malicious individuals and corporations could reek all kinds of havoc by taking advantage of the unique identification provided by the serial number.

Turn It Off

Amid the uproar of the inclusion of the PSN, Intel flip-flopped and offered to provide a utility by which the user could effectively disable the PSN, thereby returning the protection of anonymity. This of course wasn't good enough for the privacy lobby groups, who insisted that the feature be removed from all future processors manufactured by Intel. And if that wasn't good



enough, they even wanted Intel to recall and replace all the processors already shipped.

Intel eventually provided a utility to enable or disable the processor, and immediately began shipping all the new processors with the feature defaulted to the "off" position.

Undone

Time and again people have proven that anything that can be done, can also be undone. Not to let that concept remain unsupported for too long, Montreal based Internet privacy software developer Zero Knowledge Systems, promptly announced that it had developed a program that could easily by-pass Intel's PSN control software.

One of their programmers designed a small ActiveX program that could bypass the Intel control utility and places the serial number into a cookie file. The cookie file could then be retrieved or sent over the Internet without the user's knowledge. (In plain English: an ActiveX program is a special type of program used primarily on the Internet to provide multimedia features from Web sites. Cookie files are also Internet-related, and are essentially small files sent across the Internet to track and store information about various things, but usually user information.)

In addition to giving users the ability to turn the PSN on or off at will, the Intel's utility is also designed to alert the user that the PSN has been turned back on, if it had previously been set to the off position by the user. Zero-Knowledge Systems' little program apparently defeats this part of the Intel utility, allow the PSN to be copied and sent without setting off any kind of alarm.

Investigations

An additional justification used by Intel for the inclusion of the PSN was to assist in the tracking of stolen and re-clocked processors. Certainly the PSN could become an asset in any investigation of a stolen processor, or a whole system for that matter.

The law enforcement potential of the PSN is quite obvious. Throughout the world, there have been numerous cases of entire shipments of computer components being stolen while in

storage or transit. Armed robberies of tractor-trailer shipments of mostly expensive components, such as processors, are quite frequent. The thieves intercept the truck in an isolated location and relieve the driver of his tractor and trailer, making off with millions of dollars worth of parts. With the proper inventory control during the shipping process, the PSN could potentially assist in the recovery of stolen processors, and potentially those involved in the theft.

With the correct technology and the appropriate judicial authorization, a computer equipped with a Pentium III could also potentially provide valuable evidence during a criminal investigation. Using a utility like that created by Zero-Knowledge Systems, an investigation into the distribution of child pornography over the Internet could also potentially benefit from the PSN, in the same way as DNA evidence benefits various other investigation and prosecutions.

Conclusions

Despite the apparent legitimate purpose behind the inclusion of the PSN, the potential for abuse by unscrupulous individuals and corporations may eventually force Intel to eliminate the feature or limit it to a certain type or class of processors.

All the privacy issues created by the PSN have unfortunately overshadowed the various technical improvements included in the Pentium III.

The first two processors in the new line offer the market a choice between speeds of 450 and 500MHz. Performance improvements, in certain situations such as speech recognition and video compression, coupled with 2-D image editing and 3-D processing, make these processors potentially faster than Pentium II processors of the same speed. There are 70 new instructions embedded in the processor, aimed specifically at improving these types of processes.

Many of these improvements will remain unfulfilled until new software is written to take advantage of them. Comparison testing done by the various computer publications showed that performance differences between 450 MHz Pentium II and Pentium III systems were marginal. The additional 50 MHz of speed in the 500 MHz Pentium III gave it a clearer performance boost over the top of the line Pentium II that only runs at 450 MHz.

As with anything else in the computer industry, a bit of patience translates into substantial savings or substantial improvements in performance for the same money. After all, it was only a year and a half ago, that Intel introduced the "all new" Pentium II. Later this year, Intel plans to release an even faster Pentium III, while IBM has demonstrated a processor in their labs that runs at 1 GHz, twice the speed of the current top end Pentium III. Amazing, since my first computer, which I purchased in the spring of 1990 ran, ah, walked, at a rather leisurely 16 MHz!



Exterminating computer bugs

By Reid Goldsborough

According to popular mythology, the term "computer bug" came about when a moth flew into a U.S. Navy computer in 1945, jamming a relay. In reality, "bug" was used as far back as Thomas Edison's time to signify a glitch in a mechanical system.

Whatever the origin of the name, bugs have a way of raising their ugly faces at the worst possible times — when you're rushing to finish a project or when you're learning new features, making you feel you're doing something wrong.

Computer bugs, in short, can really bug you, and unfortunately they're a pervasive, destructive, and inexcusable infestation.

The most widely talked about bug today is the Year 2000 problem, caused when software engineers didn't anticipate that their programs would still be in use when the new millennium rolls around, and expected to cause at least temporary disruptions worldwide in the electric power, financial, transportation, and other industries.

Bugs in large computer systems in the past have led to failed space missions, airplane crashes, and the death of hospital patients.

In the personal computer world, bugs in Norton Utilities 3.0 caused a huge number of problems, including corrupting vital system files that rendered computers inoperable. Many people who upgraded to Microsoft Windows 98 found that some of their programs or hardware peripherals no longer worked. Some people with Iomega Zip disks today are experiencing the "click of death" in which drive heads become misaligned over time, causing a clicking sound and data loss.

Most PC bugs are caused by insufficient product development cycles. Companies often feel compelled to release new versions every year or sooner to keep up with the competition and maximize quarterly earnings figures. Product testing is sacrificed.

To be fair, many "bugs" aren't software or hardware glitches at all but instead are malfunctions caused by user error. Computer industry insiders have a crusty acronym for what to do about this — RTFM, which spelled out decorously stands for Read The Friendly Manual.

Also, many bugs are inevitable, particularly those affecting WinTel machines. The popularity and open architecture of PCs running Microsoft Windows and based on an Intel or equivalent microprocessor has led to the development of hundreds of thousands of different software and hardware products, and tracking the many millions of possible combinations is virtually impossible. Conflicts are the unavoidable result.

Nonetheless, the computer industry is largely responsible. Too many companies feel it's

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- Lethal PowerMac G3 (.Lo, Cls, Silencing, Incompatibility)
- Microsoft Bug D'Jour: One Security Hole, One Tap, One Restore, One!

Are First Aid and WinDirector Evolutionary Dead End?

cheaper to release buggy products and fix them only when there's an uproar. That's why for years savvy users not in urgent need of the latest features have waited until the maintenance release or service pack became available before upgrading their software.

Another long-standing word of wisdom is to make sure you look at the read-me file that usually comes with a program. That's where the software developer warns you about incompatibilities and other "issues" it has uncovered since finalizing the program and printing the manual.

It's also a good idea to keep up to date with the latest bug fixes for your important programs and with the latest software drivers for your video card and other peripherals. You can do this manually by periodically visiting the Web sites of the respective manufacturers. Some programs include within them automatic up-

date routines.

There are also third-party utility programs, such as Symantec's LiveUpdate Pro at http://www.nortonweb.com/tool_fu.shtml, that are designed to automatically update your programs and drivers, but the number of products included in their databases is far from comprehensive.

If a product's bugs prevent you from getting important work done, and phoning or e-mailing the manufacturer's technical support staff doesn't solve the problem, try to return it for a refund or credit.

With some bugs, the best approach is to develop work-arounds. I frequently save e-mail and Usenet messages to my hard disk for future reference. Sometimes the save-as function works. When it doesn't, I simply copy the text, paste it into my word processor, and save it from there.

Perhaps the ultimate solution to bugs is to refuse to buy in the future from manufacturers who've put out seriously buggy products in the past. They'll listen if you hit them where it hurts: their wallets. According to a recent survey of readers by PC World magazine, Intuit, Adobe, and Ottawa-based Corel are among the companies that do the best job of squashing bugs, while Microsoft and Symantec are among the worst.

You can learn more about any specific bugs affecting your software or hardware and bugs in general at the following Web sites: BugNet at <http://www.bugnet.com> and ZDNet's Bugs! at <http://www.zdnet.com/zdhelp/filters/bugs>.

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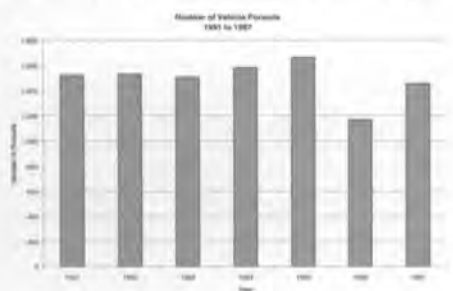
Statistical report on police pursuits in Ontario

Prepared by: Statistical Services, Correctional Services Division, Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General & Correctional Services

Pursuit data are collected from all municipal police services and the Ontario Provincial Police by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Correctional Services. Data are submitted to Statistical Services by the police services using the Vehicle Pursuit Report (OPC 038). The data presented here are for the seven year period from January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1997.

During this period, there were a total of 10,421 pursuits reported in the Province of Ontario. With the exception of 1996, where the number of pursuits reported dropped to 1,168, the number of pursuits has remained relatively stable, ranging from a high of 1,665 in 1995 to a low of 1,505 in 1993.

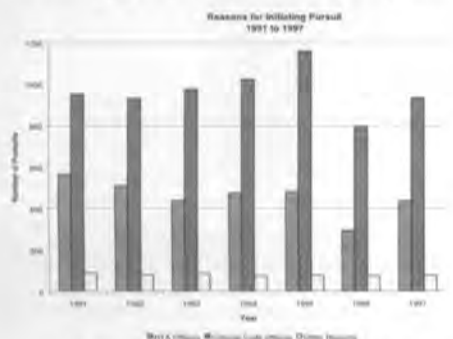
During this period, the percentage of pursued vehicles that are stopped has fluctuated between 65.8% down to 60.3% in 1997. Overall, 64.4% of pursued vehicles have been stopped.



Pursuits occur more frequently during the period from June to October than they do at other times of the year. Overall, 46.5% of pursuits occurred during this five month period. The months of December, January and February are typically low months for pursuits (20.4% of pursuits). This is likely due to a number of external factors such as weather and road conditions.

The majority of drivers (54.7%) involved in pursuits are young males under the age of 25 years. Stolen vehicle data collected since 1995 indicate that over 75% of identified stolen vehicles are driven by this group of drivers. The number of offenders is split almost evenly between those under the age of 18 years (37.7%) and those aged 18 to 25 years (39.1%).

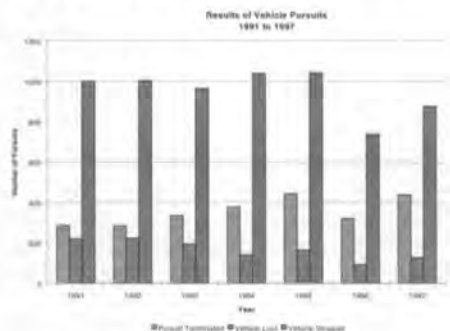
Officers involved in pursuits have an average of 10 years experience (m=8). In pursuits that are terminated by the pursuing officer, the average length of service is slightly higher than the average (11.5 years; m=9). Officers involved in pursuits that are discontinued by a supervisor have a slightly lower length of service (9.3 years).



The reasons for initiating pursuits have changed only slightly over the years. Criminal Code offences continue to be the primary cause

of pursuits. In each of the seven years, over 60% of pursuits were initiated as a result of Criminal Code violations, or a combination of Highway Traffic Act/Criminal Code violations.

During the period from 1991 to 1994, there was a steady decline in the number of pursuits initiated as a result of Highway Traffic Act violations from 31.1% of pursuits in 1991 to 23.8% of pursuits in 1994. In 1995 this number began to increase again, and in 1997 Highway Traffic Act violations led to the initiation of 29.8% of all pursuits. The number of pursuits initiated for a Highway Traffic Act violation involving a stolen vehicle has tripled in the last three years, from 9.1% in 1995 to 31.7% in 1997.



Since 1992 the percentage of pursuits that have been discontinued, either by the pursuing officer or a supervising officer has increased from 18.6% of all pursuits to 30.1% of all pursuits.

The average number of charges laid as a result of a pursuit has increased slightly over the seven year period from 4.7 charges to 5.4 charges. Criminal Code offences account for the majority of charges laid as a result of a pursuit. During the period from 1991 to 1997, the proportion of Criminal Code charges laid grew each year from 59.2% to 65.8% of all charges. During the seven year period from 1991 to 1997, the number of Criminal Code charges laid ranged from a low of 2,576 in 1996 to a high of 3,337 in 1995.

During the same period the proportion of charges laid as a result of Highway Traffic Act offences decreased. The proportion of charges laid under other statutes has remained relatively constant over the years.

Firearms were discharged in a total of 50 incidents over the seven years (0.5%). It is not known whether the firearms were discharged by the police officer(s) or the driver(s)/occupant(s) of the pursued vehicle.

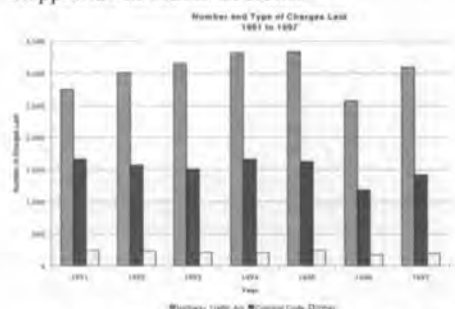
Since 1991, spike belts have been used in 197 pursuits, less than 1.9% of all pursuits initiated. What is not known is whether or not the use of the belt was effective in terminating the pursuit.

Over the past seven years, most pursuits have involved the use of marked police vehicles (over 90% annually). In addition, emergency lights were deployed in over 95% of pursuits during the same period. The use of emergency sirens has increased substantially, from 67.9% in 1991 to 77.8% in 1997.

The distribution of most serious offences for the combined period from 1991 to 1997 for pursuits where the vehicle was stopped has remained relatively constant over the seven year period. Serious offences such as break/enter and

robbery (serious violent) account for 10.4% of all pursuits.

In cases where the vehicle was stopped, 35.8% of pursuits have resulted in charges of theft/possession being laid as the most serious offence. It is speculated that the largest number of theft/possession charges relate to the theft of a vehicle as almost one-half of all vehicles stopped are identified as stolen.



Since 1991, the second-largest cohort of pursuits where charges were laid were for Criminal Code traffic violations such as dangerous driving (32.4%). Impaired driving charges accounted for an additional 8.5% of the most serious offences.

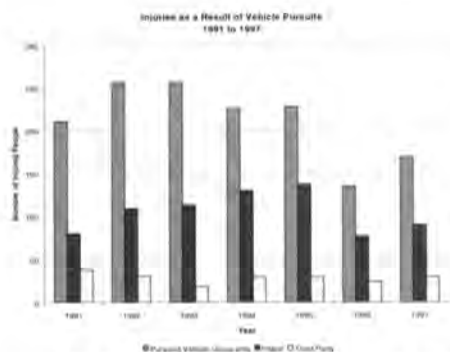
By making the general presumption that any pursuit resulting in property damage to either the pursued vehicle, a police vehicle or a third party has ended in some form of a collision or accident, it is estimated that the number of pursuits that result in a collision or accident is higher than 30 percent of all pursuits initiated. The majority of pursuits that ended with some form of property damage were initiated for Criminal Code offences.

During the seven year period from 1991 to 1997, the percentage of pursuits resulting in property damage ranged between 28% and 32%. These pursuits typically take place in a combination of areas (37.2% to 47.4%) or in a residential area (27.8% to 34.5%). Over 70% of pursuits resulting in property damage take place at night. Pursuits that take place at night account for from 71.1% to 75.5% of all pursuits involving property damage.

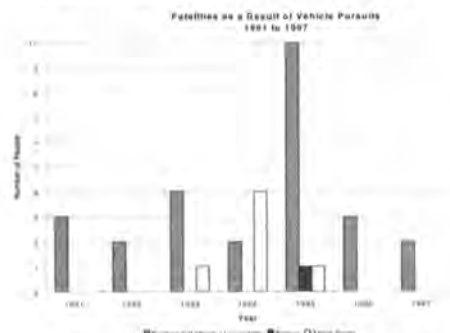
It is interesting to note that, while pursuits were initiated for Criminal Code offences from 42.8% to 64.0% of the time, these pursuits resulted in property damage 54.6% to 78.2% of the time. Since 1995, the percentage of Criminal Code pursuits that have ended with property damage has risen almost 17%. During the same period, property damage during HTA pursuits have risen just 4%. For pursuits involving stolen vehicles, property damage occurs over 60% of the time.

Since 1991 there have been 2,415 people injured and 33 people killed as a result of pursuits. Of those injured, approximately 60% are occupants of the vehicles being pursued. The occurrence of collision in combination with the use of emergency lights and sirens is consistent with all other pursuits.

In keeping with the general profile, the majority of pursuits involving injuries occurred primarily at night. Typically injuries occurred during pursuits through a combination of areas or through residential areas. The majority of pursuits that resulted in an injury or fatality were initiated for Criminal Code reasons (from 70% to 83%).

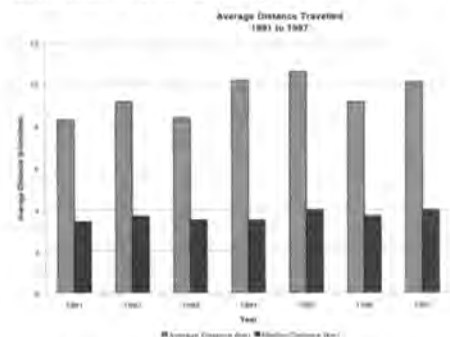


The largest number of those killed during a pursuit were occupants of the pursued vehicle. During the seven year period from 1991 to 1997 there were 26 fatalities involving occupants of pursued vehicles. In 14 (53.8%) fatalities emergency sirens were deployed. In all but one case, emergency lights were deployed (96.2%).



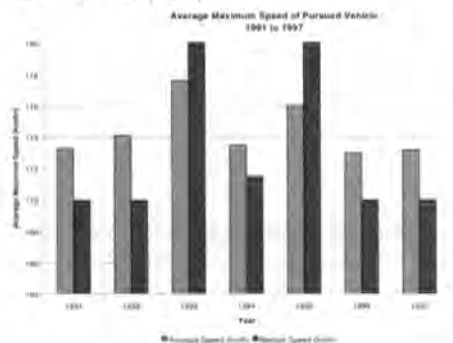
During the same period there were 6 third party fatalities and 1 police officer fatality. In four of the third party fatalities (66.6%) the emergency siren and emergency lights were deployed. The police officer fatality occurred in a pursuit where neither the emergency lights nor emergency siren were deployed.

Pursuits involving fatalities generally occur at night. Of the 33 pursuits involving fatalities, 6 occurred during daylight conditions. Interestingly, two of the third party victims (33.3%) were killed during daylight pursuits. Occupants of pursued vehicles were primarily killed in rural areas at night, although 4 fatalities did occur in residential areas at night. Third party fatalities generally occurred when pursuits passed through a combination of areas at night.



As shown in table eight, over 30% of pursuits take place through a combination of area types. The largest proportion of pursuits that were identified as taking place in one type of area were those that occurred in either residential (from 25.6% to 30.5% of pursuits) or rural (from 17.5% to 23.1% of pursuits) areas. Residential and rural pursuits combined typically account for between 45% and 50% of all pursuits.

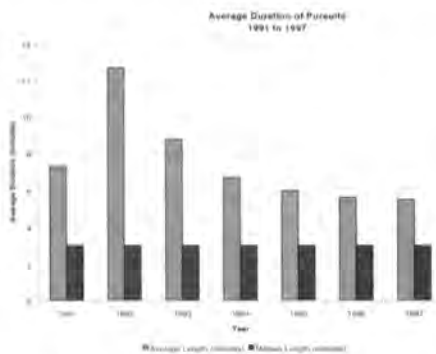
Less than one-quarter of all pursuits take place during daylight hours; the majority of pursuits (over 70%) take place at night. Just over one-half of all pursuits take place between the hours of 11:00 pm and 5:00 am. In addition, most pursuits (over 75%) take place on dry roads in clear weather (90%).



Other figures detail length, maximum speed and duration of pursuits over the seven year period. The average maximum speed of the pursued vehicle has changed only slightly, ranging from a low of 113.0 km/h in 1996 to a high of 117.6 km/h in 1993. The median speed of the pursued vehicle was 110 km/h.


The average distance traveled during a pursuit has increased to just over 10 kilometres; the median pursuit length has also increased marginally to 4.0 kilometres. Pursuits of stolen vehicles involving property damage/injury/fatality traveled an average of 12.0 km before being stopped.

The average duration of pursuits has declined since 1992 when the average was 12.7 minutes to 5.5 minutes in 1997. The median pursuit



length, however has remained unchanged at 3.0 minutes. Pursuits involving stolen vehicles last slightly longer than the average (6.0 minutes).

As expected, some variables remained constant, regardless of the outcome of the pursuit. These variables included the area of pursuit, road and light conditions. Some variables, such as the officers' length of service were subject to minor fluctuations between the three conditions, but not enough to be considered a mitigating factor.



For further information or details on how to obtain a copy of the detailed study you may call the Communications Branch of the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General & Correctional Services at 416 326-5005.

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New security badge leads a double life

By John Hutchinson

The days are numbered for careless visitors who stray into no-go areas of security-sensitive buildings or premises. For a British invention ensures that anyone in unauthorised zones can be identified almost immediately by security staff watching television (TV) monitors - even in the most crowded environments.

The breakthrough comes in the simple shape of a standard security badge, which is mounted on the wearer's lapel or on a neck-chain. This new badge, outwardly similar to millions in use around the world, combines the usual name-tag identification with internal electronics that cause it to emit a flashing signal which is picked up by watching closed-circuit TV (CCTV) cameras and appears on security screens as an instantly-recognisable flashing light.

This electronic signal is totally invisible directly to the human eye but is seen dearly by CCTV cameras in the vicinity.

It means visitors in sensitive locations can be tracked, accurately and easily, through the most crowded and busy surroundings. In locations where unauthorised intruders rather than visitors are the main security threat, the new badge can be given to all genuine personnel - instantly revealing anyone not showing the characteristic flashing signal relayed to monitors by watching CCTV cameras.

The invention, Visiscan 2900, is set to make



the task of security staff watching CCTV screens enormously easier and more effective. At present, keeping track of particular individuals in crowded areas on a continuous basis can be very difficult, calling for a high level of concentration.

Another advantage of the new badge is its ability to be "seen" by even the simplest and most basic CCTV systems, even when the wearer is moving rapidly. The signal's very wide

beam angle also means it can be picked up by a CCTV system when the wearer is positioned almost sideways to the direction of the camera's lens. "the particularly clever aspect of the new badge is the fact it looks just like any normal lapel badge, with no sign of its double role," points out Paul Bennett, its co-inventor.

"It is also very flexible. For instance, we have designed a way to programme individual badges to make them emit signals with various pre-arranged intervals or rapidities. This means an organisation can give different badges to certain people to ensure they can be differentiated by security personnel, perhaps to identify different levels of management or different grades of security clearance."

The microelectronics that operate the badge's infrared flash are relatively simple, adds Mr Bennett. The secret to its success is the way in which the signal is created and emitted.

Robust and completely tamper-proof; the badge operates for at least 24 hours before needing to be recharged - a duration that covers the maximum working shift pattern of virtually all wearers. Recharging continues while the badge is in place in its storage unit.

For further information contact Visiscan Technology Ltd., Cardiff Business Technology Centre, Phone +44 122388831. Fax +44 122388857.

Underwater viewing made easier

A Staynor, Ontario company has developed an underwater colour camera that can be used by police units in a variety of underwater search and recovery projects with more ease than was previously possible.

The Strike Vision underwater camera system, developed by Walker Downrigger, is unique in the industry because of its Patented Strike View power video tethering cable which allows the unit to incorporate a 12-volt retrieval unit in the system. All other underwater cameras use a coax type cable that is not very hydrodynamic and will not troll easily through the water. They must be attached to some sort of tethering cable for lowering to depth and they do not have retrieval systems that are anything more than an apparatus to manually wrap the cable around for retrieval and storage purposes.

The key features of the Search and Recovery (S&R) application of Walker Downriggers' underwater video camera system include:

- Colour video camera. The latest in CCO technology is used in producing these camera units. The colour camera is available in two different lens sizes, 3.6 mm and 6.0 mm. (One has a wider angle of view than the other.)



- Constant video. The Strike Vision consists of an electrical contact system that allows for a constant video feed while the camera is being raised and lowered. This is important when scanning the bottom of a body of water where the depth is inconsistent or when underwater obstacles are encountered.
- Remote control. The operator can raise and

lower the camera via remote control while viewing the monitor. Should the depth change or an obstacle be encountered the operator need only press a switch up or down to release or retrieve cable and adjust the depth of the camera.

- Front viewing camera. The S&R camera housing allows the user to point the camera forward for scanning purposes. It also has a number of different attachment points so that the operator can adjust the attitude of the camera.

The Strike Vision system comes complete with the following:

- 12-volt retrieval unit with constant video output.
- 100' of 380 lb. tensile strength stainless steel power/video cable.
- 4' boom in 1' sections.
- Deck mounting plate.
- Swivel base.
- Colour camera.

- Remote control.
- 12' of RCA video cable.
- Emergency retrieval handle.
- Carrying storage case.

For further information contact Carl Eichenberger at 1-800-663-0359.

Youth justice legislation introduced

The federal government's long-awaited Youth Criminal Justice Act was unveiled in the House of Commons in March by the minister of justice.

"Canadians want a youth justice system that protects society and instills values such as accountability, responsibility and respect," Anne McLellan said in a press release. "They want governments to help prevent youth crime in the first place and make sure there are meaningful consequences when it occurs. The new Youth Criminal Justice Act is designed to help achieve these goals."

The federal government hopes the new legislation, which would replace the Young Offenders Act, will: better distinguish between violent and non-violent crime and provide appropriate measures to deal with both; strengthen efforts to rehabilitate young people who commit crimes; and encourage the use of effective, meaningful alternatives to custody for non-violent youth.

The Youth Criminal Justice Act includes provisions that:

- Allow an adult sentence for any youth 14 years old or more who is convicted of an offence punishable by more than two years in jail, if the Crown applies and the court finds it appropriate in the circumstances;
- Expand the offences for which a young person convicted of an offence would be presumed to receive an adult sentence from murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and aggravated sexual assault to include a new category of a pattern of serious violent offences;
- Lower the age for youth who are presumed to receive an adult sentence for the above offences to include 14- and 15-year-olds;
- Permit the publication of names of all youth who receive an adult sentence. Publication of the names of 14- to 17-year-olds who receive a youth sentence for murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, aggravated sexual assault or repeat serious violent offences will also be permitted;
- Allow the Crown greater discretion in seeking adult sentences and publication of offenders' names;
- Create a special sentence for serious violent offenders who suffer from mental illness, psychological disorder or emotional disturbance that will include an individualized plan for custodial treatment and intensive control and supervision;
- Give the courts more discretion to receive as evidence voluntary statements by youth to police;
- Require all periods of custody to be followed by a period of controlled supervision



in the community to support safe and effective reintegration;

- Permit tougher penalties for adults who wilfully fail to comply with an undertaking made to the court to properly supervise youth who have been denied bail and placed in their care;
- Permit the provinces to require young people or their parents to pay for their legal counsel in cases where they are fully capable of paying;
- Allow for and encourage the use of a full range of community-based sentences and effective alternatives to the justice system for youth who commit non-violent offences.

The proposed Youth Criminal Justice Act was developed after consultation with provincial and territorial officials, front-line workers, police, legal professionals, judges, academics and non-governmental organizations.

The strategy is also linked to other federal, provincial and territorial initiatives, including the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention and the National Children's Agenda, that address the broader factors linked to youth crime.

The John Howard Society gave the proposed act mixed reviews.

Spokeswoman Sue Morse says she is pleased to see the new act offers young offenders rehabilitation as opposed to putting them in jail, but is concerned about other parts of the legislation.

Sentencing a 14-year-old in adult court will do little to deter them from returning to crime and publishing the names of young offenders won't have much of an effect because some offenders may see it as a status symbol, Morse says.

Among the provinces, Alberta and Ontario were the most critical of the Youth Criminal Justice Act.

Both provinces wanted the legislation to transfer all offenders aged 16 and older to adult court with the same parole eligibility as adult offenders. They also wanted restrictions on access to free legal counsel and a method of dealing with offenders under 12 years of age.

"When you take a look at this, cosmetically it's all very nice, but in reality at the end of the day, nothing changes," Ontario Attorney General Charles Harnick was quoted as saying. "They didn't do anything here for victims and they've really perpetuated the same kind of regime for criminals."

Alberta Justice Minister John Havelock agreed.

"There are many changes which we have argued for that have been entirely ignored by the federal government," Havelock was quoted as saying. "We don't

feel they've gone far enough."

But McLellan says the government is more concerned with rehabilitation than lengthy jail terms.

"Changes to the law are important, but we need to look at the big picture," McLellan said. "Are our children being taught the skills and values they need to succeed? Can we help families and communities do more to support young people or address early behaviour problems? The government of Canada is working on these important issues with its provincial and territorial partners in order to find effective, sustainable solutions."

Ottawa and the provinces will work together to implement the new youth justice strategy. A total of \$206 million will be allocated over the next three years to support provincial and territorial efforts to meet the objectives of the new legislation and to provide greater stability and equity in federal funding.

Youth crime stats

- Approximately 110,000 cases heard in youth court in 1996-1997.
- Between 1991 and 1997, the charge rate for young people dropped from 643 to 495 per 10,000 youth in the population.
- In 1997, 82% of charges laid against youth were for non-violent crime.
- In 1997, only 25% of young offenders in Canada were dealt with through processes outside the formal justice system. This is low compared to the United States (53%), Great Britain (57%) and New Zealand (61%).

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Up-Coming Events

May 15 - 16, 1999

Basic Critical Incident Stress Management

North Bay - Ontario

The North Bay and District CIS Team Inc., are hosting this two-day event. For more information call Jacque Devolin at (705) 472-8837.

May 15 - 20, 1999

Sexual Victimization of Children

Regina - Saskatchewan

Hosted by the RCMP, the conference will focus on the issues of the sexual victimization of children. This conference will foster an exchange between attendees and lecturers, which will further develop professional networks to help protect children. For more conference information call Cpl. Doug Coleman at (306) 780-5574.

May 17 - 21, 1999

Central Canadian Auto Theft Investigators Course

Winnipeg - Manitoba

This certificate course will cover advanced investigative concepts and techniques in the identification of vehicles. For details call Evelyn Richards at (204) 985-8801.

May 25 - 28, 1999

Technologies & Tools for Public Safety in the 21st Century

Orlando - Florida

This conference will bring together

public safety and transportation officials and highlight technologies that can be used by first responders to mitigate the dangers posed by acts of terrorism. For details call Michelle Healy at (301) 641-6908.

May 26 - 29, 1999

1st Canadian Conference on Shaken Baby Syndrome

Saskatoon - Saskatchewan

Those interested in attending are asked to contact the Saskatchewan Institute on Prevention of Handicaps at (306) 655-2512.

May 31 - June 4, 1999

17th Annual Toronto Police Homicide Seminar

Toronto - Ontario

This year's seminar will cover a number of homicide-related topics. For more information contact the Toronto Homicide Squad at (416) 808-7400.

June 13, 1999

Runners by the Sea

Saint John - New Brunswick

The Saint John Police Force is hosting this event which has running categories for participants from all age groups in addition to categories for police departments and running clubs. For more information call Cst. Joe Oliver at (888) 446-9977.

June 24 - 25, 1999

Work & Well-Being in Policing & Public Safety

Buffalo - New York

The purpose of this conference is to raise awareness, offer support

and identify strategies that law enforcement officers and their families can use to address issues that they face. For details call Dr. Robert Delprino at (716) 878-6669.

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 conference 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.

July 12 - 16, 1999

Crime Analysis Training

Ottawa - Ontario

This hands on applications course

is limited to 35 participants and will cost \$495. For more information contact Graydon Patterson at (613) 236-1222, ext. 2285.

August 8 - 12, 1999

65th Annual APCO Conference & Exhibition

Minneapolis - Minnesota

The Association of Public Safety Communications Officials is hosting this event. Educational sessions include tracts on management, technology, information systems, telecommunicator training and 911 practices. There will also be a trade show with 200 companies represented. For more conference and exhibition details contact Christopher Cain at (904) 322-2500, ext. 281.

August 22 - 25, 1999

94th Annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference

Hamilton - Ontario

This year's event will be hosted by the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Service. For further information contact Staff Sgt. Paul Morrison at (905) 540-5200.

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TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

New police pursuit regulations formed

Police officers across Ontario will have to follow new pursuit regulations introduced by the solicitor general in April.

"We are taking this action regarding suspect apprehension pursuits to increase public and police officer safety," Bob Runciman said in a news release.

"Recognizing the need for clear and consistent procedures across the province, we will be putting in place a regulation which will address the risk to the public while allowing the police to apprehend people suspected of breaking the law."

Under the new regulations outlined in the Police Services Act officers must determine if a crime has or is about to be committed, if there are alternatives to initiating a pursuit and if the need to apprehend the suspect through a pursuit outweighs public safety.

Officers and supervisors must constantly assess the risk to public safety during a pursuit

and call it off if the risk to citizens outweighs the need to catch the suspect.

All pursuits for non-criminal offences will be called off once a licence number has been obtained or if the suspect is identified.

A police vehicle can only come in contact with a fleeing vehicle if there is an immediate need to end a chase and only if the officer has proper pursuit training.

Unmarked police vehicles cannot be used during a pursuit unless there are no other vehicles available and officers cannot fire their weapons at a vehicle in an attempt to end a chase.

The new regulations also state that:

- A police officer cannot be disciplined for choosing not to pursue a suspect if they feel the risk to the public is too great.
- Every police service must have written procedures outlining the responsibilities of



"We are taking this action regarding suspect apprehension pursuits to increase public and police officer safety."

- Bob Runciman

all personnel involved in pursuits in addition to written policies on pursuit alternatives.

- All police services must ensure that officers, dispatchers and communication and road supervisors receive proper pursuit training.

The new regulations were created following public outcry over the number of people who have been killed or injured during high-speed chases in the province. Thirty-six people have died and 2,400 have been injured in less than a decade.

CPIC system in need of upgrade: L'Abbe

The Canadian Police Information Centre's data network is outdated and puts lives in danger, according to an RCMP assistant commissioner.

"We're really scavenging to keep these things going," John L'Abbe was quoted as saying in reference to the computer programs which date back to 1972.

Police officers rely on CPIC for critical information, but the system has been known to crash. It was out of service for 20 hours in British Columbia on Dec. 26.

"To me, that's very dangerous because we put the police officers in danger - and the public," L'Abbe was quoted as saying.

A three-year, \$100 million system upgrade is expected and supported by Solicitor General Lawrence MacAulay, the assistant commissioner said. L'Abbe hopes the upgrade is under way before the federal government's new gun registry data has to be entered onto the system.

Dan Brien, a communications assistant in MacAulay's office, said the solicitor general is dedicated to updating the system and wants to begin the process soon.

"It's one of the things he's working on," Brien said.

CPIC sends details to 14,000 police, corrections and immigration agencies across Canada. The system was originally designed to handle 60 million queries a year, but that number has increased to 117 million. It is Y2K compliant.

The Great Mac Attack

By Tony MacKinnon



"GEEZ, I CAN REMEMBER WHEN THE ONLY DOG HANDLER WE HAD WAS A GUY WITH A GERMAN SHEPHERD!"

Former Mountie to head B.C.'s new anti-organized crime unit

Saskatchewan's top Mountie is heading to B.C. to lead the province's newest police agency.

Beverly Ann Busson, a 25-year RCMP veteran, was named as the chief of the Organized Crime Agency of B.C. in March.

The new agency, which is expected to be operational by the fall, will replace the Co-ordinated Law Enforcement Unit. CLEU was disbanded by Attorney General Ujjal Dosanjh last October following reports of dissension, poor support and ineffective service.

Busson, who worked in B.C. for 15 years as an RCMP officer, is promising positive results in the force's infancy.

"One of my first challenges is to get the best... people in position so that we can move



Busson

forward and have some success right away," she was quoted as saying.

The agency will set enforcement priorities and carry out joint forces operations against organized crime with local law enforcement agencies.

Busson, who has a law degree, was selected from 31 other candidates who applied for the job. Her new position makes her British Columbia's first female police chief.

The new agency will have an annual budget of about \$15.1 million, but that number could increase if the need arises, Dosanjh said.

"We shall wait to see some results," the attorney general was quoted as saying. "If, at the end of the day, more money is required, it will be provided."

Man pleads guilty in officer's death

An Alberta man pleaded guilty in April to drunk driving in a highway crash that killed an RCMP officer and a farmhand.

Twenty-eight-year-old Darren Buckley was sentenced to two years and eight months in jail in addition to the 16 months he has already spent behind bars.

RCMP Cpl. Graeme Cumming, 37, and Daniel Entz 22, were killed on Aug. 12 near Kipp, west of Lethbridge.

Entz had stopped on a four-lane highway



Cumming

after bales of hay fell from his flatbed truck. Cumming had parked his police cruiser across one of the lanes to direct traffic around the scattered cargo.

The two were sitting in the cruiser when it was struck by a semi-trailer driven by Buckley.

Both men were killed.

Buckley pleaded guilty to two charges of impaired driving causing death.

He was to face additional charges but they were dropped as part of a plea bargain.

Cross-border link to improve officer safety



For the first time, police and customs officers on both sides of the border will have direct access to US and Canadian criminal data such as, criminal records, stolen vehicles, property and persons related information.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation have agreed to develop a direct link between the RCMP's Canadian Police Information Center and the FBI's National Crime Information Center.

"This new communications link will expedite the exchange of information between the two countries' law enforcement agencies," RCMP Assistant Commissioner John L'Abbe said.

"The signing of this agreement will enable our respective countries to provide more reliable and efficient telecommunications in which to share criminal justice data," Jim Desarno, the assistant director of the FBI added.

Prior to this new system, the RCMP and the FBI had to go through the US Department of Justice and the National Central Bureau of Interpol located in Ottawa and Washington when exchanging law enforcement data.

Under the 25-year-old system, requests for criminal information moved through a total of five law enforcement agencies and a response could take up to half a day.

The delays meant that criminals crossing the border could pass through undetected.

"That happened to me a lot," RCMP Cst. Eric Simard, who was stationed in Manitoba for six years, was quoted as saying.

"Often you couldn't get the answer quickly, so you'd have to let them go. You would just go on and assume hopefully this is a nice citizen."

The new computer link is being developed in phases and should be completed in early July. The \$100,000 cost will be shared by both countries.

"It wasn't that expensive to develop but it was a technical challenge that we had to put a team together to develop," Desarno was quoted as saying.

The need for a new system was deemed a top priority at a cross-border crime forum last May.

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Police forces prepared to launch helicopter projects

Five new police helicopters could be flying over Ontario cities this summer as part of a pilot project by the provincial government.

Under the agreement, the government will use almost \$1 million from its proceeds of crime account to cover part of the cost of launching helicopter pilot projects in Toronto, London, Peel Region, Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton Region, York Region and Durham Region.

The Toronto Police Service will use the \$250,000 they will receive from the government to help cover the \$1 million lease on two helicopters, which should provide aerial assistance for 16 hours a day.

The province will give London \$217,000 for its police helicopter. The chopper should be patrolling the city by the beginning of July.

Hamilton-Wentworth, Peel Regional and Halton Regional Police will share a helicopter and the \$250,000 provided by the government.

The three police forces plan to have the helicopter in the air six days a week and will split the flying time evenly.

Durham and York Region police will also share \$250,000 and one helicopter. The police forces are hoping to have the chopper in the air by June 1 and would like to have it patrolling the regions for about 42 hours a week.

Kevin McAlpine, chief of the Durham police, said he feels the project is long overdue.

"The (Greater Toronto Area) is sort of the last major urban area



Six Ontario police services plan to have helicopters patrolling their jurisdictions by the beginning of the summer.

in all of North America not to have air support," he said. "That's been an issue in the police business for some time."

The helicopter pilot projects will last between five months and one year depending on the police service. After the projects have ended they will be assessed individually and it will be left up to the police forces and local politicians to determine if the helicopter will become a permanent policing tool.

The new helicopters will join Calgary's HAWC 1 as the only municipal police patrol choppers in the country.

The HAWC 1 has been patrolling Calgary for almost four years.

In 1997, the helicopter was in the air for close to 1,000 hours, responded to 4,083 complaints and was responsible for 834 arrests.

It was the first vehicle to arrive on the scene in more than half of the complaints it responded to.

Manitoba police chiefs to form association

Manitoba police chiefs are moving ahead with plans to form their own association.

"We're one of the few provinces that doesn't have a chiefs association," said Winnipeg police Chief Jack Ewatski, who is part of a three-member committee looking into the feasibility of forming an association.

"We're moving more and more into the area of working with the different agencies within the province itself and we feel that it's vital that all the chiefs, as well as the assistant commissioner for the RCMP, speak with one voice relative to



Ewatski

policing issues and public safety issues in Manitoba."

Ewatski has asked other chiefs associations to supply the research committee with their by-laws and regulation so the Manitoba police chiefs have

something to model their organization after.

"Obviously, we don't want to re-invent the wheel," he said.

The chiefs plan to have the association established by the fall. The organization would represent 2,600 police officers from 10 municipal forces and members of the RCMP in the province.

Training depot reopens after six-month hiatus

After a temporary six-month closure due to budget restraints the RCMP training academy opened its doors to a new class of troops in April.

"Just as all parts of the federal government have had to grapple with restraint, so too has the RCMP," Solicitor General Lawrence MacAulay said in a press release. "The resumption of cadet training means that the RCMP has turned a page. It's a signal that the force's efforts are helping to restore its financial stability and its ability to prepare for the future."

A troop of about 24 cadets began training at the Regina depot on April 6 and at least four troops are scheduled to be trained at the academy during the 1999-2000 fiscal year.

As part of a new RCMP pilot project, cadets will now be trained over 22 weeks instead of 26, Commissioner Philip Murray announced.

"This will permit us to turn out well-qualified police officers in a more efficient way, without compromising the quality of the training program," he said.

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Guelph race committee recognized

A police committee dedicated to promoting multiculturalism was recognized in March by the Human Rights and Race Relations Centre.

The centre awarded a gold medal to the Guelph Police Race Relations Committee for its work in the community over the past three years.

"It's nice to get the recognition because we've been pretty pro-active in the community," said Guelph police Sgt. Rod Curran.

The committee's mandate is to promote equity, fairness, community service and police accountability and to improve relationships between police and the public.

Since 1996, the race relations committee



has participated in local cultural events, helped increase police-immigrant relations through personal presentations and supported activities with students who are new to Canada.

The committee is comprised of two police officers and 10 community members.

Excellence in race relations awards were also given to Judy Sgro, the vice chair of the Toronto Police Services Board, and Sgt. Raymond Hendry and Cst. Dianne Hendry of the Halton Regional Police Service.

Established in 1989, the Human Rights and Race Relations Centre is dedicated to promoting ethnic diversity and protecting human rights.

Jail guards fired after illegal strike

More than 30 Quebec provincial jail guards were fired following an illegal strike in March.

A Bailiff notified the 32 guards of their dismissal three days after the walkout.

The strike at Montreal's Riviere-des-Prairies jail was held to protest changes in the guards' work schedules.

A total of 79 guards participated in the

March 13 walkout.

The Quebec Essential Services Council ordered the guards to put an end to all pressure tactics shortly after their demonstration began.

The guards are concerned about possible downsizing at 18 provincial correctional centres. They are worried that the proposal could result in staff shortages which would make their job more dangerous.

MOST WANTED

NAME: Kushi SAMUELS

WANTED FOR: Murder, 2 Counts Attempt Murder

DATE OF BIRTH:
21 December 76

RACE:
Non-White

SEX:
Male

HEIGHT:
5'6"
(168 cm)

WEIGHT:
143 lbs.
(65 kg)

HAIR:
Black

EYES:
Brown



DETAILS OF ALLEGED OFFENCE

During the night of 22nd April 1995, SAMUELS and an accomplice entered a hall in rue Notre-Dame, Montreal (Quebec), where a birthday party was being held. They followed two people who were heading for the exit and SAMUELS blocked the door and fired at them, wounding a third person in the knee and hand. SAMUELS and the accomplice then followed the two people who had left the hall and once again fired at them. One of the victims died from his wounds, the other was left paralysed.

SUBJECT IS CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

Police officers to be awarded bravery medals

A former Moose Jaw police officer and five of his colleagues will be awarded Canada's Medal of Bravery for attempting to save a man from a burning wreck two years ago.

Mark Savage, a 14-year veteran with the Moose Jaw Police Service, was working a desk job during the last few days before his retirement in May 1997.

Savage, a constable, was at a diner with the other officers when two tractor trailers collided on the Trans-Canada Highway.

"We saw a semi-trailer had just crashed into the back of another semi," Savage, who now lives in Lethbridge, Alta., was quoted as saying. "There was a 100-foot trail of flame."

Savage and the five officers rushed to the scene where diesel fuel kept the blaze burning and hot asphalt spilled from one of the trucks.

With the driver pinned behind the wheel of the truck, Savage and his partner quickly located and rescued an injured man from the vehicle's sleeping compartment.

They then began to exhaust numerous fire extinguishers in an attempt to keep the fire back from the trapped driver.

The six police officers, along with three firefighters and three civilians, began to fight the blaze, which had advanced to the truck's wheels.

Some people soaked the trapped man and tried to keep the fire back with extinguishers and water while others hooked a chain from a pay loader to the truck and attempted to pull it away from the blazing trailer.

Rescuers were eventually able to use the Jaws of Life to open the driver's door and free the man.

A massive fireball swept over the area seconds after the man was carried from the wreck.

Despite all efforts, the driver died seven days later.

In recognition of their heroic efforts the following officers will receive Medals of Bravery:

- Cst. Mark Savage (retired)
- Cst. Randy Armitage
- Cst. Todd Booth
- Cpl. Marc Girard
- Cst. Norman Renwick
- Cst. Anthony Tirebuck

The medals will be presented to the officers, along with the three firefighters and three civilians during a ceremony this fall.

Youth court cases, sexual assaults decline, Statistics Canada says

The number of youths before the courts and the sexual assault rate have both declined in recent years, Statistics Canada reported in March.

A total of 110,883 cases were handled by youth courts in 1997-98, a four per cent drop from 1992-93.

The rate of 453 cases per 10,000 youths during 1997-98 was nine per cent lower than the rate five years earlier. Half of all youth cases were related to property crime, but even the rate of those cases declined by 25 per cent from 1992-93 to 1997-98.

While the rate for drug cases, 19 for every 10,000 youths, remained constant over the five years the actual number of cases has increased to 4,549 in 1997-98 from 2,331 in 1992-93. Cannabis was involved in 60 per cent of all drug cases.

Theft under \$5,000 and breaking and entering were the most common cases before the



courts. In terms of violent crime cases, about half involved common assault ranging from verbal threats to slaps and punches. Murder and manslaughter represented less

than one per cent of youth court cases.

In most instances, youth court cases ended with guilty verdicts and probation sentences.

Statistics Canada also reported a decline in the rate of sex offences for the fourth straight year.

A total of 30,000 sex offences were report in 1997, for a rate of 86 per 100,000 people.

When new sex offence legislation was passed in 1983, the number of reported incidents began to rise. It peaked in 1993, but has declined steadily over the past four years.

In 1997, sex offences accounted for 10 per cent of all violent crimes reported to police, down from 13 per cent in 1993.

Sex trade dwindles in Alberta as fear of child prostitution law grows

Alberta's new anti-child prostitution laws are having a profound impact on Edmonton's sex trade industry, police say.

"The word is getting out and there is some fear amongst the sex trade consumers that if they are caught with a young girl the repercussions are far more serious," Det. Guy Pilon was quoted as saying. "It's helping our battle to end child prostitution."

Authorities say that some johns are so worried about being convicted under the province's Protection of Children Involved in Child Prostitution Act, that they are asking hookers to provide identification to prove their age.

The act, which came into effect on Feb. 1, classifies prostitutes under the age of 18 to be victims of sexual abuse and increases fines for pimps and johns to \$25,000 from \$2,000.

The legislation also gives po-



Young prostitutes are seeking help under new provincial laws introduced this year.

lice and social workers the power to apprehend child prostitutes and hold them in a safehouse for up to 72 hours.

Initially, there was some concern that the new law might drive the sex trade underground, but that doesn't appear to be happening, Chief John Lindsay said.

Instead, vice officers have advised the chief that a number of children have come forward seeking protection under the act.

Police are taking an average of one teen hooker into custody every two days.

A total of 29 children had been taken into custody by March 17, said Irene Kerr-Fitzsimmons, executive director of the Inner City Youth Housing Project.

Kerr-Fitzsimmons said five of the city's 35 known child prostitutes have sought support services offered to them in an effort to get off the street.

Mounties launch national hotline



The RCMP launched a new national hotline in March in an effort to gain information about outlaw motorcycle gangs.

The force hopes the toll-free line will encourage the public to provide information which could be used in the national

strategy to combat biker gangs.

"We need the eyes and ears of the public to help us target this visible organized crime group," the media quoted Richard Philippe, the director of Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, as saying.

The new hotline will not replace an existing Quebec hotline which was established to fight outlaw motorcycle gangs in that province.

The RCMP's new toll-free number is 1-877-660-4321.

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- 3) Didn't I see you get your butt kicked on 'Cops'?
- 4) Can you give me one of those full cavity searches?
- 5) Hey, is that a 9mm? That's nothing compared to this .44 magnum.
- 6) Do you know why you pulled me over? Okay, just so one of us does.
- 7) Gee, Officer. That's terrific. The last officer only gave me a warning too!
- 8) What do you mean, "Have I been drinking?" You're the trained specialist.
- 9) I was trying to keep up with traffic. Yes, I know there is no other car around - that's how far ahead of me they are.
- 10) When I reached down to pick up my bag of crack, my gun fell off of my lap and got lodged between the brake pedal and the gas pedal, forcing me to speed out of control.



Attendant tries to bring the dead back from grave

Reprinted: *From The Cop Shop*



Laughter sometimes erupts in extremely sad situations, even a death. Just ask Kenneth A. MacKenzie, of Hastings, Victoria, Australia. Ken, a senior detective in the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the Victoria state police, has encountered this sort of phenomenon numerous times in his thirty years as a cop. He particularly recalls a tear-splashed meeting that swiftly degenerated into slapstick.

The division van crew received word to attend a code 33 (dead body) in a block of flats and were informed that the "ambos" (ambulance men) were also on their way. On arrival, police found the deceased in a first-floor flat. He'd been dead for some time. One officer went out onto the second-floor landing to wait for the ambos. When they arrived, one of the ambos, employing sign language, asked the officer about the state of the man's health. He extended his right arm with thumb pointing upwards (meaning, "Is he alive?") and then with thumb pointing down-wards ("Is he dead?").

The officer, not completely conversant with this type of communication, replied by extending his right arm with thumb pointing upwards (which to him meant, "He's up here on the first floor.")

The ambos leapt into action, grabbing their many thousands of dollars' worth of lifesaving equipment from the truck and rushing to the dead man's assistance. Unfortunately the ambo carrying most of the equipment dashed across the front yard, where, failing to see the neatly pruned rose bush, he wound up spread-eagled amongst the bush and his lifesaving equipment.

After much swearing about his injured knee (poking through a large hole in his trousers), he gathered up his equipment and ran to the deceased's aid. At this point he completely lost the plot as he spent a great deal of time and energy trying to revive the dead man, much to the mirth of his offsider and the van crew.

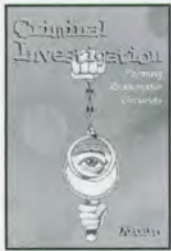
The ambo was not seen at work (certainly not at the police station) for the next three days due to a "sickie" (sick days owed and claimed). It is still being debated whether he needed the time off to (a) allow his injured knee to mend, (b) mend his torn trousers, or (c) mend the huge dent in his pride.

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By *Steffon Sepa*



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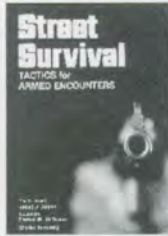
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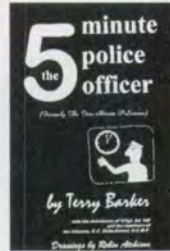
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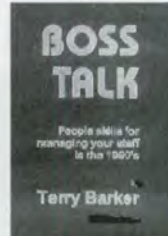
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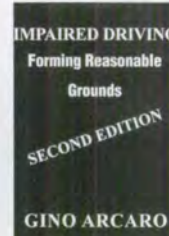
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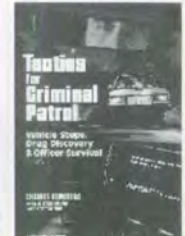
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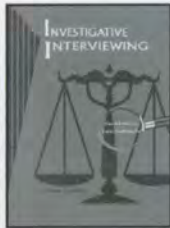
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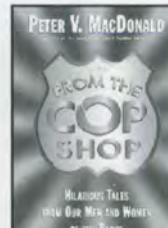
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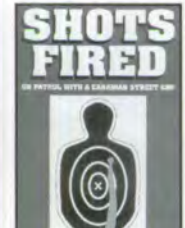
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