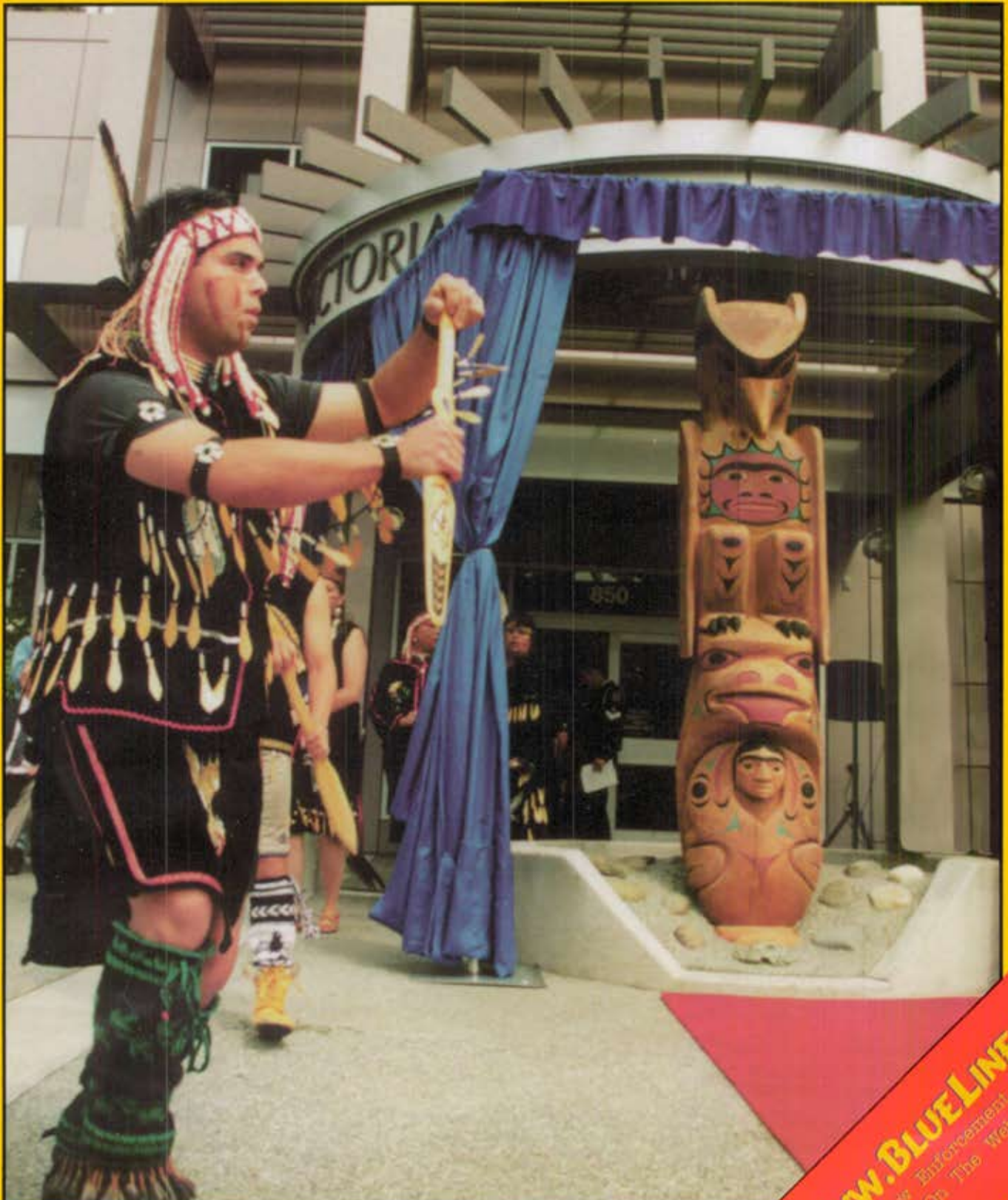


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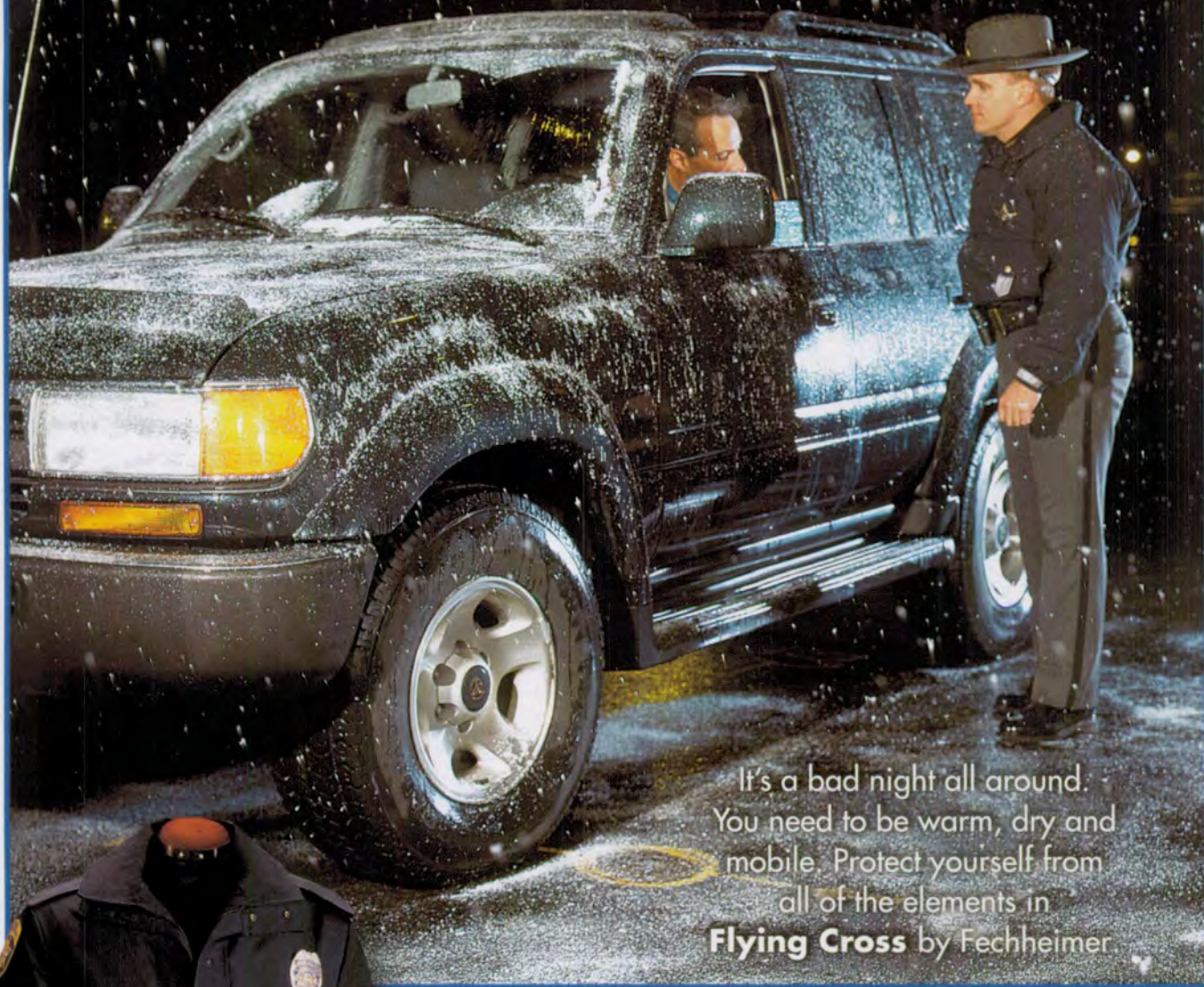
Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

November 1999

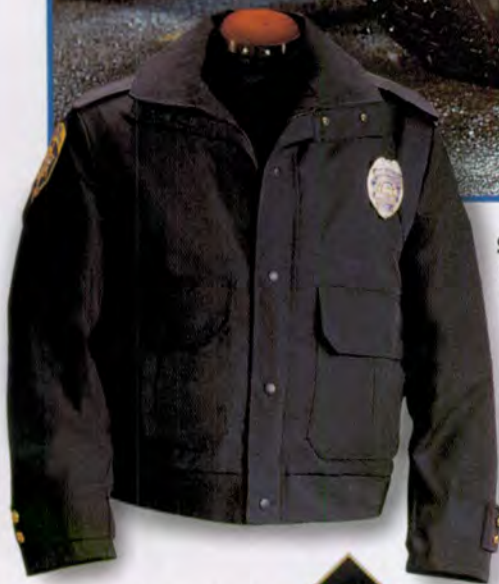


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On August 7th, British Columbia police services joined with First Nations peoples from Vancouver Island in a Unity Feast. The ceremony was intended to heal long standing cultural wounds between the police and First Nations peoples and was deemed a complete success. In a special ceremony at the front of the Victoria Police Headquarters a ceremony was performed and a special totem pole was unveiled as a permanent reminder of the bond that has developed between the two cultures.

The Unity feast was not the only action the police have taken. Officers have attended native sweat lodges regularly and an Aboriginal Workshop was held involving the T'sartlip community and members of the RCMP, Victoria and Esquimalt Police departments. This month our cover honours this initiative and our west coast correspondent, Floyd Cowan, files his report on this significant event beginning on page 6.

The year 1999 marks the 100th Anniversary of parole in Canada. On page 9 you will read about the history of this organization. Although considerable media focus is brought to a few failures not much attention is given to the overwhelming evidence of success. This month you may perhaps get a clearer understanding as to why the organization has survived and marvel at its ability to do what it is doing and the necessity to continue.

This month you will read about many technological advances in law enforcement tools. Other features include innovative courses made available for those interested in law enforcement at both the academic and applied levels of the field.

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by Morley Lyburner

It may be time to wake up about 12-hour shifts

After many years of good fortune my wife and I finally became a victim of a crime. I must say it certainly took a long time for the criminal element to catch up with us but they finally did. We also had a rude awakening as to the modern day methods police use to help the crooks.

While visiting a nearby community rose garden we came back to our car to find the driver's window smashed and my wife's purse stolen from it. From my many years of giving advice to other victims I was ready for this event and grabbed my cell phone (which was mercifully left by the bandits) and called the local police. Four hours later an officer arrived to look over the scene and take a report. The officer was apologetic and advised the day shift should have handled it but they were probably at the end of their 12-hour shift and simply skipped out.

I informed the officer that I had called in all the credit cards for cancellation and that one of them had gone fraud by the time I had called. We had searched the area, checked the garbage bins in the parking lot, interviewed the motel owner across the street, the waitress at the restaurant next door and the ticket taker at the entrance to the gardens. We had spoken to several other car owners as they returned to their cars nearby and had a good talk between ourselves about the series of events leading up to the incident. After all this we came up with a description of two very good suspects. All was given to the officer and he was grateful for the ground work we had done.

Two days later we received more information and found another card had gone fraud that



we did not know was in the purse. The card company advised the card had extensive use with local merchants. Feeling there could be some good information to follow-up on I called the police station. I was advised the officer was on days off and I would have to call back in another four days to pass along the information. My attempt to give advice on the advisability of interviewing witnesses while their memories were fresh fell on deaf ears. "I'm sorry sir, but the officer is on his days off and you can speak to him when he comes back."

It should be pointed out that in this case I have nothing other than an editorial interest. The real victim in all this is my insurance company. My portion of the loss (the deductible) can be written off as experience. I did wonder, however, how a victim of a more serious crime would feel when confronted with the not-so-comforting words "call back later".

This incident did cause me to do a little dig-

ging on the entire issue of 12-hour shifts and the results are not merely interesting, it is downright scary. Suffice to say my readers will be supplied with much more about the subject in upcoming issues. But I thought I might as well put everyone on notice that many studies have shown the 12-hour shift cycle to be downright dangerous to your health.

Long term use of the 12-hour cycle has shown people to be in poor health due to sleep deprivation and interruption of the body's natural sleep cycles. One other factor is equally alarming. What does all this do to the citizens who expect to be protected by officers who become sleep deprived and make every effort to run and hide from routine calls.

But the scary part comes from a study of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant disaster. Workers at that facility worked 12-hour shifts and were found to be actually hallucinating. If it is bad for engineers checking gauges then it is at least equally dangerous for officers who must make clear judgement calls on a daily basis. Many of those decisions are life and death ones.

It isn't that no one knows about this. A quick internet search reveals there are 17,196 sites dealing with police shifts. A quick run-through of about 30 found no one had anything good to say about 12-hour shifts. So what is going on here! As long as the 12-hour shift is in place the crooks are going to have a hay-day while zombie cops find a place to curl up.

Your comments are expected.



Commentary

Don't criticize the messenger

by Blair McQuillan

Some shocking statements were made by a police officer recently who chastised a citizen for calling in a tip that resulted in an embarrassing gunpoint takedown.

A tipster driving along a highway called police in Alberta via his cell phone in July to report that he had just seen a man stuff an apparently limp, lifeless body into a car and drive off.

Police immediately dispatched a half-dozen cars to intercept the suspected murderer. A gunpoint takedown soon followed and two tourists lay face down on the side of the highway before the real story was uncovered.

There was no lifeless body. The occupants of the car, a male and female, were on their way to an event in the province when the woman learned of a death in her immediate family. The woman was sitting in the ditch on the edge of the road grieving over her loss when the driver de-

cidated they should resume their journey. He was helping the distressed woman get back into the vehicle when the tipster apparently happened by.

Naturally, this made for an interesting story, which was eventually placed on the national news wire. But the case of mistaken identity wasn't of as much interest as the statements made by a police officer who blamed the situation on a "busybody with a cell phone who should have minded his own business".

The officer went on to suggest that would-be tipsters should be absolutely certain the information they are supplying is valid before they trouble the police.

So what was this good, although misguided, Samaritan supposed to do?

Should he have pulled over on the side of the road and asked the driver if he was in the midst of stuffing the body of a dead woman into his car? And if the driver had been doing just

that, wouldn't the police then be investigating a double homicide?

The public has been told repeatedly by police not to put themselves at risk by approaching individuals who they feel may be committing a criminal act, but instead call the local authorities. Obviously, this citizen was listening and acted in accordance with this advice. Having a member of a police service blast someone for making an honest mistake that errs on the side of caution is no way to establish a bond with the public.

Of course, it is understandable that the officers involved in the takedown must have felt both embarrassed and angry. No one likes to be sent on a wild goose chase, especially when it results in such an unfortunate scenario. But don't discourage the public from supplying information because of one bad incident. The next tipster just might have information leading to a major arrest.

Seeking a higher understanding

by Floyd Cowan



Victoria's Chief of Police, Paul Battershill, arrived at the Unity Feast Ceremony at the head of a procession of Regional Chiefs of Police (Top). Sgt. Gary Green, (above left) was the driving force behind the Unity Feast with Charles Elliott (above right), who carved the totem pole guarding the front entrance to the Victoria Police building. Everyone in attendance was invited to sign the "Pledge of Unity" (opposite top) which stated, "We hereby pledge from this day forth, to build a community which is respectful of all persons..." Throughout the ceremony native drummers set the tempo for the Unity Feast. (opposite bottom)



For the first time anywhere in Canada a First Nations' totem pole has been raised in front of a police station, put there as a symbol of unity between the Victoria BC law enforcement agency and the Native people of the area.

Two years ago the Victoria PD formed a Diversity Unit to improve relations between the police and the various cultural, religious and national groups that live in the city. Sgt Gary Green, an Identification Specialist, was made Aboriginal Liaison Officer and through these volunteer duties, and many meetings, came up with the idea of raising a totem pole that would help in the healing process between the police and Natives.

Carver Charles Elliott designed a pole that has a Thunderbird at the top, and a Killer Whale at the bottom protecting a human with its tail. The totem symbolizes unity and protection through



For Gary Green this was the "proudest moment" of his police career. "As we enter the next century, our society is looking for answers to our collective problems and social issues. A clear examination indicates there needs to be a higher understanding between cultures. Greater understanding leads

to better communication, which leads to tolerance and respect toward each other."

Relations between the police forces of Canada and the Natives have not been good, and the effort to improve it by the Victoria Police does not stop with this one event. Many police officers have and are going to native sweat lodges, and weekend long workshops have been held to introduce them to Native culture. A bursary has been established that will be presented annually to Native students who wish to pursue a career in law enforcement.

The mistakes of the past will not be forgotten soon, but the holding of a Unity Feast is a sign that the police are moving in the right direction.

the balance of the spiritual and physical powers of the Thunderbird and the Orca. The Thunderbird's sacred spiritual power manifests itself through the spiritual realm. It holds sacred duty to the Great Spirit. The Orca, holds awesome physical power and intelligence, is a friend of man and a protector. Man is secured and protected by the balance of power of the spiritual and the physical, shown in the unity of the Thunderbird and Orca.

Elliott says, "This pole is symbolic of the police who are the protectors of all people of all nations."

On August 7, the third Anniversary of the opening of the new Victoria Police Station, community and Native dignitaries gathered for an unveiling ceremony at which many speeches were given.

Historian, Dr. Phyllis Senese, stated that for the police to say that they were wrong and that they need to change "makes this a staggering historic occasion."

Victoria Police Chief Paul Battershill stated, "This totem will remind us of the commitment that we are making to build a community that is respectful of all people. Our actions will determine the kind of community our children and grandchildren will live in."

Dr. Samuel Sam, a Tsartlip Elder who was invited to speak, was driven to the ceremony in a restored 1940's police car. "When I got out of the car," he said, "and I saw the native police officer and then when I saw the police woman I thought, this is a real unity feast. We have always prayed for such a time as this, when colour wouldn't matter." Then he smiled and said, "The first time I was brought to the police station in that car, it was under much different circumstances."

The dignitaries and the public were asked to sign the Pledge of Unity which reads: "Today, on August 7th, 1999, as we come together to honour our First Nations People, we hereby pledge from this day forth, to build a community which is respectful of all persons, regardless of their gender, culture, ethnic or religious backgrounds. Let us build in unity the world of our new millennium, enriched by this diversity and strengthened by the spirit of compassion."

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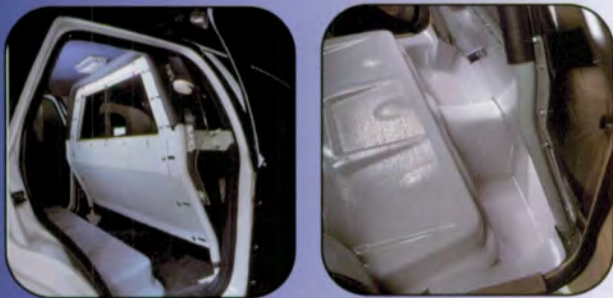
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Canada commemorates 100 years of parole

To commemorate the centenary of parole, the National Parole Board has undertaken to publish a history of parole and conditional release. While the book will not be available for public distribution until later, the following is an excerpt from a history of the parole and conditional release in Canada.

Parole came about as part of a willingness at the turn of the century to experiment with new things. The 1890s were a time of energy and optimism in Canada. Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier promised that the 20th century would be the century of Canada. People looked forward to a new era of prosperity and progress, and they were ready to try new things. The public mood was exactly right for the introduction of parole.

On August 11, 1899, An Act to Provide for the Conditional Liberation of Convicts - the Ticket of Leave Act - was enacted by the Canadian Parliament. The Canadian Ticket of Leave Act was based almost word for word on the British legislation. There was no

reference in the text to the purpose of conditional release, though ticket of leave was generally understood to be a form of pardon.

Prime Minister Laurier, in introducing the new legislation, described the kind of person the act was designed for: "...a young man of good character, who may have committed a crime in a moment of passion, or perhaps, have fallen victim to bad example, or the influence of unworthy friends. There is a good report on him while in confinement and it is supposed that if he were given another chance, he would be a good citizen."

This statement reflected the growing concern about the effects of imprisonment on young and first offenders. Penitentiaries, many people believed, were schools of crime where the (relatively) innocent should not be kept.

There were other considerations as well. Parole could be used to mitigate disparities in prison sentences, which caused a great deal of discontent among prison inmates. It was also cheaper to release some inmates early rather than maintain them in prison at \$254 a year. The sooner a man could be paroled, the sooner he could get back to supporting himself and his family.

The act did not set any minimum term of imprisonment before parole could be granted. Nor did it make any provision for supervision, though prisoners on ticket of leave had to register with and report regularly to the local chief of police. They also had to agree to obey the law, abstain from leading an "idle and dissolute life" and avoid the company of "notoriously bad characters."

Because ticket of leave was considered an experiment, the government took a cautious approach at first. There were fears that parolees might discredit the system by behaving badly and that "undeserving inmates might make a cynical use of the system."

Not many were granted. There were 145 licenses granted in the first year - five were forfeited. And there was no supervision in the community. There were no parole officers. Offenders were only required to report to the police.

In practice, parole worked even better than even its strongest advocates believed it would. By 1905, 1082 offenders had been granted tickets of leave. One hundred were forfeited; 24 for new offences and 76 for breach of conditions.



In that same year, the government decided it was time to hire a permanent parole officer and Brigadier W.P. Archibald, of the Salvation Army was invited to become Canada's first Dominion parole officer. Archibald had already acquired a lot of experience as the Director of the Salvation Army's Prison Gate Branch.

For eight years he worked alone; criss-crossing the country, interviewing inmates in prison and supervising those who had been released. It was not an easy job considering the size of Canada. Archibald wore out two suitcases.

But the workload was growing too much for one man. Several times he and the Inspector of Penitentiaries recommended that each of the provinces take responsibility for provincial parole and that federal parole officers be appointed in each province. But no action was taken until 1913. That year the Remissions Branch was created in the Department of Justice.

During its first three decades, the Ticket of Leave Act was administered mostly by the Salvation Army, the R.C.M.P. and local police forces.

By March 31, 1925, 17,686 offenders had been released on ticket of leave from federal and provincial institutions. More than 94 per cent had successfully completed their sentences; 436 (2.5 per cent) had been convicted of new offences while 594 (3.4 per cent) had been revoked for technical violations.

But the period was not without its problems. There were complaints that criteria for ticket of leave were unclear and rather subjective. There was political interference in decisions. There were also the inevitable high-profile cases that prompted public attention, more studies, more reports, and more recommendations for change.

The case of Norman "Red" Ryan, was perhaps the most spectacular parole failure in Canadian history at that time. His was a pivotal case in

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the history of conditional release. Ryan was a hero to his fellow inmates and a celebrity in the outside world.



Red Ryan was a bank robber and escape artist with a long criminal career. He was serving a life sentence for armed robbery at Canada's famous Kingston Penitentiary. He had become a model prisoner and a close friend of the chaplain.

He volunteered to work as an orderly in the prison and became a mentor to younger inmates, advising them to learn from his mistakes. While working in the mailbag repair shop, he designed a pick-proof lock that was adopted by post offices across the country.

The media published stories about Ryan's miraculous transformation. One paper reported how he had used some of his stolen loot to help an ailing sister.

Work began to petition the Governor General for a ticket of leave. Some very influential people, including the Prime Minister supported his case. The Prime Minister even came to visit him in prison and left convinced he should be given another chance.

The warden was against it, the Director of the Remissions Branch was against it and the Minister of Justice was against it. But all were overruled by the Prime Minister and on July 24, 1935, Red Ryan was released on ticket of leave.

Ryan was given a number of job offers. People lined up to shake his hand. He was accepted and lionized by Toronto high society. His picture appeared frequently in the society pages. Even the police gave a banquet in his honour.

Everything he did made headlines. At one point he declared that "after all the publicity my case has received, if I were to go back to a life of crime, it would be the biggest blow the ticket of leave system could receive."

On May 24, 1936, two masked men entered a liquor store in Sarnia. The heist went bad and police arrived. There was a ferocious gun-fight. Both bandits were killed as well as one policeman. When the masks were removed, one of the robbers was immediately recognized as Red Ryan.

In the aftermath, it became evident that Ryan had been leading a double life. During the period of release, he had been involved in a string of serious crimes, including at least one murder.

Those who had championed Ryan's cause were humiliated. The same newspapers that had lionized Ryan and had clamoured for his release, now erupted in angry editorials against parole. His prediction had proven correct.

After the incident, the number of tickets of leave fell by half and would not recover for at least the next twenty years. Even after two decades, the case of Red Ryan continued to haunt the Remission Service.

But it wasn't until the Fauteux Report of 1956 that changes were finally made. That report was an insightful analysis of Canada's criminal justice system. It concluded that parole was (or should be) an integral part of the sentence and should occur as naturally as the warrant of committal. Every inmate, regardless of his offence or sentence should, therefore, be entitled to a parole review.

The Committee recommendations envisioned

the creation of a dynamic, comprehensive, autonomous, professional, national parole system. A new Parole Act was approved by Parliament in August 1958 and was proclaimed into law on February 15, 1959.

The Parole Act authorized a parole board of three to five members appointed by the Government for terms not to exceed ten years. The Remission Service was renamed the National Parole Service, headed by an Executive Director who reported directly to the Chairman of the National Parole Board.

The Legislators envisioned a very powerful organization. The National Parole Board was given "exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse, or revoke parole". There was automatic review for every case.

The Board also had the power to revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping or the lash. And they were given responsibility to conduct inquiries pursuant to the royal prerogative of mercy. The new parole act embodied almost all of the suggested reforms that had been put forward over the previous 60 years.



The National Parole Board had an immediate impact. In 1959, it approved almost 1,000 federal paroles, the greatest number ever. Between 1959 and 1967, the Board granted over 9,000 federal paroles (36 per cent of the more than 25,000 applications received). The combined federal and provincial total was over 20,000 granted.

In 1969, the Board made nearly 15,000 parole and clemency decisions.

Workload became a serious problem. The Board's first decade of existence was difficult but it was pioneering and exhilarating. The second decade may have been exhilarating but it was also chaotic.

The Board was enlarged to nine members to permit the conduct of face-to-face hearings - at least three members per panel. New types of release programs were introduced such as day parole and mandatory supervision, which meant all offenders who had earned remission would be released automatically and placed under the supervision of a parole officer.

The inmate rights movement of the 1970s forced the Board to pay greater attention to due process and the duty to act fairly. It gave inmates the right to have assistants at their hearings, access to all the information used by the Board in its decision-making and, eventually, led to the establishment of the Appeal Division of the Parole Board.

By the 1990s NPB was a relatively open, confident, "battle-hardened" organization. A lot of what had been learned in the previous three decades, had been implemented. So much change had occurred that the Parole Act had become outdated. It was time for new legisla-

tion, legislation that would be more compatible with the reality of the day and the expectations of the future.

In November of 1992, the Parole Act was replaced with the Corrections and Conditional Release Act.

The National Parole Board of Canada has seen its share of changes and improvements during the past forty years.

- It grew from five members to nearly 100 today.
- It went from a centralized Board to five regional structures.
- It moved from paper reviews to face-to-face hearings.
- It went from closed hearings to hearings open to the public. Almost 3500 people, including victims and journalists have attended parole hearings in the past five years.
- Parole decisions are better documented and justified. And are available to the public. Nearly 3,000 requests for 7,000 parole decisions in past four years.
- With the Corrections and Conditional Release Act in 1992, victims have been given a greater role in the parole decision making process and are entitled to more information about offenders. Since 1992, there have been more than 30,000 contacts with victims.
- A new selection process identifies the most experienced and qualified people.
- The performance of Board members can be evaluated and they are guided by a code of professional conduct.

Throughout the years, there were frequent changes to legislation in response to concerns about public safety or to improve the reintegration of offenders. There were even the occasional calls for abolition. But parole has survived and the fundamental principles have remained in tact for a century.

That it has endured for a hundred years, is a tribute to:

- the pioneering efforts of enlightened reformers and private citizens in the late 19th century.
- many legislators and parliamentarians who recognized the value of conditional release to the reintegration of the offender and its contribution to the protection of society.
- the countless thousands of men and women who work with offenders and believe that offenders can and do change.
- countless thousands of offenders who did change and became law-abiding citizens.

The Value of Parole

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The Regina Children's Justice Centre

Nothing we do for children is ever wasted.
They seem not to notice us, and they seldom offer thanks,
but what we do for them is never wasted.



The Regina Children's Justice Centre (RCJC) developed out of ideas formulated by a number of people in justice, Regina Department of Social Services (RDSS) and the Regina Police Service (RPS). Through a process of community consultation and the addition of resources from the Department of Justice's Services Fund, a plan was developed to try and further increase the level of cooperation and integration that was already occurring on serious child abuse cases.

The Centre is set up so that each social worker works with either a pair of police officers or an individual officer, and is referred to as an investigation team.

The cases are assigned to each individual officer but their team member may assist on an individual case, as the need arises. This arrangement is also helpful to assist in training new officers that come into the unit.

There are five police officers who have not been assigned a worker in the Centre who work in a coordinated way with child protection workers in Regina Region, on cases of child abuse which occur or are discovered on existing cases. The teams in the Regina Children's Justice Centre primarily work on new reports of child abuse where there is no current involvement with Social Services.

Cases where physical or sexual abuse of a child is disclosed or suspected are referred to the Centre through the police or Child Protection Intake. Reports made through Mobile Crisis Services also go through Child Protection Intake. The Centre reviews the referrals and does a complete check of the Social Services history as well as any police history. A joint decision is made between the social work supervisor of the Centre, the police supervisor and the Child Protection Intake supervisor regarding the most appropriate investigative response.

Once assigned to an investigative team, cases are done in a completely integrated manner. The investigative team reviews the referral and jointly decides how to proceed. Joint decisions about who to interview first, who should conduct the interviews, what issues to cover, and who will do what tasks during the investigation are made.

Whenever interviews are required the teams try to complete them at their office in the Wascana Energy Building. They have two soft rooms for interviewing children and witnesses with video taping capability and they video tape every interview done in the rooms. In situations where an interview at the office is not warranted they try to audio tape the interviews.

The team conducts video taped suspect interviews at the police building. Maintaining a good record of contacts and interviews is critical to the potential prosecution of cases. The use of video tape has enhanced the cases which go for prosecution. In fact the prosecutors have noted fewer cases are required to go to trial and more guilty pleas are being entered. In addition the tapes have limited the number of times interviews of children are required as therapists, counsellors and other social workers can review the tapes rather than re-interview the children.

REFERRAL PROCESS

The mandate of the Regina Police Service and the Department of Social Services is to investigate reports of suspected child abuse. Decisions to conduct a joint investigation are guided by the principles outlined in the Provincial Child Abuse Protocol, the legislation in the Child & Family Services Act and the Criminal Code.

CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

Cases meeting the following criteria are referred to the Centre for review and an appropriate investigative response. It is recognized that many will not clearly meet the criteria, however, joint review of these cases is still recommended:

- Disclosure of physical or sexual abuse of a child which indicates a criminal offence may have occurred.
- An injury(ies) to a child that does not have a reasonable explanation. The age of the child and the nature of the injury will impact on the decision to do a joint investigation.
- Physical injuries where there are medical indicators that child abuse has occurred.
- Reports of child neglect of a life threatening nature (i.e. starvation, medical neglect of a severe nature or child abandonment).
- Pattern of injuries or incidents of a suspicious nature.
- In assessing any referral for its appropriateness for a joint investigation, the age of the child, the nature of the injury and their ability to adequately respond to the situation they are in are risk factors that may also be considered.
- The intent/motive of the parent or caregiver in causing injury to a child.
- The family structure and their willingness to address identified problems.
- The relative safety of the child in their present circumstances, taking into consideration the home environment on a physical and emotional level.
- The impact on the family of a joint investigation. Is a less intrusive approach appropriate?
- The frequency of incidents (i.e. sexual knowledge beyond the age of the child, intrusive

and/or acting out behaviour beyond normal developmental limits).

- Behavioural indicators in children indicative of physical or sexual abuse.
- History of criminal activity relevant to family life including child abuse, substance abuse or domestic violence.
- Alcohol or drug abuse involved in the incident.
- Indication of mental illness with respect to the parent(s) or caregiver(s).
- The overall functioning or capacity of the parent(s) or caregiver(s).

SCREENING & CONSULTATION

All cases considered for joint investigation have complete background checks done on both Social Service and Police Service information Systems and CPIC as required in order to facilitate decision making as to the most appropriate investigative response.

Cases which are ambiguous or where there is a history concerning child welfare involvement may also be referred for additional background checks and consultation with the RCJC.

REFERRAL SOURCES

For non-urgent or unclear situations, the supervisory team of the Regina Children's Justice Centre is available on a regular weekly basis for case consultation. Meetings are held with Child Protection Intake every Tuesday at 1:30P.M. Arrangements to discuss a case can be made with either supervisor or the intake supervisor.

Referrals from other sections of the Regina Police Service are reviewed by the RCJC. Reports involving existing child protection cases are immediately sent to the appropriate unit and the RCJC will consult with that unit as to the most appropriate means of investigation.

New cases indicating a joint investigation may be required are assigned to a team in the RCJC and the Intake Unit will be advised of the assignment. Reports indicating child protection concern(s) which do not require a joint investigation will be forwarded to the Intake Unit for their review.

REPORTS RECEIVED BY CHILD PROTECTION INTAKE

The Intake Unit reviews all new child welfare reports including Mobile Crisis Service reports.

Cases clearly meeting the above criteria are referred to the RCJC through the social work supervisor or cover. The social work supervisor will confer with the Staff Sergeant for acceptability and case management.

Cases not clearly meeting the criteria for joint investigation will be conferenced with the

intake supervisor and the supervisors of the RCJC.

In situations where Intake initiates the investigation and discovers in the course of the investigation that physical or sexual abuse of a criminal nature may have occurred, the supervisor of Intake will identify this to the Centre and a joint decision regarding a joint investigation will be made.

REPORTS RECEIVED ON EXISTING CHILD PROTECTION CASES

Supervisors of Family Service Units will forward written referrals to the supervisor of the RCJC or backup supervisor when there is a disclosure or suspicion of physical or sexual abuse or serious neglect of a child on any active Family Service cases.

Urgent situations may be referred by phone with written information to follow as soon as possible. The Staff Sergeant or designate will review the information, including any other relevant police information and determine whether a joint investigation will be necessary and discuss with the supervisor of the unit making the referral the most appropriate team to conduct the investigation.

SUMMARY

The Regina Children's Justice Centre is a child friendly place where police and social work-

ers operate as a team to jointly investigate allegations of child abuse. This integrated team is co-located for an approach which is unique in Canada. The team is made up of 12 police officers, five social workers and two support staff.

Mission Statement

... to provide an integrated investigation into allegations of child abuse that meets the mandate of the Regina Police Service and the Department of Social Services in a manner that minimizes trauma to the child victim.

The Goals of the centre are:

1. To protect children under the age of 16 years.
2. To prevent re-occurrences of child abuse



The Objectives are:

1. To enhance the effectiveness of the investigation portion of the Provincial Child Abuse Protocol.
2. To reduce the possibility of victims and offenders not receiving identified services which may result in further victimization.
3. To produce more comprehensive investigations for use in both criminal and family courts.
4. To create a distinct investigative unit that will provide investigation and assessment of physical and sexual abuse referrals, and ensure appropriate follow-up intervention, by Family Services or Justice.
5. To ensure greater safety for workers involved in investigations.
6. To improve joint training opportunities for police officers and protection workers and identify a joint training package for future use.

For further information on becoming a member of the Police Leadership Forum or for nomination information for the 2000 Award contact:

The Police Leadership Forum
c/o Canadian Police College Research Centre
P.O. Box 8900
Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3J2

Telephone 613 998-0793 Facsimile: 613 990-9738

SPEED

Senior Police Executive
Educational Development Program
Preparing for tomorrow's challenges



The delivery of a police management development program offered through the University of Regina became a lot faster this fall.

For the past two years, the university has offered its Senior Police Executive Educational Development program (*SPEED*) at its campus in Saskatchewan. However, this year, it has expanded the program to give police officers from around the world the opportunity to take the course at home through the Internet and an integrated CD.

"The *SPEED* program is an executive development program for senior officers designed to help them get an appreciation and understanding of some of the key functions and issues in executive management," said Rocky Izumi, the

university's director of police executive management programs. "We can now provide the program in a manner that people from Unger, Sask., to Yellowknife, NWT., can take it at the same time and not have the need to travel.

"We can deliver it anywhere in the world that has an Internet connection."

Students enrolled in the *SPEED* program are required to take three graduate

level classes in strategic human resources management, project management and organizational development and change. Students must also complete workshops on topics including interpersonal skills, lobbying strategies and policing and strategy development.

The program delivered on the university's campus is a little more in-depth in that it allows students to take additional classes in administrative law, social issues in management and labour relations and collective bargaining.

Students enrolled in the distance learning program must complete assigned reading each week before referring to a lecture on the CD and attending a virtual class on the Internet, com-

plete with one to 20 students and a professor.

Izumi said both the on campus and distance learning options allow officers in the program to be exposed to students outside of the law enforcement field. All classes are integrated ones involving students enrolled in the university's business administration, resource management and *SPEED* programs.

"The police get to talk with people that come from slightly different backgrounds so that it's not so insular and they get to make connections with people outside of the policing industry," he said.

While the program is still in its infancy, officers who have taken the two-year course have found it both beneficial and challenging, Izumi said.

"The officers find it extremely rigorous. They find there is a heavy workload because these are graduate classes."

The *SPEED* program was created by the university following the release of a study that indicated a high retirement rate in the province's police services over the next few years would leave agencies without qualified people to fill the top ranks.

"What we're trying to do is speed up the training and education process for people that must become executive managers in the police services in the next five to 10 years," Izumi said.

For more information contact Rocky Izumi by phone at (306) 585-4728, or email izumih@uregina.ca

The chase to protect service dogs

by Rik Davie



When officers with the Durham Regional Police Service answered a disturbance call outside of an Oshawa, Ont. bar early this year, a chain of events began which could see one officer's bond with his partner change Canadian criminal law.

Two officers were trying to subdue two suspects, and not having a lot of success with the two burly and violent men.

A third officer, Cst. Dave Mounstevan, arrived and became involved in a dangerous struggle. Assaulted physically and wrestling with a violent man in a battle that had the potential to turn tragic at any time, the officer called to his partner for help.

Mounstevan's partner leapt from the cruiser and immediately grabbed the suspect by the arm, allowing Mounstevan to escape from the barrage of blows being rained on him. Dazed, Mounstevan was unable to assist his partner for a few moments.

The suspect kicked Mounstevan's partner continually in the ribs, cracking some of them, and rained blows on his head and body. But the suspect still held tightly as Mounstevan regained his feet and assisted the other officers in subduing another suspect.

Only when Mounstevan assured his partner that all was well, was the death grip on the second suspect released.

Mounstevan's partner collapsed to the ground in severe pain from the numerous blows he suffered protecting his partner and the two fellow officers from the attack.

Mounstevan's partner required immediate emergency medical attention and several weeks of recuperation before he could return to work. He was unable to testify and the suspect who assaulted him was never punished for the attack because there is no law to protect Mounstevan's partner.

Dave Mounstevan's partner is a dog named Chase. The courageous canine may well have saved his partner's life, and the lives of the other officers that night. At the very least, he saved them from serious injury.

But who will protect Chase and the hundreds of police service dogs like him patrolling the streets in cities across Canada?

If Mounstevan has anything to say about it, the Criminal Code soon will.

Frustrated by the cruelty to animal laws now in effect that do little or nothing to curb persons who inflict suffering on animals, the officer has begun a crusade to amend the current statutes so that police service animals are recognized as a distinct category.

"We have to do something to protect these animals," Mounstevan said. "There have been several dogs killed in the line of duty - Troy, in Hamilton and Caesar in Calgary. Almost everyone remembers Cloud II.

"These animals go out and serve the public every day just as an officer does. They deserve some protection under the law."

Mounstevan points out that in some areas of the United States, such as New York State, there are separate penalties under the law for



those who harm police service animals.

"The horses are included in the laws along with the dogs, and so they should be," he said.

Support for his fight is coming quicker than Mounstevan imagined.

"I am setting up meetings with some of the local MPP's who have expressed an interest in helping us to do this," he said.

Help from the Canadian Police Association is already in the works. Durham Regional Police Association President Terry Ryan said that the national group "is already working on it from a justice committee point" and will continue to do so.

Durham Regional Police Chief Kevin McAlpine has also thrown his support behind the members of his K-9 Unit, one of the most successful in the country for its size.

Dan Mathews, the inspector in charge of Durham's service dogs, said he fully supports his K-9 Unit's plans to bring changes to the Criminal Code.

"Certainly, we will do whatever we can to assist him in this effort," said Mathews, a military and police veteran with more than 30 years of experience. "It is a commendable thing that this officer and his fellow handlers are doing, and long overdue in my mind."

York Regional Police Chief Julian Fantino, the former head of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, has said he wants to meet with Mounstevan and discuss the possibility of lobbying the federal government.

"These dogs are a part of the police officer," said Fantino. "They are as the arm of the police officer, an extension of him. To do harm to one of these fine animals in the lawful performance of his duty is to do harm to the officer. I would be proud to be part of any effort that seeks to recognize this."

Mounstevan said that this is not the first time talk of such changes to the laws have arisen.

"There was a lot of talk about doing it after Troy was killed in Hamilton," he said.

Troy, a police service dog, attacked an armed suspect who his handler believed was about to draw a firearm on another officer. Troy took the bullet that could have been meant for the officer and was killed in the effort. His handler still wears the dog's service badge around his neck years after the tragedy.

Mounstevan knows how the officer feels about his lost partner.

"They are with you all the time," he said of

the three-year-old German Shepherd, who lives with the officer, his wife and their small child.

Mounstevan found out after only two weeks on the road what his partner is capable of.

"I was trying to make what looked to be a simple arrest when things got out of hand," Mounstevan said. "This guy got the better of me fast and was beating on me pretty good. He was huge and it had reached the point where I was thinking to myself, 'This guy is going to kill me. This is how it's going to end right here.'"

"I released Chase from the cruiser (with an automatic door opener) and he jumped the guy. He turned the whole thing around, and took a heck of a beating himself."

Mounstevan is continually in awe of what his partner can do.

"With only my command he got out of that cruiser and saved my life, I'm certain of that."

"Every week I send him into situations I'm not sure he can get out of because that's his job - to go where it may be unsafe to send a human officer," said Mounstevan. "And he goes because I tell him to, and for my approval. The least we can do is afford all of these dogs, and horses, some protection under the law that recognizes the contribution they make to the quality of life in our communities."

Durham Region Crown Attorney John Scott agrees with Mounstevan and is working with him to make it a crime to poison, hurt, kill or assault a police service dog performing his lawful duty. Mounstevan would like to see a maximum penalty of five years.

Inspectors for the Durham Regional Humane Society have jumped on the bandwagon, as did newly appointed Ontario Attorney General Jim Flaherty.

"I would welcome a meeting where we could discuss bringing this proposal to the fall meeting of justice ministers to get approval and backing for it. I commend this officer for his initiative in this," Flaherty said.

But Mounstevan is quick to point out he is far from alone in the fight.

"I have spoken with handlers who have lost dogs, and the guys on my team are behind it to the max," he said. "They are saying, 'Just tell us what to do.'"

What to do, is something that Mounstevan is learning very quickly as the fight to protect his own partner snowballs into a fight for recognition of all service animals. The fight is gaining the kind of momentum it takes to change laws in Canada.

This crusade has not interfered with Mounstevan's police duties though. On Oct. 2, 1999, he was named Police Officer of the Year at an annual awards dinner held by the Lions Club of Oshawa. A few days later he and Chase made their 100th arrest in the year-and-a-half they have served the people of Durham Region as a team.

"You don't have to be a dog handler to know the valuable contribution these animals make," he said.

For more information on this initiative contact Cst. Dave Mounstevan at 905-579-1520.

Rik Davie is a police and courts reporter with the Durham Post. He lives in Nestleton Ont. with his wife Linda.

Courageous canine saved life of his police partner

by Brian Brennan,
Calgary Herald



Tiga was a Calgary police dog with an arrest record second to none. If there are other police dogs in Canada with more than 400 captures to their credit, Const. Rich Nyberg hasn't heard of them.

Rich was Tiga's owner and trainer from the time the black male German shepherd was an eight-week-old puppy. He was born to two Calgary police dogs named Tel and Cora, and inherited their skills. From the time he first saw him, Rich knew that Tiga would make an exceptional police dog.

"I spent hours watching the dogs at the kennels. When he ate, he'd stand right in the middle of the food dish and if any of the other dogs tried to eat around him, he'd go after them. So I knew he was the dominant one."

At the time he brought Tiga home, Rich was working as a patrol officer on Electric Avenue, and assisting the canine unit as a human quarry for police dogs in training — "essentially a bite bag." Tiga learned to be aggressive by working with the other dogs in training, and he developed his social skills by being around Rich's three children. "The socializing, and the getting used to people, is everything," says Rich. "I never once worried about the dog going after my kids."

Rich and Tiga worked together for five years as full-time partners, then for another three on a part-time basis after the dog retired.

More than a partner, Tiga was a protector. Rich says he owes his life to the dog. In one instance, Tiga tracked and disarmed a robbery suspect hiding behind a hedge with a 9 mm handgun waiting to ambush Rich. "The dog grabbed the guy by the shoulder, and actually yanked the gun right out of his hand."

On another occasion, Rich was attacked by a man high on drugs and armed with a screwdriver. The constable was stabbed twice in the vest and once in the arm before Tiga subdued the culprit. "We had the fight of our life on that one."

Dogs don't win official citations or promotions for police work, but Tiga did receive a medal from the Stampede board for community service. He also won several awards in police dog competitions.

Rich's mother Glenda recalls that Tiga always knew when he was supposed to be on the job, and when it was OK for him to relax and take off the uniform — so to speak.

"If Rich was working at this end of town, and took his supper break with us, the dog would sit in the driver's seat of the police car, very aloof and straight, and bark at us if we came near the vehicle," she says.

"But any other time, when he came here in Rich's car, he was just like a member of the family."

She says the family likes to say jokingly that whenever Rich trails a bad guy, he uses what Tiga taught him. A Herald story in December,



1996, characterized Rich and his partner Const. Terry Larson as "human bloodhounds" for tracking a 16-year-old rape suspect through snow and semi-darkness to his Calgary home.

Tiga retired from the police force in 1994 after being diagnosed with lupus, a disease of the immune system where the body becomes allergic to itself. It is rarely found in dogs. Because

the disease is aggravated by stress, Rich thought it best to take his partner out of active service and put him out to pasture on his acreage.

Rich believed the disease was incurable. However, information he obtained via the Internet suggested otherwise and brought him to the door of Dr. Michael Hannigan, a Calgary vet who succeeded in curing Tiga with an anti-rejection drug normally given to human transplant patients.

"I brought Tiga out of retirement twice since then, for three and four months at a time," says Rich.

His new lease on life gave Tiga the chance to add 100 more collars to his arrest total of 301. "Exceptional service from a dog who loved to work," says Glenda.

Lymphatic cancer finally put an end to the dog's ability to work. Rich had him mercy killed in early July. "I always told myself that I would never let the dog suffer, and he was in a lot of pain." Tiga was 10.

"My first memory of Tiga is as a floppy-eared pup trying to corral his human kids — my grandchildren — at the playground, and keep them all together," says Glenda.

"My final memory is of a sick old guy slowly walking around his acreage checking it out. He had no energy to even greet me as I got out of my car."

"We went through thick and thin, that dog and I," says Rich.

"Probably the hardest thing I've ever done in my life was putting him down."

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1999 VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT HOMICIDE INVESTIGATOR'S COURSE



At the end of 1996, the Vancouver Police Homicide Squad was faced with the near elimination of its training budget. Rather than allow cutbacks and fiscal constraints to limit professional development, the squad members displayed some outside-the-box thinking and came up with a creative solution.

Hopes were high when the first Homicide Investigator's Course was run in September 1997, but few could have foreseen how successful it would become. Funds raised from the course have enabled squad members to attract top level speakers each year and in turn, allow the squad to participate in other high calibre training seminars worldwide. The course now provides the bulk of funding for any training not provided by the VPD.

Each year, the bar has been raised in terms of the quality of presentations and the timeliness of the material. The 1999 Course held the week of September 13th proved no exception. This year, the Vancouver Police Department approved the course for education credit for their members wishing to use it toward promotion and incremental pay raises. As in previous years, the course had something to offer everyone from the most junior delegates up to the most experienced major crime investigators.

The addition of AVID Technologies Inc. as a corporate sponsor, funding from the Provincial Attorney General's office and the Justice Institute of BC, and a strong core of committed volunteers have combined to help keep course costs down while providing top-rate instruction and facilities.

AVID Technologies had an opportunity to strut its stuff in the form of a presentation by Cst. Grant Fredericks of the Vancouver Police Department. Cst. Fredericks demonstrated the new virtual reality crime scene computer software and hardware giving the over 200 delegates a sneak

peek at this huge breakthrough in major case management. All case information is stored on a single CD-ROM that allows a virtual walk-through of the crime scene. The computer links the scene, photos, forensics, statements and reports.

Each of the sessions had something to offer, whether from a "how-to" perspective or as a detailed explanation of a high-profile investigation. Most sessions gave delegates both - everyone walked away with a better idea of the challenges which the presenters faced and advice as to what worked well and what they would have done differently.

Brother Gregory Miles of the New York State Police spoke on the Trauma Induced By Officer-Involved Shootings, Det/Sgt. Dennis Gerard of the O.P.P. outlined the ins and outs of Major Case Management, and Dr. Owen Beattie of the University of Alberta discussed Exhumation and Physical Anthropology.

A return speaker and favourite, Steve Sheriff, detailed innovative techniques in case law interpretation and provided strategies on how to use these "to take the bad guys off the streets". As a lawyer, prosecutor and the author of "Convicting The Guilty", Sheriff updates his book annually with new decisions and case law surrounding issues central to major crime investigation.

Two fascinating case studies were presented to the delegates - The Abbotsford Killer and Operation Godfather. Inspector Rod Gehl of the Abbotsford Police spoke as the team leader of the joint forces operation which ultimately tracked down and convicted Terry Driver, who taunted police and terrified residents for months before his arrest for the murder of Tanya Smith and the attempted murder of Misty Cockerill.

Det. Rick Crook of the Vancouver Police presented Operation Godfather, a case involving three gangland-style homicides in Vancouver's drug

world that gained international attention. This file held a number

of firsts, including being the longest-running trial in British Columbia history and seeing juror Gillian Guess convicted for obstructing justice as the result of her affair with one of the six accused - all of whom were acquitted.

Dr. Henry Lee, Chief Criminalist and Director of the State Police Forensic Laboratory for Connecticut, completed the week's list of speakers. Dr. Lee is best-known for his involvement in the O.J. Simpson trial and discussed advanced homicide investigative techniques and D.N.A. analysis.

Many of the delegates were first-time visitors to Vancouver from as far away as Hawaii, Alaska, Texas, Colorado, Washington D.C. and Ontario and thoroughly enjoyed the beauty of the area and the social activities organized for the evenings. Detective Chief Inspector Dag Anderson of the National Criminal Investigation Division of Sweden added a European flavour to the group.

The 1999 Vancouver Police Homicide Course was a success due largely to the dedication, commitment and organization of the numerous volunteers and sponsors. Planning is already underway for the Year 2000 course set for the week of September 11 - 15th.

Should you wish to attend or require more information please email Det. Ron Lepine, VPD: ron_lepine@city.vancouver.bc.ca
Sgt. Al Boyd - Vancouver Police Homicide Squad
Det/Cst Lori Shenher - Vancouver Police Homicide Squad - Missing Persons

Dr. Henry Lee

by Desmond Rowland & James Bailey

(Reprinted with permission of ITP Nelson)

Part 2 of a 4 Part Series

III. Covering the Patrol Area

A. Attitude

1. Always present an alert, businesslike, and disciplined appearance while on patrol.
2. Do not loiter on the street, in business places, or in parked cars.
3. Do not engage in lengthy, idle conversation.
4. Be flexible in patrolling your area.
 - (a) Do not follow a fixed route or schedule.
 - (b) Backtrack and change directions frequently
 - (c) Report to your dispatcher or supervisor as soon as possible when ever you are required to leave your patrol area on unassigned duties.

B. Communications

1. Radio:

- a. The primary method of maintaining communications between headquarters and the officer on patrol, and between patrol units.
- b. Because of the high volume of radio traffic and limited channels available to most police departments, messages must be clear, brief, and to the point.
- c. Most police departments use the 10-code or similar code systems to ensure brevity and confidentiality of transmissions.

TIP: Know exactly what you want to say before opening the microphone for transmission. This precaution will avoid hesitations and long pauses, which block other officers' messages.

- d. Speak into the microphone using a normal voice and rhythm. There is no need to slow down your normal rate of speech or to raise your voice.
- e. Every time you exit your vehicle, call in with your location and purpose in leaving.
- f. When requesting a records check, provide only relevant information to the dispatchers: names, dates of birth, vehicle licence numbers, etc. General descriptions of suspects or vehicles are of no value in retrieving records information.
- g. If you suspect that licence markers have been switched or that a subject is using false identification, have the dispatcher read back the description or other information on file.
- h. If you receive no calls for a lengthy period of time, ask your dispatcher to do a test. If the button on your microphone is jammed, you may be treating your superiors and fellow officers to a revealing personal



commentary that may not be appreciated.

- i. Interrupt another officer's transmission only in the case of an emergency. Do not use the police radio for casual conversations.

2. Telephone:

- a. A vital supplement to radio communications.
- b. Use the telephone for lengthy, detailed, or highly confidential exchanges of information.
- c. Learn the locations of all the operative pay telephones in your patrol area.
- d. Refrain from using wireless telephones for sensitive conversations.

C. Sources of Information

1. Develop contacts in your patrol area by adopting a friendly, approachable attitude.
 - a. Be helpful and grant reasonable requests whenever possible.
 - b. Don't accept favours or take actions not appropriate to your role as a police officer.
2. Useful sources of information:
 - a. Commercial or industrial security officers
 - b. Delivery people (milk deliverers, mail carriers, bakers, dry cleaners, etc.)
 - c. Newspaper distributors
 - d. Drivers who make night deliveries to newspaper boxes
 - e. Clean-up and maintenance people
 - f. Taxi drivers
 - g. Persons who frequent certain locations in the area regularly, such as bus stops, all-night restaurants, etc.
 - h. Neighbourhood gossips
 - i. Juveniles
3. Conduct yourself in a dignified manner, but

never appear uninterested when people come to you with their problems. You will discourage them from approaching you when they may have important information.

4. Vary your approach to potential sources of information, according to the circumstances.

- a. Business people such as merchants, news vendors, and restaurant owners may usually be approached openly.
- b. Persons with criminal backgrounds or connections may fear being seen with a police officer. They may sometimes engage you in apparently meaningless or unnecessary conversation. This could be a sign that they have important information for you.

- (1) Continue talking to allow them to indicate their message verbally, or through gestures.

- (2) Warn the informant off and walk away if you perceive a potential problem for him. Your discretion and good sense will encourage future cooperation.

5. Use names, preferably first names, unless you feel the person would like to be addressed more formally. People like being addressed by name, and are more cooperative if they feel known and respected as individuals.

6. Maintain a reference file on all the persons you contact.

- a. Use your notebook or file cards.
- b. List the subject's name, nicknames, address, and the time and date of each contact, with a brief description of the incident.
- c. Classify your sources according to the types of information they may have, indicating the best approach to use to obtain it.
- d. If you use cards, file them alphabetically by last name. A geographic cross-index can also be helpful.

EXAMPLE: During a major investigation, detectives in our drug squad discovered that a young rookie officer had maintained an extensive file of contacts he had developed during his routine patrol duties. The drug squad traced several persons through leads he provided and made several important arrests. His information was directly responsible for cracking a major drug ring. I awarded the officer a letter of commendation for his initiative.

7. Your sources will judge you on your honesty and sensitivity in handling the information that they reveal. Avoid violating that trust whenever possible.

8. Paid informants can be a valuable resource,

but use caution.

- a. Some persons may become offended at your offer of payment for information.
 - b. Funds for information are usually available only to officers in criminal investigation units such as robbery, homicide, and drugs.
 - c. The Informant's motivation may be suspect.
 - (1) He maybe seeking revenge.
 - (2) He may wish to get into your good graces because he anticipates having problems with the police in the future.
 - (3) He may be trying to cover his own crimes by blaming somebody else.
 - (4) He may be low in funds and hope to sell you useless information.
 - d. Your informant may also be selling the same information to another officer without your knowledge.
9. Your contacts can save your life.
- a. If they know you, they will tend to watch out for you.
 - b. They may warn you if a dangerous individual is in the neighbourhood.
 - c. They may come to your aid in a physical conflict in which you are outmatched.
10. Members of the "criminal element" who are not currently wanted can sometimes be useful informants.
- a. They may wish to ensure the arrest of a criminal whose actions have frightened or outraged them.
 - b. They may consider police officers as "fellow players" -i.e., as individuals on the opposite side of the same game.
 - c. They may hope to establish their good citizenship in your eyes by offering information.

NOTE: Their cooperation will usually evaporate if they feel you are harassing them unnecessarily. Show them respect, but avoid becoming overly reliant upon their information. You may have to take action against them someday.

11. Daily newspapers and other publications that carry sales advertisements for used cars, heavy machinery, etc., can help you keep on top of what is happening in your patrol area.
- (a) Reports on current events can indicate potential problem areas.
 - (b) Advertisements about sales can identify businesses that will have large amounts of cash on hand.
 - (c) Want ads can assist in locating stolen property, particularly motor vehicles, stereo equipment, cameras, and furniture.

D. Foot Patrol Procedures

1. Don't fall into a routine for covering your beat.
 - (a) If you patrol your beat along certain streets and make regular stops at specific times and locations, criminals will soon learn your habits and take steps to avoid you.
 - (b) Turn corners as often as possible to avoid being followed.
 - (c) Refrain from taking meal or coffee breaks at the same time and place during your shift.
 - (d) Reverse the direction of your patrol

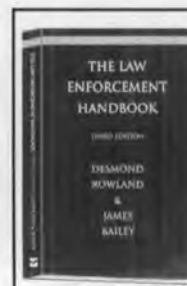


- (e) often and at random.
 - (e) Take short-cuts through lanes and alleys.
2. Pause often during your patrol and look around you. If you aren't paying attention to your surroundings, you aren't patrolling, you're strolling.
 3. Walk near the curb during daylight patrol. This technique offers:
 - (a) A better view for observing street activity.
 - (b) Less chance of obstruction by pedestrians on the sidewalk if you are required to take quick action.
 - (c) Higher police visibility as a crime deterrent.
 4. Walk near buildings during night patrol.
 - a. Check the glass on store fronts for cracks or broken glass.
 - (1) Keep your eyes to the front to avoid tipping off burglars that you are aware

- of their presence.
- (2) Use the reflections in store windows to "see around corners."
- b. Pause frequently in shadows to observe without being seen yourself.
- c. Check the interiors of buildings and rattle doorknobs to ensure that the premises are secure.
- d. Watch for persons loitering or hiding in doorways and entrances.
- e. Listen carefully for the sound of breaking glass.

E. Motor Patrol Procedures

1. Get out of your vehicle regularly to develop personal contacts in the neighbourhood.
2. Obey all traffic laws, for both safety and public relations reasons, unless you are enroute to an emergency.
3. Maintain a cruising speed of 30 km/h during your patrol. This is slow enough to allow you to make detailed observations without impeding the traffic flow.
4. Recommended patrol patterns:
 - a. Zigzag (start at one corner of the patrol area and work your way diagonally across it to the opposite corner)
 - b. Cross
 - c. Cloverleaf
5. If you are patrolling with a partner, divide the observation area around your vehicle so that:
 - a. The officer driving covers his field of vision in a clockwise direction from 6 o'clock to 4 o'clock.
 - b. The passenger officer covers the area in a counter clockwise direction from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
 - c. The officer who is driving has responsibility for and control of the police vehicle. He must not allow his observations to interfere with its safe operation.
6. Don't fall into the habit of using only the main arteries in your area. Most criminal activity occurs out of sight of busy streets.
7. Check the potential trouble spots in your patrol area frequently.
8. Don't hide behind hills, curves, or signboards to trap traffic violators. This is bad public relations and serves to erode community confidence in the police sense of fair play.
9. Stop periodically among parked cars or at the entrance to side streets to observe activity on the street.
10. Check the occupants of vehicles that stop beside or behind you at intersections and keep an escape route open.
11. Check parking lots in your patrol area regularly for abandoned or stolen vehicles.



This four-part series comprises only one of the 19 chapters contained in *The Law Enforcement Handbook*. A copy may be purchased direct by contacting ITP Nelson at: 416 752-9100.

A forensic computing utility that does it all

by Mark Welch

The most important tools for a Forensic Computer Investigator are his software utilities. A new utility called "Encase" has been developed by programmer Sean McCreight and his company Guidance Software in California. This program has been in use for about a year in the U.S.A. There is an enthusiastic users group of investigators who seem anxious to share their experience. Over the past few months, word has been spreading to Canada and about a dozen different investigative agencies have purchased Encase.

Traditional Procedure

To highlight the new features of Encase, it is necessary to describe the existing situation for investigators. Before the advent of Encase, investigators have been forced to use a separate utility for each step of the seizure of computer data and its subsequent analysis. Typically an investigator would have to follow these steps:

- Use MSDOS to create a boot diskette.
- Use several DOS commands to manage the conventional and extended memory of a target computer.
- Use a hard disk locking utility to ensure that no changes were inadvertently made to the hard disk.
- Attach a portable storage device to the target computer and then install driver utilities for the device.
- Use a utility that makes a bit stream, mirror image copy of the target drive onto the portable storage device.
- Use the same copying utility to restore the copy of the target drive onto a dedicated, completely separate partition of the lab computer's drive.
- Use another utility to extract the slack space from the copy of the target drive. The slack space is output as a separate file onto a different partition.
- Use yet another utility to extract the unallocated space from the copy of the target drive. The unallocated space is output as a separate file onto a different partition.
- Use three separate utilities to do "Key Word Searches" on the active, the slack space and the unallocated space on the copy of the target drive.
- The results of these three searches are output to three more output files or to the screen of the lab computer or to both.
- To view the output files, yet another utility like Notepad must be used.
- If the investigator finds clues in those output files, then he must repeat the searching procedure using the clues he has gleaned in the first search. Yet more output files are generated.
- If there is more than one disk involved, the entire procedure of making a copy and searching it must be repeated for each hard disk, each floppy and each CD-ROM.

Disadvantages to the Traditional Procedure

- An investigator cannot open and view the files on a target drive without performing the copying procedure. The copying procedure can take hours or even days depending on the size of the target drive and the speed of the connection between the portable storage device and the computer.



- This procedure can quickly produce a large number of output files. Since maintaining continuity of all the evidence developed is crucial, the profusion of similar output files can quickly become a problem.
- The process of repeating the large number of steps to search each separate hard and floppy disk is time consuming.
- All of the utilities described work in the DOS command line mode. That means that the investigator must type in the actual commands accompanied by various subcommands, known as switches, to perform the desired searches and output. It requires a fair bit of training and experience to use these utilities effectively.
- The mirror image that is created is exactly the same size as the target drive. Consequently the analysis computer hard drive must be even larger than the target computer's largest drive. As well a separate, dedicated partition must be created to hold the copy.
- If an investigator discovers a file that is deleted but still intact, he must use yet another utility to restore and open the file.
- When it comes time to create a report of his analysis, the investigator must use a word processing program and then cut and paste bits and pieces from the various output files.
- These utilities only work on FAT16 files for DOS & Windows 3.x or some work on Fat32 for Windows 95/98.
- Many of the utilities are licensed only to one specific, named investigator. Other investigators cannot legally borrow that utility but must

buy their own. Other utilities are only licensed for use by police officers, so corporate security officers are excluded.

New Features on Encase

Sean McCreight, the developer of Encase, has consulted with a wide range of Forensic Investigators and has designed Encase to address the problems outlined above.

- The Pro version of Encase can be connected by a Lap-link cable and the investigator can search the entire target drive including the Slack Space and Unallocated Space without having to go through the time consuming process of copying the drive and then restoring the copy to a lab computer. As well as searching the drive, the investigator can view and open files on the target drive. Furthermore, all of this is accomplished without booting up the target drive and without allowing one byte of data to be changed on the target drive.
- This Pre-view feature is of tremendous value if an investigator faces the common situation of searching a premise with a large number of computers where there is only evidence on one of those computers but the investigator does not know which one.
- The Pre-view feature is also valuable where a computer may or may not contain evidence. The investigator can determine in advance whether it is worthwhile to spend the hours or days necessary to make a copy of the drive and then search it in the lab.
- Encase will generate its own Boot Diskette, relieving the investigator of the problem of creating his own and then worrying about copyright issues regarding the files placed on the Boot Diskette.
- Encase keeps track of and holds the results of all searches internally. The results can be displayed easily and incorporated into a report from within Encase.
- All of the searches involved in one particular case can be done on all the hard drives, floppy disks and CD-ROMs in one pass. This saves a lot of time.
- Encase has a powerful "GREG" search capability that allows the investigator to search for things like any telephone numbers or any credit card numbers or any Internet Protocol address even when the specific number is not known.
- Encase uses a Windows Explorer type interface, so all of the commands are of the Point & Click variety. The investigator is not required to learn a variety of arcane typed commands.
- Encase can make a compressed copy of the target drive. This can save enormous space

on the lab computer.

- Encase does not need a separate partition for the copy of the target drive.
- Encase can restore and open deleted files that are still intact.
- Encase creates a report that can be easily customized to contain exactly the search results that the investigator considers relevant.
- Encase works on FAT16, FAT32 & NTFS files.
- The Encase licence is only limited to one person using it at a time, but different individuals can use it at different times. Guidance Software tries to restrict the sale of Encase to police, government and corporate security agencies but the licence does not restrict its use to police agencies.
- Encase can be used on a Network so that multiple investigators can work on a complex case simultaneously.
- A disadvantage of Encase is that a tape drive cannot be used as the portable storage device.
- Guidance Software is willing to testify in court if challenged about the workings of Encase. Shawn McCreight is actually anxious to have Encase challenged in court so that the precedent of it being accepted can be established.

Encase is being used by many police and government agencies in the United States. They have all reported enthusiastically on how reliable Encase is and how much easier it has made their investigations. Some Canadian investigators have been reluctant to use Encase because there is a dispute and civil lawsuit going on between Guidance Software and another firm. It is difficult to understand their objections. All who have tried it agree that Encase works superbly and none of these skeptics can articulate what effect a civil dispute might have on how the software works. Perhaps this is just a natural human tendency to resist change.

Guidance Software is continuing to strongly support Encase with knowledgeable technical support and many free improvements that provide added features. Training is also available but not really needed for a knowledgeable Forensic Computer investigator.

Encase comes in 3 versions:

- The Standard - all of the features except the Preview for about \$(USD) 450.00.
- The Pro version - all of the features including the Pre-view feature, about \$(USD)995.00.
- The Demo Version can be used to do all of the search features on the computer where the program is installed. It cannot make mirror image copies. It cannot do Pre-views. But it can be down loaded for FREE from the Guidance Software Web site at www.guidancesoftware.com.

Encase is also available in a French and a German version.

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e-mail: info@guidancesoftware.com

Nearly \$600,000 awarded for crime prevention efforts in Nova Scotia

Communities across Nova Scotia are getting some help in their efforts to prevent crime. On September 24th, Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, announced jointly with Michael Baker, Nova Scotia Minister of Justice, that the Government of Canada will award nearly \$600,000 to fund 31 crime prevention projects in the province under the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention.

"Preventing crime and promoting safety are priorities for the people of Nova Scotia - and they are priorities for the Government of Canada," said Minister McLellan. "These projects demonstrate the importance, and the value, that we all place in acting together and acting early to do something about crime."

"If we are to be successful in dealing with crime, we can't just treat the problem, we have to find solutions," said Minister Baker. "That is why these community-based projects are so important. They get to the root causes of crime, and help us to build safer, healthier communities."

The National Strategy, which takes an early-intervention approach to crime prevention and community safety, supports innovative, grassroots responses to the problems of crime and victimization. Among the community projects being funded in today's announcement are initiatives to actively strengthen community networks, identify and develop realistic and relevant prevention measures and empower families to deal with such problems as violence and drug and alcohol abuse.

"We know from experience that the most



successful efforts to prevent crime are those involving all members of the community," said Minister McLellan. These projects make clear that Nova Scotians possess both the determination and the spirit of innovation that is required to tackle the root causes of crime and to promote safer communities."

The National Strategy has identified key target groups that include children, youth and families, which figure prominently in the projects being announced today. All the projects emphasize local action to reduce crime, increase public safety and enhance public awareness about the causes of crime and are based on community needs and resources.

Joan Jones, a member of the Joint Management Committee which administers the National Strategy's Mobilization Program, said: "Individually and collectively, groups applying to Community Mobilization program have demonstrated a commitment to serving all of the peoples that make up their communities. In addition to addressing many of the root causes of crime, these projects will help strengthen communities themselves."

Funding for these projects is being provided under the Community Mobilization Program of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention. Phase II of the Strategy, announced on June 2, 1998, by the Minister of Justice and the Solicitor General of Canada, includes \$32 million a year in federal funding to help Canadians undertake crime prevention initiatives in their communities. Under the Community Mobilization Program, communities in Nova Scotia will receive a total of \$3.5 million over five years.

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The time to check your PC is really here

Procrastinators take notice, tomorrow has arrived and January 01, 2000 is less than 61 days away. If you have an older PC now is the time check that it's ready for the big year.

by Tom Rataj

Well, despite all the hype in the mainstream news media about the dreaded "Year 2000 Bug," many of us have put-off making sure our PC's are ready, after all, it's not December 31st yet. Don't panic and don't despair, testing your machine takes mere minutes and doesn't require any propeller-head type skills.

Way back in the middle of September, just before I penned this piece, I finally got over my minor procrastination streak and sat down and did the Y2K test on the two machines in my office. The "old" machine is a 4+ year old no-name clone that I had custom-built. I was somewhat worried about it. The "new" machine is barely 6 months old, and like the old machine, is a custom-built machine. I wasn't worried about this machine passing, because I did my homework before specifying the components.

Testing 1, 2, 3

The main Y2K hardware problem, centres around a little chip on the motherboard that contains a device known as the "Real-Time Clock" or RTC. This device keeps track of the date and time regardless of whether your machine is on or off. The Motorola #MC146818, or its compatible brands, can handle all the Y2K hurdles, and is the benchmark used by most tests.

To handle the transition, the RTC needs to be capable of correctly switching from December 31, 1999 to January 01, 2000 at the stroke of midnight. It also needs to be able to handle the leap-year issue when February 29th, 2000 rolls around.

Although testing for this may sound complex, it really isn't. Assuming that you, or someone you know is connected to the internet, this is the easiest place to start. Log-on and make your way to www.nsl.com, locate their Y2K test kit "YMark2000" and download it. It is only 36Kb in size so it takes less than a minute to download. Read the detailed instructions below and run the test (go ahead it's easy.)

If your computer passes these three tests, you've got one less thing to worry about. If it doesn't, don't despair because there are a number of hardware solutions available.

Hardware Solutions

The first possible solution is to contact the BIOS manufacturer and see if there is a BIOS upgrade available that corrects Y2K problems on your particular machine. If there isn't, there is still a hardware solution available. It consists of an expansion card that is inserted into an available slot in your PC. This expansion card bypasses and replaces the BIOS on the motherboard with a completely Y2K compliant



replacement BIOS. Unless you have previously installed new parts inside your computer, you may want to call on someone that has to help you figure out the correct board to buy and how to install it.

Two of the many hardware Y2K fixes I came across were the Fernlink 2000 series of cards, available in Canada through STL Advancements at (905) 837-0866 or www.stl.on.ca. They feature a complete line of cards and software solutions for every PC, including laptops. They range in price from \$109 to \$225. TimeFix RTC available at 1-800-463-7149 or www.fix2000pc.com, is only an ISA card and is priced at \$150. If your PC is really old and not compliant, this may be your only option.

The simple Y2K work-around for older systems could have been as easy as resetting the year portion of the date to 1971 prior to the witching hour. Unfortunately in a blunder almost as bad as the Y2K mistake, the RTC on PC's uses a base date of January 01, 1980. If you try to set the year any earlier you are left with an "Invalid Date" response. Both IBM mainframes and UNIX based computers will function on compliant hardware because the operating systems support base dates of January 01, 1900 and January 01, 1970 respectively.

Software Problems

Assuming that your computer's hardware is compliant, the next issue is with the software. Some computer software companies have already stated publicly that there are Y2K issues with some older versions of their software and that they will not be issuing fixes. Of course they suggest that users upgrade to the newer version of the software to avoid any problems.

If you think it is only the little companies, even Microsoft has identified and repaired Y2K problems in last year's Windows 98! To help iden-

tify Y2K issues in their software packages, Microsoft provides a free testing utility that will test all their software on your machine. It is available through their Y2K information site at: <http://www.microsoft.com/canada/year2k/>.

The primary problem with non-compliant software is that it may result in corrupted data when it needs to deal with the date. Some files created using non-compliant software may also contain date information that only contains two digits for the year instead of four. Dependant on what the data is, you may or may not have problems. Among many others, McAfee offers a utility, the Y2K Survival Kit, that provides a complete hardware and software testing package. It is available online at www.mcafee.com or at the retail level for around \$50.

In Closing

It is interesting to see how the industry that created the problem, has rallied around and come up with a solution for every possible Y2K problem on every PC. Fortunately in the business spirit of the Internet era, it is possible to at least diagnose any hardware problems your machines may have without spending a cent. Y2K analysts and programmers on the other hand, are commanding top dollar for their services.

Good luck, and go to your computer right now, download the test and get to it, it's easy!

Detailed Instructions For YMark2000

To complete the test, you will need to make a bootable diskette and copy the test program to it. To do this, format a blank diskette making sure to check-off the "Copy system files" box in the Format dialogue box, copy the downloaded file to the diskette, and double click on the file to decompress it into its various components, remove the diskette, exit Windows and turn off your machine, re-insert the diskette, and turn your machine back on.

It won't start Windows, but will leave you at the good-old DOS prompt, which should look something like this: A:\

At this point type "2000" and press enter. After a few seconds you will see a screen full of white text, with one line of yellow text asking you if you accept the terms of the licence agreement (type "y" for yes), then sit-back and watch the test.

The test results for each of the three tests will be displayed when they are completed, and if your machine passes all three, the following summary will be displayed: "- This system correctly supports the Year 2000."

Remove the diskette from the drive, rejoice, and restart your PC.

Is handwriting truly individual?

Ransom notes and other handwritten documents that provide clues to criminal cases may soon be easier to analyse, thanks to research being conducted by University at Buffalo computer scientists.

Researchers in UB's Centre of Excellence for Document Analysis and Recognition (CEDAR) have been awarded a \$428,000, 16-month grant from the National Institute of Justice to develop computer-assisted handwriting-analysis tools for forensic applications.

The new tools will for the first time make available to law-enforcement investigators quantitative methods for analysing handwriting in an effort to identify writers of specific documents — who also may be suspects in criminal cases.

"Our first focus in this project will be to establish on a scientific basis whether or not handwriting is truly individual," said Sargur Srihari, Ph.D., SUNY Distinguished Professor in the UB Department of Computer Science and Engineering and director of CEDAR. "We will be asking 'is the handwriting of different individuals truly distinct?'"

CEDAR is the largest research centre in the world devoted to developing new technologies that can recognize and read handwriting. In the United States, it is the only centre in a university where researchers in artificial intelligence are applying pattern-recognition techniques to the problem of reading handwriting.

Over the past more than 10 years, CEDAR developed and refined software now used by the U.S. Postal Service to read and interpret up to 80 percent of all handwritten addresses on envelopes. That expertise attracted the attention of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which has been directed to establish a scientific basis for handwriting testimony in court cases.

Efforts to analyse handwriting in criminal or civil cases have involved obtaining samples of writing from potential suspects or witnesses and then comparing them with the writing in the document in question.

A 1993 Supreme Court decision stated that in order for expert testimony to be admitted in court cases at any level, a scientific basis for that expertise must be proven through research and the peer-review process.

But because relatively few, if any, objective criteria exist for analysing handwriting, it has yet to be regarded with the same confidence level as other kinds of evidence.

For instance, human analysts now need to make elaborate measurements about such details of a person's writing as how often a certain slant or loop occurs. The software under development at UB will be able to estimate automatically the slant angle of someone's script, as well as other features of an individual's writing. Those features and quantitative data about them — such as how often they occur and in what context — can then be compared with the writing in the document under investigation.

Srihari and his colleagues at CEDAR are analysing handwritten addresses gathered from their postal research; they also will be collecting individual handwriting samples from a cross section of the general population.

For further information call Ellen Goldbaum at 716-645-2626.

Reserve Force on standby for Operation Abacus

OTTAWA - The Department of National Defence has determined that the Reserve Force will play a key role in Operation Abacus - the Canadian Forces' Y2K contingency plan to respond to potential calls for military assistance to federal, provincial and territorial authorities in response to any disruption to Canada's essential services. Op Abacus has been developed to allow the Canadian Forces to assist in mitigating the impact of the potential Y2K problem on essential services, while continuing to fulfil national and international defence tasks.

As the millennium approaches, the Canadian government intends to continue to provide programs and services vital to the health, safety and security of Canadians with minimum disruption. If it becomes necessary for the Canadian Forces to deploy personnel in support of Op Abacus, the troops will be self-supporting so as not to impose an extra burden on Canada's infrastructure.

The Canadian Forces Op Abacus plan calls for participation by both regular force and reserve personnel. It is estimated that 65 per cent of Canada's 30,000 primary reservists have civilian employment or attend an educational institution. Reservists have been put on stand-by for Op Abacus only as a matter of prudent planning.

An initial assessment indicates that while the effect of a Y2K problem on Canada's infrastruc-

ture is not fully known, the most likely scenario represents a "potential for disruption to Canadians' essential services" as opposed to a "complete collapse" of those services. Reservists' services may not be required, but employers and educators will be making a contribution to the health, safety and security of their fellow Canadians by granting them time off, if necessary, during Op Abacus.

Reservists across Canada have been advised by their units to put in leave requests with their civilian employers and educational institutions well in advance of December 31, 1999. Reservists have served in a number of domestic military operations over the past several years in response to natural disasters and other emergencies. These include the 1996 and 1997 Saguenay and Manitoba floods, the January 1998 ice storm in Eastern Canada and the recovery operation of Swissair Flight 111 off the coast of Nova Scotia in September last year.

For additional information about employer support for reservists during Op Abacus or for information on the Canadian Forces Liaison Council (CFLC), its programs, or Canada's Reserve Force, please call: 1-800-567-9908.



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Submitted by Halifax Regional Police



When Cst. Terry Graves pitched the idea for a summer day camp for kids who wouldn't usually be able to attend camp, he didn't realize the positive impact the camp would make not only on the kids, but on an entire community.

From day one, Graves and Project Manager Bruce Mosher had the support of corporate and government sponsors to provide the money and basic needs of the camp. However, they had some doubt as to the results. "We knew the kids would come and get something out of it", said Graves. "But we really didn't expect the incredible outcome we got."

Graves based his camp on one belief most police officers have.

"How many of us have watched as busy, inquisitive children changed to become the youth we chase through backyards and the adults who are incarcerated in our institutions, all the while knowing it was happening and feeling frustrated and helpless as we watched? Professionals, police officers, social workers, school teachers and principals can pick them out for you."

On July 4th, 1999 Halifax Regional Police, through its Youth Program, and in cooperation with Human Resources and Development Canada, the Community Mobilization Program, the department and the community began Project Turnaround. The project was born out of a need to make a difference in the lives of these children.

The camp involved 160 youth, ages 10-13 from diverse backgrounds, in an activity-based program which exposed them to a variety of experiences and community resources. These experiences helped broaden their horizons and decrease their chances of victimization.

Participants were picked up and dropped off at their homes each day. The "Junior Police Cadets" were exposed to topics such as police and emergency operations, discipline, team building, personal development, life skills, fine arts and science. Police officers from different units visited each day and shared their roles in the community.

Since the camp started, Halifax Regional Police have received letters praising the camp from parents whose children were involved and members of the community who have seen the camp in action.

One person wrote, "[we] wish to express our satisfaction at seeing your people doing such an outstanding job in handling, training, disciplining and providing fun and improved self-esteem for the youth of FIRM. We are impressed with the activities, which we judge are designed to help the children who most frequently fall through the cracks and get into major trouble in the various neighbourhoods of our city ... thank you for putting a high value on the worth of children..."

The gratitude of the parents and campers is obvious. Walk down Gottingen Street in the urban core of Halifax and you'll see many of the youngsters wearing their "camp uniform" of the Youth Program ball cap and T-shirt.

One parent wrote, "My son attended Project Turnaround the last week of July. When he got home, he would share with me his thoughts about the day's events. I thought you may be interested in what one teen had to say. He liked the outings, drill, meeting new people, officers who were 'easy to hang with' and were out of uniform! Officers are now seen as 'people too'. His dislikes were that the program was too short, would have liked to challenge police officers to a competition in the gym and would have liked more drills (push-ups, sit ups, etc.). According to my son, the program on a scale of 1 to 10 rated an 8.5 I think that's great!"

Another parent wrote about her son who was very nervous about attending the camp. She



wrote, "by the time he came home on Tuesday, he would tell us about all the fun things he had done and the good lunches you made for the kids. He has had a great week and made new friends... He is now very eager to join the Youth Program... I can't thank you enough for giving him one of the best weeks of his summer."

Much thanks goes to every officer who made the extra effort to be part of the program, even if it was only for an hour, to talk to these kids," says Graves. "The difference they made to the kids and the program was enormous."

One parent summed up the program's objectives in her letter, I hope your project will continue to grow and in years to come, these young folk will follow in your footsteps. I, for one, am proud of what you are doing." ... so are we.

John Doe charged in rape, kidnapping

In a novel legal manoeuvre that stretches the law to match the developing science of mapping the human genetic code, a prosecutor in Wisconsin has filed sexual assault and kidnapping charges against a defendant who has no name.

In a story out of the New York Times it is reported that "John Doe" is known only by his DNA code, extracted from semen samples from three sexual assaults. Samples that have been tested after six years of storage in a police property room.

"We know that one person raped these three women," said the prosecutor, Norman Gahn, assistant district attorney for Milwaukee County. "We just don't know who that person is. We will catch him."

The prosecutor's strategy is an attempt to keep within the six-year statute of limitations for bringing a charge from running out in the only one of the three cases where that has not already happened. A warrant must identify the person to be arrested, and this one names "John Doe, unknown male with matching deoxyribonucleic acid profile!"

The warrant, signed by a judge in September, will keep the statute of limitations from expiring, which in this case would otherwise happen in November. Now, every month, a Federal Bureau of Investigations computer will compare the numbers that describe "John Doe's" DNA with thousands of genetic samples from around the country.

"John Doe" is typically used in a warrant when the accused is known by an alias or by a physical description. The Milwaukee case is unusual in that it described the suspect by only DNA information. The case raises several questions of law and science. Can a person be identified on a warrant by biometric evidence, such as a DNA code or fingerprint, or is a more traditional identification required, such as a name and date of birth? And is the legal concept of a statute of limitations relevant in an age of DNA testing of old evidence?

Legal experts say the case would be challenged, but has merit.

The three DNA samples were collected in 1993. In each case, on the city's north side, a man grabbed a woman from behind, told her he had a knife, took her to a quiet place, raped her, and demanded money, police said. After she reported the crime, vaginal and cervical swabs of semen were collected at a hospital. The samples waited at the police evidence room, along with 2,800 other unexamined rape kits. To test them all would have swamped the state crime lab, which already has a backlog.

So Detective Lori Gagliano and her colleagues in the city's Sensitive Crimes Unit culled out the best cases, based mostly on human factors, such as the availability of victims and witnesses.

From the 53 samples tested, one case

matched a convicted rapist in Minnesota. Another matched a convicted rapist elsewhere in Wisconsin, allowing charges to be filed only eight hours before the statute of limitations expired. And the three samples were found to match each other.

The law in Wisconsin, as in other states, requires that a warrant identify the accused. If the name is not known, the law allows identification "by any description by which the person to be arrested can be identified with reasonable certainty."

"My argument is going to be that genetic code goes well beyond reasonable certainty," Mr. Gahn said "On this one we're pushing the envelope as far as we can!"

In section 511 of the Canadian Criminal Code it states that a warrant issued under this part shall "name or describe" the accused. It is the description of the accused that would parallel this case from Wisconsin. However since there is no statute of limitations for serious offences in Canada it is uncertain under which circumstances this would be effected in Canada. With the onset of Canada's DNA data bank there could be some need for discussion of this subject with regard to summary offences in the future.

Commentary on this subject would be welcomed in future issues of Blue Line Magazine.



The Great Mac Attack!

by Tony MacKiinnon



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Get Hooked on the Highway Help Program

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Road Safety Program Launches Nationwide

The Highway Help Program was created to offer motorists a safe and effective means to both give and receive assistance in the event of roadside emergencies.

The simple solution for stranded motorists is to hook the highly visible Highway Help Sign onto their window, which then prompts passing motorists to provide assistance by calling the police using their cellular phone. This process allows help to be obtained without putting the stranded motorist or the Good Samaritan at risk.

Originally launched in Ontario by the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police in 1996, the Highway Help Program is now expanding nationwide through the efforts of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) and police services nationwide.

The Highway Help Program will be officially launched nationwide in December during National Safe Driving Week. All police services are being asked to participate in this kick-off by hosting a media event during this week. This would include issuing a media release and inviting the media for a photo shoot and interview opportunity. The program will supply police services with all necessary information and media materials.

Police officers have found it easy to integrate the Highway Help Program into their various ongoing community safety activities. Therefore, following the launch, we ask that police services incorporate it into their safety presentations, displays and special events. The program will provide a continuous supply of program materials including posters, brochures, and sample Highway Help Signs.

A Sign of the Times

The hook-on, reflective Highway Help Sign is a necessary addition to every vehicle, for its unique design offers maximum visibility day or night and in all weather conditions.

"The Highway Help Sign is very easy to see, more so than the "Call Police" signs that get propped or taped inside the vehicle's window, which are difficult to see through tinted windows, during the winter because of fog or snow and especially at night," explains Chief R. Larry Gravill, President of the CACP.

The Highway Help Sign hooks onto the out-



side of the window and protrudes into traffic, making it visible from both directions. Help can then be received without having to leave the security of one's vehicle.

A New Way To Help

With the Highway Help Program, "Good Samaritans" are now provided with a new way to help others, without stopping, and without jeopardizing their own safety. This program has been designed so people don't stop. Instead, when a sign is seen in use, motorists are asked to note the location of the vehicle and call the police, who will then send the necessary assistance.

"The Highway Help Program will ensure that stranded motorists will get the help they need from the professionals best equipped to lend assistance," explains Chief Gravill.

Police Services Promote the Highway Help Program

"As a result of the superior visibility and proven effectiveness of the Highway Help Sign, along with the public education component of

the program, we (CACP) recommend that all police services bring the Highway Help Program to their communities," states Chief Gravill.

The Highway Help Program is an excellent safety initiative that fits into various segments of policing including:

- Crime Prevention - increasing potential of help arriving sooner
- Traffic Safety - reducing traffic congestion and exposure to the elements
- Community Outreach - by incorporating it into community safety activities
- Public Relations - exemplifies people helping people

Sold On A Non-Profit, Community-Service Basis

The CACP is pleased to announce that the Canadian Tire Corporation is the National Retail Partner of the Highway Help Program. Beginning in December 1999, the new fully reflective Highway Help Signs will be available at all Canadian Tire stores across Canada and other participating retail outlets. They will be sold on a non-profit, community service basis for \$4.99.

Companies, organizations, colleges and universities are also getting involved by purchasing bulk quantities of Highway Help Signs for distribution to their employees, members and students as a "we care about your travel safety" initiative. This aspect of the program has gained great response with over 250 organizations already involved, with anywhere from 50-25,000 employees. The program would be pleased to provide further information on how companies in your community can also become involved in this manner.

If your police service has not yet confirmed participation in the national launch, it is not too late to do so. Please contact Tracey MacLaurin at 1-888-466-5486, Ext. 2, for more information and to become involved.

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VISA



On Sunday October 3 at 10:00 a.m., Toronto Ambulance, Toronto Fire Services and Toronto Police Service joined together on the Toronto waterfront for a unique photograph. Personnel, both two and four legged, as well as the newest vehicles from the respective agencies were showcased in an impressive group shot. The photo will be one of twelve featuring Toronto emergency services in the Toronto Emergency Services Millenium Calendar. This highly collectible calendar will be sold, with the net proceeds being dedicated to the Toronto Children's Breakfast Club, which is a charitable organization dedicated to providing nutritious breakfasts for high needs children in the City of Toronto. This event took place at the Toronto Port Authority Pier 51, which is located at 8 Unwin Avenue. For further information, please contact Sgt. Craig Young at 416-808-1900, pager 245-5544 #91108.

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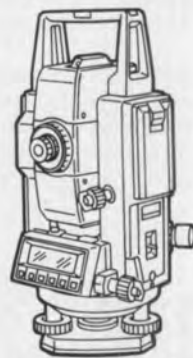
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The Latest in High-Speed Internet Access

By Reid Goldsborough



The Gold Rush of 2000 has begun. Unlike the great Klondike Gold Rush of a century ago, this one is for the rich surfing experience made possible by high-speed modems.

It's also a race for the wallets and pocketbooks of consumers — both individuals and businesses — who have been complaining about the World Wide Wait and are willing to put their money where their mouths are.

High-speed, or broadband, Internet service costs a premium over the \$15 to \$20 per month that conventional service typically costs. But there's good news here.

With the increasing availability of digital subscriber line (DSL) Internet connections from telecommunications companies, cable modem companies now have real competition, which is putting pressure on both industries to keep prices low.

Each industry has a poor reputation regarding pricing. Cable companies, without meaningful competition, have routinely jacked prices up for cable TV services well beyond the rate of inflation. And phone companies could already have owned the broadband market had they priced earlier ISDN services affordably and not been afraid of cannibalizing their lucrative T1 and similar business-class services.

Fortunately for consumers, for the time being anyway, cable companies and phone companies are offering low prices, sometimes below their cost, as a way of building market share.

Bell Canada's DSL offering, called Bell Sympatico High Speed Edition Service, at <http://www.bell.ca/highspeededition>, provides DSL connections of up to 960 kilobits per second of downstream speed and up to 120 kilobits upstream. Pricing is \$40 per month for Bell long-

bourhood, which doesn't present significant security risks for home users but can be a reason for businesses to opt for DSL.

Both DSL and cable Internet access offer substantial advantages over conventional modem access. You have a continuous connection to the Internet, which saves the time of having to log on each time. You don't tie up your voice phone line when connected, so if you currently have two phone lines because of your

distance phone customers and \$50 per month for non-customers. One-time activation charges range from \$35 to \$250.

DSL connections are typically stated as maximum speeds. Actual speeds are often less, depending on your distance to the phone company's nearest central switching office and other factors.

Though the increasing availability of DSL is causing the latest buzz, cable Internet access is still a tempting choice.

Excite@Home, at <http://www.home.net>, is the largest cable Internet access provider in Canada. It partners with local cable TV companies such as Rogers, Shaw, Cogeco, and Videon to provide service to customers. You can link directly to these companies at <http://www.home.com/signup-canada.html>. Price for access is typically \$40 per month, with installation charges usually between \$100 and \$200.

Though the maximum speed of typical cable networks is 10 megabits per second, actual downstream speeds usually range from 300 kilobits per second to 3 megabits per second, and upstream speeds are sometimes limited to 128 kilobits per second. Cable modem users share bandwidth with other users in their neigh-

Internet use, you may be able to save money by cutting back down to one.

Most important, accessing the Internet through a DSL or cable modem simply lets you do things faster, whether searching for information, listening to a sound clip, or watching a video. This speed increase makes using the Internet a different experience, opening up totally new uses, from backing up crucial files on your hard drive to a safe remote location to accessing on-line dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference materials as fast as from a CD-ROM.

A number of Web sites have sprouted recently with offerings that are targeted specifically toward broadband users, including ExciteExtreme at <http://www.exciteextreme.com>, Snap at <http://speed.snap.com>, OnBroadband.com at <http://www.onbroadband.com>, and Heat.net at <http://www.heat.net>.

Though chances are greater than ever that you'll be able to get high-speed Internet service if you want it, availability is still the thorn in the side of the broadband industry. Many providers offer forms at their Web sites that you can fill out, with your address or phone number, which will then indicate whether service is available at your location.

For those without DSL or cable access, satellite Internet access is an option. DirecPC, at <http://www.direcpc.com>, provides up to 400 kilobits per second of downstream speed, though you need to use a conventional modem for sending data upstream.

Prices including a subscription to an Internet service provider range from \$30 per month for 25 hours of use and one e-mail account to \$130 per month for 200 hours of use and four e-mail accounts.

Reid Goldsborough is a syndicated columnist and can be reached at reidgold@netaxs.com or <http://members.home.net/reidgold>.

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Business college presenting police courses

Individuals with an interest in becoming a member of a police service in Ontario can now get a hand up in attaining that goal through a Toronto area business college.

Commercial Business College is the first private institution to offer the Police Foundations training course in Toronto. This 1200 hour course has been put together by professionals whose main focus is to ensure that the graduates will have the best possible chance to pass the Provincial Admissions examination and thereby be hired by one of the police departments in Ontario.

Commercial Business College is a registered and recognized private school and placement agency in Ontario. The College is registered with the National Association of Career Colleges, The Ontario Association of Career Colleges,



Workers Compensation Board, and The Ontario Student Assistance program.

Since 1985, thousands of students have successfully completed training courses. They receive superb classroom instruction in a relaxed environment. Students are highly motivated and trained to work in their chosen field. In conjunction with the support and direction by the placement agency, there is an onus placed upon the student to develop and utilize their career self-management, job retention and self-direction skills.

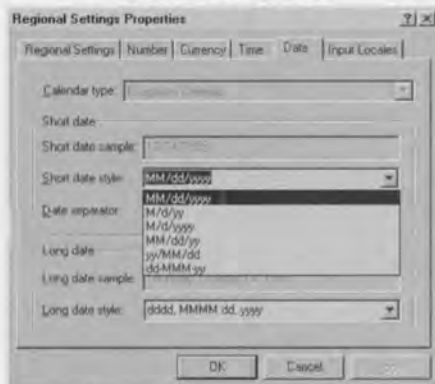
The student employment placement success rate for 1998 speaks for itself: 84% of our students, within 90 days of graduating, were working in various employment positions in the greater Toronto area. We are now in the process of diversifying our training programs and expanding our training sights to encompass the Region of Peel and York Region.

Motivating students to set and achieve their academic and career goals is top priority. Superior quality instruction is the main concern. Going the extra mile for the candidates, under-promising and over-delivering is the trademark at Commercial Business College and C.S.S.I.B.

Guess What! You are NOT Y2K compatible!

Every computer in the world using Windows 95/98 or Windows NT has a small section that is not defaulted to a proper date function. It is easy enough to fix and Microsoft says it can not imagine a way in which it could be fatal. They advise they have corrected the issue in future releases though.

CHECK IT OUT...



- 1) Double click on "My Computer".
- 2) Double click on "Control Panel".
- 3) Double click on "Regional Settings" icon.
- 4) Click on the "Date" tab at the top of the page. Where it says, "Short Date Sample", look and see if it shows a "two digit" year. Of course it does. That's the default setting for Windows 95, Windows 98 and NT. This date RIGHT HERE is the date that feeds application software and WILL NOT rollover in the year 2000. It will roll over to 00.
- 5) Click on the button across from "Short Date Style" and select the option that shows, mm/dd/yyyy. (Be sure your selection has four Y's showing, not two).
- 6) Then click on "Apply" and then click on "OK" at the bottom.

Easy enough to fix! However, every single installation of Windows worldwide is defaulted to fail Y2K rollover. How many people know about it? How many people know to change it? What!! will be the effect? Who knows! But this is another example of the pervasiveness of the problem.

Now YOU know - pass it on.

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Policing effective communications

by Melanie Kurzuk

It's 6:30 a.m. The Peel Regional Police sergeant is assessing the last 24 hours of police logs checking for major incidents to report to the media.

A half-hour later, the phone starts to ring. The calls are from police beat reporters inquiring about details on the latest crime activity for the morning news run - part of the regular police roundup. By 8:00 a.m., a news release is issued on Canada NewsWire by Peel media relations giving full details of an overnight robbery and an attempted sexual assault.

It's now 9:00 a.m. The sergeant joins a conference call with 12 other internal departments to discuss police efforts on the incidents, and to determine if further communication with the media and community is required. The decision is usually based on issues of public safety, or gaining the public's assistance in helping to solve a case.

Following the conference call, the sergeant returns to the media relations desk and begins working on the next round of communications. He briefly reflects on the past. He remembers a time when the media were less demanding. He also remembers a time when there were fewer media outlets. And, most importantly he remembers how onerous the communications process used to be.

John Muldoon, director of public affairs for the Peel Regional Police, says all of that has changed - and the Peel Police Service has changed its communication methods to keep pace.

"We've got to have a constant stream of communication to the media," says Muldoon. "It has to be timely, it has to be electronic, and it has to generate media coverage. The more people who know, the better the chances of Peel being successful in its police efforts and communication efforts."

"The reality of the media environment is that reporters don't have time to chase every police story - negative or positive - so we shouldn't make them dig for it," he stressed. "Our objective is to provide accurate, simultaneous and newsworthy information directly onto the editorial screens in newsrooms."

The most recent change in the Peel Regional Police media relations department was a move from paper to electronic delivery of news releases. This was accomplished through the services of Canada NewsWire (CNW).

"We saw several immediate benefits of using Canada NewsWire including huge internal savings in time and resources, an increase in editorial coverage and an increase in attendance at news conferences," said Muldoon.

"Let's face it, police forces compete for media attention. We did our homework and determined that the media look to CNW for time-critical information. To be fair to all media outlets, we believe it's important that everyone receives the news at the same time. The media let us know that our information is being monitored on CNW round the clock on their main editorial newsroom systems."



Jim Morris, the lead police reporter for radio 680 News in Toronto, is dependent on timely and accurate information from Greater Toronto Area (GTA) police forces. Morris is first to react to breaking police stories for the 24-hour news station.

"I have many tools of the trade to do my job, but it certainly helps me report more accurate and timely stories when police issue news releases as information becomes available," said Morris. "This ensures that everyone gets the news at the same time."

"During the Nancy Kidd bank teller murder investigation in Brampton, earlier this year, Peel Police really helped us keep up to date by issuing several news releases a day. We could go straight to air with the update. And it really cut down on the number of calls I made to the police station."

Some beat reporters have taken electronic communications to a personal level. Using a pager service, they can keep up with Peel Regional Police news releases by registering for CNW's Portfolio E-mail service that automatically e-mails news releases to a registered e-mail address. The e-mail is bounced to the pager, which in most cases is capable of receiving the first 62 characters of the e-mailed news release. In effect, the reporter can get the headline of the news release while they are mobile. They can then react immediately on the road.

At Global TV in Toronto, Assignment Editor Cal Johnstone says police communications is adequate, but has a long way to go. To achieve effective communications with the media, Johnstone offers the following tips:

- 1/ Don't be afraid of the media. Tell reporters what you know; Say "I don't know" when you really don't know.
- 2/ Be available. When you issue a news release, ensure the contact person is readily available. The contact listed should be the person best prepared to answer the questions - usually the investigating officer or the media relations department.
- 3/ Hold a news conference. It's easier to tell every media outlet at the same time instead of trying to deal with individual requests when a major case is unfolding. Every media outlet should get the information at the same time.

4/ Be aware of needs of television. Television requires good visuals. If it's a drug bust - show the drugs. If it's a missing person - supply a photo. If it's a robbery - supply the surveillance video.

5/ Take advantage of heroic action. The media like good human interest stories about heroic police officers or citizens. Recognize this as a good story and coordinate a news conference so that media can interview the heroic officer.

6/ Take advantage of timing. Police forces will get better coverage of community programs, like anti-drinking and driving campaigns, if the force can do some proactive communications following an incident of that nature.

The media are always hungry for a follow up story after the initial "bad news" story. Also, most television assignment desks have developed a story lineup by 10:00 a.m. So ensure you give at least a day's notice on an announcement about a community campaign so it's in the day-book summary.

Peel Regional Police have realized benefits in its ongoing proactive communication efforts. The Media Relations department spends about 40 per cent of its time generating positive media coverage through programs like the Internet Safety Committee, Peel Crime Stoppers, and Brampton Safe City Awards.

"News releases are just part of our communication process," said Muldoon. "We also do photo opportunities, send photos on the CNW photo wire, and we have added our internal experts to ProfNet, a service of CNW, which lists our police experts in a worldwide database accessible at no charge to the media."

Keeping pace with change has been an exciting and fulfilling experience for Peel Regional Police. The benefits speak for themselves. And Muldoon is more than happy to speak loudly about them.

Melanie Kurzuk, is the Corporate Communications Manager for Canada NewsWire. If you would like further details about any of the programs mentioned in this article you may contact her at:

melanie.kurzuk@newswire.ca

Designing crime out of our homes

By **Patrick Hook**,
former Chief Inspector with
the Metropolitan Police

A police force in the English Midlands has laid claim to a 40 per cent reduction in crime following the introduction of a scheme to 'design out' crime at the planning stage of building developments. And it is all being done with the help of computer technology.

In this little-known area of police work, crime prevention officers in the West Midlands force are among the first in the United Kingdom to have taken delivery of a computer-aided design (CAD) system similar to that employed by most architectural firms. The new software costing 8,000 pounds sterling is being used to allow the specially trained officers to comment on plans submitted to them as part of a national Secured by Design award scheme now supported by all 43 forces in England and Wales.

Extensive refurbishment programmes of publicly owned housing stock within the West Midlands, involving Secured by Design principles, has allowed direct comparisons to be made in 'before' and 'after' levels of crime. Substantial reductions in all forms of antisocial behaviour, especially burglary are normal, according to Inspector John Smith, an Architectural Liaison Officer in the West Midlands Police, the normal. And the pattern is, it seems, being repeated all over the country.

"Achieving a substantial reduction in crime on estates to which the basic principles of crime prevention have been applied is not difficult," said Assistant Chief Constable Jack Acton, director of the Home Office Crime Prevention College at Easingwold, northern England.

"What we say to builders is that it is possible to anticipate certain types of crime. Once they know this, they can take steps in the planning process to minimise the risk of crime occurring. There are numerous examples of estates built in the 1960s and 70s whose designs provide the opportunity for the criminal, including first-level walkways, paths that lead behind houses and communal areas that reach the building line."

Originally aimed at private developments it is now local authorities and housing associations, with their continuous responsibility for their tenants, that are the strongest advocates of the principle that crime can be designed out or least reduced. One particular development outside Birmingham in central England had the number of burglaries reduced from 21 in the year before the introduction of the scheme to just two in the following year. All other forms of crime on the estate dropped by between 40 and 50 per cent.

In the wake of such successes the Government issued a circular directing all local authorities to involve police crime prevention officers in the planning process, while the Housing Corporation, last year, included security as one of



Photo: West Midlands Police

PC patrol - how liaison with police, and the computer, is helping architects to make the home environment more secure.

its performance measures for the provision of social housing.

While none of this places any obligation on either body to take the advice of police there has, in the last 18 months, been a significant change in attitude among all sections of the building industry towards police involvement. While this may, in part, be due to a recognition of the special skills that police bring to the crime prevention debate, there is little doubt that it has also to do with the growing practice of appointing industry professionals as architectural liaison officers.

Several forces have appointed civilian personnel with an architectural, surveying or planning background to liaise, on behalf of police, with their opposite numbers in the industry. John Magrath is a Member of the British Institute of Architectural Technologists and one of two professionally qualified architectural liaison officers with the Greater Manchester Police (GMP). The other is an architect.

"There are certain aspects in planning which police officers are not as aware of or trained to appreciate as a person who comes from an architectural background," said Mr. Magrath. "We offer to planners an understanding of the built environment and an ability to comprehend detailed drawings but on the other hand we have not got the expertise in criminal matters that a police officer would have. Whenever I go on site for an inspection I try to take a police crime prevention officer with me so that we bring our combined strengths to the process."

What is clear is that the principles of Secured by Design has benefits, not only for the people who will eventually live or work on the development but for the police, the construction industry and local authorities as well. As Jack Acton pointed out, a reduction in crime means fewer calls to the locality for police, greater confidence in the finished product by the buying public and a high occupancy rate by local authority tenants who feel more secure than they

might otherwise have done.

Getting this message across to planners and architects lies behind a series of presentations made by police officers to architects in the Manchester area as part of an accreditation scheme. Informally structured, the idea is that those architects who had received some training in the principles of Secured by Design, and who were willing to give a written undertaking that future projects would take account of its principles, could describe themselves as accredited by the police.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the accreditation is taken seriously by a number of the larger practices in the area with details appearing on their letter heads and in the entrance foyer of their premises.

"From the police point of view," said Gordon Dickson, an architectural liaison officer with the GMP and a fully qualified architect, "it gives us access to most of the practices in Manchester, right up to senior partner level and means that we need spend far less time viewing plans submitted by such practices after we have told them what we expect."

Overshadowed by more glamorous exploits elsewhere in the service the successes achieved by crime prevention officers have, for too long, been hidden from view and not been given the recognition that they so richly deserve. It seems hardly credible that while the Department of Transport has an annual publicity budget of six million pounds sterling to drive home the twin messages combating drink/driving and speeding, a scheme that has already demonstrated its ability to substantially reduce crime has no central funds and must sink or swim by its own efforts.

For more information contact:

Assistant Chief Constable Jack Acton,
Director of the Home Office Crime
Prevention College, The Hawkshills,
Easingwold, York, United Kingdom, YO6
3EG. Telephone: +44 1347 825060. Fax:
+44 1347 825099.

Inspector John Smith, Architectural Liaison
Officer, West Midlands Police, P0 Box 52,
Lloyd House, Colmore Circus Queensway,
Birmingham, United Kingdom, B4 6NQ.
Telephone: +44 121 626 5000. Fax: +44
121 626 5020.

John Magrath and Gordon Dickson,
Architectural Liaison Officers, Greater
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Up-Coming Events

November 3 - 5, 1999 Recertification Course for Negotiators

Sarnia - Ontario

Hosted by the Sarnia Police Service and the Canadian Critical Incident Association this will be a refresher course for current negotiators who need to update their resumes. Staff Sgt. Barney McNeilly and Dr. Peter Collins will act as instructors. For information contact Cst. Bruce Williams at (519) 344-8861 ext. 279.

November 8 - 11, 1999 12th Annual Hold-up Squad Robbery Investigators Seminar

Toronto - Ontario

For information on the hold-up squad robbery investigators seminar, hosted by the Toronto Police Service, contact Det. Steven Proulx at (416) 808-7350.

November 13 - 16, 1999

International Association of Arson Investigators Seminar Regina - Saskatchewan

The conference will include an in-depth look at the principles of fire behavior, scientific fire investigation, reconstruction, fire deaths and case studies. Contact Det. Sgt. Dave Schulz at (306) 777-8636.

November 19, 1999

Second Annual Ontario Women In Law Enforcement Banquet

Mississauga - Ontario

The banquet will honor award recipients in the following categories: Community Service, Mentoring, Excellence-in-Performance, Leadership, Valor and Officer of the Year. Contact Cst. Katherine Pulford at (905) 825-4747, ext. 5105.

November 26 - 28, 1999

Rape Aggression Defence Instructor's Program Toronto - Ontario

This three-day instructor's program

is a cost effective way to obtain your own self defence instructor and offer this program to women in your community. Call Monique Altmann at (416) 978-2323.

Nov. 29 - Dec. 3, 1999

Fraud Investigators Conference

Toronto - Ontario

This conference is open to all investigators who deal with issues of fraud, including law enforcement officers, corporate security, government regulatory bodies and private investigation agencies. For details contact the Toronto Police Fraud Squad at (416) 808-7300.

January 24 - 28, 2000

February 21 - 25, 2000

Ice Rescue Specialist Program Toronto - Ontario

The Toronto Police Marine Unit is offering this course on two occasions. The course introduces emergency services personnel to the equipment and proper techniques to safely conduct ice rescues. For

more information contact Sgt. Stephen Henkel at (416) 808-5800.

February 10 - 11, 2000 Fourth Annual Conference on Child Abuse Issues

Niagara Falls - Ontario

The Niagara Regional Police Service's Child Abuse Unit will host this conference geared towards law enforcement agencies, child welfare services and any other agency involved in the field of child abuse. Topics will include Shaken Baby Syndrome and the emotional effects on children who witness or suffer domestic abuse. Contact Lianne Daley at (905) 688-4111, ext. 5100.

March 6 - 10, 2000

Sexual Assault Investigators Seminar

Toronto - Ontario

The Toronto Police Service is hosting this five-day seminar which will deal with many aspects of sexual assault investigation. For details contact Det. Cst. Tracey Marshall at (416) 808-7448.

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TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Inspirational officers overcome injuries

Two police officers who were seriously injured in separate incidents during the past 12 months are showing remarkable progress.

RCMP Cst. Laurie White, who lost a leg when she was shot a year ago, returned to duty on Oct. 5, while Toronto Cst. Patrick Ferdinand, who was shot in the face during a July pursuit, said he hopes to return to work in the new year.

White was shot on Nov. 27 1998 while trying to serve a warrant on a man in a Kitimat, B.C., home. The man later committed suicide.

"I stepped down off the little step by the door and all of a sudden I heard a big bang," White was quoted as saying during a news conference held two weeks after the shooting.

"At first it was sort of silly, I thought I'd stepped on a balloon because I was still standing and I didn't know what that was.

"I looked down because the pain started searing through my leg and I could see smoke coming from my leg."

White's leg was shattered by the shot from the high-powered rifle and had to be amputated.

The officer, who had two year's of police experience and turned 29 a couple of days after the shooting, endured three operations before



being released from a Vancouver hospital in December. She then flew to Brockville, Ont., to spend Christmas with her family.

On New Year's Eve, the officer was in Banff for her best friend's wedding.

When White returned to her first day of duty, flowers and cake were waiting for her.

"I spent most of the morning just having fun here," she was quoted as saying. "It was really, really hard work.

"Soon I'll be back to the old grind."

Just days before White returned to work, Ferdinand held a news conference to publicly thank those who helped him following a shooting and announce his plans to be back on the job by January.

The 41-year-old officer was shot in the face while chasing a van he suspected had been used in a robbery. The bullet entered Ferdinand's right cheek and exited through his left.

Ferdinand suffered damage to his left eye and the left side of his face remains paralysed. His hearing has also been affected by fluid on both ear drums.

Reading from a prepared statement, Ferdinand thanked two passersby who were hailed as heroes for helping the officer when they saw him slumped in his cruiser after being shot.

They positioned their cars in front of the constable's cruiser and helped guide it to a stop as the officer passed out in the front seat.

Ferdinand also thanked police in Toronto, Durham and York regions, Toronto police Chief David Boothby, Toronto Police Association President Craig Bromell and the first two officers who arrived on the scene following the shooting.

"I'm very lucky that I'm still here," Ferdinand was quoted as saying.

The officer also called for a helicopter for the Toronto force. He said police should be given every tool available to fight crime.

Street to be named in honour of officer



Hancox

A street in Toronto will be named in memory of a city police officer who was murdered more than a year ago.

Council approved William Hancox Avenue for a street near a small park in a 400-home subdivision currently under development.

The subdivision is located in the east end of the city where the officer spent most of his career.

Thirty-two-year-old Det. Cst. Bill Hancox was working undercover from a van parked in a strip mall on Aug. 4, 1998 when he was stabbed to death.

"It's something for his kids," said Cst. Steve Kelly, who spearheaded the plan to have a street named after the father of two young children. "That was the idea behind it; some kind of lasting testament for the family."

A park located in the area where Hancox grew up has also been named after the 10-year police veteran.

Private funeral service held for provincial police constable

A funeral service was held in October for an Ontario Provincial Police officer who was fatally injured while directing traffick along a highway.

Despite being killed while on duty, there was no police funeral for 34-year-old Cst. Chuck Mercier. His family requested that the funeral be a private affair limited to family and friends.

The 13-year police veteran was killed on the morning of Sept. 30 near St. Catherine's when a truck crashed into the back of his parked cruiser while he was directing traffic at a construction site.

"We're obviously all very saddened," Cst. Val Arrowsmith was quoted as saying



Cst. Chuck Mercier

following the accident. "He's a very well-respected officer at this detachment."

Mercier, of Welland, Ont., had transferred to the Niagara OPP detachment in 1994. He had served with the Kapuskasing detachment prior to the transfer.

Officers who attended his funeral wore suits rather than dress uniforms.

Mercier is survived by his wife and two children.

The driver of the truck, whose name has not been released, was not injured in the crash.

The driver reportedly told police he had fallen asleep at the wheel.

Number of female officers reaches record high, justice statistics show

There are more female police officers in Canada than ever before, according to figures released by the Canadian Centre for Justice.

Statistics from 1998 show women make up 12 per cent of the nation's police officers, up from 10 per cent a year earlier.

As a result of the increase, women represented two per cent of senior officers, four per cent of non-commissioned officers and 16 per cent of constables.

By comparison, in 1986 less than one per cent of senior and non-commissioned officers were female and women made up just five per cent of constables.

The justice report also found female officers tend to be younger than male officers.

More than two thirds of the female officers were under 35, while two thirds of male officers were 35 or older.

Results of the survey were released as the



RCMP prepared to celebrate the 25th anniversary of policewomen in the RCMP.

Thirty-two women made history on Sept. 16, 1974, by becoming the first female members to be hired by the Mounties.

One week later, Troop 17 began training at Depot Division, the RCMP training academy. They graduated in March 1975.

There are currently 2,045 regular female members employed by the RCMP. This number

represents approximately 14 per cent of the total regular member population and includes 11 members of the famous Troop 17 who are still members of the federal force.

"I am encouraged to see their numbers increasing and more women entering the higher ranks," RCMP Commissioner Philip Murray said in a news release. "The force can only benefit from the unique contributions policewomen will continue to make in the new millennium."

RCMP labour code trial set for spring

The RCMP has been ordered to stand trial and face labour code violation charges in the death of one of its divers.

Cst. Francois Carriere drowned on Nov. 29, 1997, while searching the hull of a gypsum freighter for drugs in the Bras D'or Lakes in Cape Breton, N.S.

The force faces six charges under the Canada Labour Code in relation to the eight-year RCMP veteran's death.

They include:

- Removing evidence without authorization from a safety officer;
- Failing to properly train, equip, and supervise Carriere during the dive;
- Failing to ensure his health and safety at work;
- Failing to ensure that each employee involved in the operation was aware of all possible safety hazards.

The Mounties are appealing the trial order, saying the force should not be bound by parts of the labour code.

The trial is scheduled for April 25.

MOST WANTED

NAME: Samuel Kwablah TAMATEY

WANTED FOR: First Degree Murder

DATE OF BIRTH 22 September 1953	RACE Non-white	SEX Male
HEIGHT 5'10" (178 cm)	WEIGHT 169 lbs. (77 kg)	HAIR Black
		EYES Brown



CASE DETAILS

IDENTIFYING MARKS: Pointed ears, soft spoken.

ALLEGED DETAILS: On March 17, 1995, TAMATEY shot and killed a man he believed was responsible for his wife leaving him. After she had left her husband, TAMATEY's wife lived for a short time with the victim and the victim's common-law-wife, but there is nothing to suggest she was intimate with the victim. Following the shooting, TAMATEY's apartment was searched and his jacket revealed gunpowder residue on the right sleeve. He was also videotaped entering and leaving the building where the murder took place, at the time of the murder.

CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

No wrongdoing in chase deaths: SIU



Two Ontario police officers were cleared in September of any wrongdoing in a high-speed chase that resulted in the deaths of an officer and a youth.

Sudbury Region police Sgt. Richard McDonald was struck and killed by a minivan fleeing police on July 28 as he was laying a spike belt across a highway.

Seventeen-year-old Peter Noganosh, a passenger in the minivan, was killed when the vehicle struck a light pole.

Four investigators with Ontario's Special Investigations Unit, a civilian agency that probes deaths and injuries involving police, were assigned to look into the circumstances surrounding the incident.

"We're pleased the SIU investigation has been completed," Sudbury Region police Supt. Ian Davidson was quoted as saying. "I don't think anyone here is surprised that no officer was found to have acted in an unprofessional manner."

Two youths, ages 15 and 16, were arrested in connection with the incident.

The 16-year-old faces two counts of criminal negligence causing death, while the 15-year-old was charged with theft of an automobile over \$5,000.

They also face additional charges.



Open Letter To The Public Policing Community

The Canadian Police Association is the national umbrella organization for provincial and national police associations across Canada. We have representation from all provinces, the RCMP and the national railway police; 275 member associations for a total membership of 30,000 frontline police personnel. In addition to traditional labour-relations issues, we represent our membership on the national front regarding criminal justice reform issues that impact the public, victims of crime and our members.

The purpose of this open letter is to inform the police community and police governance about an issue that is of growing concern to rank and file police officers and should be a concern to you.

The issue: Private Security. The Canadian Police Association is concerned that private security is being considered, and in some jurisdictions touted, as an alternative or substitute for trained police officers. Our concern is not job protection; our concern is protection of the public, the public interest and accountability to the public.

Private security is not the police. They are not trained to the same high standard public police services must maintain, they do not have the appropriate status and authority to enforce all aspects of the law, and they are not subject to the public accountability mechanisms the public expects and demands for the police. We are concerned that so-called 'ancillary functions' of the police (prisoner escorts and supervision, court security, traffic control, some general patrol functions) are being considered for contracting out to private security firms. We are concerned about confusion in the minds of the public, exacerbated by security firms adopting uniforms and vehicles similar to those used by the police.

The Canadian Police Association is opposed to the encroachment of private security into public policing responsibility. We are opposed to any devolution or hybridization of the office of constable. Our objective is to protect the office and the profession. We invite you to join us in this position. We encourage you to attend the upcoming National Conference on Private Security in Toronto, November 28-30, 1999. Come participate in the education, discussion and debate on this very important issue.

For registration information please contact the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police at Suite 1710, 130 Albert Street Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5G4 or through the Internet at cacp@travel-net.com or by phone at 613-233-1106.

Yours in public service,

Grant Obst
President
Canadian Police Association



Association de la police montée de l'Ontario



Police cannot wear uniforms while protesting, Menard says

Quebec provincial police officers are no longer allowed to wear their uniforms or carry firearms when they are not working. Public Security Minister Serge Menard announced.

The decision was made following a demonstration by about 200 off-duty provincial police officers in September who disrupted a Parti Quebecois meeting in Drummondville.

The demonstrators wore their uniforms and service revolvers.

"We decided that the directive on the wearing of uniforms would be modified to make it clear that the uniform can be worn only during police duties," Menard was quoted as saying.

The public security minister said the directive also makes



it clear that officers cannot wear their service revolvers during off-duty demonstrations.

Any exemptions to the new rules will have to be approved by a non-unionized officer, Menard said.

The new directive does not prevent officers from attending police funerals in uniform.

Police held the September demonstration to call for a 7.5 per cent salary increase over the next three years and salary parity with Montreal city police. The province has offered all public sector employees a five per cent increase in pay.

Officers respected the new directive during a second demonstration. About 200 officers wore civilian clothes during a protest held outside their headquarters in October.

Joint forces operation results in bust, arrests

Edmonton police arrested 45 people and could lay more than 300 charges following a major cocaine bust.

The bust and subsequent arrests are being hailed as a significant blow against Asian organized crime.

A 14-month joint forces operation came to an end in September when police raided more than three dozen locations in the Edmonton area, Fort McMurray, Red Deer, Ponoka, Alta., and areas of British Columbia and the North-West Territories.

Officers with Edmonton city police, the RCMP and Calgary police, were investigating Asian-based criminal activity.

Edmonton police Sgt. Bryan Boulanger said the arrests represent a large portion of the dial-a-doper drug trade.

During a raid on an Edmonton apartment police seized a kilogram of cocaine with an estimated street

value between \$38,000 and \$45,000. Six people ranging in age from 13 to mid-20s were arrested inside the dwelling.

Two male suspects fled onto a fourth-floor balcony and climbed over the railing when they heard police attempting to enter the apartment.

The suspects, a 21-year-old and a 15-year-old, either fell or jumped to the parking lot below.

Both later died in hospital.

A fatality inquiry into their deaths will be held. Neither death is considered suspicious.

Police hope the raids, which involved more than 370 officers, will end months of violence between two organized drug gangs who have waged war in Edmonton.

Almost nine kilograms of cocaine was seized during the operation along with cash and other goods.



Facing a dangerous or unknown substance?

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Health

Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

Public Safety Call

Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover. Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 25 to 50 meters (80 to 160 feet) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

Protective Clothing

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (POLAR/WATER - MISCIBLE)

EVACUATION

Large Spill

Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Fire

If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, **ISOLATE** for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.



Spill or Leak

Fully encapsulating, vapour protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire. **ELIMINATE** all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. **DO NOT GET WATER** on spilled substance or inside containers. Use water spray to reduce vapours or divert vapour cloud drift. **FOR CHLOROSILANES**, use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam to reduce vapours.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Fire

CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Small Fires

Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fires

Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. **ALWAYS** stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Large Spills

Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Water spray may reduce vapour; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call emergency medical care.
- Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

Timeline for implementing Ontario's policing standards may be extended



Some municipalities may be hard pressed to implement Ontario's new policing standards on time due to a lack of time and money.

Amendments outlining minimum standards for police services across the province were introduced nine months ago and come into force in 2001.

The amendments under the Police Services Act require municipalities to cover the cost of a number of services and programs including 24-hour communication centres, officer training, electronic surveillance technology and victim assistance programs.

Moe Hodgson, an adviser with the Solicitor General's Ministry, said the standards are probably the most major change in policing in the province in the last four decades.

Hodgson also said that while municipalities are supposed to have a plan of action in place by the end of the year, some have yet to review the new standards.

Some municipalities have recently completed amalgamations and are now just beginning to examine the standards, while others are still deciding whether local, regional or municipal police will be responsible for delivering policing in their area.

Money is another major issue, Hodgson said. Municipalities that are already required to finance their own police services will now have the added expense of ensuring the standards are met.

Hodgson said there may be some regions that will have to receive some financial support and Solicitor General David Tsubouchi said he's willing to extend deadlines for those municipalities that need more time.

Tsubouchi wants tougher pursuit penalties

Life sentences and life-long driver's licence bans should be handed to motorists who kill innocent bystanders while fleeing police, Ontario's solicitor general said in September.

David Tsubouchi told about 50 delegates at the annual Ontario Senior Officers' Police Association conference that the province's Conservative government has zero-tolerance for anyone who attempts to evade police and the practice must be stopped.



Tsubouchi

The solicitor general said he is pressuring Ottawa to amend the Criminal Code to allow for life sentences in cases where drivers kill while trying to flee from police.

He has also spoken to Transportation Minister David Turnbull about increasing penalties under Ontario's Highway Traffic Act for drivers who attempt to evade authorities.

Banning police chases is not the answer, Tsubouchi said. Instead, stiffer penalties are needed to deter criminals.

Youth strategy needed: McLellan

Canada needs a national strategy to deal with young offenders under the age of 12, Justice Minister Anne McLellan said.

The federal government wants to work with the provinces, social welfare agencies and communities to deal with children who aren't covered under the youth justice system.

"We do not think the criminal justice process is the appropriate one for a child under 12," McLellan was quoted as saying. "We need a strategy to deal with them."

The justice minister said kids under 12 could be better handled under a national system that incorporates existing provincial child welfare and mental health systems.

Less than 100 children under the age of 12 commit violent crimes each year, McLellan estimated.

The federal government introduced the Youth Criminal Justice Act last spring but the new legislation only applies to youths between the ages of 12 and 17.

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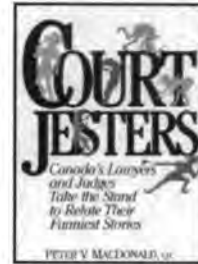
Is that really how it happened?

The following are actual statements found on insurance forms where drivers attempted to summarize the details of an accident in the fewest words possible:

- The guy was all over the road. I had to swerve a number of times before I hit him.
- A pedestrian hit me and went under my car.
- I pulled away from the side of the road, glanced at my mother-in-law and headed over the embankment.
- In my attempt to kill a fly, I drove into a telephone pole.
- I had been driving for 40 years when I fell asleep at the wheel and had an accident.
- I was on my way to the doctor with rear end trouble when my universal joint gave way causing me to have an accident.
- As I approached the intersection a sign suddenly appeared in a place where no stop sign had ever appeared before. I was unable to stop in time to avoid the accident. To avoid hitting the bumper of the car in front, I struck the pedestrian.
- I told the police that I was not injured, but upon removing my hat found that I had a fractured skull.
- I was sure the old fellow would never make it to the other side of the curb when I struck him.
- I was thrown from the car as it left the road. I was later found in the ditch by some stray cows.
- The indirect cause of the accident was a little guy in a small car with a big mouth.
- The pedestrian had no idea which direction to run, so I ran over him.

A dying man's final words

Reprinted from: *Court Jesters*



There's nothing funny about murder, but humour can erupt in such cases too. The late Arthur Maloney, Q.C., loved to tell about an Ontario murder trial where a policeman testified: "When I arrived, the victim was still alive and he said . . ."

"Hold it! Don't say anything more!" the judge warned. "I'll have to determine whether your evidence is admissible."

A word of explanation. Quite properly, hearsay evidence may not be given in court; it's dangerous and unfair to allow it. Technically, what the deceased said to the policeman is hearsay; the deceased isn't available to affirm or deny what he's alleged to have said.

But rules are made to be broken, and there are exceptions to the ban on hearsay evidence. For centuries, the courts have said that a "dying declaration," though hearsay, may be given in evidence. It's presumed that no one who's about to meet his Maker would dare die with a lie on his lips. This is one hell of a presumption because many people wouldn't hesitate to exit lying, but that's the law.

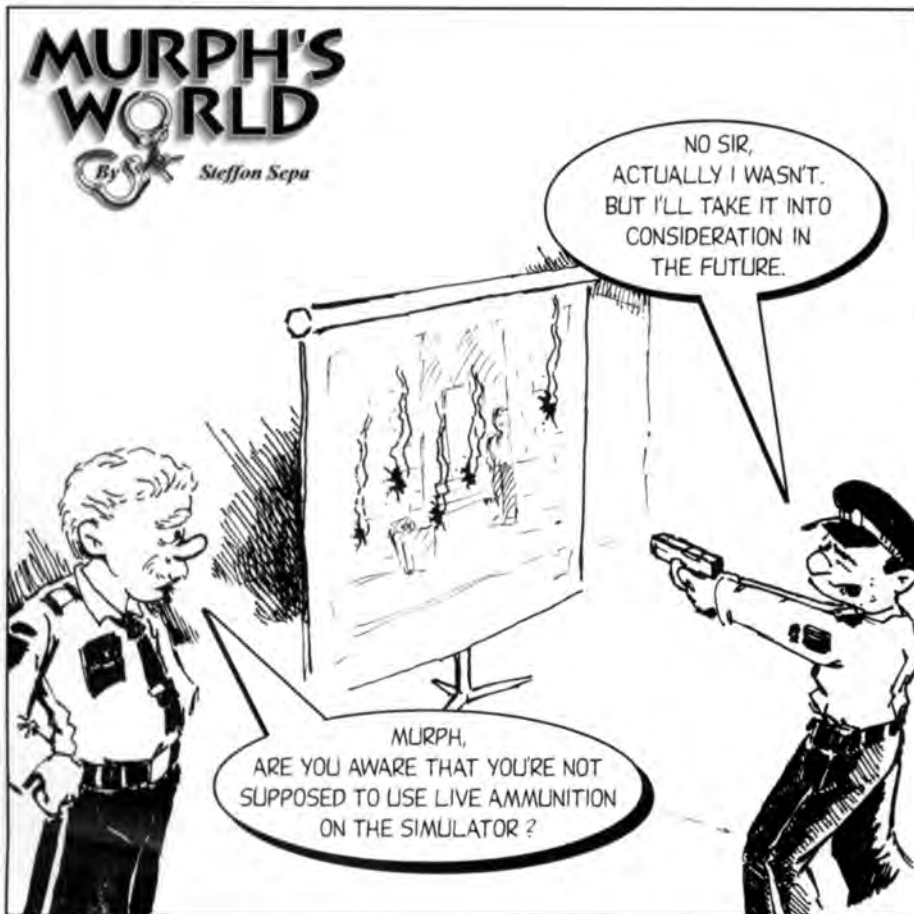
As is usual in such cases, the judge told the jury to retire to their room and he started to conduct a "voir dire" - a trial within a trial - to determine whether they should be permitted to hear what the deceased said to the policeman. That would depend on whether the statement was a dying declaration, and that, in turn, hinged on whether the man knew he was dying when he said what he said.

For several hours, the lawyers for the Crown and the defence argued subtle legal points. The Crown, of course, contended that the statement was a genuine, honest-to-God dying declaration and should be admitted into evidence. The defence argued that the deceased didn't know he was dying when he spoke and so his utterance should be kept out of the record.

The judge said it was a toughie and he wanted to study some precedents and think about things overnight. In the morning, he announced that he had decided that the statement was admissible. The policeman returned to the stand.

"Now, officer," the Crown Attorney said, "yesterday you were about to tell us what the deceased said when you arrived on the scene. Please tell His Lordship and the jury what he said."

"Well, he just said 'Ugh!' and died."



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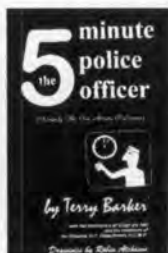
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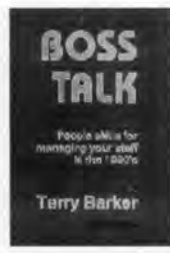
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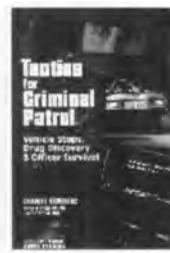
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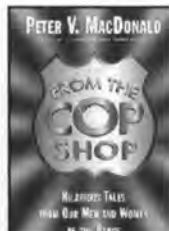
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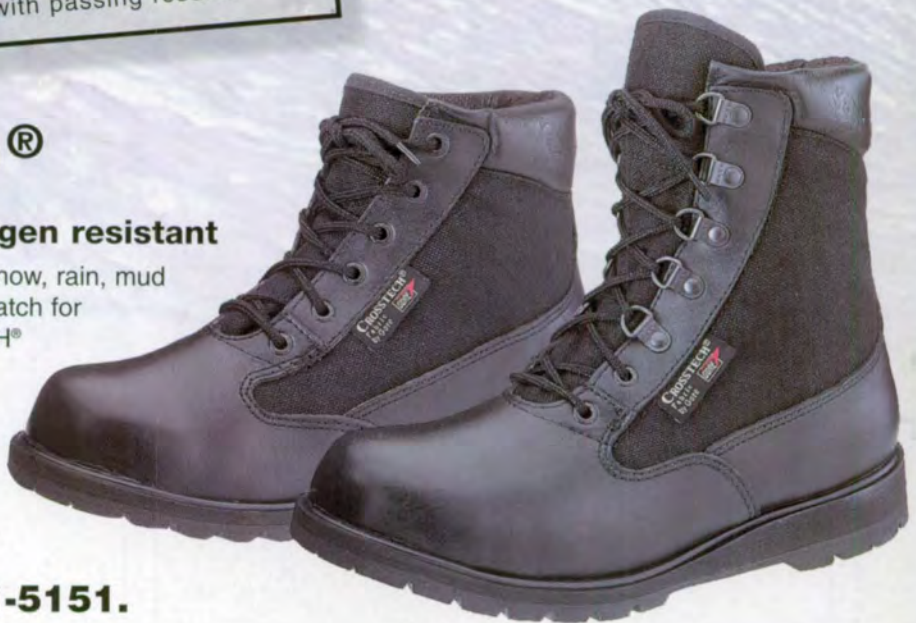
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