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March 2000



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This month we have chosen Chief Edgar McLeod of the Cape Breton Regional Police as our cover feature story. When you turn to page 6 in this edition you will quickly agree that not only is he a fine example of a leader but he has accomplished a great deal with extremely few resources. Above all else he has created and maintained a truly professional police service under extremely trying circumstances. When selected as a nominee for the 1999 Police Leader of the year, judges marvelled at his ability to organize and motivate. *Blue Line Magazine* would like to congratulate Chief McLeod and all those officers and civilians who work so diligently with him. There are few people in this country as proud as Cape Bretoners and in their police service they can now take even more pride.

Every March *Blue Line Magazine* has a focus on forensic issues. This month we present an array of stories that exemplify state of the art examples of what modern forensic science has accomplished. You will find a profile on three AFIS systems, a story about a new DNA database system suitable for any police service, and a good look at a new program designed by the Bank of Canada to educate the public on counterfeit currency.

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How scared have you ever been?

by Morley Lyburner

When that question was once asked of me it immediately brought back one event in particular. And since they say that talking (er... writing!) about it can help alleviate the stress of the memory I thought I might as well share it with you.

After serving my time on the beat, and the shoe leather was getting a little thin, the Sarge decided it was time to put this young lad on a scout car for lunch time relief. The feet were a little tender from the cold concrete on my beat so I was looking forward to warming them up a bit even if it was for just a couple of hours.

My first call was to a bar, that was otherwise known as "The Bucket of Blood", in the centre of my patrol area. A bouncer got bounced by a patron who wanted him to inspect the glue on the beer bottle label... from the wrong side.

By the time I got there I thought the worst would be over but my youthful exuberance got me there too quick. I watched as the ambulance crew took out a 6 foot 6 - 280 pound bouncer, with what looked like raw hamburger all over his face, on a gurney. There were two other bouncers standing by the doorway amongst the huge pool of blood with rather glum looking faces when they saw this tall, skinny and young looking officer approach them.

"Are there more officers on the way?" they asked with a decidedly nervous edge to their voices and peering over my shoulders. I replied

that I was all there was and who whacked the bouncer. Two speechless faces drooped a little as they silently raised their arms to the left and pointed at a round table full of large and ugly looking bikers.

My sense of enthusiasm was quickly overcome by an inner voice saying something like, "Well stupid... what are you going to do now." I could feel the hair on my neck sort of quiver. A simple thought flashed by me that maybe it wasn't too late to run as fast as I can screaming in the other direction. It was another situation were you just know the solution to the problem is to simply call the police. One quick look down the front of my coat brought the chilling reality home that "*I am the police.*"

I heard a voice come out of my mouth that told the bouncers in a forced, deep, authoritative voice "Okay I'll handle this." That inner voice came back to me once again saying, "Who the heck's voice was that... at this point you couldn't handle a tea pot you jerk."

I braced myself and decided on the only plan of action I could take. As I left the bouncers to approach the table I could hear their voices saying "I don't care what he's doin but I'm gettin the heck out of here."

The subject I wanted to "have a word with" had his back to me and more than filled the chair. His compatriots whispered to him with one eye upon me as I approached him.

If the suspect looked big from the door he

was absolutely huge by the time I got to his back. The others around the table began to slowly stand up. As I approached the suspect I placed my hands inside my winter coat pockets. I noticed some at the table looked a little easier as I did so. I then stopped to the left of the suspect and leaned over to his ear at the same time as I cocked the gun in my coat pocket and placed the barrel into his left rib.

With the sound of the double click I whispered in his ear, "Do you know what this is?" The suspect raised both hands slightly and motioned everyone to sit down. As they complied I once again whispered, "Right about now I am about as scared as anyone can ever get and this gun could go off by accident." I did not have to whisper another word.

"It's okay boys... me and the officer here are just going to go outside and have a nice quiet talk about what happened... every one relax... and I really mean *RELAX!*"

As the two of us left the crowded bar every set of eyes were upon us. No one said a thing and the suspect simply stepped into the back seat of the cruiser. I am sure there were a lot of people who marvelled at my persuasive abilities. No one saw me use any force and the Sarge at the station house was sure impressed with my arrest of the local motorcycle gang's president. I didn't sleep well for a week.

It's been over 25 years now and I still get a little quiver just thinking about it.

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Serving with you... for you.

by Blair McQuillan

Cape Breton Regional Police Chief Edgar MacLeod doesn't like to take credit for his police service's success.

Yes, the Cape Breton force was recently selected over the RCMP to become the region's sole law enforcement agency. Sure, the police service has managed to be progressive despite being part of an economically challenged municipality. And yes, MacLeod was tasked with the job of amalgamating seven municipal police forces into one regional service in 1995.

But don't put his name above anyone else's. MacLeod's a team player who feels his success is the result of working with talented people.

"It's not about individuals, it's about accomplishing things," the Glace Bay, N.S., native says in a matter-of-fact tone. "It's about a group of people working together producing something that's bigger than anybody in the group."

"It's exciting to be part of something that's bigger than yourself."

And big definitely describes the task MacLeod undertook in January 1995, when he was appointed chief of the newly formed Cape Breton Regional Police Service. The move to create Cape Breton Region, comprised of Sydney, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Glace Bay, Dominion, New Waterford, Louisbourg and Cape Breton County, was an unpopular plan

imposed by the provincial government.

While Cape Breton County, was to be policed by the RCMP, that still left MacLeod with seven police services to amalgamate into one new agency.

"This was a legislated regional government with sizeable opposition to the regionalization," said MacLeod, a 26-year police veteran. "The reason for imposing this was well based in fact because of the collapse in the economy and the beginning of the economic decline here."

As a result of the economic challenges each municipality faced, MacLeod and his management team had to figure out how to amalgamate seven police forces with differing levels of service and create unity among police officers whose wages varied as much as 25 per cent.

"We had to manage seven police contracts," the chief said. "We had eight collective agreements that each officer brought with them. That involved different wage levels, different benefits, different clauses with respect to seniority and promotions."

The management team had to handle the separate contracts until November 1998, when



Chief Edgard MacLeod

all regional officers were signed to a single collective agreement.

"Before we had a contract there were some big differences," said Joe Black, president of the Cape Breton Regional Police Association. "You'd be sitting beside each other in a car and one guy's making \$6,000 more than the other guy."

"Bringing the contract together helped bring us together."

Black said MacLeod has always taken an active role in addressing matters such as the wage disparity issue and has won the respect of the rank and file as a result.

"I have nothing but praise for him," he said. "He's dedicated to the regional police, there's no doubt about it."

There's also no doubt that he's proud of the officers under his command. When asked about his greatest accomplishments, MacLeod is quick to avoid any boasting and instead refers to the members of his police service and the numerous initiatives that have been launched over the past five years.

MacLeod says many initiatives such as the formation of an emergency response team, forensic dive team, family violence volunteer response team, honour guard and drill team

were possible because of leaders in the police service who took it upon themselves to make a difference.

"All of these initiatives were not started by myself," the chief says. "A lot of these initiatives were started by officers down through the ranks. It seemed to me many of them just wanted the opportunity to show some leadership."

MacLeod himself is no stranger to taking on the role of leader. In fact he first came to the attention of *Blue Line Magazine* when he was nominated by his own members last May as "Police Leader of the Year" through the Police Leadership Forum. His nomination made the final cut to the top ten candidates on a national scale.

"I was impressed with his energy and ability to handle tough situations in a down-to-earth fashion," says *Blue Line* publisher Morley Lymburner. "In my mind he exemplified a true leader with capabilities still untapped. Being selected among the top ten in the Police Leadership Forum is no small feat. The pool of candidates is very deep and MacLeod's abilities and accomplishments left an impression with the judges."

After graduating from the Atlantic Police Academy in 1973, he became a police constable in Shelburne, N.S. Following a brief stint with the Charlottetown police, he returned to Shelburne in 1974.

"I was chief in that small department of five," recalls MacLeod, who is married and has two teenage children. "I was only 22-years-old so that was an experience."

Now 47, the chief can look back on a distinguished career with no regrets. Sure, he may have suffered set backs in the past, but MacLeod has never taken the time to contemplate them.

"My philosophy is it's not how many times you get knocked down. It's how many times you get up. In this business, if you get hung-up on an issue or an event you're going to burn out quickly."

MacLeod definitely doesn't have to worry about getting hung-up. He's always managed to keep himself busy.

He has been the chairperson of the Cape Breton United Way fund-raising campaign, the president of the Sydney minor baseball league, the Nova Scotia director of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and President of the Nova Scotia Chiefs of Police Association.

In 1994, while serving as chief of the New Waterford police, MacLeod received his Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from the University College of Cape Breton. He said the degree, which took him five years to obtain, is one achievement he reflects upon with pride.

Associate Chief David Wilson says MacLeod is always looking to the future and is the definition of a true leader.

"He's a visionary," Wilson said. "He is ahead of his time and sees and understands where policing is headed over the next ten years more so than most police chiefs in the country."

"Edgar's philosophy is to build a community police service and he believes to accomplish this one has to empower employees to make

their own decisions. He has accomplished this through strategic planning, empowering committees and building teams that set objectives and identify goals they choose to accomplish."

As for the future, more challenges lie ahead for the chief and his police service.

In January, the regional council voted in favour of making the Cape Breton Regional Police Service their lone police force.

As a result, the regional police will take over rural areas currently policed by the RCMP sometime within the next 12 months and hire 26 more officers. MacLeod's service will become responsible for protecting a population of 117,849 within a 2,473 sq. km area - the second largest municipality, in geographic size, in Atlantic Canada.

"This latest news is a definite morale booster and is being received positively throughout the service," MacLeod said. "It's created a sense of excitement."

"On the other hand, we recognize there are challenges ahead... but that's part of the excitement."

Will MacLeod be ready to meet those new challenges? You bet. Will he take any credit for the positive changes that will undoubtedly take place in the future? Don't count on it. Instead, the credit will go to the police officers, administrators and community members in Cape Breton Region whom he works with.

"When you're surrounded by great people that's number one," he says. "and I'm only one part of that whole scenario."

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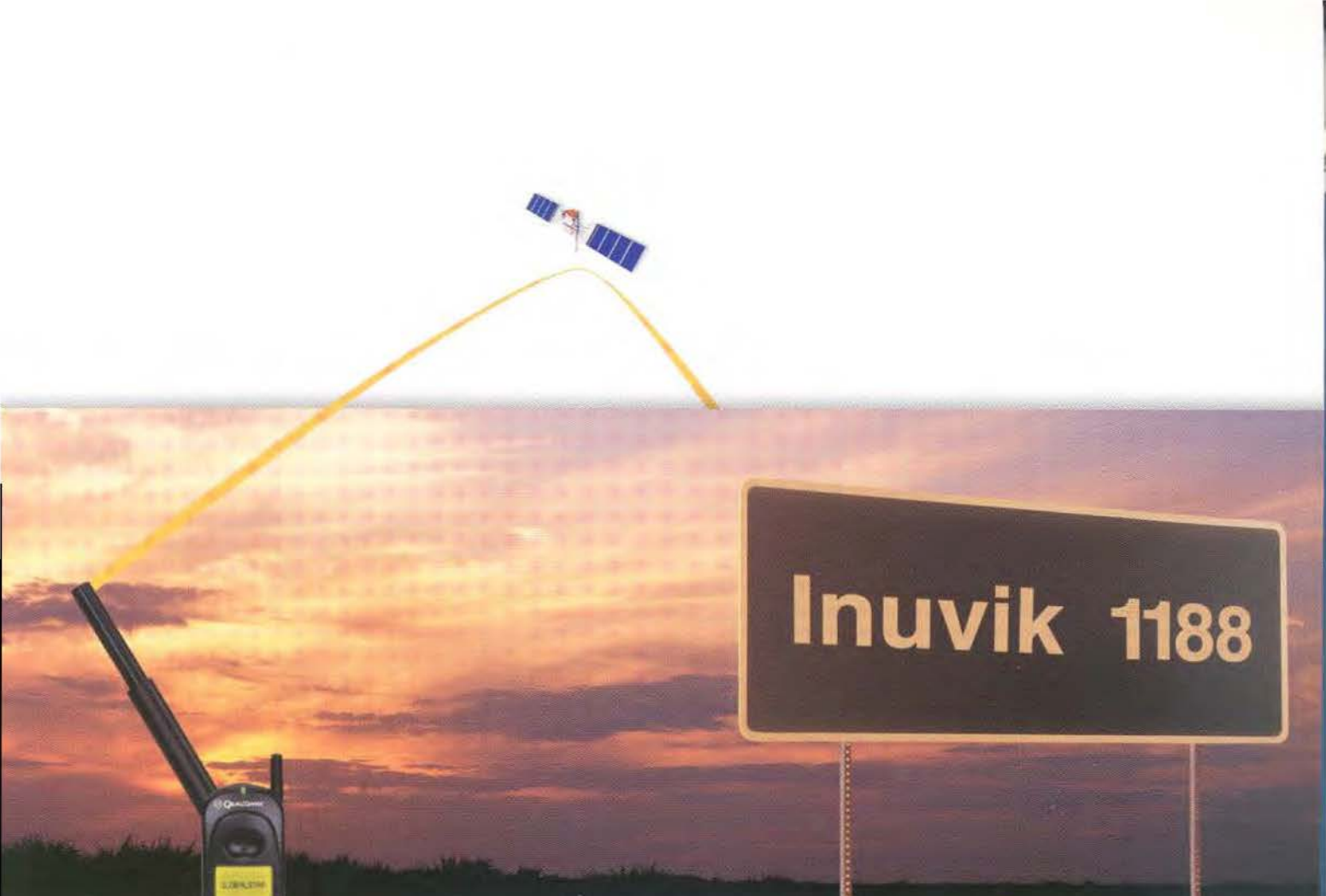
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Cape Breton Regional Police Service Forensic Dive Team

By Scott Fuller



The Cape Breton Regional Police Service authorized the formation of its specialized underwater unit in May of 1997. This was done after validating an operational requirement to investigate marine-related crime, to

maintain an ability to search for, recover and analyse evidence under the Canada Evidence Act from underwater sites. Other aspects considered include the need to recover human remains and provide the Coroner of Nova Scotia with police investigative services in the establishment of causality of death (under the Fatalities Act of Nova Scotia). Another problem was to perform joint task force operations in narcotic interdiction tasks and to provide the Chief of Police with a general marine policing capability.

The underwater unit was formally named "The Forensic Dive Team" to reflect its ultimate role in the commission of evidence. The FDT presently consists of five qualified police divers and one boat operator. Present plans include the establishment of a dive team support group of six shore-support members to perform dive tendering and boat crewing duties. This will also provide on-the-job field experience for potential new divers, the augmentation of other marine-related policing tasks, enhance diving safety and to sustain diving operations conducted over a longer duration.

SELECTION AND QUALIFICATION

Team candidates are all required to be sworn police officers and volunteers, to meet the Canadian Labour Code and Nova Scotian Occupational Health and Safety. In addition they must possess qualifications in the following:

- Commercial Diver Medical Standards, to qualify on tendered, self-contained, open-circuit diving systems;
- sub-surface-to-surface dive supervisor communications;
- marine radio procedures;
- emergency medical evacuation and hyperbaric chamber procedures;
- underwater crime scene analysis;
- methods of forensic evidence recovery;
- diving fatality accident investigation;
- small craft operation;
- diver tendering procedures;
- diving equipment management and maintenance;
- dive team and crime scene record keeping and administration;
- coroner's protocols and procedures;
- diver rescue procedures;
- emergency first aid;
- CPR and oxygen administration;
- diver critical incident stress management;
- marine search and recovery procedures;
- hazardous material procedures;
- explosives recognition;
- dive charter boat operations;



- provincial marine heritage statutes;
- personal diver decontamination and hygiene procedures; and
- a number of occupational health and safety standards.

Present dive team members possess a number of military, commercial and recreational diving qualifications, several of which are at the "master-diver", "divemaster" or "instructor" levels.

All divers are qualified in ocean, fast water, night and low-visibility conditions, under ice and in confined, limited access and overhead environments and in underwater photography with both still and video systems. All divers are familiar with side-scan sonars, magnetometers and other underwater search technologies. All divers are fully qualified to conduct or supervise a wide variety of manual underwater search techniques including jackstay, grid and contour types.

All are qualified in a number of air-lifting techniques and support equipment used to salvage medium, heavy, or large objects such as vehicles, trailers and small commercial and recreational craft.

In addition to the continuous cycle of regularly scheduled monthly, annual, refresher and requalification training, the team also engages in cross-training with several regional marine search and rescue units and will soon take part in periodic military diving training hosted by the Canadian Forces Fleet Diving Unit (Atlantic) in Shearwater, NS. The FRT also keeps abreast of current diving cases before Canadian courts and the legal decisions and/or precedences set by those court rulings.

DIVING SUPPORT

The FDT has two 1997 Dodge Maxi Vans outfitted with team equipment, ropes, first aid and oxygen kit, human remains cadaver bags, evidence kit, underwater lights and a variety of other dive equipment such as floats, flags

and flares.

The team has a 21.6 foot Cape Islander fiberglass boat, aptly named "SEEKER", equipped with a 115 hp outboard engine and spare gas tanks. It is mounted on its own trailer, towed by one of the two team vans to various launch points in the region. It's stored indoors in a heated police garage, when not in use but can be easily delivered and trailer-launched in minutes.

The boat, its navigation systems and engine, is inspected from stem to stern prior to each use and is serviced (lovingly) monthly and annually. The vessel handles particularly well for all types of inshore diving support work and is capable of sustaining underwater operations in waters up to 100 feet deep.

DIVING OPERATIONS

The Forensic Dive Team has performed a wide variety of diving operations since its origin. These have included capsized vessels, stolen cars, vans, buses and trucks, drowned persons, marine accident victims, lost children, stolen property, weapons used in crime as well as other underwater searches for lost or missing property.

As knowledge of the FDT's existence and its operational diving capability become more widely known, the requirement for its underwater services will increase proportionately. In preparation for any growth in underwater taskings, the FDT has acquired or is in the process of examining, a new generation of diving systems technology including surface-support equipment.

Regional major marine emergency response and disaster management contingency plans will also be examined to ensure that the FDT is capable of providing expertise if and when called upon during any future civil emergency such as the SWISSAIR aircraft crash disaster.

... continued page 10

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The FDT will acquire and train with a new underwater video camera, a diver towing sled and a new-generation marine global positioning navigation system.

They will conduct further ice diving training and apply some of the lessons learned from the SWISSAIR diving operations to better prepare for and manage any future major marine accident investigation. Additional effort in performing lateral assistance to other provincial and federal agencies and departments will be applied. The team will continue to dive in and become more hands-on familiar in the waters within and bordering the CBRPS jurisdiction.

The team will conduct closer liaison with the Canadian Coast Guard and its Cape Breton-based National Training College, with Ports Canada, the RCMP, Canada Customs, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and a number of municipal fire/rescue and emergency medical response teams as well as various Nova Scotian Volunteer Ground SAR Teams.

It will send representatives to the 9th International Police Diver Symposium (Sept 2001, Hamilton, Ontario) and to continue its representation and leadership in provincial underwater council sport diver safety education programs in marine conservation and heritage shipwreck site protection.

There are also plans to dive the underwater shipwreck preserve of the Louisbourg National Park and to take an advanced marine archaeological techniques course, further enhancing the teams forensic underwater investigation protocols, procedures and practices.

Other team members will acquire diving



equipment inspection, repair and maintenance skills, not only as a cost-effective step but also to make each diver fully responsible for the life-support systems that the individual diver uses on the job. Yet other improvements will see each diver trained in on-site diver emergency oxygen administration not only enhancing the safety of the FDT but also all divers that the team may be called up to assist during any diving accident or emergency.

An annual audit of all FDT training standards and standard operating procedures will be carried out to ensure that the FDT is in proper compliance with the required statutory labour and occupational health and safety diving regulations. The FDT also plan to liaise with other

Canadian regional police forces who have authorized police underwater search and recovery units to glean further "lessons-learned", to share ideas and hopefully to solve common problems.

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FOCUS ON AFIS TECHNOLOGY

Modern AFIS technology has extended itself to incredible lengths

by John Burzinski

In the summer of 1997, the city of Calgary was terrorized by a string of robberies committed by a gang of armed robbers.

The first robbery occurred at midday in July. After two robbers armed with handguns forced employees into a cooler at a Pizza Hut, they fled with cash and a pack of beer.

Less than a month later, four robbers entered a hotel just after midnight and forced 20 terrified people to the floor before robbing them. They emptied the hotel safe and video lottery machines, and escaped with more than \$3,000.

The robbers didn't waste any time. Two days later, a man armed with pepper spray tied up a worker and left with an undisclosed amount of money. The next morning, four members of the gang armed with guns and pepper spray, tied up and robbed customers at a local electronics store.

What the robbers did not know at this point was that three latent fingerprints, (partial, incomplete impressions of the finger), had been lifted from the hotel heist and delivered to the Calgary Police Service for an urgent Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) search.

Within ten minutes of entering the three latent prints into AFIS for a search, AFIS matched the same suspect three times. It was discovered that the suspect, who was subsequently apprehended along with eight accomplices, had an outstanding Canada-wide warrant originating from Calgary for robbery using a firearm.

Law enforcement agencies around the world have long experienced similar benefits of using AFIS technology. The wide acceptance of AFIS technology by law enforcement officials is a testament to its success as a major crime-fighting tool. With AFIS, the identification process is faster, more effective and more comprehensive, allowing investigators to run latent prints through a database of millions of individual fingerprints and make matches in minutes instead of months.

Like most law enforcement agencies that implement AFIS technology, the Calgary Police Service needed a fast and efficient method of making positive fingerprint identifications.

In May of 1986 the Calgary Police Service purchased NEC Technologies' AFIS. Calgary was the third city in North America – and the first Canadian city – to implement an NEC AFIS.

NEC's AFIS has been recognized as the most technologically advanced fingerprint matching system in the world. The accuracy of the system is unsurpassed in fingerprint matching. Algorithms in NEC's AFIS technology identify the most detailed features of fingerprint minutiae, the points on the finger where the ridge lines begin, end or intersect. The algorithms then accurately count ridges and can match this information to a worldwide database – maintained by 56 NEC agencies with 300 remote sites – totalling 55 million fingerprint cards.

After many successes with the original sys-



tem, Calgary upgraded their NEC AFIS and now the city shares a system with Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Lethbridge are all equipped with remote workstations to gain access to the mainframe database in Calgary. The Calgary Police Service is home to a repository of 485,000 sets of ten-prints (impressions of all ten digits), which means the actual number of fingerprints stored is 4,850,000.

Laurie Peressini, AFIS Supervisor with the Calgary Police Service, is pleased with the constant matching accuracy the NEC AFIS provides. In 1999, Peressini received approximately 3,500 latent fingerprints from 556 different cases to scan through AFIS. That resulted in 643 positive identifications.

The use of technology like AFIS can reduce investigation time for law enforcement officials exponentially. Instead of spending hours manually searching latent fingerprints for a match, AFIS can, within minutes, give law enforcement officials the answers they need. And with quicker identification, criminals can be taken off the streets sooner – before they get the chance to re-offend.

While AFIS is and will continue to be a major crime-solving tool, biometrics technology has evolved to allow the same accurate matching capabilities against palm prints with Automated Palmprint Identification Systems – the next wave in biometrics technology for the law enforcement industry.

Identification experts estimate that at least 30 percent of the latent print evidence recovered from crime scenes come from the palm. Palmprint identification technology now enables law enforcement officers to identify criminals by the palm of their hand.

Law enforcement officials, who have been collecting large repositories of palm prints from felony case suspects for decades, can now take advantage of an automated system like the one offered by NEC that electronically stores, searches and matches palm prints. Before this, criminal investigators had no choice but to conduct laborious one-at-a-time manual searches of palm prints taken from suspects against very large databases – a familiar method, since fingerprints were matched the same way 30 years ago before the inception of AFIS.

Palmprint identification technology captures the palm's three core areas – interdigital, hypothenar, and thenar – and converts them into data for storage in a palmprint repository. Af-

ter a latent palmprint is lifted at a crime scene, it can be scanned and entered into a database for matching. A rank-ordered notification of match candidates is then returned for manual verification.

The basis for palmprint identification technology is similar to AFIS, but more complex. The palm area contains up to 1000 minutiae, versus the approximate 100 minutiae found on a fingerprint, requiring different matching algorithms for palmprint and fingerprint identification.

With the arrival of palmprint matching technology, latent examiners can conduct searches against databases containing anywhere from 100,000 to potentially millions of subjects. Not only will this increase the opportunity for identification and free up officers' time, but it has the potential to save the lives of people who are at risk of being victimized by serial offenders by identifying criminals – and promptly getting them off the streets.

And because positive identification capabilities play such a crucial role in criminal investigations, the accuracy of an Automated Palmprint Identification System is especially important for anyone concerned with putting the right person behind bars.

AFIS Internet Inc., an independent organization of law enforcement agencies in the U.S. that use AFIS technology, recently conducted an evaluation of an NEC automated palmprint identification system that involved 80 latent palmprints and a database of more than 30,000 palmprints. In this first-of-a-kind test of palmprint identification technology, 57 out of the 80 prints were accurately matched in the number one position and groups with 18 or more minutiae had a "hit rate" of 90 percent.

Coupled with an agency's already-existing AFIS, palmprint technology will provide law enforcement officials with yet another means to positively identify – and eliminate – suspects. Just like AFIS 30 years ago, more and more law enforcement agencies will begin to depend on Automated Palmprint Identification Systems to provide them with a positive identification tool that will save valuable time and money, and of course – save lives.

Thanks to the evolution of biometric technology, criminals are being apprehended at a quicker rate because of fingerprint – and now palmprint – matching that can literally be done in minutes. Law enforcement agencies in Canada and around the world have access to matching technology that is unsurpassed in accuracy. Together, the combined power of NEC's Automated Fingerprint and Palmprint Identification Systems will help officials keep our streets safe and put criminals where they belong – behind bars.

John Burzinski is the Director Central Region AFIS Sales and Marketing at NEC Technologies. He may be contacted at 1-800-879-4192.

FOCUS ON AFIS TECHNOLOGY

New AFIS for the Winnipeg Police Service



The Winnipeg Police Service (WPS) Identification Unit recently had the opportunity to explore the market in order to evaluate the technology available from the various vendors offering Automated Finger Identification Systems (AFIS).

As a result, Cogent Systems Inc. of South Pasadena, California was awarded a contract to provide the WPS with a new AFIS.

"It has been very exciting to be a part of a team tasked with identifying the unique requirements of the Winnipeg Police Service," says Paul Isaak of the WPS Ident Unit. "As specific needs were identified, Cogent System's response was consistently 'We can do that.'

Isaak pointed out four of the more significant elements of their new AFIS. "First, the system is accurate. Benchmark testing as part of the RFP and during the acceptance test resulted in the system having the highest scores of all vendors tested. Secondly, the system is user friendly. The edit features are truly remarkable including the ability to prepare court exhibits in a matter of minutes. Thirdly, the system is fast. The time to scan, edit and search an impression against the entire database of nearly 1.5 million fingerprints is consistently less than five minutes."

Isaak pointed out that additional users submitting searches on other workstations do not affect the throughput. The system handles multiple tasks breathlessly.

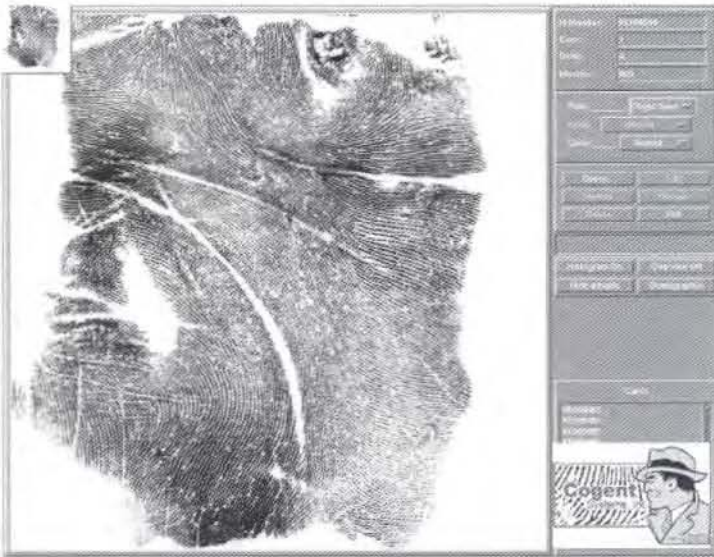
Fourthly, the system includes a working database designed to keep on improving. Each

time a person is processed a new set of fingerprints is compared with the best of the fingerprints previously captured. If the most recent individual impressions captured are of better quality they will automatically substitute the existing impression in the working database.

Cogent Systems Inc. built an AFIS using the most advanced technology in the industry and has integrated it with other technology used by the WPS.

The complex interfaces have created an extremely efficient working environment, particularly from a data entry perspective. The AFIS includes an electronic log book, live identification of the charged person at the front end of the process, an automated transfer of demographic information from our Police Automated Records and Communication System (PARCS) and a live scan capture of an individual's fingerprint. Each occurrence is fully archived and retrievable for reprinting.

Isaak points out that Winnipeg is a new user and is still in the process of working out a few unresolved issues. As these last hurdles are crossed he is confident that they will still recognize the worth of the Cogent system they acquired.



recognize the worth of the Cogent system they acquired.

On the immediate horizon is the electronic submission of C216's to the RCMP in Ottawa and a civilian application program which accesses Winnipeg's AFIS and will be used to process the 24,000 requests submitted to their Records Bureau each year.

Isaak states they look forward to the future integration of their fingerprint records with their Digital Mug-shot System designed by Niche Technologies also of Winnipeg. They also anticipate the release of the standards and technology being developed by the respective AFIS vendors to provide true interoperability between like and unlike systems. As technology continues to advance the criminals' world gets smaller and smaller.

Cogent Systems Inc. is a relative new comer on the stage of AFIS vendors. The response to the technology they offer has resulted in systems being designed for agencies and organizations throughout the world. The international presence was realized at the 2nd annual users conference hosted at their World Headquarters in South Pasadena this past November. A priority of the conference was to establish a Users Group whose focus will be to foster and provide assistance in the exchange of information and to ensure that concerns are identified and addressed. Cogent Systems Inc. faces unique challenges; challenges that come when the response to a product is rapid and demanding.

Paul Isaak is a Forensic Identification Specialist, with the Winnipeg Police Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Secretary/Treasurer for the Cogent AFIS User's Group. He can be contacted at 204-986-7755.

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FOCUS ON AFIS TECHNOLOGY

Canadian police staying ahead of the curve

Canadian law enforcement is universally regarded as ahead of the curve when it comes to investing in crime-fighting technology. Currently, the Sûreté du Québec is making headlines by creating a province-wide link to its criminal databases. This upgrade, conceived by Gilles Pagé, Chief of the Criminal ID Division in



the SQ (otherwise known as the Québec Provincial Police force) is being closely watched by both Canadian and international police communities. For the first time ever, InstantImage™ and CardScan™ will be integrated onto a single hardware platform, allowing unprecedented possibilities for coordinating law enforcement over distant areas.

Conventional wisdom says that great ideas spring from the proper mix of experience, insight and the right environment. When Gilles Pagé attended the Printrak Users' Conference less than two years ago, he witnessed two product demonstrations that would change the infrastructure of Québec law enforcement forever. Mr. Pagé relates the simple origins of this large-scale project. "Printrak brought the InstantImage™ products into one demo room and had CardScan™ demonstrations in another room. And so I thought... why not put both capabilities onto one machine?"

With his insight and knowledge of system requirements, Mr. Pagé conceived of a new configuration to help unify 36 key detachments scattered throughout the Province of Québec. Because of the great distances between the detachments, Mr. Pagé had to carefully plan this upgrade. "We originally wanted to buy nine LiveScan machines, which are very useful at locations processing high volumes of entries and searches. In Québec, however, we have a large territory but the detachments have low volumes. So, it turns out to be more convenient, cost effective and useful to buy 36 workstations rather than nine LiveScan Stations," explains Mr. Pagé. "And of course the Treasury Board was very happy to see this integration project — which costs less and does more."

His concept is called the "Multifunction Workstation" — a workstation that runs InstantImage™ and CardScan™ software on one hardware platform. "This system benefits everyone," continues Mr. Pagé. "With CardScan™ you can do many things like tenprint or latent entries and searches. With InstantImage™ you can do booking, lineups and fetch any photos you need. Integrating these functions makes everybody's job more effective. As you know, fingerprints are extremely useful for the expert but a patrolman doesn't have much practical use for them. Mugshots, however, are a different story. Mugshots are a great resource

for the patrolman."

Outlining the magnitude of the project, Mr. Pagé notes, "Since Canada has a national AFIS system, Printrak had to first upgrade the RCMP's AFIS system in order to complete the upgrade on the Sûreté du Québec's AFIS system. Then we deployed to the SQ Detachments, and eventually, we will allow

any municipality in Québec to link up once they install their machines."

The rapid implementation of this project shows Printrak's responsiveness to customers' needs. Less than two years since the conception of this upgrade, Mr. Pagé expects the 36 detachment installations to be fully implemented in the next few months. "This will be a good bench test," concludes Mr. Pagé, "Once it works, the municipalities are next."

For further information about Printrak contact Danial A. Crawford 1 800 666-2707 Fax 701 666-1055.



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Ice rescue training for EMS personnel

Toronto's Marine Unit opens courses to emergency services

by Stephen Henkel



It's three o'clock in the afternoon, two children are playing on an ice covered lake. One falls through, the other manages to get himself to safety and calls for help. If you got the call, would you know what to do?

After reviewing many previous rescue attempts, it became apparent that failed attempts often involved heroic actions by the rescuers who were as misguided as the original victim. At times, neither had any idea of the incredible chances they were taking on the ice and were likely over confident in their skills.

A successful rescue attempt is when, after all is said and done, the rescue crew and all others return safely home. We must do our best for those in peril but not at the expense of further lives.

The 1999 Drowning Report of The Lifesaving Society which profiles the drowning and water related deaths in Ontario, reports that one out of every 10 drowning victims in Ontario incidents between 1993 and 1997 plunged to their death through unsafe ice. About two-thirds of ice related incidents



Two Toronto Police Service Marine Unit officers patrol the frigid waters of Lake Ontario.

occurred on lakes (63 per cent) and most of the remainder occurred on rivers (32 per cent). Half of all ice-related incidents involved snowmobiling.

There are many incidents of people going through the ice that are never reported. This is due to either the victim self-rescuing themselves or being rescued by non-emergency personnel.

The Toronto Police Marine Unit and its predecessors, Toronto Harbour Police and Toronto Lifesaving and Police patrol, have been involved in ice rescue for approximately 100 years. This experience and knowledge, in combination with continued education in ice rescue, has been passed on through the years. This program is the finished product of this extensive history.

The Toronto Police Marine Unit, in addition to normal enforcement duties, are responsible for ice rescues and other water related rescues within its jurisdiction. The Marine Unit has a patrol area of 460 square miles on Lake Ontario - that's twice the size of the City of Toronto - and operates year round, 24 hours a day.

The Program

The Ice Rescue Specialist Trainer Program is a five-day course combining ice rescue and instructional techniques. This course is open to all emergency services, who might be called upon to conduct an ice rescue.

Three full days and one evening session are geared towards ice rescue theory and practical exercises. The course is designed with a high emphasis on practical scenarios.

The remaining two days focus on Instructional Techniques. This portion of the course is taught by instructors from the Toronto Police CO Bick College.

Due to the demanding schedule of the program, the unit requires that students remain at a facility, which is included in course costs.

Topics covered in the course include, rescue philosophy, rescue safety and survival (self-rescue), ice characteristics and how to differentiate between different ice types, hypothermia, emergency treatment, cold water drown-

ing, equipment and technical gear, knots and anchors, ice rescue techniques, rescue team development and communications.

Upon successful completion, candidates obtain a trainer certificate and instructor manual allowing them to return to their respective units and train their own personnel. This allows for a more cost-effective internal training program for those agencies allowing a greater number of people to benefit from this training.

Although the Marine Unit has been training for ice rescue for close to a century, this is the first year that we have begun teaching it to outside agencies.

The marine unit conducted two courses this year, one in January and the other in February. Both courses were a complete success. Candidates came from a variety of services such as fire departments, police services, coast guard, national parks, and a variety of community rescue teams.

"The Toronto Police Service should be applauded for taking the initiative in presenting the first, standardized ice rescue training course for emergency personnel," said Cst. Ken Doige of the York Regional Police. "I am confident that this training could save lives."

Another benefit to this program is the latest ice rescue equipment provided by manufacturers from across North America. This exposed candidates to the various pieces of equipment available and how they worked in practical exercises.

This unit has identified an area in which many emergency services in North America lack training and expertise.

This program has recently been established to fill this gap and is offered to any other interested police or emergency service.

Is your agency prepared or trained?

If not, don't you think the people under your command should have some insight on how to properly conduct an ice rescue?

Stephen Henkel is the training sergeant for the Toronto Police Marine Unit. He can be reached at (416) 808-5800.



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by Gino Arcaro

Similar fact evidence and oppression are two rules of evidence that have a wide range of interpretation but may have significant impact on the admissibility of evidence. Two cases, in 1999, provide valuable insight and guidelines for investigative purposes.

R.v. Eng (1999)

The accused was charged with five arson-related offences. He had previously been convicted of nine arson-related fires but successfully appealed his convictions on five of these counts. At the accused's trial, the judge allowed the Crown to call similar fact evidence relating to the four charges that the accused was convicted for. After examining the evidence, the trial judge found the following points of commonality:

1. The fires all occurred within a three square mile area of the accused's home, with the exception of one.
2. Entry to each site was gained by means of an open door or open window.
3. Hydrocarbons were used in all the fires.
4. All fires were set between 4:51 a.m. and 6:10 a.m.
5. Two distinct fire sets were found at three of the sites.

The trial judge instructed the jury that the similar fact evidence from two fires could be used as proof of identity in three counts. He also permitted the jury to use the evidence on the charges relating to two other fires to prove identity relating to one other count.

Additionally, while the accused was in custody awaiting trial, he showed a jail guard a poem that referred to a person who enjoyed setting fires but was in jail and could not get out. The accused joked about the poem. The jail guard returned the poem to the accused. Four days later, the accused asked the jail guard if he knew where the poem was and the guard told him that he didn't know. The accused said at this time that another inmate had written the poem for him. Two days later, the guard searched the accused's cell in accordance with prison regulations, found the poem and photocopied it. Other than the possession, no other evidence was obtained to prove who was the author. At the trial, the jail guard was allowed to read the poem to the jury.

The accused was convicted. His appeal to

the B.C.C.A. was dismissed for the following reasons:

- The admissibility of the similar fact evidence was a "close call" but it had been properly admitted at the trial.
- A series of fires set within a few weeks, all near the accused's home, in early morning hours, by the use of gasoline, utilizing two fire sets, with entry via an open door or window does not constitute the likelihood of coincidence. The principle of similar fact evidence pertains to finding that the accused's involvement is "unlikely to be the product of coincidence."
- The poem had been properly admitted by the trial judge. There was a connection between possession of the poem and the charges, which established relevancy. The degree of evidentiary value varies. If evidence proved that the accused wrote the poem, it would have constituted a confession. If the accused did not write the poem but boasted about its contents, the poem was "highly probative of his guilt." If someone else wrote the poem and the accused kept it for a joke, it would have no value and would wrongly implicate the accused. The trial judge had sufficiently warned the jury about the final possibility.

R.v. Hoilett (1999) Ont. C.A.

This case pertains to the effect of oppressive conduct on the admissibility of confessions.

The accused was arrested, at 11:25 p.m., for sexual assault and taken to the police station where he was placed in a cell. At 1:24 a.m., four officers went to the cell. They seized all his clothing for testing regarding physical evidence. Other clothes were supposed to be provided for the accused but there was a delay in obtaining clothing from the Salvation Army. The accused was left naked for one and one-half hours. At 3:06 a.m., the accused was given light clothes, no underwear, and shoes that did not fit. At this time, officers brought him to an interview room for questioning.


The accused stated that he consumed three bottles of wine and smoked more than 2 grams of crack cocaine earlier that night. The accused asked for a tissue and warm clothes but was told they could not be provided. Officers noted that the accused had trouble staying awake. The interview lasted 30 minutes and a statement was taken.

The trial judge admitted the statement, ruling that the statement was the product of an operating mind, and the accused was convicted. An appeal to the Ont. C.A. was allowed and a new trial was ordered. The judgement included the following:

- The S.C.C., in *R.v. Horvath (1979)* stated that a confession cannot be prompted by oppressive conduct. A confession has to be the produce of an "operating mind."
- In *R.v. Alexis (1994)*, the Ont. Ct. (Gen. Div.) stated that the determination of oppressiveness is "contextual," meaning that it requires a case-by-case decision and there is no one factor or combination of factors that create an "automatic formula" for oppression.
- Oppressive conduct by the police will not in every case automatically exclude a confession as being involuntary.
- In order to exclude a confession, the degree of oppression must influence the accused's state of mind and "their will to say no to the police" because of the "spectra of receiving inhumane treatment at their hands for failure to co-operate."
- In this case, the accused's evidence on the voir dire made it "impossible" to satisfy a court beyond a reasonable doubt that the confession was voluntarily made and not prompted by oppressive conduct.

Gino Arcaro has authored six law enforcement textbooks to date. Questions can be directed to Gino Arcaro via email to -

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Brazilian police learn "democratic policing" from Canada



Photos: Pierre St-Jacques/ACDI/CIDA

In São Paulo, Brazil, a megacity of over 18 million people, police deal with 100 to 150 shootings daily. In São Paulo state over one year, 7,000 people are murdered - an average of 19 deaths each day. The demographics alone are indicative of a policing challenge never seen in Canada. But Brazil is now looking to Canada for some guidance in the area of community oriented policing.

by Sarah Elizabeth Brown

A Brazilian state-appointed ombudsman said last year that São Paulo police themselves killed an average of one of the 21.4 people killed daily in the city. Many killings happen in the overcrowded shantytowns.

But Canadian police are teaching their Brazilian counterparts about "democratic policing" - and are having some success in helping them become more accountable to the public they serve.

For the past three years, Canadian police, university researchers and academics have lent their expertise and knowledge of democratic policing to their Brazilian peers.

The result: a Brazilian police force notorious for brutality, corruption and human rights abuses is starting to incorporate accountability measures such as community policing and independent ombudsmen.

The project focuses on São Paulo, a 1,500-square-kilometre city in southeastern Brazil. The state of São Paulo has 31.5 million people. The project is a joint effort by the University of Ottawa's Human Rights Research and Education Centre and the Núcleo de Estudos da Violência at the University of São Paulo.

The project's initial successes led to a one-year extension until July 2000. Further exchanges beyond July are in the works. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which supports foreign aid projects in more than 100 of the poorest countries in the world, funded the \$1 million project, and the \$100,000 one-year extension.

Since the project started in 1996, hundreds of Canadian and Brazilian police, ombudsman, journalists, community leaders, and academics have travelled to each others' countries. On one trip to Canada, 30 Brazilians toured community policing programs in Vancouver, Burnaby, Calgary, Toronto, Montréal, Halifax, and Coal Harbour, Nova Scotia.

In community policing, police actively solicit the input of community leaders, organizations and citizens on how best to serve the community's policing needs.

Canadians visited Brazil to see how its new community policing programs were working.

Diana Boudreault, volunteer services coordinator with the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police, spent two weeks in Brazil last June and was impressed with what she saw.

"They don't believe they're doing such a good job, but they are," says Boudreault. "Their community police centres are just like ours - you could have blind-folded me and I could find a file."

But Boudreault says the Brazilian police are running into some problems she's never experienced.

"They come to me to ask how to avoid people in the community who want to further their political careers through these centres," she says. "They were obvious. I could pick them out. They were at every meeting."

Rick Haddow, an inspector with the Calgary police who went to Brazil twice in 1999, says community policing by its very nature helps control police. He explains that if

citizens have a say in their police services, it forces police to become a more transparent organization, creates a higher level of trust and contact with citizens, and instills in people the belief that police should be accountable.

São Paulo police have adapted Canadian ideas to fit the needs of a city with over 18 million residents. One idea is mobile community police stations - vans with extendible canopies that can move around the huge city and do business wherever they're most needed each day.

Another new police oversight program involves ombudsmen who investigate complaints against police. Three years ago there were none. Now there are five ombudsmen in São Paulo and 15 more positions will be added next August.

Boudreault and Haddow say they've gained an appreciation of the difficult conditions facing São Paulo police. The city has huge disparities between the wealthy and the very poor who live in "favelas" - slum-like shantytowns.

Canadian police learned in Brazil that São Paulo police may deal with 100 to 150 shootings daily. About 125 officers were killed on duty in 1995 and about 1,400 are permanently disabled from incidents on the job. Every weekend, there is an average of 70 homicides.

"It is not easy for North Americans to understand the political implications, to understand how they have this level of violence," says Miguel Guardado, a project coordinator with the University of Ottawa's human rights centre.



Shown in front of a Sao Paulo Police Station are (second from left) Sao Paulo Military Police Lt. Col. Edison DaSilva standing beside Ottawa Carleton Regional Police Diana Boudreault, RCMP Inspector Roger Brown (third from right) stands beside Col. Adelmar Ferrerra of the Sao Paulo Military Police.

Brazil switched from military rule to democracy in 1987. The police force is trying to make the transition to being more open and democratic as well.

In Brazil there are military as well as civil police. The military police, a vestige of Brazil's military-rule past, wear uniforms, patrol streets, make arrests, and cover the on-site, immediate aspects of an incident.

Because these police are soldiers, says Guardado, they see the community as "the enemy". Human rights abuses happen and a large number of civilians are shot because the military police go into situations with the mindset of an occupying army, he says.

The civil police are the equivalent of our plainclothes detectives and conduct investigations once the initial incident or crime has been dealt with by the military police.

"The civil police are very scary," says Boudreault of her impressions of the Brazilian police. "They were less friendly. They seem to have a lot to hide."

The two forces are separate entities - officers do not cross over to jobs on the other force and they don't interact on investigations.

"For the first time, the civilian and military police were sitting at the same table, talking. That is a good sign for us, that there is an openness to keep going," Guardado says.

Within each force, there is a dual-level training system. Commissioned officers take four years to reach a high education level, whereas poorer recruits spend just over a year in basic and field training. The result is two "tracks" of police - beat cops and ranking officers, says Calgary's Haddow.

Especially within the military police, it's unlikely the soldier, or beat cop, will ever get to officer rank, says Haddow.

"Only those who can go to the officers' training academy can enter at the sergeant level and move up," says Boudreault.

The soldiers have 60-hour work weeks, says Boudreault, and many take second and third jobs to make ends meet. Because the soldiers are poorly paid, says Haddow, they are vulnerable to corruption.

However, Guardado says the younger po-

lice are especially keen to change their policing system.

This article was written as part of a project organized by the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE), an association supporting international development through education and training. CBIE appreciates the cooperation of Carleton University's School of Journalism, Professor David Van Praagh, his International Reporting students, and Mr. Russell Mills, Publisher of the Ottawa Citizen. Produced with the support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

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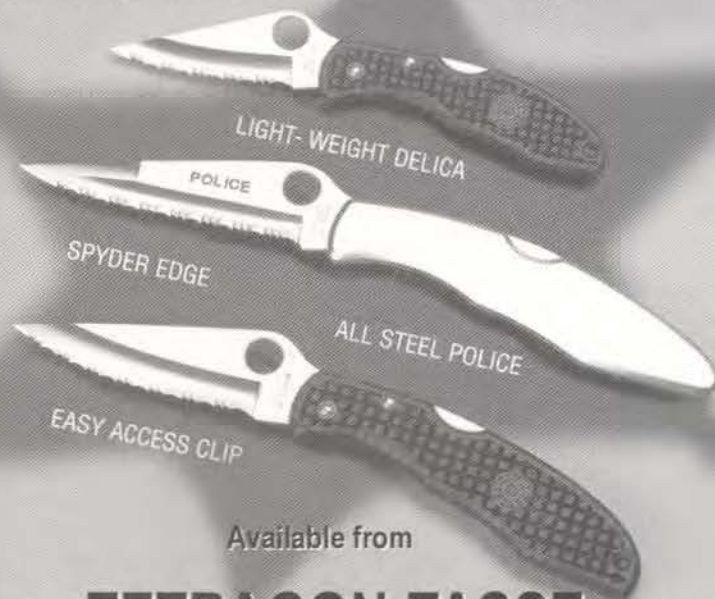
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When there is no one else to do the talking

by John Muldoon

You are on the Trans Canada Highway, miles from home base, investigating a multi-vehicle accident with fatalities when, out of nowhere, the media arrives on the scene.

It's a busy Friday night with your shift's resources stretched to the max when you're dispatched to investigate a convenience store robbery in which a victim has suffered life threatening injuries and the media shows up.

You're patrolling main street and the media approaches wanting to talk about community policing.

In all these scenarios, your first burning question is, "What the heck do I do now?"

Your police service may have a media relations policy and that policy may allow you to hand off the situation to your sergeant, detectives or another senior officer. But more often than not, you're it.

The media may understand your predicament but don't expect sympathy from them. Journalists have a job to do, deadlines to meet and other pressures on them to get the story and move on to the next assignment. Whether or not you are ready, they are here for the story. They see in front of them the person who can best explain what happened. They see an authority and they don't really want to talk to anyone else.

Dealing with the situation head-on is the best course to take. Give the media factual information instead of having them pester witnesses, jeopardize the scene or come up with an inaccurate story. There is no guarantee they won't make life difficult anyway but at least you will have given them the official version.

But how do you prepare for the media in the midst of chaos and your other duties? First, understand what the media want and need. No matter what kind of reporter you face - television, radio, newspapers, magazines - they are all looking for the same basic information. They want the five W's - who, what, when, where, why - and the two H's - how and how much. They need at least the answers to the basic five W's. The two H's, in most cases, are "gravy."

This is your checklist. Your task is to provide as many answers as possible under the headings: who, what, when, where and why. Early in the investigation, these answers are quite restricted. You can say what is obvious and does not interfere with the investigation.

Try also to put your facts in order of importance. In the case of that multi-vehicle traffic accident with confirmed fatalities, your



statement might sound like this:

There were two confirmed fatalities as the result of a multi-vehicle accident on the Trans Canada Highway, 30 km west of the town at 7:25 p.m. today. Nine people in total were taken to hospital. There were six automobiles and one truck involved. The cause isn't known until we complete our investigation.

This amount of information provides reporters with enough to file a story including appropriate quotes. Since it is succinct, you also have provided television and radio reporters with an official face and voice summing up the accident accurately... the 'soundbite'.

When at such a scene, be aware of how you are positioned for the television camera. A neutral background is safest. In other words, avoid being positioned in front of a gory crash scene and move to have your marked car door or other neutral scene as your background.

Here are some rules that might make it easier for you to deal with the media while everyone is under stress:

1. Do not speculate. The reporter might ask, "Was it the windy, icy conditions that caused the crash?" Your answer, pending the investigation outcome is, "I'm not going to speculate on the cause."
2. Don't discuss details of the investigation until this is approved by a senior officer. For instance, you would not say, "We are checking each driver for alcohol consumption," since this would lead reporters on the scene to believe the crash was caused by a drunk driver.
3. Don't give personal opinions. Think of answering from a service perspective using "we" instead of from your own view using "I".
Take this example; query, "Isn't this the worst accident you've seen this winter?" Your answer might be, "It is our job to in-

vestigate all serious accidents at any time of the year without making that kind of general observation."

4. Don't allow interruptions. Complete your sentence or thought and answer completely only one question at a time.

5. Don't repeat the reporter's words or phrases. The reporter may ask, "Isn't this a spectacular crash?" Don't repeat the word 'spectacular' but use your own language such as, "We are investigating a serious accident with fatalities and injuries."

6. Don't buy the question. When you answer with a simple "yes" or "no", as you are trained to do in court,

you have bought the reporter's question verbatim.

Q: "The cause of the crash could be the weather or almost anything else?"

A: "Yes."

Quote: "The officer said the cause of the crash could be the weather which was icy and windy that night." Say what you mean in your own words. In this case, your answer would be, "I won't speculate on the cause because the investigation is continuing."

7. Follow your service's guidelines on media relations. These guidelines may contain instructions such as:

- No names given until next of kin are notified
- No confidential medical information released
- No information that will hinder an investigation will be released

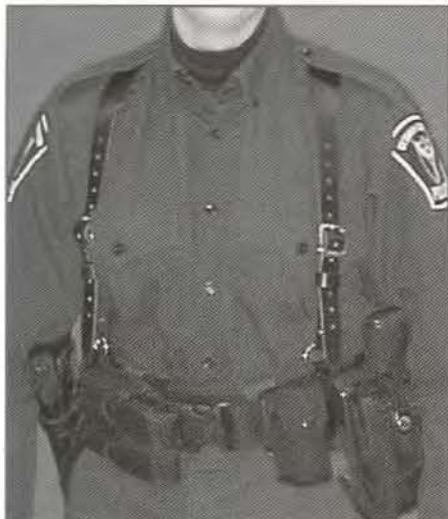
If you follow these rules, you won't have to give that much frowned upon "no comment". It is difficult to make a mistake when following these simple rules.

After providing the basics, refer reporters to your service's regular media spokesperson, a senior officer or your media relations staff for further information. Remember to give a polite good-bye before returning to your regular duties.



John Muldoon is Senior Public Relations Counsel for Bedford Communications International and former Director, Public Affairs for Peel Regional Police. He can be contacted at 905 849-8279 or email: bedford@cgocable.net

CORRESPONDENCE



I read the article in the January 2000 issue on duty belt suspenders with interest, having been around the block a few times in the last twenty years, and suffered from a variety of back pains.

The thing that concerns me is not that this is an idea that needs to be studied, but that it was part of our old uniform for years, (called a Cross Strap) and we fought hard and long to get rid of it because of the safety hazard it presented when the bad guys grabbed hold of it and swung you around!!! Just ask any of the "old" guys.

Sorry, but this looks like a different version of the cross strap, and the inherent dangers it produced.

I would suggest that the old studies on the dangers of the cross strap be dug up and considered before anyone starts wearing this non-Force issue gear. This type of strap/suspender might work good under an external vest carrier. Something for consideration.

Rick Newburn
Kapusksing, Ontario

Editor's Response

Wearing it concealed is exactly the point of the belt as I understand it. They are meant to be worn under an external carrier or a coat or reefer jacket. The old cross straps (of which I am personally a survivor) had to be worn over everything except the winter reefer. It was more cosmetic than functional but did indeed take the weight of the gun off your hip. With the new style of uniforms, however, I think this idea is one that should be revisited. Now if only there was a creative way to wear it under a shirt for summer time or for those who wish to actually wear concealable body armour in the fashion in which they are designed.

This new suspender idea will be featured at Blue Line's Response Trade Show on April 18 and 19 for the purposes of getting feedback from the street coppers. Come on out and check it out at the Canadian Police Research Centre's Emerging Technologies area.

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Mug-shot integration with mobile terminals

by Eldon Amoroso



For some time now all of us envisioned an integrated world where our patrol cars would have access to everything they need, including Mug-shots. The good news is that integration is possible and that it benefits the people who need the information – both the officers on the street and those who work inside Headquarters. During 1998 and 1999 this integration was achieved at the London Police Service.

The question is what benefits do we get when we integrate? First, you get incredibly improved access to mug-shot information throughout your organization. There is really no need to use the actual mug-shot workstations unless you want to use the advanced features of the mug-shot system, such as the Line Up function. In reality, most of the times you just want to see a picture of the subject. Second, as we know, integration saves work! Ideally, we would all enter data once, as close to the source as possible, then use it after that. Information can flow from the patrol car, to the Records System, to the mug-shot system, without ever being re-keyed.

To integrate systems, however, is a sizeable project. We worked with Comnetix Computer System to upgrade our mug-shot system since we had been using their product since 1992. Versaterm Systems were also an integral part of this project since we use their Computer Aided Dispatch, RMS, and Mobile Reporting and Query applications. A document had to be created that defined how the integration would work; in essence, what data keys and functions would be shared by the two systems. We refined the specification by working with Versaterm and Comnetix. We then had to synchronize the data in the RMS and the mug-shot system since they were not previously integrated. We found that we could fix about 85% of the problems with a computer program to minimize manual work. The hundreds of minor inconsistencies between the two systems shows another benefit of integration; namely – consistent data! If the systems had been integrated to begin with, these inconsistencies, which are fairly typical in stand-alone systems, would not exist.

There are a number of things to define in the specification documents. For example, what data keys will you use to connect the two systems together? What functions will you support? We defined integration processes to support integrated bookings, management of the FPS number verification received from the RCMP, master name updates, Known Offender (criminal record) deletions, and how we would operate if the mug-shot server or RMS were down. At the end of the implementation Mug-shots were available as an integrated feature of the RMS, both on the desktop and the patrol car.



The normal name query process really hasn't changed. The end-user queries a name on the RMS and is presented with a list of names that match this query. Normally, a name is selected from the list and a detail screen is presented on that name. If a mug-shot exists, the end-user need only click with the mouse to have the mug-shot presented on the screen. On the desktop you can page back through previous photographs taken of the subject, while in the patrol car you get only the most recent photograph taken of the subject. This was a design decision based on a realistic assessment of the bandwidth of radio networks versus copper or fibre networks.

We implemented mug-shots in the patrol cars in February 1999, and currently, we have about 700 Mug-shot queries a week from the patrol car. In fact, about 23% of name queries result in a request for a mug-shot. Therefore, at about 3.5 KB per photograph, it is easy to determine the impact that delivering mug-shots would have on your radio network. The mug-shot queries seem to be fairly equally distributed by day of the week, however, there are

some real peaks by hour of the day. The busiest times for mug-shots seem to be between 0800 and 0900 hours with a slightly higher peak in late evening. The average time to deliver a mug-shot to the patrol car is about 20 to 23 seconds, which is quite acceptable to the officer.

One thing we under-estimated was the officer acceptance of having mug-shots available in the patrol car. We did an informal survey and were surprised by the responses. The officers were completely sold on the advantages of having mug-shots in the patrol cars and they had no picture quality or delivery time complaints. A few of the quotes from the officers are as follows:

- "the most helpful tool available to a constable on the street"
- "extremely valuable to officers on the street - a definite benefit"
- "accessibility to mug-shots in the cruiser (patrol vehicle) is tremendous!"
- "it has enhanced the ability of street officers to prepare prior to going on calls"

The prize for the most interesting response goes to the following respondent, who seemed

to suspect that we had ulterior motives in asking for their perception of mug-shots in the cars. This respondent said:

"if you are considering removing mug-shots, please don't".

On the survey we asked how the officers were making use of the mug-shot capability in the car. We were interested in understanding the operational benefits of having this capability. The responses mentioned the following kinds of uses:

To Identify 10-63 or Code 4 (dangerous) People: Before doing a warrant they check the Mug-shot system so that they will recognize the person. This is an obvious officer safety factor.

To Identify People who Give a False Name: Often the false name provided to the officer is the name of the subject's brother or friend, and sometimes these people have a photograph. The ability to bring down a picture has caused a number of people to reconsider the information they have just provided!

When an "all cars" radio transmission indicates they are looking for a particular person or suspect.

Missing Persons: Many times people are missing from a group home, and we generally have a mug-shot on file of these persons.

However, as is often the case, many other people are using the mug-shot images at the desktop to better perform their job. The end-users will find ways to use a system that the implementers had not considered. For example:

Headquarters Staff: They use mug-shots to positively identify people who must report to Headquarters.

Cells Staff: They also use the mug-shots to identify the person in the Cells.

CPIC Auditor: The auditor is using the mug-shot to rectify discrepancies in descriptors on documents.

The mug-shot integration has assisted in many arrest situations and the end-users, both inside and on the street, are very happy with this new capability.

We also asked the officers about additional digital images that they would like to see in the car. Their response was basically, "as much as possible." They would like to see scanned images of all missing persons in the car as well as images of court documents. While they understand that the paper copy of a restraining order is the real reference, if they could see an image in the patrol car, they believe it would allow them to better understand the document and reduce the possibility of a misunderstanding. The officers also suggested that a digital image of hit and run damage should be available so that when they are viewing the suspect vehicle they can see if the damage on the suspect vehicle is consistent with the damage on the other vehicle. The officers also believe that a full range of identification photos would be helpful, including scars and tattoos.

With data transmission tools such as CDPD and CDMA arriving in our cities and regions,

data transmission speeds will only increase. Also the software tools to handle, compress, and transmit these images are getting better every year. Therefore, it won't be long before more will be expected than merely transmitting mug-shots to the patrol vehicles. The success of mug-shots in the patrol vehicle and the nature of the officers' requests only sustain the fact that since the advent of mobile workstations, the officers view the patrol car as their mobile office - and quite rightly so.

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City strike force takes aim at arsonists

by Blair McQuillan



With an arson rate that is three times higher than the national average, the city of Winnipeg has formed a joint services unit to combat arsonists who have plagued the area in recent years.

The Arson Strike Force, comprised of members of the Winnipeg Police Service, Winnipeg Fire Department and Office of the Fire Commissioner, was created in October in an effort to apprehend suspects, reduce the arson rate and solve current and past arsons.

"It's just an easier way of doing business," Deputy Fire Chief Wayne McDonald said. "Collectively, we just didn't get together and didn't mesh until we brought them under one roof."

Winnipeg police Det. Sgt. Phil Lexiere, the strike force's supervising officer, says information sharing has been the key to the unit's success.

"We've got a great database going here," said Lexiere, a 23-year police veteran. "There isn't a single fire you can mention in our office at anytime where somebody doesn't know about it."

"We've been able to specialize in this area and because of that we've been able to come up with suspects and we've been able to charge people as a result of the information."

As of Feb. 1, the strike force had apprehended 61 suspects and laid 292 charges of arson in fires that have resulted in more than \$4.1 million in damage.

"This particular initiative has just been a terrific co-operative working relationship," said Wes Shoemaker, the city's chief operating officer for fire and ambulance services. "We've had results and that's what it's all about."

The strike force, based at the Winnipeg Fire Hall, is called into action whenever a fire call is received.

"We've got one investigative team of police officers working each day and we have two First Strike Units," Lexiere explains. "First Strike Units are comprised of a police officer and a firefighter. They respond to all fires along with the fire department."

If the fire is determined to be caused by arson, the First Strike Unit springs into action. The officer and firefighter will begin to canvass the area for information and interview witnesses at the scene.

Lexiere said there have been many cases where suspects are found at the scene of the fire. Naturally, the firefighters are not involved in the apprehension of suspects.

"Once there's an arrest made, we'll bring in the actual investigative team and they'll relieve the First Strike Unit so they can go back to hitting the scenes of fires."

The reason for Winnipeg's high arson rate is complex, Shoemaker said.

"It's not just one thing. Arson is a deep-rooted social economic problem plaguing the entire city."

"When we look at the individuals involved in setting fires here it goes from the young all the way up to the old. It's a result of some of the poverty issues, it's a result of some of the unemployment issues. It's a whole host of things linking a whole diverse group of individuals."

Of the 61 suspects the strike force has apprehended, 41 are youths. Lexiere says most of the juveniles tell police the fires offer an adrenaline rush.



"In most cases they're thrill fires for these kids," he said. "They tell us they're bored or angry."

As for the adults, they are motivated to set fires for a variety of reasons including insurance scams, revenge, or domestic disputes.

In addition to the strike force, the city of Winnipeg has launched a number of public initiatives to combat the arson problem.

Vacant buildings have been boarded up, garbage has been removed from neighbourhoods and recreational programs for children have been created in an effort to reduce the number of fires.

"We've only just begun, but we've had some darn good results thus far," Shoemaker said.

As for the future, the Arson Strike Force is scheduled to become a permanent integrated arson unit later this year. The number of members to serve in the unit and exact date for the change over have yet to be determined.

Lexiere says the members of the strike force are confident they can reduce the arson rate if given enough time.

"We really think we can slow the burn if we can continue to operate in this fashion. If we keep at it with the group that we have, there's just no way it can continue."

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For more information on the Arson Strike Force contact Det. Sgt. Phil Lexiere at 204-986-6813.

New DNA log software program for police agencies

Markham based Omni Support Services Limited recently announced a new software program that will allow police agencies to take advantage of the impending DNA collection legislation which is scheduled for proclamation on June 1, 2000. Omni Support reports that its new "DNA LOG" Software Program Version 1.0 is designed for MS-Windows 3.1 / 95 / 98 / NT computers and compatible networks.

The new DNA LOG program will track DNA and other biological samples collected by police personnel along with the names of the convicted persons, the collection dates, locations, case managers, units and victims involved. New donor names are automatically searched by the program.

The program also tracks personnel involvement in acquisition dates, sample continuity and in shipping the DNA sample to the central RCMP repository. Numerous search features allows DNA sample information to be retrieved by activity and file date, names, locations, police record numbers, FPS numbers and any comments or numbers attached to individual DNA files.

An automated statistical feature also compiles information on the number and type of DNA samples collected on a monthly and annual basis. The statistical feature can also be used to compile DNA sample collection workloads for personnel involved in DNA collection duties.

The Toronto Police Service Forensic Identification Services Unit is the first to use this new program and will use it to track all their DNA sample collection activities.

This new software program joins a growing list of other forensic orientated law enforcement support software programs which are the result of four years of continuous development on the part of Omni Support Services Limited. All software programs have been developed with the direct input of police officers and forensic identification personnel.

Other law enforcement software products available from Omni Support Services Limited include "Document Evidence", "Letter File Manager", "Media Monitor", "Property Tracker", "SceneTrak" and "S.I.N. Verification".

SceneTrak was designed specifically for forensic crime scene personnel to track crime scene attendance information by officer, location, crime type, persons involved, related forensic evidence collection and fingerprint identifications. The program's automated statistical features allows users to generate identification statistics by source, officer scene workloads and 24-hour Unit Activity Reports by patrol area. The program automatically generates printed reports with relevant scene information as well as statements and court assistance documents.

Property Tracker is an all encompassing property and evidence handling program which can be used at the unit level or at the agency level. It tracks property and evidence by description, location, occurrence number/type, victim/accused names, units, case managers, by self-generating labels and bar-codes and by relevant court information. Continuity features and audit trails track property transfers, dispositions and destruction activities. A forensic module tracks identification detection and photographic processes. **Property Tracker** can also be integrated with and accessed through **SceneTrak**.

Document Evidence was created for forensic units to control the reception and return of all crime related documents once the various latent fingerprint development and detection activities have been

completed. The program tracks the processes used, total number of documents submitted, the number of identifications achieved, persons identified, crime categories, victims/accused names, units and case managers. Automated result reports and statements are generated for each submission case along with court assistance documents.

Media Monitor is a multi-purpose software program for forensic units, intelligence units, training units, public affairs units, internal affairs units or anyone who has a need to track the creation, seizure and storage of media items such as video tapes, wire-tap cassettes, CD or DVD disks, photographs, slides and over-heads. The program retrieves stored media content reference information by numerous criteria, generates bar-codes and labels for different media and tracks the signing out and return of media items. It can also be used on laptops to document the seizure of large quantities of media collected during investigations or seized as a result of search warrants.

Letter File Manager was created with chiefs of police and their support staff in mind but is suited to any police unit engaged in high levels of correspondence between other police agencies and the public in general. Dates and times when correspondence, written complaints, reports and other documents are received are stored along with sender details. The units assigned to reply, personnel involved, expected completion dates, dates



of completion and reply dates are also retained. Formal invitations and speaking engagements by topic and target audience can also be tracked.

S.I.N. Verification instantly identifies whether any Canadian social insurance number is not valid. The program also identifies valid S.I.N. numbers that comply with the official government formula and

indicates the region of original issue. This software program also indicates when S.I.N. numbers are assigned to recent immigrants and refugees. This product has benefits for fraud investigation and intelligence operations and can be used centrally or on laptops.

All software programs possess multi-level password access and many other features designed to reduce administrative work load. Numerous on-demand information search and retrieval functions with printing options are built into each software product.

All police software programs provided by Omni Support Services Limited are in use with police agencies in Canada and the United States. For additional information, contact Omni Support Services Limited at (905) 305-8460 or visit the Product and Services Section of the Blue Line Magazine Web Page at www.blueline.ca.



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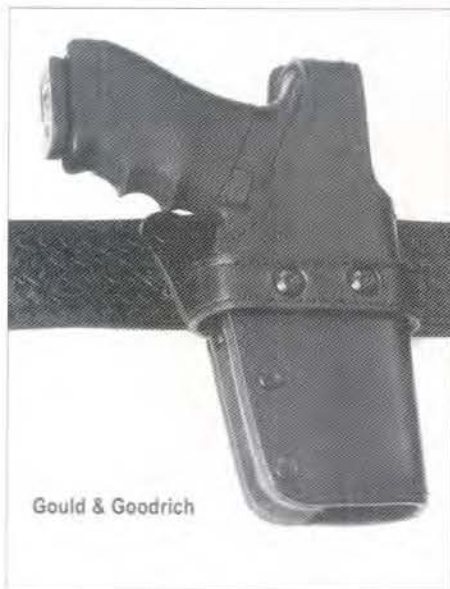
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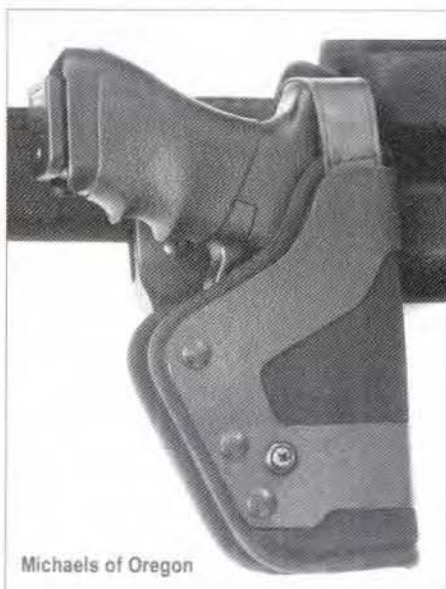
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Safariland

by Dave Brown

Nobody plans to lose their gun.

Nobody wakes up in the morning and says, "Today, I'll let some perp grab my sidearm!" When it does happen, it happens fast. Just like your body armour, modern high security holsters are designed to provide an extra measure of protection for that time that you least expect it. The challenge for manufacturers has always been to design a holster that combines the safety features of a bank vault with the accessibility of your long distance company during a marketing campaign. While it may seem mutually exclusive, there are some innovative designs on the market that combine high retention levels with fast draws.

This is a hands-on user test of some of the most popular models on the market. The three major players in Canada: Gould & Goodrich, Michaels of Oregon and Safariland, together account for the majority of agency sales. Other famous manufacturers are notable by their absence. Some holster companies such as Bianchi have virtually given up on the triple retention holster market and have instead chosen to concentrate on concealed holster products for the burgeoning armed civilian market in the United States.

The three popular designs tested here share a few similarities but different systems of retention. All three holsters were designed for, and tested with, a 9mm Glock Model 17 pistol. Each model is described by its manufacturer as the highest security holster they sell. Each holster was tested until I felt that I was as proficient as I was ever going to get, and that each holster was properly "broken in."

At least until my wife complained, all three were then cold-soaked in a freezer for twenty-four hours and the draw tests were repeated. A sampling of volunteers were asked to tug, pull and yank on each model to try to snatch the gun

out of the holster. The test subjects were selected as a cross-section of the population, from trained police officers to persons that had never even seen a gun up close. Lest you think this was a really objective test, bear in mind that I had to bribe all my "willing" subjects, so there cannot be any scientific extrapolation made on these test results. In no particular order, here are my impressions of what I would consider some of the best holsters on the market.

Safariland Model 070 SSIII

The Safariland SSIII holster is described as a Level III Retention holster. It utilizes two snaps and an internal locking device to retain the sidearm. A clever outside strap with a fake snap performs no function, other than to trick an assailant into grabbing for the wrong spot.

I could see why the Safariland SSIII is one of the most popular holsters in Canada. With a little practice, the draw was smooth and quick. The motion to release the handgun from the internal locking device was much more intuitive than I first believed it would be.

The design and finish are both good and the holster has shown very little wear. Over time, the snaps have loosened somewhat but still hold the firearm securely.

The draw from the holster was the same after leaving it in the freezer overnight. The only drawback was that the straps were so stiff that the snaps were difficult to do up with two hands and would have been impossible with one.

Although it took most people over thirty seconds to figure out how to release the two snaps, once they were undone, it was remarkably easy to release the internal locking mechanism by the simple expediency of playing with it back and forth enough that the gun soon came out. Unless the internal device was released by a specific rotation, however, a 50-pound vertical pull failed to dislodge the handgun.

The SSIII holster measures 19cm in over-

all height, 10cm in width and 8cm in depth. The depth measurement includes the fake strap and snap, so that the holster is actually slimmer than what the numbers imply.

The complete line of Safariland holsters can be seen at www.safariland.com.

Gould & Goodrich Model 741 Galaxy

Gould & Goodrich bought the holster line from Smith & Wesson. They manufacture a more traditional all-leather holster and their Galaxy model features a unique cam mechanism that securely grips the trigger guard. The thumbsnap and mid-finger snap are in a similar position to the Safariland but the rotation to defeat the third level of security is very different. It also uses an external bait snap and strap.

In a remarkable test, every single person who tried to remove the gun from the holster failed to pull it out, even after 60 seconds. Again, 50 pounds of vertical force failed to dislodge the gun with both snaps released. I anticipate that the holster would almost hold up the weight of an average officer.

The leather is very thick and stiff and it took a long time to break in the holster. The snaps were only of average quality and did not seem to fit as firm as the Safariland's. The rear mid-finger snap sticks out more obtrusively than the SSIII. When tested after sitting in the freezer overnight, the leather was very stiff but there was no effect on the draw time.

The Galaxy holster measures 21cm in overall height, 10cm in width and 8cm in depth. Although the overall measurements are similar to the Safariland, the Galaxy tends to look blockier. The complete line of Gould & Goodrich holsters can be seen at www.gouldusa.com.

Michaels of Oregon PRO-3 Model

The Sidekick Professional line from Michaels of Oregon is an all-synthetic design, advertised as a triple-retention holster. It uses

a thumbsnap and an internal locking cam similar to the Gould & Goodrich design. The third level of retention is a tension screw that tightens the grip of the holster against the gun.

As I discussed in Part One (*Blue Line Magazine*, February 2000) I consider a triple retention holster to be one that has three redundant security features designed to prevent a gun grab and not merely stop the gun from falling out. In my opinion, I consider the PRO-3 to be only a dual-retention design. The internal locking mechanism is similar in operation to the Gould & Goodrich. No one could easily figure out how to get the gun out of the holster. With the thumbsnap released, as in the other two models tested, it easily passed the 50-pound vertical pull. I would be inclined to think that you are more likely to snap off the trigger guard of a Glock than break this internal locking device.

Fresh from the freezer, the plastic strap did not fracture in two like I had predicted. It unsnapped and resnapped easily with one hand. Due to the design of the holster, the cold stiffened the nylon to the point where the draw took almost three times the amount of force to pull the gun out.

I have been using the PRO-3 in Police Combat competition for the last three years. The cordura nylon is wearing severely at several rub points and is starting to fray. This may be more important a consideration for a competition holster that gets used thousands of times than an issue holster, but I would expect that a department will not get the life out of a PRO-3 that they would receive from the other two.

The PRO-3 measures 20cm in height, 10 cm in width and 8cm in depth. For the complete line of the Michaels of Oregon products, see them at www.michaels-oregon.com.

Conclusions

There is no standardization in the description of protection levels. Some manufacturers seem to have really pushed the envelope of a "triple-retention" level of security.

All three holsters seem to stick out more than is required to clear a duty jacket, leaving the firearm exposed to snagging on seat belts and desk corners.

All three holsters would effectively protect from just about any conceivable gun grab from any direction. In a worst-case scenario with an unconscious officer, they would all likely slow an assailant enough to provide a vital few extra seconds of security.

All three holsters require a certain degree of familiarization training and regular practice to become proficient. Due to the nature of the motion needed to release the internal locking mechanism on both the Galaxy and the PRO-3, the slip-on rubber grips common on many Glocks can end up uncomfortably twisted sideways with just a few draws.

Two of the three holsters qualify for what I would consider triple-retention status. Which holster would I most like to wear if I were in the middle of a bar brawl?

That's easy... The one closest to the door.

Next month

In the third part of *Blue Line's* exclusive

holster series, we show you a simple four-step defensive tactic to break free if an assailant actually gets a hand on your gun.

Blue Line welcomes your opinion on this topic. Has your holster ever prevented or contributed to a gun grab? Write us at blueline@blueline.ca.

Dave Brown is *Blue Line Magazine's* Tactical Firearms Training Editor and training specialist. As a competitive handgun shooter, his holsters last for many years, as he has more excuses for not practising than anyone we know. Dave can be reached by e-mail at blueline@blueline.ca.

Out of The Blue

by Dave Bluestein



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April 2000

This Statement Analysis course presents a training session with Israeli Lie Detection expert Mr. Avinoam Sapir. The Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN) course is an intensive 3-day certificate invaluable program on effective techniques for obtaining information and detection of deception in statements.

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A closer look at bank notes



Your guide to security features on Canadian bank notes



BANK OF CANADA

Once you know what to look for, it's easy. The problem for most of us is that we've never encountered a counterfeit and may not.

There is counterfeiting, of course, but by international standards, its at low levels, says Gilbert Marois, who spearheads the Bank of Canada's Currency Education program.

In 1998, for example, about 122,000 counterfeit bills were detected, worth more than \$5.2 million. But that is out of a total of one billion bills in circulation at any given time, worth approximately \$30 billion.

What little counterfeiting does occur can be more difficult to detect during the tourist and holiday seasons - high traffic periods for most businesses - and essentially in major urban centres across Canada, where counterfeit bills are most likely to surface.

What can be done about it? Actually a lot. Often it's a simple matter of taking a second look at every bill that passes over their counters.

"The problem", adds Marois, "is that most of us don't give the money we take in even a first look."

Take the time. It only takes a few seconds. And it could save you money. What's more, it can be done quietly and discreetly and without spe-

COUNTERFEIT DETECTION

Key security features found on genuine bank notes

COLOUR CHANGE PATCH (Optical Security Device)

Appears on the \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1000 notes. No patch on the \$5 and \$10 notes.

LOOK:
Changes colour from gold to green when tilted.

FEEL:
Cannot be peeled off.

GREEN DOTS (Planchettes)

LOOK:
Small green dots that appear randomly on both sides of the note and glow (fluoresce) under ultraviolet light.

FEEL:
Can be removed if scratched.

RAISED INK (Intaglio)

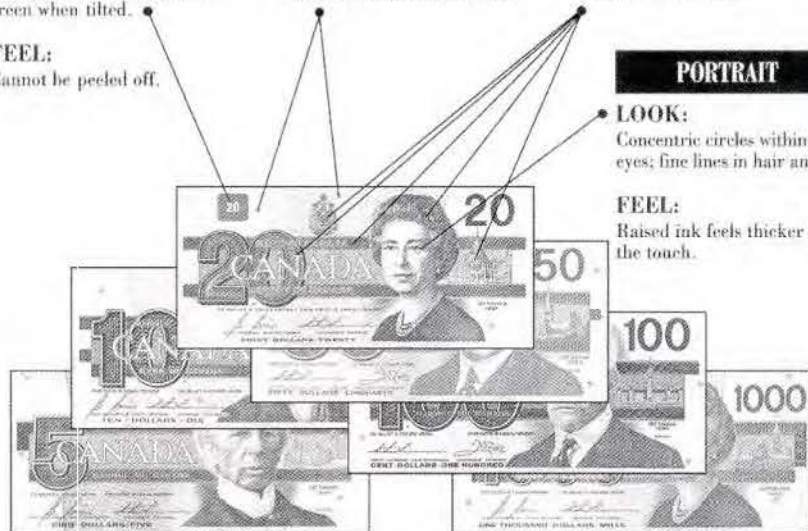
LOOK:
Clarity and sharpness of images and printing.

FEEL:
The ink used on the numerals, portrait, coat of arms, broad bands and vignette of the Parliament Buildings feels thicker to the touch.

PORTRAIT

LOOK:
Concentric circles within the eyes; fine lines in hair and face.

FEEL:
Raised ink feels thicker to the touch.



The reproduction of bank notes is subject to the Criminal Code of Canada and the Copyright Act. Some restrictions apply.

cial equipment to determine whether the bills you handle in your cash transactions are genuine.

The easiest way to stop counterfeiters dead in their tracks is having a knowledgeable, aware staff who can tell at a glance or a touch if there's "something funny" about a bill they've been given.

The Bank of Canada has set up a special Currency Education Team to deal with these concerns. It has only one mandate - to preserve the security and integrity of our money.

They have developed a poster, a pamphlet and a video for this purpose. If you would like copies of the material, you can order them by calling the Bank of Canada's Currency Education Infoline at 888-513-8212 or writing to education@bank-banque-canada.ca. You can also view information about Canadian bank notes on the Bank of Canada's web site at www.bank-banque-canada.ca/banknotes/.

Here are five simple tests that will tell you whether the bills you handle in your cash transactions are genuine:

- Look for a gold patch on the upper left hand corner of \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000 notes. With a genuine bill, this patch will change colour - from gold to green and back again - when tilted back and forth. The patch, by the way, is not on \$10 and \$5 bills.
- This patch cannot be peeled off. It's virtually part of the bill.
- All genuine bills have raised printing on the

numerals, the portrait and coat of arms that can be detected immediately by simply running your fingertips over the bill. Counterfeits are normally smooth.

- The little green dots, called planchettes, which are scattered randomly over the surface of the bill, can be peeled off by scratching them with your finger nail. This won't happen with a counterfeit bill.
- The portrait and over-all printing quality should be clean, clear and sharp.

There's another, just as important action, we should take if we suddenly find ourselves in possession of a counterfeit note. Most people don't know what to do.

So that there's no misunderstanding, you should retain the counterfeit bill given to you — if at all possible.

Some businesses think that by including a counterfeit bill in the day's deposit receipts, it will disappear into the banking system without a trace. Not so. Your bank will detect it and charge you back.

Nor is it a simple matter of rejecting the bill and giving it back to the customer - as some establishments do.

If you do encounter a counterfeit bill: record details of the transaction, including a description of the individual who gave you the bill, ID used, even his/her car licence plate number; then call the police and turn the bill over to them.

"A well informed public," adds Marois, "is the best security feature of all."

Bank of Canada / Banque du Canada

The Bank of Canada's Currency Education Team (CET) has a mandate to provide educational products and services that inform Canadians about their currency and its security features.

CET has developed a national educational program to reach fraud and community police units. The program includes an information kit containing a video, pamphlet, poster, sample media article on bank notes and an order form for additional material. The kit also contains additional items that can be of assistance to you when making presentations about counterfeiting to cash handlers or the general public. The Bank of Canada wishes to encourage, if possible, all community services officers to make use of the video on local television stations and to provide the media article to local newspapers for public awareness purposes.

CET is available to answer questions about bank notes and counterfeiting, to provide training and to make presentations on counterfeit detection to your police service, local chambers of commerce, retailers or the general public. Also provided are materials (video, pamphlets and posters) about counterfeit detection on request.

The Bank of Canada has developed an informative and educational web site at education@bank-banque-canada.ca that will be of great benefit as a reference to community police officers. It will assist in preparing for presentations on counterfeiting and bank notes and answering questions on previous bank note series issued by the Bank.

Bank note reproduction can be routine



This is an example of the quality of reproduction that is possible with currency notes. This image was scanned in black & white at a relatively low resolution that was available to only extremely high end equipment just ten years ago. The scanner used here can be obtained for around \$250.

For more information on Currency Education and to obtain training and educational materials call 1 888-513-8212, by facsimile (613) 782-7533, or via e-mail at:

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BLUE LINE SYMPOSIUM

Giving you a new vision for policing

Course I: Investigative Interviewing Techniques

(April 18, 9-12 a.m. or April 19, 9-12 a.m.)

Objectives:

- To learn the skill of interviewing.
- To learn how to prepare for an interview and ask the right questions.
- To provide a setting for practical application of interviewing skills.
- A practical course. Limited class size.

Course Outline:

- The Law and Custodial Interviews – case law
- The Non-Accusatory Interview – techniques
- Appearance and Language of Liars – body language & verbal examples of lying
- Pure Version Statements and Analysis of Verbal Responses

Presenter:



Gordon MacKinnon, with over thirty years of experience in law enforcement, has worked in a multitude of areas including uniform patrol and criminal investigations as well as specialized in areas of underwater search and recovery, fraud investigation, and intelligence. He is an acclaimed lecturer in the techniques of Investigative Interviewing and has taught officers of police services from across Canada. He is also a course instructor at a community college.

Who Should Attend: uniform patrol officers, private investigators, any professional who must find the truth.

Course II: Positive Discipline

(April 18, 9-12 a.m. or April 19, 9-12 a.m.)

Objectives:

- To facilitate a learning experience on communication skills to manage employees better.
- To learn how to give positive discipline.
- A practical course. Limited class size.

Course Outline:

- The boss-subordinate power relationship in a police environment.
- The usefulness of praise.
- Common problems in applying discipline.
- Simple correction.
- Positive Negative Feedback (PNF)
- Workshop.

Presenter:



Terry Barker is an internationally known management consultant and seminar leader, having worked with many corporations and law enforcement agencies. He is a director of the Institute of Communication Arts in Vancouver. He designed the Communications Skills for Police Personnel course for the Police Management program at Dalhousie University, and is the senior instructor on the program. He is also a frequent columnist with Blue Line Magazine. Terry

is the author of *The Five-Minute Police Officer* and *Boss Talk*, books in high demand for college courses and personal enrichment.

Who Should Attend: Supervisors, managers, future managers, anyone looking towards promotion, anyone dealing with people.

Course III - Critical Incident Stress Management

(April 18, 1-4 p.m. or April 19, 1-4 p.m.)

Objectives:

- To develop a better awareness of the impact of critical incidents on first responders, CISM teams, undercover operatives, joint task force members, and sex crime investigators
- To understand the impact of participating in specific critical incident

scenarios including "Suicide by Cop", officer suicide, and police shoot/no-shoot situations

- To identify the CISM issues of the Incident Commander.
- To outline a comprehensive intervention program from pre-incident training through to debriefing the debriefers.

Presenter:

Murray Firth, with over 25 years of experience in emergency service work and 14 years as an air traffic controller is an ICISF approved CISM trainer. He was awarded a Certificate of Recognition in CISM by ICISF (International Critical Incident Stress Foundation), is NOVA certified as a Community Crisis Response Team Trainer, and is a Team Leader and team peer support member for numerous CISM pre-incident and reactive services.

Who Should Attend:

Incident Commanders, First Responders, Detectives, Joint Task Force members, Sex Crime investigators and CISM Team members, and anyone who is at risk of being involved in a critical incident.

Course IV: The New Face of Policing – Face I

(April 18, 1-4 p.m.)

Objectives:

- To acquaint with the steps on how to evaluate your agency.
- To acquaint with the indicators of a need for re-organizing.
- To review the rights and obligations of officers where the SIU is in attendance.
- To review the rights and obligations of officers in the public complaints process.
- To inform how police can partner with Canada's innovation community
- To assist police in preparing for internet investigations.

Presenters:

Keith Taylor, President of Perivale & Taylor Consultants, assists agencies in evaluating and redesigning organizational structures. He did an in-depth study of the St John, NB service and assisted in their restructuring process.

Harry Black, is a lawyer who specializes in defending police officers, especially as it relates to the Special Investigations Unit and public complaints process.



John Arnold is the Chief Scientist of the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC) in Ottawa. His operational function over the years has included facilitating and advising companies and individuals on the many aspects of patent and concept development and liaison between the police and manufacturing industry to develop products, services and concepts as they relate to the police community. CPRC is a catalyst to the financial realities of today, providing a technology innovation network, through the National Research Council (NRC), for police product development.

Who Should Attend: Police association and union members, police managers, security managers, supervisors, rank and file officers, and information technology personnel.

Course V: New Face of Policing – Face II

(April 19, 1-4 p.m.)

Part - A CPIC Renewal Project:

Objective:

- To inform about up-coming changes in information systems for police
- To inform about the future initiatives of the CPIC project

Presenter:

Paul Trotter is currently Manager of Liaison for the CPIC Renewal Project with the RCMP. Paul has over 25 years



experience in building and installing police/law enforcement information systems in Canada. He has worked as part of the original CPIC development team in 1971, has worked with the Correctional Service of Canada, the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police and the Hull Quebec Police Service. He also worked as Director of System Development for the Department of Justice in the implementation of the FAC program and the Canadian Firearm Registration system.

Who Should Attend: All police supervisors, rank and file officers, civilian technical support personnel, information technology personnel, communications personnel, station operators.

Part B Archaeological/Forensic Recovery Team

Objectives:

- Explain and demonstrate the positive aspects to applying an archaeological methodology to crime scenes.
- Explain and demonstrate the benefits of having a smaller, well trained unit of police officers to respond to crime scenes.

Course Outline:

- Introduction to the methods of archaeology.
- Ideology behind the formation of the Archaeological/Forensic Recovery Team.
- The formation of the team itself.
- Case presentation (including slides) of crimes scenes attended by Team.

Presenter:

S/Sgt Gregory Olson began policing in 1974 with the Metropolitan Toronto Police and Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Police (1976 to 1980). In 1980 he joined York Regional Police where he worked uniform and

plainclothes detective at One District, Criminal Investigation, Newmarket until March 1999, when he was promoted and transferred to Communications Branch. He obtained B.A. majoring in sociology with a minor in history and archaeology from Wilfrid Laurier University in 1996. He assisted in excavating a Huron village at the Wilfrid Laurier University, satellite campus in Orillia for a number of years. He became involved in a number of criminal investigations both within and outside of York Region where archaeology was utilized and as a result initiated the formation of the Archaeological/Forensic Recovery Team in 1998.

Who should attend:

Criminal investigators, crime scene investigators, forensic identification officers, anyone interested in new concepts of evidentiary recovery.

Part C In-Car Mug Shot Integration

Objectives:

- To show the benefits of integrating systems in police agencies.
- To show how the mug-shot system was implemented and is used by London Police Service.
- To show the flow of information from patrol car, to records management.

Presenter:

Eldon Amoroso is a member of the London Police Service who has gained considerable experience in the information technology and radio communications field. Resource assistance will be given by Ericsson Mobile Communications and Comnetix Corp.

Who should Attend:

Officers in patrol cars, supervisors, communications personnel, information technology personnel.

Response 2000

Look and feel - test and consider

If you want to view, test, or purchase goods and services that are directed to the law enforcement community, then you want to attend *Response 2000*.

Blue Line Magazine will be hosting Canada's fourth annual law enforcement exhibition on Apr. 18 and 19 in Markham, Ont.

"The exhibition is open to all law enforcement personnel," said Mary Lymburner, the *Response 2000* co-ordinator. "Those who take part in the show will have an opportunity to examine the goods and services offered by more than 80 exhibitors."

Response 2000 will feature the latest in law enforcement products and services including computer equipment, body armor, light bars, police collectables, firearms, financial planning, counterfeit detection, accessories, clothing and outerwear.

"There will definitely be a variety of exhibitors," Lymburner said. "No matter who is planning to attend, *Response 2000* will have something to offer."

Blue Line Magazine and *The Canadian Police Research Centre* will again co-host an exhibit featuring innovative technology which could some day be used by the law enforcement community.

"The CPRC is looking forward to *Response 2000*," said John Arnold, the centre's chief scientist. "The trade show provides an opportunity for law enforcement personnel to view new technology and most importantly of all, give their feedback about what they see that may have an impact on their job in the near future."

Response 2000 will also host the *Blue Line Symposium*. The symposium will be comprised of five, half-day instructional courses covering a variety of topics including investigative interviewing, critical incident stress management, forensic recovery, and technological advances in policing and corrections.

"*Response 2000* has a lot to offer," Lymburner said. "With the exhibits, Emerging Technology display and instructional courses, Canada's law enforcement personnel will have an opportunity to take part in one of the police community's most anticipated event of the year."

For more details regarding the show contact *Blue Line Magazine* at 905 640-3048. To pre-register for *Response 2000*, and gain free admission to the show, complete the form on the cover sleeve of this magazine and fax to 905 640-7547.

BLUE LINE SYMPOSIUM

		TIME
1	Investigative Interviewing <input type="checkbox"/> Day 1 or <input type="checkbox"/> Day 2	9 - 12 am
2	Positive Discipline <input type="checkbox"/> Day 1 or <input type="checkbox"/> Day 2	9 - 12 am
3	Critical Incident Stress <input type="checkbox"/> Day 1 or <input type="checkbox"/> Day 2	1 - 4 pm
4	New Face of Policing - Part I <input type="checkbox"/> Day 1	1 - 4 pm
5	New Face of Policing - Part II <input type="checkbox"/> Day 2	1 - 4 pm

REGISTRATION

Name: _____

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Prepayment fee schedule is \$75⁰⁰ per course or 4 courses for \$250⁰⁰. (Includes admission to Response 2000)

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Breakthroughs Help Build Evidence From Tiniest Traces

Police in Des Moines, Iowa, have built a case in a six-year-old murder, but have not revealed the technology changes that helped them do so. Since a single hair or saliva strand can be used as DNA evidence, crime scenes provide more information than before. Donald Piper was charged with strangling Patricia Lange in 1993, after police took blood, saliva, and skin samples from him during the original investigation. DNA technology has improved vastly in the last six years. DNA evidence is also useful because evidence can be gathered years or decades after the crime was committed. However, contamination of the evidence still remains an issue, according to Professor Bob Rigg of Drake.

Des Moines Register (01/21/00) P. 6; Finney, Daniel P.

Drugs Squads Recruit Robo Sniffer Dogs

Sony and Cyrano Sciences are teaming up to create the world's first robot sniffer dog. "K9" will be able to sniff out the smallest amounts of drugs, which usually go undetected by live police dogs. The robot sniffer dogs will not get ill, tired, or uncooperative. K9 is created from the coupling of Sony's robot dog named Aibo and Cyrano Sciences' digital smelling technology called Cyrano. Aibo can learn emotions and looks like a tin Jack

Russell. Cyrano can smell drugs, chemical leaks, germs in food, and bacteria.

Sunday Herald (Scotland) (01/23/00) P. 6; Mackay, Neil

Big Brother Tracks Car Thieves

The implementation of Satellite Global Positioning Systems and vehicle-tracking devices can greatly aid law enforcement officials in preventing auto theft, locating the stolen cars, and in combating other types of crime. The new technology may one day virtually eliminate auto theft. Many high-priced cars are now equipped with vehicle-tracking devices. In conjunction with Global Positioning Systems, these devices provide panic buttons, telephone links to 24-hour service centres that can call police or ambulances, help for the deployment of tow trucks or cans of gas, guidance systems to direct cars from place to place, and a vehicle disabling function, which can eliminate the need for dangerous police chases in tracking auto thieves. Budget car and truck rental in Ottawa is entering a pilot program to install satellite monitored tracking programs in its rental cars to prevent theft and entry into unauthorized foreign countries. A basic vehicle-tracking device costs \$400 to install, with a monthly fees costing up to \$20, but more complex systems can cost over a thousand dollars.

Ottawa Citizen (01/20/00) P. A4; Klotz, Hattie

Digital Video For ATM Security Catching On

Banks are increasingly junking their video-tape systems and replacing them with digital video storage devices to increase automated teller machine (ATM) security. Several large banks, including Wells Fargo and Chase Manhattan, are piloting the new technology at various ATM locations. Security experts say that digital video storage, where images are saved as computer files instead of on video-tape, allows images to be viewed thousands of times at the same quality and avoids the deterioration that comes with pictures stored on video-tapes, which can often fade and become fuzzy after only five uses.

New regulations in New York, spurred by an attack captured by an ATM camera whose tape quality was too poor to aid police, require that video-tapes be reused only 12 times and be discarded after one year of operation. The regulations also encourage banks to find other ways to make sure image-quality is improved. Although digital video storage systems are about 50 percent more expensive than analog video-tape systems, many proponents contend that they will cost banks less money in the long run.

American Banker (02/01/00) P. 9; Stock, Helen

Forensic Science Technology Week-long & Internet courses

Internet for Investigations (Apr 17 - Jul 10)

Online course exclusively through the Internet.

Insurance Investigations 1 (May 1 - 5)

A course for government agencies and private corporations.

Forensic Anthropology (Jun 26 - 30)

A course for rural law enforcement personnel.

Urban Crime Scene Search (Aug 14 - 18)

A course for law enforcement personnel.

Loss Prevention & Risk Assessment (Aug 14 - 18)

A course for government agencies and private corporations.

Location: Greater Vancouver, BC

For more information contact:

Edwin Chan, Program Head

Tel: (604) 412-7436 or 451-7178

edwin_chan@bcit.ca

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Life sentence for a chase is just an incentive

Regarding police pursuits, the main focus appears to be on greater punishment as a deterrent. As a consequence of court proceedings, a stiffer penalty seems necessary to reflect the seriousness of the results of many pursuits.

However, as a former police officer I feel that higher penalties would not be a deterrent and may in fact raise the stakes for the panicking driver's emotions, predictably resulting in a decision to flee instead of pulling over.

Both suspect and police officer are running on high-octane adrenaline during a chase, (for different reasons perhaps) and does explain the irrational driving by both predator and prey, but fear is the fuel that fires the suspect's decision-making processes. The duration of the chase is inversely proportional to probability of the driver voluntarily pulling over, therefore, I believe it paramount to end a chase as quickly as possible.

In municipal traffic, a cruiser capable of speeds over 160 kmh makes no sense since that top end speed usually costs quick acceleration. Most modern cars can pull away from cumbersome patrol cars thus dragging the chase on to the point where the suspect panics. If cruiser drivetrains were geared for above average acceleration (instead of top end performance), an officer would likely be able to overtake a suspect vehicle within seconds of the suspect bolting. Even contact between vehicles to prevent escape at low speeds is considerably safer than high speed rolling blocks or spike belts. Most police officers' driving skills at high speeds are not much better than the average citizen and this is proven often by chases which can go on for kilometres with suspect and officer negotiating traffic and road conditions equally successfully until one or more factors cause the chase to end.

The marginal police training in pursuit driving, and lack of effective vehicle performance makes it imperative that tactical and equipment changes take place soon. I have been in chases and was frustrated many times when my cruiser just couldn't accelerate fast enough to deter the continuance of the chase until I reached speeds in dangerous excess of the speed limit.

Or, how about legislators forcing automobile manufacturers to install performance limiting electronics which would limit any vehicle from attaining speeds exceeding 110 kmh, whether it be a sportscar or the family minivan, with a feature that tampering with the unit would disable the motor? Give motorists with older cars insurance reduction incentives to retrofit their cars with these devices to make them compliant. Once installed, they could not be removed.

Or, finally, have all cars equipped with an engine disabler which is triggered by a signal device by the officer which would shut off the car's motor at the first hint of a chase or refusal to pull over.

Technology (and legislators) has allowed

cars to travel 250 kmh and motorcycles which can reach speeds of 300 kmh so should we not use the same technology along with legislation to resolve pursuits safely?

Place yourself in the mind of the fleeing suspect. Getting life in prison for a chase resulting in tragedy might be all the incentive you need to continue the chase, especially if you're pulling away from a pursuing officer.

— Ugo Debiasi
Nanaimo, British Columbia

OTTAWA - A bill that imposes severe penalties on people who start police chases has passed through the House of Commons.

Bill C-202 passed third reading today in the House, and was given unanimous consent to be forwarded to the Senate.

The chase law would make initiating a police chase a criminal offence, and would impose a sentence of up to five years for evading police in a motor vehicle. The law also calls for 14 years if someone is injured and life in prison if death results.

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Up-Coming Events

March 27, 2000

Outlaw Biker Seminar Milton - Ontario

This seminar, hosted by the Southern Ontario Law Enforcement Training Association, will have guest speakers from the Special Bikers Squad of Ontario, as well as the RCMP's OMG co-ordinator. This seminar is restricted to police officers only. Contact Chris Collins at (905) 878-5511, ext. 2305.

April 4 - 7, 2000

14th Annual Forensic Identification Seminar Toronto - Ontario

Hosted by the Toronto Police Service, this seminar will include lectures, workshops and a trade show. Contact Greg Schofield at (416) 808-6825.

April 9 - 12, 2000

Policing Cyberspace Conference and Trade Exhibition

Vancouver - British Columbia
This conference will address critical international issues emerging from the use and abuse of cyberspace. Contact Bessie Pang at (604) 980-3679.

April 18 - 19, 2000

RESPONSE 2000 Markham - Ontario

Blue Line Magazine's fourth annual trade show is the perfect place to review, test and purchase products and services. Call (905) 640-3048 or fill out the registration form on the front of the magazine and fax it to (800) 563-1792.

April 18 - 19, 2000

Blue Line Symposium Markham - Ontario

Held in conjunction with Response 2000, the symposium will consist of six half-day courses by qualified leaders in a variety of police disciplines and expertise. Space is limited. Take advantage of the early bird special by registering before April 1. Call (905) 640-3048 or fill out the registration form on the front of the magazine and fax it to (800) 563-1792. See page 28 for details.

April 26 - 27, 2000

Toronto Police Service's CISO Surveillance Seminar Toronto - Ontario

Hosted by the Toronto Police Service's Mobile Support Services, this seminar will cover DNA collection, note taking and surveillance evidence, aerial surveillance, surveillance liability and surveillance weapons. Contact Ted MaGee at (416) 808-3700.

April 28 - 30, 2000

Inter-Denominational Retreat Pickering - Ontario

A time for personal growth, renewed hope and a chance to be alone, to relax, to reflect, a time for yourself. Scriptures, audiovisuals, healing liturgy, personal counselling. Contact Insp. Larry Sinclair at (416) 808-7081.

May 1 - 12, 2000

Level One Coxswains Course Toronto - Ontario

This course is an introductory level program designed for law enforcement officers who are currently assigned or will be assigned to marine unit duties. Contact Sgt. Stephen Henkel for more information at (416) 808-5800.

May 11 - 13, 2000

15th Annual Ontario Police Basketball Championships Sudbury - Ontario

This tournament is held in different Ontario cities each year to support various charities. Contact Rob Thirkill at (705) 675-9171, voice mail 76672.

May 15 - 18, 2000

28th Annual Auto Theft Investigator Training Seminar Markham - Ontario

Hosted by three police services and the Insurance Crime Prevention Bureau. Call Det. Cst. Doug Cousens at (705) 329-6454.

May 22 - 26

18th Anniversary Advanced Homicide Investigators Seminar

Hosted by the Toronto Police Service. For information call (416) 808-7400.

May 28 - 30, 2000

Police & Information Technology: Understanding, Sharing & Succeeding Cornwall - Ontario

This conference, hosted by the Canadian Police College, will focus on the impact of information technology, public security and integrated justice, system standardization and organized crime and the use of information technology. Contact Sgt. Jean-Pierre Huard at (613) 998-9253.

May 29 - 30, 2000

Incident Commanders/Crisis Negotiators/Tactical Members Seminars

Sydney - Nova Scotia
The Canadian Critical Incident As-

sociation, in conjunction with the Cape Breton Regional Police Service, will be hosting this three day seminar which will include case studies and presentations. Contact Insp. Bob McLean (902) 563-5117.

May 29 - 31, 2000

27th Annual Canadian Association of Police Educators Conference

Sudbury - Ontario
The Sudbury Regional Police Service and the Ontario Association of Police Educators will host this year's conference. The theme of the conference is "Personal Growth and Career Development". Contact Sgt. Dave West at (705) 983-9509.

Employment

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Collector Shows

The Canadian Police Insignia Collectors Association will be holding an event at the following location:

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TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Association shuts down telemarketing campaign



Craig Bromell

The Toronto Police Association pulled the plug in February on a controversial plan to raise money in an attempt to defeat politicians who don't support the union.

Operation True Blue, a telemarketing campaign created by the police union, was launched in January.

The union said it decided to cancel the campaign to put an end to any concerns the public might have had.

Civilians who were contacted during the campaign were told the money they donated would be used to provide funding for the association to fight on the public's behalf to make the community safer.

They were also told the money raised would be spent on electing politicians and lobbying for changes to the Young Offenders Act and tougher penalties for criminals.

Those who made donations were given bronze, silver or gold car windshield stickers to show their support for police.

The union stopped issuing the stickers shortly before the campaign was canceled because critics argued people would expect preferential treatment from cops on the street. They also said people may feel police protection wouldn't be made available to those who didn't donate money.

After the Toronto Police Services Board passed a bylaw banning the fundraising effort, the union launched a multi-million dollar lawsuit against the board and applied for a judicial review of the bylaw.

The police board filed its own suit to have the union stop the campaign and return the money they had collected.

The association says its decision to halt their fundraising drive would save the city a costly legal battle.

However, the union plans to continue with the legal challenge against the bylaw.

Women sentenced in stabbing death of Toronto police officer

A woman who stabbed and killed a Toronto police officer at the urging of her lover must serve 16 years of her life sentence before applying for parole.

The second woman will have to serve 18 years behind bars even though she didn't wield the knife that killed 32-year-old Det. Cst. Bill Hancox.

In sentencing 40-year-old Rose Cece and 31-year-old Barbara Taylor for second-degree murder, Judge David Watt chastised Taylor for instigating the crime.

"Taylor may not have been the person who stabbed William Hancox to death, but her role in the murder was far from passive," the judge said. "Cece stabbed Hancox to death, but it was Taylor who stole the knife; she was every bit, if not more, culpable."

Hancox, a 10-year veteran, was killed



Det. Cst. Bill Hancox

while sitting in a surveillance van at a strip mall on Aug. 4, 1998.

The two women had intended to steal the officer's van so they could leave the city. Both were on probation when the murder occurred.


They were apprehended after Taylor's brother tipped police to collect a \$1,000 reward.

Lawyers for all sides said it was unusual that Taylor will serve a longer sentence than Cece before being eligible for parole.

Taylor's lawyer said he plans to appeal the sentence.

An estimated 12,000 people attended Hancox's funeral on Aug. 10, 1998, among the largest ever for a Canadian police officer.

Hancox's wife Kim was eight months pregnant with their second child at the time of the murder.



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Officer who brought complaint against former chief resigns

A police detective who brought complaints of corruption against the Edmonton Police Service resigned in January.

Forty-four-year-old Ken Montgomery quit his job after meeting with the Edmonton police commission to contest his suspension without pay.

Following the meeting, which Montgomery said went well, he entered police headquarters where he picked up some personal items and resigned from the force.

"Life has to continue," Montgomery was later quoted as saying. "Do you sit back and wait a year, two years, until this is resolved? I'm still fairly young, there's a life ahead of me."

Police officials said the status of Montgomery's two separate suspensions are being reviewed.

The police service has been trying to determine if he is guilty of making false

statements in his complaints of wrong doing against former police chief John Lindsay.

Lindsay resigned in early January after accepting a \$310,000 buyout package.

An RCMP investigation found Montgomery's allegations were unsubstantiated and unfounded.

Montgomery was suspended without pay on Jan. 2.

The former officer was also suspended in May 1998 after a woman alleged he abused his position by tricking her into dressing and acting like a prostitute.

Montgomery allegedly told the woman he was training her to be an undercover agent.

The hearing into the woman's complaint may go ahead despite the fact Montgomery has resigned because it deals with a complaint made by a member of the public.

Teens campaign for police canines

A group of high school students turned over more than 1,000 letters in January to a British Columbia MP as part of a campaign for better legal protection for police dogs.

Each year when Cpl. Pete Nazaroff visits Sandra Hawkins' Grade 12 law class he demonstrates his canine partner's skills and makes a case for amending the Criminals Code, which has no law protecting police dogs from being assaulted or killed.

This fall, students decided to take action.

On Jan. 18, the students gave a local MP more than 1,000 letters petitioning for change.

It is the first step in Students Helping Educate Parliament, or Project SHEP as dubbed by the students. The teens are also establishing contacts with schools across Canada.

Letters have been written to every member of parliament asking them to state their position on the issue. The students will post the results on their web site and an MP will be selected to introduce a private member's motion in the House of Commons.

The RCMP, which endorses the project, has about 115 police dogs in service in Canada.

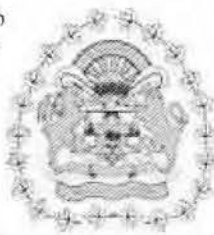
Off-duty cops should be accountable for their conduct, commission says

Calgary police officers should be held to the same code of conduct regardless of whether they are on duty or not, a recent review recommended.

"There's a community standard and a community expectation," Donald Heasman, the acting chairman of the Calgary Police Commission was quoted as saying.

The review, which was made public in January, was launched after an off-duty officer died along with two civilians in a June car crash.

Evidence showed Cst. Brian Hanson was speeding and driving on the wrong side of a highway when his vehicle collided with an-



ther. Tests indicated Hanson had three times the legal limit of alcohol in his blood.

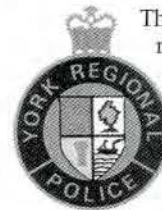
Hanson had attended a social gathering with three other members of the police service prior to the crash.

The commission concluded that the cause of the crash was drinking and driving and that there was no criminal liability on the part of the other officers.

They will not face any disciplinary action.

The commission launched the probe to compare other police services' off-duty codes of conducts and determine if Calgary's standards were sufficient.

Middaugh to head York Region force



The York Regional Police have a new chief.

Robert Middaugh succeeded Julian Fantino, who is now the police chief in Toronto.

Middaugh, 56, has served as the chief of the Hamilton-Wentworth police and was deputy chief in Halton Region.

He left his position as assistant deputy minister with the Ontario Solicitor General's Ministry to take the job as head of the York Region force.

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Customs officers get body armor from U.S.

Canada Customs officers received 100 units of used body armor in January from U.S. police who heard of the agency's shortage.

"Even law enforcement dogs in the U.S. have \$1,000 bullet-proof vests," Gary Filek, of the Customs and Excise Union, was quoted as saying. "We're on the front lines and we can't get them."

The union, which represents 3,500 customs officers, received the vests from a New York police officer at the Fort Erie, Ont., border crossing after the union's request for body armor was publicized in American magazines.



Donations came from agencies across the U.S.

Canada Customs provided just 400 vests for its front-line officers and members have to hold a draw to determine who uses them, Filek said.

"Our officers have been punched, kicked and assaulted by people," he was quoted as saying. "We deal with people who are violent in nature."

Canada Customs said plans are in the works to get more vests, pepper spray and batons but its front-line officers are not at a high risk to need body armor on a full-time basis.

Fewer American officers killed in the line of duty

Being a police officer in the United States is safer now compared to 20 years ago, statistics show.

The average number of American police officers killed in the line of duty each year during the 90's was 153, compared to 222 during the 70's, according to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

A total of 130 officers died during 1999, the fewest number of fatalities recorded in any year since 1965. The past year also marked the first time automobile accidents caused more police fatalities than shooting in-



idents, with 47 and 45 respectively.

"A combination of factors appears to be making life safer for our officers including better training, improved equipment, the increased use of bullet-resistant vests and the overall drop in crime," said Craig Floyd, the fund's chairman.

According to a recent FBI report there was a 10 per cent decline in serious crime in the U.S. during the first half of 1999.

Statistics also showed that Texas, Tennessee, California, North Carolina and Georgia were among the states with the most officers killed in 1999.

Majority of jail staff chooses layoffs over privatization plan

Most of the unionized staff at five Ontario jails for young offenders have chosen to be laid off rather than work for a private sector employer.

The government gave the permanent staff the choice in February when it announced plans to privatize operation at the jails.

Of the 200 staff members, 160 decided they would rather be laid off, the Ontario Public Service Employees Union said.

The layoffs will cost the province as much as \$15 million dollars and years of experience, the union said.

The layoffs are expected to take place in about five to eight months when private owners take over operations at the five facilities. The owners must offer salaries of 85 per cent of the current rate to staff members who choose to remain.

The facilities in Toronto, London, Oakville, South River and Sault Ste. Marie will be af-

ected by the privatization plan.

OPSEU has claimed selling jail operations will put the public and inmates at risk because operators may be tempted to cut corners and government monitoring of standards is inadequate.

Dan Miles of the Social Services Ministry denies the union's claims.

"I mean 99 of 104 of our facilities now are operated by transfer partners and they're operated well," he was quoted as saying. "We have confidence that the people who assume the operation of these facilities will hire competent, trained staff and we'll be monitoring their performance."

Once the latest privatization plan is complete each of Ontario's 104 jails will be run by private operators.

The government estimates savings between 10 and 15 per cent, while the union says costs have actually increased.

New investigators added to SIU

Ontario's civilian police watchdog agency expanded in January by 20 members.

The new investigators, which included former provincial police officers, Toronto officers, Mounties, insurance and fraud investigators, and officers with backgrounds in forensic identification were sworn into the Special Investigations Unit.

The SIU investigates more than 160 serious injuries and deaths of citizens by police in Ontario annually.

Peter Tinsley, the unit's director, said he is pleased by the SIU's first major expansion since its inception 10 years ago.

The unit's annual budget was more than doubled last year to \$5.1 million.

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Ottawa wants anti-terrorism plan

The federal government wants to form a plan with the provinces on how to respond to terrorist attacks involving biological, chemical or nuclear weapons.

The federal government will explore options by consulting with the provinces and local authorities who would respond to such terrorist attacks, according to a report to the Commons by Solicitor General Lawrence MacAulay.

The report was written by the government after a special Senate committee made recommendations on security and intelligence in January 1999.

While Canada already has a national counter-terrorism plan in place for regular terrorist attacks, officials say the different levels of government need a plan for quick, local responses to nuclear, biological or chemical threats even though the likelihood of such an event is low.

A national strategy would work out details such as who should be equipping the first responders, where the financial support should be coming from, what equipment would be needed and how to decontaminate people and sites.



"Prudence dictates that all jurisdictions in Canada should have the capacity to respond to the consequences of the use of such weapons," MacAulay said in a report to the Commons.

The Senate committee suggested the federal government take stock of available equipment to deal with attacks and help train local authorities to respond to them.

The government's report says Ottawa has already started to train front-line responders by holding exercises and workshops to raise awareness.

While there is already a military-RCMP response team trained in biological, chemical and nuclear counter-terrorism, local emergency services personnel are likely to be the first at the scene of an incident.

"There's only one team and we're a big country," Mike Theilmann, a senior policy analyst in counter-terrorism at the solicitor general's department, was quoted as saying.

"That's why we're really keen on working with the local level, and you've got to do that through the provinces and territories and emergency organizations."

Ontario creates new pursuit legislation



Ontario is getting tough on motorists who flee from police.

Under new legislation dubbed, The Sgt. Rick McDonald Memorial Act, drivers who attempt to elude police will face longer licence suspensions and up to six months behind bars.

The act will allow courts to suspend driver's licences for five years in pursuits that don't result in death or bodily harm.

Motorists who do cause injury or death could have their licence revoked indefinitely.

Jail terms between 14 days and six months and fines ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 could also be imposed.

Fines for failing to stop for a police officer will range from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and offenders will lose seven demerit points.

Sgt. Rick McDonald was a member of the Sudbury Regional Police Service who was killed last summer while attempting to place a spike belt across a highway to stop a fleeing van.



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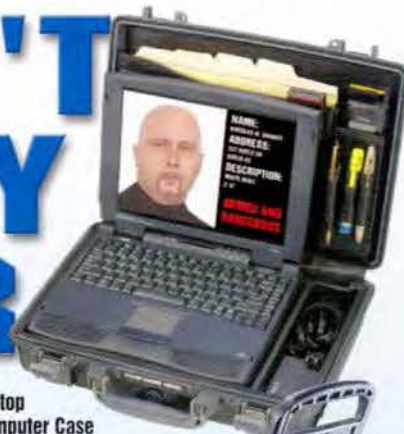
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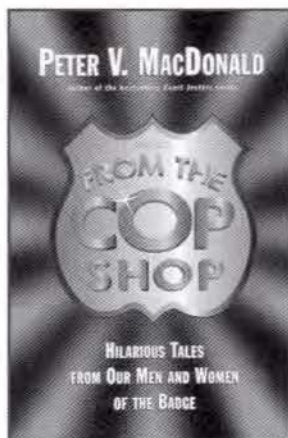
Reprint: From *The Cop Shop*

I was working the night shift and things were quiet and uneventful. I volunteered to relieve our communications officer, Alison, while she took her refreshment break. In her absence I decided to concoct a message, purely for her amusement, and I left it on the message pad and awaited her return. The note simply read that a Mrs. Smart had reported three elephants roaming free around Dartford Heath, an open space used mainly as a sports ground, and requested that police attend to deal with these stray beasts. I used the name Smart because it's also the name of a famous British circus company called Billy Smarts.

When Alison returned she read the message and knew immediately it was a hoax. But then entered Police Constable Mark Milton, the unwitting star of the show. Mark asked if he could help with anything. He was told about the elephant message and, to everyone's surprise, he said, "Okay, I'll take a look at that," and left the station. The conspirators couldn't pass up such an opportunity, so they got to work.

They phoned Dartford Police in the nearby Kent constabulary to advise that one of their men would soon join Dartford colleagues in a search for a small herd of elephants - and they asked that an audience be sent pronto. Meanwhile, PC Milton was temporarily delayed at Sidcup Police Station prior to his visit to Dartford Heath.

To keep things moving, I rang a colleague at Plumstead Police Station, whose voice would be unknown to PC Milton, and asked her to call Sidcup police to complain of a slow police response to her original call. She did a fine job, stating that she was Mrs. Smart and she was now concerned for her son, Billy, who had himself gone to seek the elephants and had failed to return. On learning this, PC Milton informed us by radio that he was now making his way to the heath.



All the night shift now knew what was going on, including PC Paul Williams, who called Mark to say he'd pick him up in his car and speed him to the scene. WPC Jo Sillitoe was at the time on the phone to a colleague in north London and informed her of events. She in turn gathered other officers around the phone so they could listen in on our radio transmissions via the radio handset Jo was holding against her phone.

Two of our patrol cars, containing five officers, including myself, then made their way up to the darkest parts of the heath and concealed themselves there. Once we'd parked, we noticed two officers with torches running around the heath, and later learned that the officer we'd informed in Dartford had thought it a fine ruse. Instead of sending his colleagues to go and watch the fun, he'd dispatched a car to search for the elephants. They soon appeared to give up and drove away. Then PC Williams arrived in his car and radioed to say he was dropping Mark off so he could start his search. Meanwhile, PC Williams pretended to make his way to search from the far side.

We eagerly awaited the appearance of Mark as he neared us in our hiding place, and as soon as we saw his torchlight, the five of us, now in one car, had to work hard to suppress our laughter. Then Sergeant Brian Cherek reached for the vehicle's PA system and emitted several realistic-sounding elephant - trumpeting noises. We saw PC Milton stop and then, incredibly, heard him radio our Control Room and report, "They're definitely here - I can hear sounds reminiscent of elephants."

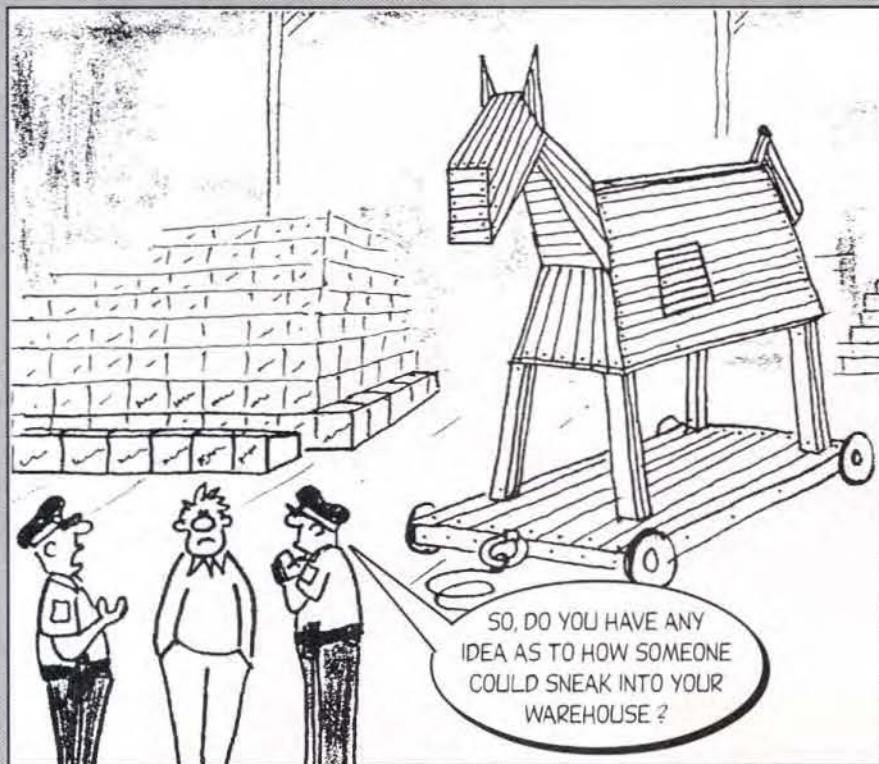
Brian continued to trumpet over the PA system until Mark got so close to us we feared he'd see the vehicles. So the five of us gathered around the car's radio handset and broadcast over the heath a little ditty we'd composed for the occasion - "Oooooohhhhhh, Nellie the Elephant packed her trunk and said goodbye to the circus" - and then collapsed in hysterics.

A few weeks later we held our team's Christmas party at a local restaurant. I'd organized it and urged everyone to attend in formal attire.

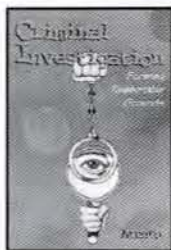
I made sure I was the last to arrive as I had hired a pink elephant costume. I walked into the restaurant and loudly demanded, "Is there a Mark Milton here?" You should have seen his face. But he was a good sport and saw the funny side of it, as he'd done with his search for the elephants.

The Great Mac Attack!

by Tony MacKinnon

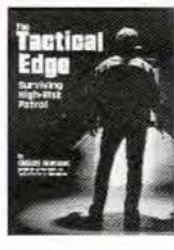


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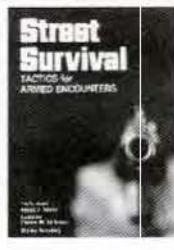
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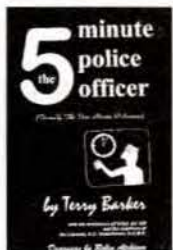
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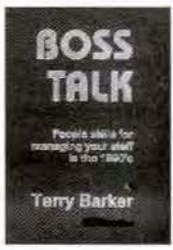
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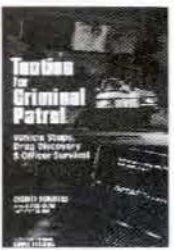
6 \$17.95

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



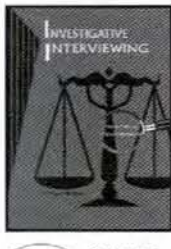
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Police officers are seekers of truth and facts. This book will help officers to interview people with the ultimate goal being to identify the guilty party in an effective manner, consistent with the requirements of any tribunal or court.



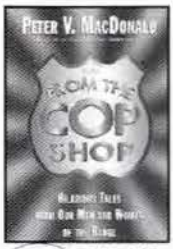
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This book covers the first decade in the history of the North West Mounted Police, 1873-1883, a decisive period in the history of Western Canada. The book examines the beginning of the force and the difficulties it faced.



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



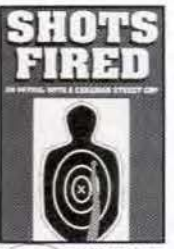
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From the author of the *Court Jesters* series comes a hilarious collection of real-life tales from those who battle crime. Stupid crooks, cops with a sense of humour, incidents gone wrong - this book has it all.



27 \$24.95

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



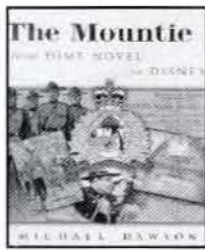
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This book takes you along for the ride as a 12-year veteran of the Vancouver Police Department describes some of his most interesting calls. The stories will help you understand what it's like to work Vancouver's high-crime areas.



31 \$45.00

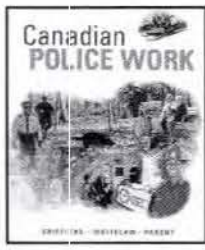
This book, reviewed in the Jan. 2000 issue, responds to the need for a comprehensive leadership development model for the education and training of police, justice and public safety supervisors, managers and front line officers.



28 \$24.95

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

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