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Volume 12 Number 9
November 2000

BLUE LINE MAGAZINE

12A-4981 Hwy 7 East
Suite 254
Markham, ON L3R 1N1
Phn: (905) 640-3048 Fax: (905) 640-7547
e-mail: blueline@blueline.ca



- **Publisher** -
Morley S. Lymburner
e-mail: bluelinepublisher@home.com

- **General Manager** -
Mary Lymburner, M.Ed.
e-mail: bluelinesales@home.com

- **Editor-In-Chief** -
Blair McQuillan
e-mail: bluelineditor@home.com

- **Advertising** -
Mary Lymburner
Rhonda Shuker
Bob Murray

- **Pre-press Production** -
Del Wall

- **News Editor** -
Les Linder
e-mail: bluelinenews@home.com

- **Contributing Editors** -
Communication Skills Terry Barker
Police Leadership Robert Lunney
Tactical Firearms Dave Brown
Technology Tom Rataj
Case Law Gino Arcaro

Blue Line Magazine is published monthly, September to June, by *Blue Line Magazine Incorporated* with a mailing address of:
12A - 4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste. 254,
Markham, Ontario, L3R 1N1.

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

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Printed in Canada by Garson Graphic Services Inc.

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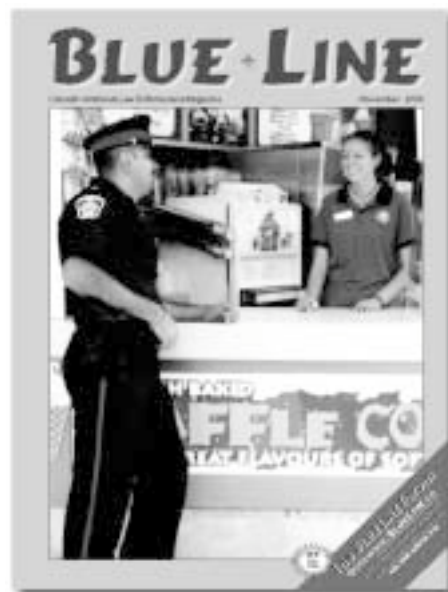


ISSN #0847 8538

Canada Post - Canadian Publications Mail
Product Sales Agreement No. 176796

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It's community policing at its finest. Niagara Regional Police Cst. Habib Rangi is found chatting with local resident Kelly Hayes on the cover of this issue. News Editor Les Linder captured the moment on film while visiting Rangi and the Niagara Regional Police Service's Casino Patrol Unit. Editor Blair McQuillan supplies the story on this unique unit and the partnerships it has formed. The article can be found on page 6.

As society grows increasingly dependent on computers, criminals are learning how to use the machines and the Internet to their advantage. To learn more about computer crime in this country, *Blue Line Magazine* consulted three experts in the field. The resulting story is on page 9.

If you're looking to purchase a computer, you had better read the article submitted by Technology Editor Tom Rataj. In this issue, our resident computer guru examines the current state of the PC. Turn to page 10.

The International Association of Women Police recently held their annual conference in Toronto. Part of the event included an award ceremony which recognized six Canadian officers. The award recipients can be found on page 20.

In 1996, *Blue Line Magazine* conducted a sweeping review of Employee Assistance Programs in Canada. In this issue, Les Linder submits a follow up article. For the results, turn to page 23.

Alberta's Lacombe Police Service is celebrating 100 years of policing. Cpl. Gary Leslie, who has served with the force for 17 years, looks back on its rich history. To learn about law enforcement in the old west, go to page 30.

Since *Blue Line Magazine* went on-line more than a year ago, the website has been very busy. Thousands of law enforcement authorities from around the world have visited the site each month. Now these loyal readers can have their say on The *Blue Line* Forum, which is available at www.blueline.ca. An introduction to the new forum, its moderators and the topics it will cover can be found on page 34.

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The crime index rate fell for the 9th straight year in 2000 according to the most recent figures from the United States Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics survey.

The BJS National Crime Victimization Survey from 1993-2000 also found that property crime declined 10%, continuing a more than decade-long decline. The violent crime rate also fell.

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by Morley Lyburner

The pristine beauty of traffic

When I was a traffic training officer I was called into the boss' office. He was seriously concerned about a new officer. A "draftee," ordered to work in our unit.

"I'm really worried about this guy," he said. "He is an excellent officer, but he absolutely hates the idea of working in traffic duties. I would like you to take him out on the road with you for a few days and introduce him to..."

"The pristine beauty of traffic," I interjected.

The next afternoon I greeted the gloomy faced officer in my office.

"I know you're the hired gun Lyburner," he said quickly. "But I don't like traffic work and I don't like traffic cops. I've already got my transfer in to the sergeant at the desk."

"Okay, okay." I said, "I haven't got any rank over you so we might as well act like friends and just hit the road."

The first order of the afternoon was the nearest coffee shop. En route we stopped at a traffic light beside a very striking young lady in a sports car.

My partner suddenly rearranged the corners of his mouth and commented about the physical attributes of our fellow motorist.

"This requires further investigation," I added as I activated my roof lights and motioned her to pull to the side of the road.

I approached the young lady and received the appropriate documents. Returning to my scout car a now very interested partner began to review the essentials on the drivers licence as I retrieved my summons book.

"What're you doing?" he asked.

"Writing a ticket for not wearing a seatbelt," I responded.

"What? You mean you saw that woman and the only thing you could see was that she wasn't wearing a seatbelt?"

"Wow, everything I heard about you traffic cops is true then. You'd ticket your own mothers wouldn't you?"

"My mother learned to wear her seatbelt after just one ticket," I responded wryly.

After writing the ticket, we continued on our quest for coffee.

One more traffic stop for a grey-haired gentleman for failing to stop for a stop sign and another seat belt violation and we pulled into the coffee shop for our fill-up.

"Okay," my partner said. "You've got me curious. What makes you guys tick?"

My moment had arrived.

"First, let me get this straight about you divisional guys. You would never give a ticket to that pretty woman with the smiling face, right?"

"Well, that's right. We save the chincy tickets for the bad guys You know the jerks that really cause trouble in the area," he replied.

"Okay then. That means whenever a bad guy gets into an accident in your area he walks

away from the accident and all the pretty girls get mutilated faces from hitting the windshield," I said. "Have I got that straight?"

He stared at me for a moment as the message sank in. We finished our coffee and returned to the scout car.

At our next call we arrived to see a truck that had slammed into the front corner of a small car. The woman driver was conscious and four firefighters were trying to cut away the dash from around her legs.

We looked inside the rear seat and saw a crying toddler in an infant seat being attended to by another paramedic.

"Ten years ago I would be pulling a dead mother and child out of this car," I said. "When I give out those tickets I have to be the bad guy so the good guys can survive."

We returned to the station and as I walked to my office I glanced back at my partner. He was at the front desk talking to the sergeant and getting back his transfer request.

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Policing through partnerships

Niagara's casino patrol unit defines community law enforcement

by Blair McQuillan

Critics who would have you believe community based policing is nothing more than a buzz term peddled by law enforcement officials in an effort to win public confidence have obviously never met Cst. Habib Rangi.

Rangi, a member of the Niagara Regional Police Service's Casino Patrol Unit, not only knows the meaning of community policing, he has helped to define it.

"If you look at this unit, it's community policing at its best," says Rangi, who joined the regional force two years ago. "A lot of the time we're solving problems before they originate."

Formed in 1996 when Casino Niagara was built on the region's waterfront, the 26-member casino unit is responsible for patrolling a 20 sq. km area which is home to numerous hotels, countless businesses and approximately 5,000 residents.

Then there are the tourists. More than 14 million people visited Niagara Region last year, 10 million of whom passed through the casino, which lies in the heart of the police unit's district.

The sheer volume of people results in crowded streets and creates a unique policing environment.

"In the summer it's impossible to patrol with the cruisers," said Rangi, 26. "You can't travel anywhere because the other cars have nowhere to go."

As a result, the casino unit has at least one officer walking the beat at all times in addition to utilizing their fleet of six mountain bikes and one motorcycle.

With visitors from all over the world in their midst, members of the unit interact extensively with tourists as they are constantly called on to give directions, point out the best places to eat and pose for photographs.

"To join the casino unit you have to enjoy interacting with people," explains Cst. Angelo Blancato, an 11-year veteran of the force. "If you don't like talking to tourists and you don't like crowded areas, this is not for you."

But make no mistake about it, there is more to this unit than posing for photos with families from abroad. Old-fashioned law enforcement is always at the forefront.

In 1999, the unit handled more than 1,600 calls, with 300 of those coming from the casino itself. Fortunately, the majority of these calls were made less troublesome thanks to the strong ties the police service has formed with other law enforcement and security agencies in the area.

In an effort to ensure the public is being served in a timely and effective manner, Blancato and Rangi formed the Casino Police and Security Alliance. The alliance is comprised of private sector representatives, security personnel, casino patrol officers, members of the



PART OF THE JOB: A tourist stops Rangi on the street and asks for a photograph.

Ontario Provincial Police who are responsible for enforcing gaming laws inside the casino itself, local Commissionaires, Niagara Parks police and immigration and customs officials. The group meets monthly to discuss law enforcement and security issues affecting the agencies and businesses they represent.

"The benefits are truly incredible," said Carlo Robazza the security manager for Canadian Niagara Hotels Inc. "It's amazing because we never had this type of open and free communication with the police."

Since its inception in April, the alliance has helped reduce petty thefts in hotels, solve traffic congestion around the casino and create open dialogue and familiarity between its members.

"I know my staff likes to be able to talk one-on-one with the officers and minimize any gap," Robazza said. "Because we meet on a monthly basis the police better understand our concerns."

"They're a little more sensitive to what

we're looking for as far as a response. You don't get radios blasting when they're coming through the hotel lobby because they know that they're going to alarm some of the guests. You don't typically have that understanding until you know someone in the industry."

In addition to the alliance, the casino patrol unit recently launched two other community policing initiatives.

The first, known as PACT - which stands for Preventing All Crime Together - is a program which rewards area employees for helping police or security personnel with investigations, or for forwarding crime prevention tips to their employers.

Program co-ordinators will select a "crime prevention employee of the month", who will receive a \$100 cash reward for their service.

"We've already received submissions from people who have crime prevention ideas and we already have people who've helped us with

major investigations," Rangi said.

The second initiative created by the casino patrol unit, is a communications system that can be used to alert citizens, businesses and security personnel about criminals and crime trends in the district.

"Casino Niagara's been gracious enough to lend us their technical assistance," said Staff Sgt. Doug Brooks, the head of the casino patrol unit.

Information will be sent through a telephone or paging system, Brooks said. Non-urgent notices will be transmitted by fax. The unit hopes to utilize e-mail sometime in the future.

The communication system can be used to send out information regarding ongoing scams, the use of counterfeit money in the area and to help locate visitors who are wanted by their families back home.

"We are a major tourist destination, so there are compassion calls to locate people that we receive almost daily," Brooks explains. "We had no real way of dealing with them, but now we're going to have a way to react to it."

In terms of enforcement, the casino unit works in a creative and diligent manner to ensure the safety and well being of those who live, work and play in the region.

Liquor checks are part of the unit's regular patrol duties. Officers will routinely enter bars in the area to check the identification of patrons and gather information.

"It's just part of taking that pro-active approach," Rangi said. "That's the unique thing about this unit, you get the time to do these things where as in other divisions or other places, you won't be allowed to for different reasons."

During the summer, the casino unit worked on a project with immigration and customs officials dubbed Operation Teen Safe.

"It's basically a border blitz," explains Blancato, 32. "Everybody coming across the border gets stopped."

The purpose of the blitz is to seize alcohol, weapons and narcotics and stop underage drinkers with fake identification from entering Niagara Falls.

As a result of the numerous and varied initiatives undertaken by the casino patrol unit, the district enjoyed one of the safest summers on record.

"Where other police agencies may measure their worth by the number of arrests, or lack of complaints, I've found the proudest I can be of this unit and what we've accomplished together can be found when you come around here at 11 or 12 p.m.," Brooks said. "You can see families walking around and they're not hanging on to their children and they're not hanging on to their purses. They're enjoying themselves, they feel comfortable and they're having a good time."

Blancato agrees.

"When people come here we want them to feel safe, have a good time and leave saying, 'Niagara Falls was great.' How do you do that? Be seen. We're out there walking, we're out there on the bikes, we have the motorcycle out, we have the cruiser out. We're visible. You see the police and you know it's a safe place."

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Keeping pace with computer crime

by Blair McQuillan

As computer use increases, so too does computer crime.

"It's rising continually," says Cst. Tony Cassella, a member of the Halifax Regional Police Service's Computer Forensic Unit. "It's not really rapid, but it's happening at a steady pace."

And why wouldn't it rise? Like honest citizens, criminals are utilizing computer technology to make their lives easier. Crimes involving fraud, extortion and the distribution of child pornography can all be perpetrated by an offender utilizing a computer from the comfort of his or her own home.

"It's just a different medium being used to carry out the same offences that have always been there," Cassella, a 21-year police veteran, told *Blue Line Magazine* in a recent interview. "But there are some specific to computers themselves."

Internet auction fraud is one such crime.

This type of crime is perpetrated through Internet auction sites, such as E-bay and Yahoo, according to Det. Cst. Les Wray of the Vancouver Police Service's Computer Crime Unit.

In most cases, a person will obtain a mailbox using fake identification and then offer an item for sale on an auction site. The victim will then pay for the item, which subsequently never arrives.

"A lot of people are just sending cash or money orders," Wray says. "They're obviously losing out."

Even the world's oldest profession has found an on-ramp to the information highway.

In March, Halifax police ended a year-long investigation with the arrest of a man who had allegedly been involved in on-line prostitution. The offence was brought to the attention of the police by one of the young girls whose services were being offered on the Internet.

Multiple charges were laid in the case, which is still before the court.

Cassella said it is the first case in Canada involving Internet prostitution with someone under the age of 18.

So what exactly is computer crime? Det. Staff Sgt. Arni Stinnissen, of the Ontario Provincial Police Service's E-Crime Team says computer crime can be broken down into three categories:

- The computer as a tool, which includes using the technology as a medium to commit fraud, send e-mails or hack into someone's computer.
- The computer as a victim, which includes websites that are hacked or destroyed.
- The computer as a repository of evidence. This occurs when information relating to any crime is stored on a computer.

Like every other type of offence, investi-



gating computer crime can be time consuming and costly.

"The biggest problem has been resources - financial, human and technical," said Stinnissen, a 22-year veteran. "As computers become synonymous with day-to-day life, we're finding that computers are entering almost every criminal investigation."

Wray echoes the statements made by his provincial police counterpart.

"The biggest problem with it being fairly new is there's not a lot of resources available as far as personnel," he said.

Wray, who has worked in Vancouver's computer crime unit since it was launched in March, says computer security is an issue the public must address.

The 13-year veteran said it is important for public and private facilities to have a sign-up or login protocols established on their systems requiring users to enter their name before gaining access to a computer. This gives investigators information to work with in the event that a crime takes place.

"A lot of schools and public facilities that have access to the Internet don't have login set up," Wray said. "Somebody, for instance, could go to a library, send a threat to somebody and we could trace it back to the library (but) then that's it."

"We've been trying to educate the public bodies to require some sort of sign-on procedure."

Wray also suggests that businesses go one step further and create firewalls to ensure they aren't victimized.

"A lot of systems in businesses are wide open," he said. "They need to get a firewall and have the firewall and login facilities set up so if there was an intrusion there's a way to trace where it came from."

The length of time necessary to investigate computer crimes can vary depending on the type of offence that is committed and the amount of information available.

"It varies from case to case," Cassella said. "Some cases you can do within a couple of days, some cases take months, up to a year, or maybe longer. It's no different than any other type of investigation."

As for the future, all three officers agree that computer crime will continue to rise as criminals become increasingly computer savvy.

"It will continue to grow and police and government agencies will grow with it," Stinnissen said. "We'll have no choice really."

"I would say within the next three years (the computer crime unit) will probably be the biggest section in most departments," Cassella said. "When you take all the computerized crimes relating to organized crime, motorcycle gangs (and) large corporate extortion, that's all going to be on the rise."

"The computer is an easy way of transferring data or files anywhere in the world and people are realizing this."

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The state of the PC

Despite all the techno-babble, there are a few simple strategies when buying a new computer

by Tom Rataj

Friends and colleagues often approach me, looking for advice on buying a new computer or upgrading an older machine. While I try to give them straightforward answers, it has become increasingly difficult to do.

While the computer market has always advanced at a rapid pace, the past few years have given us more advances in a shorter period of time than ever before. Various companies and technologies have come and gone, while a few powerhouses like IBM and Microsoft just seem to cruise along without too many problems.

For most of the past 10 years or so, a decently equipped computer has cost about \$2,000. The speed, size and capacity of what you get for your money has greatly increased in that time and there have been great fluctuations in the pricing of certain components.

Over the past two years, numerous manufacturers have introduced budget systems that come in under \$1,000. Various peripherals such as inkjet printers and scanners have turned into disposable appliances that are so cheap to buy that repairing them is more expensive.

Changes in technologies such as processors and memory have made upgrading complicated, and more expensive than replacing older equipment outright.

Needs Vs Wants

While we all want the best of everything we can afford, buying a PC should really be driven by needs instead of wants (with some considerations). A PC used primarily for kid's



homework, accessing the Internet; writing correspondence and playing a few light games is a lot different than a PC used for photo editing, accounting, and high-end games.

A budget PC, in the under \$1,500 range, is more than adequate for the first type of use, while a higher-end PC, in the \$2,500 range, is necessary for the second type of use.

There are numerous compromises in the budget PC that limit usable life span and the ability to upgrade in the future. It is probably best to stay away from the bottom of the budget market, the under \$1,000 range, instead settling on certain minimum standards that provide far more options for the future.

Most budget systems start with a motherboard that has the sound and video controllers built right onto the motherboard instead of being separate add-on cards. While this ap-

proach saves money and provides just the basics, it also limits the ability to upgrade should the basics prove to be inadequate. Most integrated motherboards let you disable the built-in audio and video so you can add separate add-on cards, but then some of the cases don't have any available slots to physically add the cards, so you are stuck with what you bought.

The other major areas where budget systems usually compromise, is the amount of memory, size of the hard drive, and size and quality of monitor. While all these things can be upgraded, it is always cheaper to start off with better quality than upgrading in the future.

Need For Speed

Processor speeds have risen so dramatically, that even budget systems often start out at around 500 Mhz. This is certainly adequate for most general computing and Internet use.

From this low-end of processor speeds, where the processor costs around \$135, the prices slowly rise in increments of around \$20 until they reach the 800 Mhz mark where prices rise dramatically, topping out at over \$1,000 for the 1.13 Ghz (1,130Mhz) top of the line. The sweet spot for processor speeds is in the 700 Mhz range.

Both market-leader Intel Inc., and upstart Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), have been battling it out during the last two years. Intel's budget processor line, the Celeron, has been

continued page 12

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facing some stiff competition from AMD's new Duron line, which seems to have a few advantages in both overall processing power and price. Intel's flagship Pentium III line has passed the 1 Ghz speed, and AMD has introduced the Athlon and Thunderbird lines that also reach past the 1 Ghz speed limit.

For a budget system used for kid's homework, Internet access and light computing needs a Duron or Celeron processor running at 600 MHz is certainly adequate.

MEMORY

Memory prices have yo-yoed over the past five years or so, being influenced by increased demand and natural disasters such as the earthquake in Kobe Japan, that destroyed some major production facilities. Most budget systems skimp on memory by only including 32 MB, which barely meets the minimum needs of Windows alone.

Once you run one or two programs, all this memory is used and Windows needs to spend time and effort swapping files back and forth from the hard drive, which slows everything down. Opting for a system that includes a minimum of 64 MB memory is a wise choice. With retail prices for 32 MB memory modules around \$100, twice as much is only priced around \$75 more, so it's a good investment.

SPACE

Storage space on PC's has mushroomed in the past two years, with most manufacturers building hard drives no smaller than 6.5 GB, and rapidly closing in on the 100 GB mark. While sizes have increased rapidly, prices have plummeted. Four years ago I bought a 1 GB drive for just over \$300, while today that same money will buy at least 20 GB.

Buying a system with a huge hard drive can be expensive, since prices rise rapidly after the 20 GB point. Many budget systems feature small hard drives of 10 GB or less. For an extra \$10 you can increase disk space by 50 per cent, and for an additional \$20 you can move right up to 20 GB. The 15 to 20 GB range should provide more than enough storage space for most basic computing needs.

PICTURES

The computer component a user interacts with the most is the monitor, which is again the



place were most budget systems skimp. Since the monitor is the component the user interacts with the most, this is the one place to spend any extra money available in the budget. A good quality monitor will also out-live several replacement computers, providing up to 10 years of acceptable service.

As with many other components, sizes have increased and prices have fallen dramatically. Over the past two years, the 17" monitor has become the most popular size, supplanting the 15" monitor. Monitor quality has also increased considerably and flat LCD panels (like those in laptop computers) have made significant inroads in the market, although they are still in the luxury price area of \$1,500 and up for a 15" monitor.

The most crucial specification when shopping for a monitor is the "dot-pitch" size, which is quoted in fractions of a millimetre. This figure represents the diagonal measurement between the pixels (the black space), so a smaller dot-pitch figure provides a better image. A 17" monitor with a 0.27 mm dot pitch will appear grainy when viewed beside a 17" monitor with a 0.25 mm dot pitch. The price difference between the two is around \$100, with the more expensive monitor also providing many enhanced features.

There is a bewildering array of monitors on the market starting in the under \$200 range for a decent 15", while the standard 17" starts in the \$300 range and tops-out over \$500. A major consideration with a 17" or larger monitor, is the amount of desk-space needed. There are many short-neck 17" monitors on the market, that feature a shorter picture tube than normal, fitting into the same space as a regular 15" monitor (about a 2" difference).

Driving a big monitor at a finer resolution or to play high-end computer games requires a video card with a fast processor and a decent amount of memory. Most general computing

tasks can be accomplished with an 8 MB video card (\$50), while serious gamers would be best served with a 32 or 64 MB video card (up to \$500). Many budget systems with an integrated video controller include only 2 MB of video memory, or borrow memory from the main system-memory, making them a questionable buy.

COMMUNICATION

The 56Kb modem became the standard around three years ago and there has been very little change since then. Some of the standards have been ironed out, and prices have fallen by 50 to 75 per cent.

A decent name brand 56K fax/modem with voice capability has fallen to around the \$50 range. It can provide decent dial-up Internet access and comes with all the software to provide fax and voice-mail functions.

Many budget systems include "Winmodems" which rely on the computer and Windows to function, while regular "hardware" modems handle everything themselves, and provide better service and value. A slower budget system using a Winmodem will get slowed-down marginally with the demands of the Winmodem.

High-speed Internet access is the latest emerging standard, and is available in a variety of forms, all of which require a specialised modem for the individual technology. The cable TV companies offer their "@HOME" service which uses existing cable lines, while the telephone companies and some independent companies are providing high-speed telephone access using Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) technology in several versions. Direct broadcast technology and satellite technology also provide Internet access.

CD, DVD, CD-RW

Every new computer has been equipped with a CD-ROM player since around 1994, and it has become the international standard for removable storage. The speed of a CD-ROM player is really irrelevant at this point because they are all fast.

DVD players, which use the same sized discs as CD's, but with higher capacities, are quite common on many new more expensive machines. Unfortunately, there are very few computer titles available on DVD, so they are really only good for viewing movies, which seems quite pointless. Most will also play regular CD's, but at a price difference of at least \$100, that money would be better spent on other upgrades.

CD writers and re-writers, commonly referred to as CD-RW, are also quite commonplace in newer machines. Using special CD's they allow you to make your own CD's, using either single-use CD's or reusable CD's that are effectively like giant floppy-disks. Prices have more or less stabilised, settling in the \$250 to \$350 range, so it is probably a good time to buy a CD-RW if you are in the market.

For a budget system, a CD-RW is probably classed as a luxury item, although dependant on your needs, it may be a good addition to your system.

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SCANNING

The dramatic rise in the Internet has driven the need for getting images into computers. Flatbed scanners are the industry standard and with mail-in rebates and various other purchasing incentives can often be bought for under \$100.

While there are numerous differences in resolution and colour depth between different scanners, a typical home user would be adequately served by any scanner in the \$100 to \$150 range. Better software, higher resolutions and colour depths are included with more expensive scanners.

The primary consideration when buying a scanner is the technology used to connect it to the computer. Most new computers in the past two years have included USB ports, which have replaced the older and more temperamental serial and parallel port technologies.

Higher-end scanners use the more expensive SCSI technology, which requires a separate interface card.

Look for a scanner with a USB connection, since it is the easiest to set-up and use, and provides adequate speed for the average home or small business user.

PRINTING

Johannes Gutenberg, the inventor of the printing press in the 15th century, would truly be impressed by modern computer printing technology, which puts high-quality, colour, type-set printing into the hands of anyone with about \$100 and a computer.

The rise of the colour inkjet printer to the forefront of the market has been one of the really amazing advancements in the last five years. Initially an expensive novelty, the inkjet printer is now a \$100 disposable computer appliance and the most popular choice among home and small business users. Although the bottom end of the market features slow, noisy low-resolution printers, another \$100 procures a decent increase in speed and overall quality.

Inkjet technology is the most expensive printing technology available, since the ink is quite expensive. Many of the really cheap budget printers initially cost little more than the replacement cost of all their ink cartridges at once.

Look for an inkjet with four separate ink cartridges, as opposed to a single black and single tri-colour cartridge, which need to be replaced when one of the three colours runs out. Canon and Xerox both make several models with this feature.

Many newer printers also feature USB technology, which is faster than older parallel port technology, and as with scanners, is easier to set-up and use.

The cheapest printer to use is a laser printer, although the prices start at around \$400. A better quality colour inkjet printer starts at around \$200.

SOUND

Most home users will be adequately served with a simple 16-bit sound card, and a pair of

basic speakers, which can be had for a combined price of around \$60.

For twice the price, a decent sound card connected to a subwoofer and pair of speakers will provide sound rivalling a decent portable stereo, allowing the user to listen to audio CD's while using the computer.

Serious gamers may want to spend more money to get 3-D surround sound and other fancy features.

CONCLUSIONS

The state of the computer market is very volatile, with changes happening at a staggering rate. Prices continue to plummet, all the while speeds and capacities march forward at an alarming rate. For the average consumer, buying a new computer is a mind-boggling exercise from the technology point of view alone. Added into all the buying decisions are an array of instant rebates, mail-in rebates, sale prices and package deals that are impossible to compare.

Keeping a few simple concepts in mind can help the average user to make an informed decision when buying an expensive device that will be superseded within weeks or months by newer technology. A new computer system priced under \$2,000 today will need to be replaced within about three years because it will become too small and too slow to keep up with the software available in the future and technological advances will make upgrading too expensive.

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On the perp walk

The public exposure of persons in custody prior to conviction

by Robert Lunney

The "perp walk" is New York slang for the practice of affording the media an opportunity to photograph or videotape an accused person being transported to and from court appearances. It's a common sight in Canadian newspapers and TV news, but suppose new privacy provisions or court decisions prohibited this custom?

What if the custody transfers of Paul Bernardo and Karla Homolka had been conducted in windowless vans from a closed garage and their images protected during courthouse appearances?

Is it a valid criticism that the perp walk is an exercise in trophy display by police, strutting their stuff before the public to justify their actions? Do the attending media take on the likeness of a morbid chorus? Is the media event indelibly printed on the minds of the public so that a person can never fully recover his former good repute? Would the public support the privacy of the accused in appreciation of their immunity prior to conviction, or would people be upset at denial of their right to be informed?

A Controversial Court Decision

This issue was highlighted by the ruling of a civil trial judge in New York City in February 1999, when he determined that the perp walk was a violation of the constitutional rights of a burglary suspect who was paraded before TV cameras by the NYPD. Theft charges against the man were later dismissed.

The judge ruled the former accused could



PHOTO OPS: Perp walks give the media a chance to photograph criminals.

proceed with a lawsuit against the city seeking compensatory and punitive damages for the embarrassment and damage to his reputation. The judge found that in this case, the perp walk was, "conducted in a manner designed to cause humiliation to the plaintiff with no legitimate law enforcement objective or justification."

If the rules favoured the privacy rights of the accused over the public right to know, newspapers and television stations might go to any lengths to give the public a glimpse of them. They might buy old snapshots and home videos from disgruntled relatives and neighbours, delve into high school yearbooks and use pic-

tures wildly out of context. The evening news might show videotape of an accused serial rapist giving a drunken toast at a wedding, frolicking at a swim party or in scenes including wholly innocent and uninvolved people.

Arguments Favouring The Perp Walk

Personal privacy issues and consequences aside for the moment, there are thoughtful arguments in support of the perp walk.

"Society hates crime and hates criminals," professor Robert McCrie told the Chicago Tribune. "When we see that someone has been apprehended, looking forlorn and be-shackled, it indicates that the system is working, and that the defendant will get his just desserts."

Anthropologist Dr. David Kertzer of Brown University writes, in his book *Ritual, Politics and Power* that "the walk symbolically reconciles people's contradictory feelings about the perp. While they think he's probably guilty (since most defendants are eventually convicted) and hope the crime has been solved, they also believe that he should be presumed innocent and treated fairly.

"Displaying the person in handcuffs is a ritual degradation that publicly signals his change in status from an ordinary citizen. The police presence during the walk reinforces our desire for moral boundaries to be enforced. But we're also afraid of police power run amok, so we expect the police to act decorously, and its reassuring to see the perp's right being protected by other social institutions, like the courthouse where he's being taken. A ritual like the perp walk eases social anxieties about someone whose status is unclear."

But Allan Borovoy, General Counsel to the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, is of the firm opinion that there is no legitimate public interest in the police collaborating with the media, if doing so would inflict a gratuitous indignity on an accused person.

We should not be misled by the decision of the New York judge, who based his ruling on a specific set of circumstances. It was established in testimony that the contested photo opportunity was not in the course of normal transportation, but a deliberate act by a detective responding to a media request. The accused was displayed for the photo op, then driven around the block and returned to the station.

While the media have a driving need to fulfil the public's demand for coverage, it's fair to say that no ethical media photographer or reporter desires to be a party to an event staged only for its publicity value.

Despite That, Is There A Case For Change?

Persons charged with serious offences are

Calgary police officer killed

A Calgary police constable was killed in September after he fell through a ceiling while responding to a break and enter call.

Cst. John Petropoulos, 32, was one of several officers dispatched to a business in the early hours of Sept. 29. While searching the building with fellow officers, Petropoulos climbed a ladder onto a mezzanine area.

"It appears he lost his footing and fell through ceiling tiles onto the concrete floor of a lunch room area, about nine feet below," Calgary police Chief Christine Silverberg told the media.

Petropoulos was rushed to hospital



Cst. John Petropoulos

with severe head injuries and died a short time later.

The break and enter call turned out to be a false alarm.

"This is a combination of circumstances for which no one is to blame and we harbour no bitterness that there was no cause for this call," Silverberg said. "We accept this because it is our sworn duty to serve and to protect."

Petropoulos, a four-year veteran of the Calgary Police Service, is survived by his wife Maryanne.

"John was extremely well regarded and liked by his colleagues and indeed, all who knew him," Silverberg said. "His career with the Calgary Police Service, now cut tragically short, was promising."

subject to identification procedures including the taking of photographs. Perhaps there is a legal interpretation, or room for some future law amendment, that would permit the release of these photos to the media in a way that would obviate the potential indecency of the perp walk. Otherwise, I doubt that we shall see any end to the perp walks that are now standard fare in our newspapers and on television.

The law is a clumsy instrument for ensuring standards of decency. As in many circumstances, if the police exercise restraint through practices in harmony with human rights principles, there is no need for legal intervention.

From the police view, and in a spirit of responsibility and accountability, we can agree to some guiding principles.

- It is patently wrong for a subject to be paraded for the sole benefit of providing photo-

graphic opportunities to the media. When an accused is transported from one location to another, there will usually be natural and unavoidable intervals where the person in custody will be exposed to public view. If the media is aware of the transportation arrangements (and it's their job to seek this out), it's up to photographers and camera crews to show up and take advantage.

- The behaviour and demeanour of police escorts must at all times be undemonstrative, steady and professional. If the accused is compliant and there is no extraordinary security threat, there is no need for an elaborate and pointed display of physical restraint. Leg shackles should be used only if the need is clearly established by reasonable evidence. No act of restraint should be applied out of malice or for punitive reasons.

In too many circumstances police escorts are contending with poor facility design affording inadequate protection, which unnecessarily expose accused persons. These conditions should be remedied. During the most notorious perp walk in history, Lee Harvey Oswald was murdered while surrounded by police.

Justice Must Be Seen To Be Done

The passage of an accused person to and from trial is as much a part of due process as the ritualistic handcuffing of an accused in the courtroom following conviction. For the present, the perp walk is the prevailing custom, serving as both a moral statement and the visible evidence of the process of justice.

For the police, it's nothing more than another duty to be carried out with dignity and decorum.

Officers gather for annual memorial service

More than 1,500 law enforcement officers, relatives and spectators gathered in September in front of the Peace Tower in Ottawa to honour all officers killed in the line of duty.

With drums beating and bagpipes playing, hundreds of officers from more than 20 police services across North America marched past five police uniform hats, representing the four men and one woman who lost their lives in the last year.

In June, Ontario Provincial Police Sgt. Margaret Eve, 38, died of massive head injuries after a tractor-trailer struck a string of cruisers and another vehicle stopped on the side of Hwy. 401.

Six months earlier, Sr. Cst. James McFadden was struck on the same highway. The 49-year-old OPP officer was writing a ticket inside an unmarked car with lights flashing at the time of the crash.

Delta police Cst. Mark Nieuwenhuis, 36, died when his motorcycle collided with a concrete post during an April pursuit.

Sr. Cst. Chuck Mercier, 34, a 13-year OPP veteran, was killed in a September car accident.

Daniel Rowan, a peace officer with Corrections Canada, died in a November plane crash while en route to Kosovo with other humanitarian aid workers.

Canadian Police Association President Grant Obst said the annual memorial service is a time of both remembrance and reflection.

Federal Solicitor General Lawrence MacAulay announced the government has worked with police associations to create a new memorial wall to replace the granite stones where names had been previously engraved.

The wall is located just west of the Centre Block, overlooking the Ottawa River.

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Police ethics and integrity

You don't have to be sick to get better

by Robert J. Fitches

When looking at the actions of some officers who may have truly fallen off the rails and committed some criminal act, one may believe that this individual, once culled out of the herd, has a limited negative influence on the organization. Nothing could be further from the truth. An individual's behaviour often has a major impact on his or her organization long after the dust has settled.

For more than eight years, I have been presiding over Police Services Act Hearings across Ontario. I retired in September 1999 and since that time have been offering my services to all Ontario police services.

From the first day that I began sitting on police discipline hearings, I have been struck by the similarities in many of the situations and also the potential for mitigation or prevention of a host of them if the officers had made different decisions early on in their situations.

As a result of what I have seen and heard, I began wondering what I might do to help educate and inform police officers and police leaders on these issues. To this end, Tony Turner, a retired Durham Regional police officer, and I have been spending literally hundreds of hours researching ethics and integrity.

While doing this research, we have been amazed by the similarities between business and law enforcement in terms of ethical dilemmas and ethical decision-making. I once believed that policing was unlike any other profession. I am now totally convinced that we are really not much different than other organizations, including private sector business and industry, at least in terms of ethics.

The one recurring theme while doing this research has been that the bottom line has been replaced by the balance sheet. What this means is that the profits of business are no longer of singular importance. That critical number has been replaced by an assurance to consumers as to how the bottom line was arrived at.

It is becoming more and more important in

policing too. It is no longer good enough to feel good about catching criminals. We are being held to account for how we did it.

In trying to understand this phenomenon, I did some research into the Barrings Bank fiasco.

In that situation, one rogue trader named Leeson, a bank employee, succeeded in destroying The Barrings Bank; an institution that was over 350 years old. He did so alone, without any known assistance and, believe it or not, he did so with a noble intent. He had hoped to make the bank millions of dollars and become a hero.

If one highly motivated individual can destroy an institution that is more than three centuries old, what affect may a less nobly motivated police officer have on a police service and its reputation in the community?

The Barrings Bank situation has significant parallels to law enforcement.

One of the major reasons that Leeson was able to pull off this scam was because the two stock exchanges he was dealing with didn't communicate with one another. One need only look at the Campbell Commission Report, which examined the police investigation into killer Paul Bernardo, to see the parallel. Campbell indicated very clearly the importance of intra-service as well as inter-service communications.

Police officers are driven to their profession because of a deep and abiding desire to make a positive difference in their communities and a sincere ambition to help people. Because of their noble motives, the people of this country receive high quality, dedicated law enforcement and investigative excellence. It is not an overstatement to say that Canadian police services are the envy of the world.

Ethics and integrity should never be taken for granted and they are not negotiable. Doing the right thing is, quite simply, the right thing to do.

Police leaders have to make sure that their organizations are aware of, and intend to emulate an ethical vision and direction. Police service boards must demand this of their chiefs, and the chiefs must, in turn, demand it of their organizations.

There is also a relationship between the chief and the board that has to be clearly defined and agreed to.

There is no magic pill available that will ensure that individual officers will always strive for and achieve ethical excellence. There is a need to learn, to apply the lessons and constantly question ourselves about what we are doing, how we are doing it and why we are doing it.

There is a strategy that police leaders must employ if they wish to breathe life into their organization's ethics. Police leaders have an obligation to effectively communicate their vision to the organization. They must properly equip their employees with the tools they will require to carry out this ethical vision.

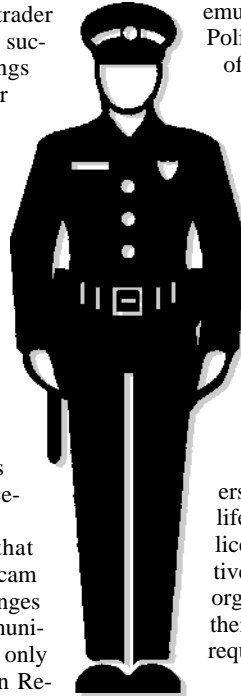
Police officers and civilian employees at all levels of the organization have an obligation to provide the quality of service that their communities can and do expect. They also have an obligation to expect nothing less of their colleagues. Loyalty to the nobility of the profession must become paramount in everyone's mind.

Although one may read this article and presume that I am somehow stating that police organizations are not ethically healthy, that is simply not the case.

Noted ethicist, Michael Josephson stated, "You don't have to be sick to get better."

Nothing could be more accurate – especially of the truly exceptional police services. The goal is not curing a problem – the goal is achieving excellence in ethics.

Police organizations can do even better than they are now doing. They can move forward even further than they have already and, in the process, improve the quality of life for everyone even remotely connected to the profession.



Wasylyshen to head Edmonton force

After serving as the acting chief of police in Edmonton for nine months, Bob Wasylyshen was officially named in September as the force's top cop.

Wasylyshen had been the acting chief since January when John Lindsay resigned.

The new chief has promised to focus on criminal gangs in the city. He said the force is working to control gang activity and their long term goal is to reduce it.



**Police Chief
Bob Wasylyshen**

Former chief John Lindsay resigned after a six-member team of RCMP investigators exonerated him of mishandling allegations that some members of the police service had ties with biker gangs.

The investigators found the complaints, made by two detectives, were either unfounded or unsubstantiated.

Lindsay took a buyout package from the police service and is acting as a paid consultant until June 2001.

Magna Carta Training Inc., founded by Bob Fitches and Tony Turner, is an organization that is dedicated to providing police service boards, police leaders, police officers and civilian employees at all levels with the information and tools they require to ensure a level of ethical excellence in their organizations.

Get the home ice advantage

While it's not hockey we are talking about, the idea is still the same. When the job just has to get done, who better to do it than the people who know best?

That's exactly what two police officers have done to solve today's problems with court documents and other paperwork.

As of September, John Bradley teamed up with fellow officer and friend, Leon Presner. With over 22 years of combined policing experience and years of developing custom software, database and website solutions, John and Leon now have an arsenal to solve many of today's problems with policing. The name of their company is Advantage Internet Software Solutions.

One of their top priorities was to carry the CasePrep product line to a whole new level by January 2001. Far ahead of current government initiatives to bring relief to the paperwork police officers face today, CasePrep is gearing to become Canada's very first "on-line" courts documents software solution.

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If you have a suggestion to improve the product just send an e-mail. If it's a good idea, then expect it to appear as an immediate and available improvement to the program.

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They can also develop corporate websites or intranets for your police service, thereby allowing you to effortlessly share information. As an Internet service provider, Advantage Internet Software Solutions can also provide website hosting, e-mail, dedicated ISDN lines, dedicated servers and unlimited dial-up.

Best of all, you can expect top quality in their work for thousands less than what your service is probably willing to spend elsewhere. John and Leon are also consultants and can be recruited for assistance with any development projects you may already have underway.

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Should I diet, exercise or weight train?

by Michael Cathcart

If you walk into any bookstore you will find an entire section on dieting.

Take a trip to your local pharmacy or health food store and gaze at the multitude of weight-loss fads. There's Sugar Dusters - Cut sugar to trim fat. The Grapefruit Diet, Fit America, Eat Right 4 Your Type and on and on. Would you not think that if a specific diet worked, it would be the only product on the shelf?

The multi-billion dollar weight-loss industry relies on two main principles to maintain its success: your lack of dieting knowledge and their ability to constantly achieve the goal of making you thinner - in your wallet.

Like many other ventures in life, education is the key to plotting success.

What is body fat?

Body fats, are merely energy

(calories) that is stored rather than used. One gram of fat contains nine calories, and a gram of protein or carbohydrate contains four.

If protein and carbohydrates are lower in calories, should I cut those fats and make up the difference in protein and carbs?

Not a good idea. If you ate 5,000 calories of non-fat protein, you would still store excess fat simply because you would be eating more calories than your body can burn.

Which do you think will make you fatter, 500 extra calories of ice cream or 500 extra calories of a fat-free dietary product? Snackwell's cookies, for example?

Any overabundance of any food (any food) will cause weight gain. It is that simple. If you ingest more calories from any source, than you burn, the excess will be stored as fat.

Can I lose weight by making changes in my diet alone?

Yes. Mark Kantor, Ph.D., associate professor of nutrition and food science at the University of Maryland says you can.

Here are some of his findings.

It takes 3,500 calories to make a pound of fat. If you delete 230 calories a day, you will lose nearly two pounds a month. As an example, cut out that handful of potato chips every evening or that can of pop.

Take a sandwich as another example. Instead of a tablespoon of mayonnaise (57 calories), replace it with a tablespoon of mustard (11 calories) and save 46 calories per sandwich.

What if I just exercise and skip the diet?

Exercise will burn calories. The theory is simple. Burn more calories than you consume and you will lose weight. If you work off 3,500 more calories than your body absorbs, you will lose one pound.

Dixie Stanforth of the department of kinesiology at the University of Texas found the following. The greatest weight-loss benefits come from training longer, harder or both.

It is naturally easier to eat 1,000 calories, than it is to burn them. Approximately 50 per cent of people who start an exercise program abandon it within six months.

Should I focus on aerobic training to burn calories, instead of weight training?

Weight training burns some calories, but the real benefits come later. Stanforth suggests that the muscles you build use more calories on a minute-to-minute basis than fat does.

Here's why. A pound of fat generally requires a calorie or two to sustain itself during an average day. On the other hand, a pound of lean muscle requires 35 to 50 calories to sustain itself.

If you put on 10 pounds of muscle over the course of a year, that muscle could burn 350 to 500 calories a day just by being on your body. That works out to more than a pound of fat every month.



EXERCISE: Cardiovascular training helps reduce weight.

How does weight training burn calories?

In 1990, exercise physiologist William Kraemer, Ph.D., conducted a study to investigate this phenomenon. Ten repetition sets with short rest periods produce increases in growth hormone. Growth hormone plays an essential role in muscle development.

Kraemer found that when we gain weight as adults, we do not develop new fat cells: the ones we have always had just become bigger. During exercise, growth hormones take fat out of those cells and makes your body use it as a source of energy.

So which is it, diet, cardiovascular or weight training?

It is a combination of all three. In the largest continuing study of weight-losers, Mary Lou Klem, Ph.D., found that nearly 90 per cent of successful weight-losers used both diet and exercise to get the weight off and keep it off.

Vitality is provided by the members of the Police Fitness Personnel of Ontario. For more information on the PFPO contact Peter Shipley at (705) 329-7546.



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Ecstasy seizures on the rise: expert

UN says Canada needs better controls

By mid-August police seizures of the drug ecstasy had almost doubled compared to the entire haul for 1999, the RCMP reported.

Leo Vaillant, the RCMP's head analyst on drug-related issues, said police across Canada have seized 712,000 tablets of the drug so far this year, with a street value of between \$17.8 million and \$28.5 million.

Throughout 1999 officers confiscated 360,000 tablets worth between \$9 million and \$14.4 million.

The increase in the number of seizures indicates that the raver's drug of choice is gaining popularity across demographic lines.

The seizures also indicated police are getting better at investigating ecstasy operations, Vaillant said.

Det. Randy Smith of the Toronto Police Service's major drug unit said ecstasy is gaining acceptance in groups including senior citizens and adult professionals.

The increasing demand for the drug has changed the manner in which it's supplied. Where European-based rings used to ship the drug to Canada, there is now a growing number of domestic labs that have been established.

While there are no estimates as to the number of drug labs, Smith said there doesn't seem to be a shortage.

Ecstasy is a mood-enhancing drug that is believed to work by stimulating the release of a chemical called serotonin, which controls mood.

The increase in ecstasy use comes at a time when literature regarding its long-term effects, including chronic depression and damage to memory and cognitive functions, are becoming available.

Meanwhile, the United Nations' International Narcotic Control Board recently chastised Canada for failing to adequately monitor chemicals used to produce narcotics like ecstasy and speed.

Canada is one of the few developed countries without legislation controlling the use of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illegal drugs.

Despite signing a UN convention in 1998, which requires detailed annual reports, Canada has continually failed to provide adequate information on the movement of precursor chemicals to and from the country, said Margaret Ehrenfeldner, a drug control officer for the narcotic control board.

"We are fearing that because of an absence



of a law, they are not in a position to know this data," Ehrenfeldner was quoted as saying. "They are certainly one of the few developed countries causing us concern.

"The European countries, for several years now, have established precursor control legislation and it seems to have worked very well. Even devel-

oping countries like China and India have made strong improvements (in) their precursor controls (but) Canada has only recently informed us that a regulatory framework for precursors is under way."

More than half of the 22 chemicals listed under the UN convention can be obtained at hardware and drug stores in Canada. It would be almost impossible to track the chemicals in small amounts.

A number of countries have reporting systems requiring manufacturers and retailers to notify authorities when large quantities are sold to unknown or suspicious companies or individuals.

Health Canada spokeswoman Roslyn Tremblay said creating regulations to deal with precursors is on the agenda.

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Female officers receive policing awards

Women police officers from around the world were honoured in September by an international law enforcement association.

A dozen officers, six of them Canadian, received awards from the International Association of Women Police during their annual conference held in Toronto.

The officers who were honoured include:

Cst. Eleanor (Ellie) Van Vliet Halton Regional Police Service, Ontario Community Service Award

Van Vliet became the city of Toronto's first female police cadet in 1963. She left policing after meeting her husband and having two children. She resumed her career with the Halton Regional Police Service in 1986, as the oldest recruit to graduate from the Ontario Police College.

Van Vliet is the kind of police officer people want on scene when problems arise. She works in a very difficult, diverse area made up of merchants, seniors, children, teenagers, and people with special needs.

When she needed a new office, the department couldn't afford it, so the community came forward and donated the hours and material.

She has been described as the community's friend. She continues to find new avenues, approaches and programs that will work to make her community a better place. She involves the members of that community, other officers' families and sometimes even uses her own money if funds are not readily available.

Van Vliet has devoted a tremendous amount of her own time to the Ontario Special Olympics. She is a member of the Rape Crises Centre, is involved with the Santa Claus Parade and the School Breakfast Club.

Van Vliet is involved with many programs, but the majority of letters she has received are true handwritten testimonials from kids thanking her for her work in making their teams possible. People feel safe because she is in their community.

One senior wrote, "I can sleep because I feel safe."

Agent Helene Cardinale Surete de Quebec Medal Of Valor



Cardinale went on a long deserved vacation to get away from police work and relax. While staying at a campground in upper New York she met a lovely family: John, the devoted father, Sonia, a caring mother, and their children Sean, 3, Kayla, 5, and Caralyse, 3. They hiked, talked and shared a few meals.

One day, Helene was sitting around watching her new friends swim. Sonia was swimming with her three-year-old daughter Caralyse. John noticed his wife under water with her hand up.

He swam out to get his daughter, thinking his wife could swim to shore by herself. The next cries were from his son who said, "Mom is drowning."

John went out to find her, but couldn't.

Helene heard the cries and also dove into the water to search for Sonia, but she couldn't locate her either. Helene, dove in again, this time finding the limp body of Sonia. She quickly brought her to the surface and performed CPR while the family looked on.

Finally there was a pulse and Sonia was transported to a hospital. Helene found someone to care for the two small children and drove John and Sean to the hospital.

Sonia spent two weeks in a coma. Miraculously she has regained full function, with no brain damage.

Cardinale's action was an unselfish display of heroism. She never thought about any danger to herself, but instead responded to the frantic cries for help.

Det. Carolyn Matthews York Regional Police, Ontario Medal Of Valor



During her early morning patrol, Matthews responded to a fire at a home. The fire quickly spread to an adjoining residence.

The residents of the first house were outside and all safe, but the residents of the other house were not to be found. They were believed to be asleep inside.

Matthews ran to the front door, but received no response. She stood on the top of a car to reach the bedroom windows and woke the residents by banging on the windows.

Matthews then entered the smoke-filled house where she was met by a male who was getting out. The smoke was making it harder to breathe and the flames were engulfing the house. The female resident was still inside searching for her cats. She had to be forcibly removed by the detective.

Fire investigators remarked on the speed at which the fire advanced, but because of Matthews' quick and unselfish action, the woman survived.



HONORED: Halton Regional Police Cst. Ellie Van Vliet receives the community service award from the IAWP.

Cst. Laurie White Royal Canadian Mounted Police Kitimat Detachment, British Columbia Medal Of Valor



White and two other RCMP officers were attempting to execute a search warrant, when she was shot by a high power rifle. She never saw the gunman since the shot came through the door of the residence. This in itself is an honourable Medal of Valor, but her heroism goes on.

Despite nearly eight hours of surgery, the doctors were forced to amputate White's right leg below the knee. The job she had loved and dreamed about would now be impossible to perform. Well, no one told White this - she still had dreams.

There were many hours of conditioning and the proper fitting of prosthesis - then more surgery and conditioning. There were many attempts and many failures.

White needed to pass the physical test before she was able to go back to work. She put enormous pressure on herself to exceed expectations. Her self-confidence would suffer as she worked through the disappointments and pain.

She repeatedly heard that she would not be

able to return to work, but finally passed her physical test and was granted permission to return to policing.

As a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, White has upheld the true traditions of the force. She is an average Canadian who has not allowed herself to be a victim. Instead she has faced adversity, turned something negative into a positive and become an inspiration to others.

Sgt. Glenda Shields
Peel Regional Police, Ontario
Mentoring Award



Shields has been with Peel Regional Police since 1980. Her work in the Peel Regional Police mentoring program earned her the 2000 IAWP Mentoring Award. Shields had the foresight to know that a department of Peel's calibre

had to find a way to be available to its officers and families in stress related situations.

Glenda gathered information and wrote a proposal in 1993 to achieve this goal. Out of all her work came the Peer Support Team.

Glenda's program has developed into a team of 45 volunteers who have been trained to give support in critical incidents, from support of family problems to critical incidents including the death of an officer. Shields has expanded the program to reach out to fire departments and rescue teams.

In 1998, the Occupational Health and Safety Agency of Health Canada approached her to be the on-site peer support for the Swiss Air crash. Not only was her work valuable to the rescuers, but it also reached out to the citizens of the Nova Scotia community who saw the devastation.

Insp. Donna Moody
Niagara Regional Police Service, Ontario
Excellence In Performance Award



Moody has been with the Niagara Regional Police since 1973. Her work as an undercover agent and investigative expertise has earned her the 2000 IAWP Excellence in Performance Award.

Moody's work in the investigation of illegal drug activity began early in her career. She realized that not only was her department filled with talented people but so were other jurisdictions. She sought them out and her ability to co-ordinate all this talent has been successful.

Moody has not limited herself to the investigation of drug activity. She went undercover as a decoy in the world of prostitution. Through her innovation and street skills, she was able to shut down and level major new criminal charges against a large prostitution organization.

She didn't limit herself to her own community or province. She moved on to be involved in wire-tapping and undercover work in a joint operation with Canada and the United States.

Moody has set up cocaine purchases in a penthouse apartment, lived as an outlaw motorcycle gang member, disguised herself as a

waitress to protect pick pocket victims and rode her bike to get it stolen many times.

Moody has demonstrated excellence in performance through her outstanding investigative experiences, dedication, innovative street skills and expertise over an extremely significant period of time. She has provided training and has established an outstanding policing reputation.

Other award recipients included Lt. Michele Lish, of Portland, Oregon, who was given the officer of the year award. The leadership award was given to Chief Jeanne Miller, of Reynoldsburg, Ohio. Lt. Mary Stowe, a retired officer from the Seattle Police Department was honoured with the Dr. Lois Higgins-Grote Heritage Award. Medals of valor were awarded to Cst. Sharnelle Patricia Cole of Australia's Queensland Police Service, Federal Agent Sharon McCarthy of the Australian Federal Police and Officer Peggy Sullivan of Fairbanks, Alaska.

The IAWP was first organized as the International Policewomen's Association in 1915. The IAWP annual training conferences have become forums for research conducted by universities and professional organizations. The seminars have also attracted experts in diverse fields of criminal justice who share their views and disseminate important information to the members. For information on the IAWP, their conferences and awards, visit www.iawp.org.



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Honouring Canadian peacekeepers

Police among first recipients to receive Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal

by Heather Hamilton

Canadians have been celebrated worldwide for their contributions to international peacekeeping and peace building. But nowhere does the appreciation mean more than at home.

Ten Canadian police officers were among a select group of soldiers, civilians and diplomats to receive the Canadian Peacekeeping Service medal at the Peacekeeping Memorial in Ottawa on Sept. 6. It was the first time the federal government has paid tribute to its peacekeepers on Canadian soil.

The recognition was particularly rewarding for the 90 recipients — representing a cross section of ethnic backgrounds, regions, generations and ranks — who were the first to receive the honour before family members and friends.

Cpl. Jennifer Strachan of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police says her family missed out on seeing her awarded a UN peacekeeping medal which was handed out overseas. Strachan said she was honoured to represent so many other RCMP and Canadian police officers whose daily efforts in other parts of the world often go unnoticed.

“Everyday another Canadian peacekeeper completes a humanitarian effort in theatre,” says Strachan, who served on a UN mission to Haiti in 1996. “Unfortunately, the general public never hears about these extra efforts and too



AWARDED: RCMP Supt. Claude Thériault (ret.) receives his service medal from Clarkson.

often the only news we receive is of a negative nature. This medal is a symbol of recognition of the many positive and caring efforts that Canadians are achieving.”

The idea for the medal was first inspired by the creation of the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to all peacekeepers. The new service medal honours Canadian peacekeepers who have

served at least 30 days abroad in international peacekeeping or observer missions. Another 125,000 medals will be presented across the country during ceremonies which began in October. It is anticipated up to 1,200 serving and retired police officers will receive the medal which will also be bestowed to peacekeepers who serve on similar missions in the future.

“The number alone tells a story,” Governor General Adrienne Clarkson said before an audience gathered at the inaugural ceremony. “A story of the willingness of a country and its citizens to participate in a meaningful and difficult task. Wars are a part of our bitter eternity, but peace is the result of continued and dogged vigilance.”

In the past 53 years, Canadians have supplied a wealth of compassion and expertise to some of the world’s hot spots — a record unsurpassed by any other nation. Police officers have played a role in more than 25 operations worldwide since 100 RCMP officers were first deployed to Namibia in 1989.

Since then the RCMP has provided approximately 45 per cent of the police officers sent on UN missions. The remaining 55 per cent are made up of municipal and provincial police partners and retired peace officers.

There are currently more than 150 Canadian police officers, representing 28 police departments, serving on UN missions to Kosovo, Bosnia, Guatemala, East-Timor and Haiti.

Chief Superintendent Peter Miller, Officer in Charge of the RCMP’s International Training and Peacekeeping Branch, says the RCMP and its municipal and provincial partners can be proud of the contributions they have made to peacekeeping around the world in the past 10 years.

“The demand for Canadian police expertise in peacekeeping and peace support operations is high and constantly growing. Canadian police are respected internationally because of their personal qualities, their professional expertise and their community policing background.”

Staff Sgt. Bertrand Hudon of the RCMP agrees Canadian police have an important and unique role to play overseas.

“I feel that police officers often have a chance to play a more humanitarian role than military personnel, mostly because of the nature of our role in society. We are generally known as social workers, and problem solvers,” he says.

Heather Hamilton is a writer with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police National Communication Branch in Ottawa. To find out if your name is on the list of recipients to receive the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal, please contact the Administration Office of International Training and Peacekeeping at (613) 993-4915.

The Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal

The Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal features the three Canadian Peacekeeper figures that top the Peacekeeping Monument in Ottawa.

One is an unarmed United Nations Military Observer, holding a pair of binoculars. A second soldier, a woman, shoulders a radio and the third stands guard with a rifle.

Above them flies a dove, the international symbol of peace. The medal bears the inscriptions Peacekeeping and Service de la Paix, together with two maple leaves.

The reverse side shows the cypher of Her Majesty the Queen on a maple leaf sur-



rounded by two sprigs of laurel and the word Canada. The medal’s ribbon consists of four colours: green, red, white and blue.

The green represents volunteerism; the red and white are the colours of Canada’s flag; while the white and blue represent the colour of the United Nations’ flag. The red and white carry additional meaning. White is associated with purity, and

peacekeeping is one of mankind’s highest ideals. Red is symbolic of the blood shed by over 100 Canadian peacekeepers who have fallen in service to their country while on peacekeeping and observer missions.

(Source: Government House)

It's always okay to ask for help

by Les Linder

Police officers face numerous hardships that go beyond dealing with violent criminals, numerous offences and tense life-or-death decisions; they also have to deal with the psychological impact and trauma inflicted upon themselves which results from doing their job.

For about 15 years now in many police services across the country, help has slowly - yet steadily - been made available to help deal with this trauma through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). When *Blue Line Magazine* published a story in 1996 about EAP's, it was all too evident that while many police services had a program in place, many officers had no idea it existed.

Since then, strides have been made in many police forces to promote EAP's and ensure all officers know help is there for them.

While the promotion of the program has since progressed, police services have now been focusing on enhancing their program to provide a more rounded service. Each police force has a somewhat different approach in how the program is delivered and one cannot say which style is better, as they all provide successful aid to their staff.

Jaan Schaer, manager of the Employee and Family Assistance Program (EFAP) for the Toronto Police Service, believes that while having confidentiality in an EAP is critical for a good program, having the trust of the people who need the program is even more important.

"The program has to be seen by the members as 'our EFAP,'" Schaer said. "It has to be seen independent of the (police) organization and as a neutral entity that is run equally by all the stakeholders to ensure the program and its components are effective in providing the necessary services to members and families."

Toronto's 15-year-old EFAP provides assessment and referrals to community resources, such as Alcoholics Anonymous. A referral agent program also allows members within the police service to listen to whatever issues other members might be facing at any hour of day. A critical incident response team is also available on a 24-hour basis if officers are involved in shootings or fatalities.

In an attempt to educate officers and families about the program, the Toronto Police Association has placed ads in their magazine each month. Schaer also mentioned that brochures and pamphlets are handed out to serve as additional reminders and that plans are in place to establish a website.

"The program is all about helping to keep officers healthy and on the job," he said. "We wanted to find a way to ensure officers don't burn out and retire early. A good program is the solution to that."

Halifax's program, while similar to Toronto's, aids their employees and families somewhat differently.

Glen Selig, EFAP co-ordinator for Halifax Regional Police, believes the most important aspect of any such program are the individuals who work for it.

"What we find really important is having people who are dedicated and compassionate individuals," Selig said. "Our people volunteer their own time and money because they are genuinely concerned for their fellow employees and that has generated a great response."

The 30 volunteers who work with the EFAP provide support and referrals, but not counselling. All volunteers are trained in critical incident stress management, suicide intervention, bereavement and addictions.

"Many times, just being able to confide in someone and knowing it is confidential and being non-judgemental is all that is required to help a person," Selig said. "If professional help is needed though, we will make the referral."

Ensuring that the program is a joint effort between union and management is also important, Selig says. However, he added that the program must be independent of either one in order to build trust with the officers and families who utilize the services.

Selig says the Halifax program has been promoted through word-of-mouth and it has enjoyed success because everyone within the service is close and knows each other well.

Both Selig and Schaer believe the pressure to be macho and refuse help for job related stress and trauma is gone for the most part.

"The attitude still exists but to a very small extent," Selig said. "Education has helped to push that false notion out of people's thoughts and that it is okay to feel bad or cry because of a traumatic event."

Much like Halifax's EAP, Calgary also believes a good program is dependent on the people who provide aid. However, in Calgary, there is more of an emphasis on having therapists with good clinical skills.

Dr. Adriana Celcer, chief psychologist and manager of the EAP Plus for the Calgary Police Service, says a good understanding of the clients they are dealing with is important.

"From my experience, the needs of a police officer differ greatly from that of any other person or group," Celcer said.

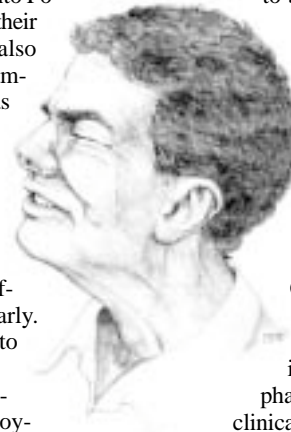
"It takes a lot of knowledge to understand their needs, as well as how (the) police culture operates. You need to be aware of various boundaries and be able to stay out of invading your clients' rights and protect them at the same time."

Celcer pointed out that it takes a therapist with good clinical skills to meet the demanding needs of a police officer.

The Calgary EAP Plus program, also provides addictions counselling and peer support to all of the city's police officers and approximately 600 civilians.


Celcer said she is pleased that in-house surveys showed most Calgary officers were aware of the EAP program and would be willing to use it should they require assistance.

"There's a lot of satisfaction in doing this kind of work," Celcer said. "A good EAP is made by the people who work in it and aside from having good clinical skills, it is very important to have people who love the work and want to help people."



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Symposium brings questioning of youth to forefront

by Heather Hamilton

In the moments following an inquest last April into 10-year-old Myles Neuts' death, Chatham-Kent Police Chief John Kopinak feared investigators had reached a dead end.

Although he arrived in the Ontario community six months following the tragedy, Kopinak felt the far reaching impact of the fifth grader's death long before he reached the Neuts' front doorstep and was welcomed inside. The inconclusive outcome of the case raised questions that neither the chief, nor the boy's grieving family would easily forget.

"I don't think I could have faced the Neuts family and told them I've run into a dead end. So I told them, I've run into a dead end but I'm going to take the initiative," Kopinak revealed during an interview at a youth symposium held last August in Myles' memory.

Fuelled by Mike and Brenda Neuts' desire for harmony in the community, the Chatham-Kent Police Service refused to sit back and wait for bureaucrats to act. Instead, they decided to respond immediately to a jury's recommendations for enhanced police training in the area of interviewing youth suspects, and to seek answers they hoped would assist other police agencies when youth violence knocked at their door.

Their first efforts were greeted by thunderous applause at the closure of a three-day Symposium on Profiling and Interviewing of Young People in August held in Chatham. For the first time, police had examined a topic that until now has been noticeably absent from their training — how do police best extract the truth from children under 12 suspected of a crime?

The symposium also raised questions on how police and professionals who interact daily with children, can profile potential at risk-youth, and develop preventive measures to avoid future tragedy. But more importantly it opened discussions long overdue about how society as a whole can better care for children, and accept the darker truth that no matter how young or innocent their faces, children are capable of atrocities beyond adult comprehension — even murder.

Despite indications by Statistics Canada that youth crime is on the decline — charges against youth ages 12 to 17 dropped by seven per cent last year — Kopinak says the increasingly violent nature of youth crimes is cause for concern.

"The issue and training need goes well beyond police service personnel," he insists.

The Youth Criminal Justice Act, anticipated to replace the Young Offenders Act next year, aims to crack down on young persons accused of serious offences such as aggravated and sexual assault, attempted murder and homicide, by lowering the age youth can be prosecuted as adults from age 16 to 14.

While no single method can predict a child's likelihood to offend, Leena Augimer of the Under 12 Outreach Project at the Earls court Child and Family Centre in Toronto, says factors such as peer rejection, low empathy, a lack of parental monitoring, family violence, learning disabilities and lack of involvement in activities can trigger problems.



INQUEST SUBJECT: Myles Neuts, 10, will be remembered as an academic bookworm.

While Dan Korem, symposium guest speaker and expert in U.S. school shootings anticipates Canada will experience more random acts of violence, he remains optimistic and says there is little reason to believe Canada will not "harken to the call far more readily than the United States." In light of the Chatham-Kent Police Service's first attempts to provoke discussion on the topic, Korem says he is now far more hopeful for Canada.

The terror and uncertainty in the eyes of some children, is far removed from the words of peace that Myles Neuts penned in a poem months before his body was found hanging by his shirt from a hook in a washroom stall at St. Agnes Elementary School during lunch hour.

Described by his mother as an "academic bookworm," Myles loved reading and his parents would often discover him with five books on the go at one time. His love for literature might best explain his hopes of one day becoming editor of his school newspaper and the pride he took in his proofreading duties.

"He was just a boy who loved the outdoors and loved his dog," says his father, treasuring the simple yet endearing qualities of innocence. On Friday 6, 1998, a female classmate testified that she saw a very different Myles — pale, shaken and huddled on the washroom floor as she passed by the doorway. Myles pushed the girl away with his words.

"He was perhaps in too much pain to run away or hoping to resolve the conflict through talking," his father, appearing as his own counsel, told the five member jury during the 22-day inquest into his son's death.

It is Mr. Neuts' theory that Myles' death was the result of an innocent \$10 bet over a colouring contest — and that he was placed on the hook by the eldest of the two boys who reported finding him in the washroom.

The eldest boy had allegedly told his friend he would take care of the debt for him. The fact the students, ages 11 and 12, failed to alert teachers to the emergency but invited a third student to watch the tragedy as it unfolded only heightened suspicions.

Teachers and ambulance crew worked to revive the youth, but he had already sustained severe brain damage. He was later removed from life support at London's Health Science Centre on Feb. 12, 1998.

Following an exhaustive police investigation, and a review of the evidence by two former officers from the Toronto Police Service, the police determined no criminal charges would be laid and the cause of death would be reviewed by a coroner's inquest. It was then that Kopinak's 204 member force fell under attack.

In more than 30 hours of videotape shown to the jury less than three hours depicted police repeatedly using bullying, inducement and coercion to obtain statements from the two youths. The interviews at times reduced the boys to tears. Although the boys' contradictory statements raised a red flag to the jury, members were instructed to disregard the evidence.

The five-member jury ruled out "suicide" or "accidental" death and concluded an "undetermined" cause of death had occurred. Among their 24 recommendations was the recognition

of the need for enhanced police training in the area of interviewing young children as suspects. Kopinak does not deny that aggression used during the questioning concerned him, but he fiercely defends his officers and calls the allegations an unfair and unbalanced attack against the legal community.

"It was a necessary investigative stage following current police training techniques," he says.

In light of the information presented by experts at the symposium, he remains confident his officers acted in a professional manner and followed proper procedure. The criticisms stem from a void in police training that extends to the wider police community, he says.

Kopinak's calls to the Ontario Police College in Alymer, the Canadian Police College in Ottawa and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Quantico, Va. confirmed there is little expertise available today on the subject.

"There is training available in the interviewing of children as witnesses, or as victims in sexual abuse incidents, but nowhere does the training cross over into the interviewing of children as young suspects," explains the chief.

"This training just doesn't exist anywhere," confirms conference co-ordinator Dave Wood, who began receiving calls about the symposium within hours of advertising the event.

The 200 vacancies were booked more than a month in advance and produced an extensive waiting list. It not only struck an appeal with municipal, provincial police and a representative from the RCMP's National Youth Strategy Committee, but teachers, social workers, child psychologists and probation officers eagerly signed up.

"The need is enormous," says Supervisory Special Agent Terry Royster, head of the FBI's Behavioural Sciences Unit.

Royster plans to use information and contacts from the symposium to develop a training program at the academy.

"We [the United States and the FBI] have focused on adults and really have very few experts in interviewing juveniles," he said. "Most of the police I come into contact with believe you can interview a juvenile like one does an adult and this is so wrong."

Queen's University Faculty of Law Professor Nick Bala, says police are more likely to obtain a statement from a child suspect through inducements or threats.

"But the more likely it is that statement will be unreliable or inadmissible in court," he adds.

Provoking an answer can result in children creating a false memory that they then come to believe is true, explains Bala. Children can also be influenced by their loyalty to an adult or peers, and their need to please the interviewer. Language is another barrier to obtaining the truth.

"Never assume the message given was the message received," says Pam Hurley, a clinician



Chief John Kopinak

at the London Family Court Clinic. "Children will rarely ask you to explain the part of a question they don't understand."

Research shows children will talk openly with adults who listen, appear non-judgmental, use child appropriate language, suggest topics for discussion and allow the child to take the lead. First impressions are paramount to building trust.

"The moment you start questioning their friendships is the moment you start losing faith in their eyes," says Dr. Alan Leschied, who belongs to the Faculty of Education at the University of Western Ontario. "In most cases you never have a

second chance to make a first impression," agrees Cst Joe Oliver of the Saint John Police Force. "With children this can be crucial in an interview setting, as after the mistake has been made you may never be able to open the lines of communication with this youth. The opportunity is lost at this point, which is why there is a great need for this training."

An inter-agency approach must also play a part, according to retired British Supt. Albert Kirby.

Kirby was the lead homicide investigator in the James Bulger case which heightened the

continued page 26

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debate over children accused of serious offences being tried as adults.

The two-year-old was found bludgeoned to death near a set of railway tracks near Liverpool in 1993. Two boys, age 10 and 11, were convicted in an adult court of the murder after the discovery of videotape footage that captured the boys abducting the toddler from a shopping mall.

Kirby credits the co-operation between agencies and more than 150 investigators in the case with its successful outcome. Although police were aided by technology and a final confession from one of the boys, the case was unprecedented in British law and protecting the children's rights was paramount.

Two teams consisting of two police interviewers, lawyers and the boy's parents were present during questioning. Kirby shared his interviewing techniques with participants before a closed session to the press.

He did comment that while the case emotionally destroyed many investigators who worked on the case, it made them better people.

After years of watching criminals milk society for all it's worth, Kirby says he believed things would never improve. Ironically, his mind changed following the horrific details of James Bulger's murder.

"You have to start at the bottom of the spectrum with children to save and prevent the atrocities police deal with every day," he says.

"If we can do anything not to traumatize a child whether they are a child suspect, a victim or witness - let's do it."

"If you cannot go away from the atrocities that happened here and build on it, then God help us all."

Canadian participants believe that inter-agency co-operation is the only future solution to providing earlier intervention that can assist children with the treatment and help they need.

While Mike and Brenda Neuts believe their son was somehow lost in the midst of a painful inquest that centered on police conduct, the symposium has been a revival of his spirit. If it does nothing else, they hope it will encourage others to care for children.

"If we can do anything not to traumatize a child whether they are a child suspect, a victim or witness — let's do it," says Mr. Neuts. "If we can do something good in the world — let's do good for children. Not only our own children but all children."

There is a long way to go to giving children what they need but Kopinak says he is committed to finding the additional tools and resources to aid in the fight. This means examining who will fund the initiative, how standard-

ized training could be developed and how national attention can be brought to the issue.

"We have to review our ability to interact with youth and recognize a new generation with a different threshold of younger criminal motive is upon us," believes Kopinak.

Talks have already begun with the Ontario Police College about implementing new training into their curriculum and organizers are hoping the Canadian Police College will also embrace the concept.

Sgt. Lou Morissette of the Canadian Police College says their consideration "depends on what nature the training takes on," but agrees "there is a definite need out there."

All that may be too little too late for Mike and Brenda Neuts' son but the parents say the positivity that has sprung from their tragedy has rebuilt their faith in people. They find courage by holding on to one another and their son Dane, now age 8.

"We rehash it every day. It's not something that will ever go away," Mr. Neuts says.

Heather Hamilton is a writer with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police National Communication Branch in Ottawa. For more information on the Chatham Symposium please contact Dave Wood, program co-ordinator at (519) 352-1901 or via e-mail at mwood@mnsi.net.

1999 Police Leadership Nominee



Cadet program created by RCMP officer

Cst. Rick Sanderson, of the James Smith First Nations, is a 12-year member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. His postings in Saskatchewan have included North Battleford, Sandy Bay and Indian Head, as part of the First Nation Policing Unit at Carry the Kettle First Nations.

While stationed at Indian Head detachment, Sanderson had the responsibility for the delivery of policing services at Carry the Kettle First Nations, which is located 30 km south of Indian Head, Sask.

This First Nation is not unlike any other First Nations struggling with high unemployment, crime and a lack of youth programs.

Sanderson realized that there was a need to establish some type of program or initiative to address the inactivity and boredom of young people on the reserve. The officer knew that the youth of the community had little to keep them occupied. They were constantly walking around late at night and hanging out with negative peers looking for something to do. In some cases they resorted to illegal activities.

Sanderson began a pro-active process of consultation with community leaders, elders and



Cst. Rick Sanderson

educational staff at the local school. Through his daily contact with the young people Sanderson found there was a need to provide the youth with an activity in which they could participate, set goals and strive to achieve them. There needed to be an activity where discipline, respect and achieving goals were the major objectives, while ensuring the program was fun and entertaining. The program would instill self-esteem and self-worth and prepare young people for the difficult choices of adulthood.

Under Cst. Sanderson's leadership the synergy of the entire community was put into motion in the creation of the Carry the Kettle First Nation Cadet Program.

The cadet program is founded on four key areas;

- Physical fitness, through sports and drill.
- Social awareness, through group and community programs.
- Spiritual contact, through the involvement of elders.
- Intellectual thought, through educational programs.

The youth of the community are involved

in community programs such as creating a community garden and cleaning of community gathering areas. They participate in work experience programs, athletic activities and educational programs.

The program enjoys such a great success that the local school has offered a half credit for those youth that are involved in the cadet core. Some crimes have decrease by more than 50 per cent in the community since the program was launched.

Elders and parents support and take an active role in the delivery of the cadet program, which helps to open new lines of communication. The true winners are the youth of the community who are developing new skills and expanding old ones to meet their needs and achieve their goals.

Sanderson is currently working on developing and implementing the cadet program throughout Saskatchewan. Through his hard work and effort, Sanderson is truly making a difference in the lives of young people and communities across the province.

Cst. Rick Sanderson was nominated for the 2000 Police Leadership Award. To learn more about the Police Leadership Forum and the association's annual award contact Scott Bleecker at (613) 284-4500.

Police force disbanded

The Tsewultun Police Service was shut down in September after five years of operation.

The native-run, British Columbia force was seized of all equipment and vehicles to pay a court judgment of approximately \$120,000 following the wrongful dismissal of Deborah Porter in 1997.

Iain McIver, Porter's lawyer, said his client was dismissed from her five-year contract position with the police service after being employed for nine months.

Porter, a native from Saskatchewan, had been with the RCMP for nine years before being recruited with the Tsewultun Police Service, McIver said.

While not being able to estimate how much money the seized equipment would bring, McIver said it would be sufficient to cover the awarded costs.

Porter, who is now working as an instructor at the RCMP training academy, said she is saddened by what happened to the Tsewultun police force.

"That's not what I wanted to happen in any way," Porter was quoted as saying.

She added that she supported the project



and that she still believes in it.

Jeremy Donaldson, the lawyer representing the police service, said that the board decided to stop operations and turn policing back to the RCMP.

Donaldson said the five-member board did all that it could to resolve the issue.

"The problem is the funding contained no component to deal with lawsuits or lawyers' bills," Donaldson was quoted as saying.

He said negotiations with the provincial and federal governments had yielded nothing.

"This whole thing could be turned around tomorrow morning if provincial and federal governments ponied up approximately \$170,000," Donaldson was quoted as saying.

McIver also said it was a shame to see that the federal and provincial governments had bailed out on the police service when they experienced problems by not providing funding.

The Tsewultun Police Service was established in 1995 and provided policing with five officers to about 2,000 people in the Halalt, Lyackson, Chemainus and Penelakut bands. Funding was provided by the federal and provincial governments.

Independent lawyers to prosecute cops

Independent prosecutors will now handle all cases involving Manitoba police officers charged with criminal offences, the provincial justice minister announced in September.

Gord Mackintosh told delegates at the Canadian Association of Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement conference that because Crown attorneys work so closely with cops, the public could perceive the relationship might affect their ability to prosecute officers objectively.

While the Law Enforcement Review Agency handles hundreds of complaints against Manitoba police officers each year, a small number end up in court.

The justice minister's announcement comes after two Winnipeg police officers were set free after being prosecuted by Crown attorneys during the last year.

Review agency commissioner George Wright said he supports the move to an independent system.

Mackintosh also announced that the justice department will meet with police chiefs and municipal officials in the next couple of months to determine if there is a better method of investigating officers charged with offences.

He said he'd like to implement a system similar to those in other parts of Canada where a police officer is automatically investigated by a police service from outside the province.

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Interviewing skills can be taught

by Les Linder

While the methods used by some criminals today are becoming more sophisticated and forcing police agencies to adapt, there is still one aspect of criminal behaviour that has never changed: a liar is still a liar.

Discovering how an incident unfolded, weeding through false information and making sure the right people are brought before the courts, is left up to investigative interviewers.

Det. Sgt. Gordon MacKinnon, a 32-year veteran with Peel Regional Police and author of the book *Investigative Interviewing*, has been handling investigations since the early 1970's.

Much like criminals and liars, investigative interviewers have changed little over the years. Yet MacKinnon is quick to point out that this is not because of law enforcement's inability to keep up with changes in crime.

"There simply hasn't been too much of a need to change how we do our job," MacKinnon said. "Spotting a liar today is the same as it was hundreds of years ago."

However, MacKinnon adds that there is always room for enhancements in developing better interviewers with additional training. Unfortunately, that training is not provided to officers until they are much older because they are already busy working on a variety of other skills.

"There simply are not enough hours in the day to get these young officers learning interviewing skills on top of everything else being crammed into their heads."

The way interviewers are trained today has significantly changed from how it was done earlier this century.

"Aspiring young investigators were trained by veteran investigators with the force who taught their pupils with their own tricks of the trade and by having the student observe several interviews," MacKinnon said.

While MacKinnon says such methods did indeed work in earlier eras, the best training



today is provided to students with a course given in a classroom.

Although training methods have changed in the field with passing decades, several misinformed notions about interviewing have still passed down to this day.

"There's a horrible misconception among some people, particularly with the older 'dinosaurs,' that investigative interviewing is an in-hereditary trait and that it can't be learned. Don't buy into that, it is a learned skill that anybody can pick up."

MacKinnon says that anybody can become good at interviewing through constant practice and accumulating a good repertoire of life stories, parables and analogies that can be placed into an interview to establish a connection and trust with a subject.

"No doubt some people have a natural ability to talk; but that doesn't necessarily translate into being a good interviewer. There is no such thing as a born interviewer. It is a science and anybody can learn it."

A case is made or lost by the interviewer working on it; which is why having good interviewers is of critical importance, MacKinnon stressed. Without them, an investigation can be jeopardized.

However, MacKinnon says that the advent of the video camera has helped to change and limit the chances of a case being jeopardized by an interviewer.

"Everything the interviewer says and does can be seen and it prevents that interviewer from acting in a way they might not normally if the camera wasn't there," he said.

MacKinnon also praised the video camera's ability to show courts exactly what went on during an interview to remove any questions or doubt about the investigation.

The outcome of an investigation is also greatly dependent on the preparation and back-

ground work done on the subject before an interview begins, MacKinnon added.

"There's always a challenge in dealing with disgusting crimes such as child molestation. You need to find an interviewer who can put aside their human emotions in that scenario and find some way of appearing sincere and making a connection with the person."

"Some interviewers are better than others at handling particular situations."

This is where problems can sometimes occur among investigators, MacKinnon says. Egos can come into play when a case is given to one investigator, rather than another.

"Investigators have big egos and want to look good with a successful investigation. You have to put your ego on the shelf and get the best person to solve the case. That makes everyone look good."

Unfortunately, this hasn't always been the case. MacKinnon points out that sometimes the competitive nature of investigators can cause problems. There have been some high profile cases in the past, such as the Bernardo trial, where interviews weren't conducted the way they probably should have been, MacKinnon says.

"We've learned hard lessons and we are aware more than ever before to make changes where they are needed."

Investigators are frequently challenged and criticized when they ask people difficult questions. MacKinnon says that as long as the questions are fair, difficult questions - and even trickery - are acceptable up to a point.

"As long as you don't go too far with it and ask yourself whether or not the questions you are (asking) could cause an innocent person to confess to an act they did not commit, it is then okay to use."

Ensuring that interviewers do their job right is all a matter of training, MacKinnon says. He points out that training officers is expensive and can become a logistical nightmare at times when the officer has to be taken off duty for studies. However, he stresses that providing training at an earlier stage in an officer's career is an important step in creating strong investigators.

The key to being a good investigator, MacKinnon believes, is to remain focused, open-minded and objective to every situation.

"We're not there to place blame or come up with theories and guess why a person committed a crime. All we need to do is find out what happened. Once that's done, our job is finished."

To register for the Investigative Interviewing course taught by MacKinnon at the Response Trade Show in April, call (905) 640-3048. MacKinnon's book, *Investigative Interviewing* can be ordered through the Blue Line Reading Library on page 39 or on-line at www.blueline.ca.

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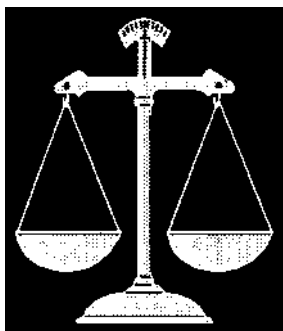
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Anonymous tip: Determining reasonable grounds

R.v. Kesselring (2000) (ONT. C.A.)

One of the central focuses of policing is analyzing a set of circumstances and determining whether reasonable grounds exist. The difficulty of the task increases when the information is received from an anonymous informant.



No statute provides procedural guidelines. Instead, case law needs to be researched to find systematic procedures.

In this case, a common set of circumstances were reported anonymously to the police. A successful investigation followed. The judgement, rendered by the Ontario Court of Appeal, applies Supreme Court of Canada guidelines and provides valuable investigative procedural guidelines.

Offence

Cultivating marijuana

Circumstances

The police received an anonymous tip that the accused was growing marijuana in his home.

The informant provided considerable detail including:

- the names of the occupants of the house.
- a physical description of the accused.
- a description of the house.
- an approximate location of the house.
- the accused's occupation.
- detailed information about the hydroponic marijuana growing operation (that the growing operation was located in the attic and basement).

The informant was wrong about:

- the exact location of the house. The actual house was nine houses away from the one the informant described.
- the details of the three vehicles owned by the occupants of the house.
- the possibility that the accused was a college teacher.

The police identified the actual house by means of a CPIC search on the accused. Additionally, the police saw plywood covering two basement windows and on two consecutive days, condensation on a second floor window.

A search of hydro records by telephone revealed that the accused's house used almost 30 kilowatt hours per day more than during the previous year, representing about two to three times more electricity than another comparable house.

A search warrant was obtained and executed. Marijuana was found and seized. The accused was convicted at his trial.

Ontario Court of Appeal

The accused appealed to the Ontario Court

of Appeal contesting the validity of the search warrant by arguing that the information did not constitute reasonable grounds for issuing the warrant.

The Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal and cited the following reasons:

- the standard for determining whether reasonable grounds exist was set by the Supreme Court of Canada, in R.v. Debot (1989) and R.v. Plant (1993).
- the S.C.C. determined that the reliability of an anonymous tip is dependent on the "totality of the circumstances" and specified three factors in particular:
 - i) whether the informant's information was "compelling".
 - ii) whether the informant was credible.
 - iii) whether the information was corroborated by police investigation.
- the first test is to determine whether the information was compelling. In this case, the information was sufficiently detailed to be consistent with the informant having been in-

side the accused's house and having observed the operation. The errors conveyed by the informant were "relatively minor and did not detract from the compelling nature of the tip when viewed in its entirety." The court concluded that the circumstances reported constituted compelling information.

- the second factor, informant credibility, is impossible to determine when the informant is anonymous except by analyzing the subsequent police investigation.
- the final test is whether corroboration exists.

The condensation on one window and plywood covering the other was consistent with the reported location of the operation. Regarding the hydro consumption increases, expert opinion may be needed in some cases. In this case, expert opinion was unnecessary because the comparison evidence had "some evidentiary value." Comparison samples must be "reasonably comparable," otherwise the samples will have minimal or no probative value. The court concluded that corroboration existed.

At the conclusion of the three tests, the court was satisfied that reasonable grounds existed to issue the search warrant.

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Priests or virgins didn't tame the west

The Lacombe Police Service celebrates 100 years

by Gary Leslie

"Priests or virgins didn't tame the west". This quote was discovered while researching the colourful history of the Lacombe Police Service. This year the Lacombe Police Service has the distinct honour of celebrating its Century of Service to the people of Lacombe and area.

Lacombe is located on Hwy. 2 in Alberta, between Edmonton and Calgary. The community is named after Father Albert Lacombe, a pioneer missionary priest who is credited by historians as "not only witnessing the transformation of a wilderness into three provinces with 1.6 million inhabitants, but played a leading and sometimes vital part in its success".

RCMP Supt. Stu Rammage said Father Lacombe was "known as the great pacifier, helping to bring law and order to the West." In fact, memories of Father Lacombe are well noted in the history of the Northwest Mounted Police. Lacombe is also the birth place of former Governor General, Roland Michener.

The first settler in the area was a retired member of the North West Mounted Police named Ed Barnett in 1883. Barnett had just served three years with the North West Mounted Police when he left Fort MacLeod on August 17, 1881.

Although Barnett was only 23 when he left the force he had a mountain of stories and events that he could recall. One of those events that was very much entrenched in Barnett's mind was when he escorted Chief Sitting Bull in the summer of 1878 to the American border. Barnett recalls that the last time he saw Chief Sitting Bull he was sitting on a cayuse (American Indian pony) stretched as high as he could get, roaring at the top of his voice and telling his people to go quietly along and give no trouble.

Barnett first established the location by building a cabin and barn, which became known as Ed Barnett's stopping house. Barnett was given the land for serving his country with the NWMP. Eventually his family and friends from Ontario moved out and the community began to grow. The stopping house then became known as Barnett's Siding.

One morning when Barnett was sitting on his doorstep he could see in the distance about 20 mounted Indians from the Bob Tail's band. Barnett noted that they were wearing their war paint and he was concerned that they were looking for trouble.

He immediately put his four horses in the cabin, as there was a good chance the braves might take them. Barnett then went outside to meet his visitors as they lined up in front of his cabin. Several of the braves demanded food so Barnett supplied them with some tea and tobacco.

As the pow-wow went on, the horses in the cabin were making quite a noise moving around so Barnett brought it to the attention of the braves that there were enough men in the cabin to defend his possession. The braves left



THE VICTORIA HOTEL: This site played host to an unforgettable July 4 celebration.

but not totally without incident as one of them fired two rounds at Barnett's cabin.

In 1896, a small statured man by the name of Bill Burris became the first overseer in the community now known as Lacombe. Burris had apparently been a lawman in Georgetown, Colorado before settling into the area. Some of the duties of the overseer were to serve as council, secretary treasurer, sanitary inspector and to administer the affairs of the village including policing. Eventually in 1900, with a thriving population of 100 people the community hired Roy Baines as their first town constable.

One of Baines' more lasting impressions of Lacombe was his first July 4 celebration. Baines had to respond to the Victoria Hotel, which was overflowing with whiskey-soaked patrons from south of the border.

The Victoria Hotel had a big street corner entrance, which most cowboys felt was an open invitation to ride their horses right into the bar and order a beer. Unfortunately, on more than one occasion a horse would get its hoof lodged between the brass rail and the bar and it was always an event to dislodge the wide-eyed beast.

On this occasion, Baines tried to evict the patrons who wanted to make a lasting impression on the people of Lacombe. Eventually Baines had to show his authority by pulling his gun at which point the crowd threatened to hang him. Baines prudently remembered urgent business elsewhere and left. Lacombe never did celebrate another July 4 weekend.

With the establishment of the Alberta Provincial Police the town requested a detachment be built in Lacombe but still continued to have its own town constable. The Alberta Provincial Police in Lacombe fell under "B" Division which was headquartered out of Red Deer, Alberta.

Cst. Joseph H. Collett was one of those

members who worked in Lacombe's Detachment and later joined the Royal North West Mounted Police when they took over Alberta's policing responsibilities.

Upon leaving Lacombe Collett completed 34 years with the RNWMP. After his retirement he returned to Lacombe and at the age of 67 took on the roll of chief of police in the community for the next 12 years. Joseph Collett retired from the town force at the young age of 79.

During the 1950's, nightshifts in the town meant that the lone constable usually got picked up by a local taxi as there was no police car. The constable and the cab driver would drive around town keeping each other company. One of those nights, Bill Healing who was operating a taxi, remembers an incident involving a member by the name of Archie Dorsey.

Dorsey was very new to the policing world when he had the unfortunate task of bumping into Smoky Jamison. Smoky used to drive his tractor to town and park it behind the Mainline Motors garage then would walk down to the Adelphi Hotel where he would take on a snoot full of whisky.

One night Dorsey confronted an obviously drunk Smoky behind Mainline Motors. Dorsey told Smoky not to get on the tractor but Smoky did anyway. Suddenly, Smoky pulled a shotgun that had been hidden on the tractor and fired a couple of shots into the air. Between the shots being fired and Smoky revving the old tractor Dorsey couldn't get out of there fast enough. Dorsey was on the force a week before he took early retirement.

Not having a portable radio back then was overcome by the technology of the day. When the member was out on patrol there was a location in town that he would pay a little more attention to. It was a 25 ft. telegraph pole on

the street side of the Lacombe Hotel and mounted high a top of that pole was a red light.

When people in town needed the assistance of the police they would ring up the local Alberta Government Telephone operator who would then switch on the red light to summon the member on foot patrol. When the member saw the light on, he would phone the switchboard and take the information.

Apparently because of the close working relationship between the police and AGT, it wasn't uncommon for a member to run off with a switchboard operator.

If a member required transportation up until this point in history, they would either take a taxi or use their own car. With vehicles becoming more popular amongst the citizens of Lacombe, Chief Collett installed a siren on his own vehicle in 1954.

Lacombe members have seen their share of high-risk incidents. One cold and frosty night in the middle of winter, the Lacombe Rockets hockey club had packed the arena with 3500 screaming fans. A lone constable was bundled up in his winter attire out on foot patrol conducting property checks.



Edward Barnett and wife Elvie

The member came across what appeared to be a felon inside the Creamery working on the safe with a pickaxe. Immediately the member returned to the arena and told Cst. John Shaw who had been keeping a watchful eye on the enthusiastic crowd.

Shaw responded to the Creamery and seeing the individual inside, drew his own Colt 45 service revolver. Shaw had been issued a .38 Special but the barrel was bent and he was scared to fire it.

Unable to find how the culprit got inside, Shaw decided to use the front door which he opened with his shoulder to the surprise of the would-be felon. By the time Shaw gained entry, the culprit had his arm deep inside the safe.

Obviously surprised by the officer's sudden appearance, the culprit removed his arm and charged the member. Shaw raised his weapon and fired in the direction of the advancing felon who promptly turned tail and ran. He fired two more rounds but missed and instead the rounds struck a stainless steel vat used to store many gallons of cream, causing quite a mess.

Within hours the 36-year-old suspect was captured while en route to Edmonton and had to be treated for a bullet wound to the ankle.

Steven Bartosh, of no fixed address, ultimately received 18 months in the Fort Saskatchewan jail. The Lacombe Police Department received praise in the local paper for a job well done.

Through many changes in the provincial policing landscape over the past century, the members of the Lacombe Police Service prided themselves on always getting the job done.

They did not always have the best equipment, sufficient human resources, or even the proper training, but they always rose above their limitations and earned the respect of the community through their perseverance and determination.

From its proud and sometimes colourful past, the Lacombe Police Service has evolved into a modern force serving a community of 10,000 residents. Today, the service consists of 12 sworn members, two auxiliary members, 11 full and part-time civilian support staff.

The service houses the regional 911 centre which dispatches police, fire and ambulance to the region of some 25,000 people. From the rotating red light to modern communications; from cab rides to calls to a modern fleet of police vehicles, the Lacombe Police Service prides itself on blending tradition with technology and is considered a leader in today's world of policing.

Cpl. Gary Leslie is a 25-year veteran who has spent 17 years with the Lacombe Police Service. He can be reached at (403) 782-3279.

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Evil Never Sleeps

Reviewer: Mary Lyburner M.Ed.

Evil Never Sleeps, the new thriller by the expert international crime investigator, Toronto police Staff Sgt. K.G.E. (Chuck) Konkel, is full of the gritty details of real-life experience.

Set in the Mexican Sonoran Desert, *Evil Never Sleeps* is the story of Miguel Fuentes, a police officer of high integrity who, after coming too close to exposing official corruption, finds himself in a dead-end job as the chief of an incompetent police station of bribe-takers.

That is until a bomb explodes at a local flea-bag motel. Four grisly corpses need to be identified, and in the course of the investigation two plastic bags containing high-grade heroin are discovered in the car of one of the dead. To further complicate his life, Fuentes' ex-partner, now a powerful police slime broker, enters the

scene, orchestrating an inquiry that moves like wildfire from a small-time drug deal to the theft of a top-secret U.S. Air Force computer. If this sophisticated killing machine falls into the wrong hands, even the most powerful man on earth is no longer safe. Fuentes is abruptly plunged into a deadly contest played out between the Mexican Secret Service, the PRI and the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

Chuck Konkel was born in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. He holds a Master of Arts degree in International Relations and speaks several languages. He served as an inspector in the Royal Hong Kong Police and has become one of North America's leading experts in Asian crime. Konkel has won medals for bravery and outstanding police work, has



lectured at the FBI Academy in Quantico and the National Police Academy in Poland.

Although Konkel has never worked in Latin America, his experiences help to give the reader a glimpse of the corruption that can exist and this book permits the imagination to take over. This is a masterfully crafted yarn of foreign adventure and intrigue as seen through a cop's eye.

Konkel's first book, *The Glorious East Wind*, a political thriller about the Royal Hong Kong Police Force was published to rave reviews in 1987. His next novel, he says, will be set in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War, and his hero will take on Nazis, Soviets and the Western Allies.

Forty Mile to Bonanza

Reviewer: Morley Lyburner

Jim Wallace has done it again. In his third in a series on the history of the Royal Canadian Mounted police entitled *Forty Mile to Bonanza* Wallace accomplished what he does best. Tell it like it was and tell it without complications or political bias. He has created a work of literature that captivated my attention from beginning to end.

Adding to his successes from two previous books in this chronology, *A Double Duty* and *A Trying Time*, Wallace produced a book that reveals some of the true realities faced by Canada during the Yukon Gold Rush era of 1897. The difference in Wallace's book *Forty Mile to Bonanza* from official history texts is that he tells the story from the perspective of a historical enthusiast with a hungry audience.

This book does not shy away from the realities of a young federal police service trying not only to gain maturity but to even exist at all. Buffeted between a tough job and even tougher politics in Ottawa, the day to day life of the officers was one that could make or break them as individuals. These officers signed up for adventure and perhaps even a sure shot at finding their own personal Bonanza. For many it was one way to get to the Yukon under the protection of the Canadian government just to see if a 'mother-load' was really awaiting them. And a

few wasted no time in scurrying down the Klondike after their arrival.

Alluring stories of gold nuggets in the creeks and rivers of the Yukon were no doubt tempered by the realities of a hostile climate and geography. Coupled with this was the passage through some of the roughest American frontier towns in existence. Towns where a life was only worth what you carried in your pockets or on your back and little else to stop it being taken. Surviving this level took you into true frontier tough geography of mountains and weather conditions that would see you through a short hot summer into a frozen wilderness of minus 50 in a matter of weeks.

Forty Mile to Bonanza describes the original deployment of the North-West Mounted Police to the sparsely settled Yukon, prior to major discoveries of gold, to implement Canadian Sovereignty in the territory where the boundary with Alaska was being disputed. It then describes how a relatively small number of officers coped with the rush of gold seekers to the Klondike.

Being the only representation of Canadian authority in this wild untamed territory meant officers were called upon to do almost everything necessary to ensure safety and sovereignty. They collected taxes at the borders, established town sites, carried the mail to the



sourdoughs, collected royalties on the gold and captured the gold being smuggled out. They were responsible for health and sanitation inspections and were required to ensure the suitability of those entering the Territory to endure the trek ahead of them. While establishing these varied tasks officers had to build their own facilities and ensure their own survival.

Wallace writes glowingly about the larger than life figure of Sam Steele and his leadership qualities that inspired the officers under his command. Steele was essentially the manifestation of the Canadian Government when he first arrived. Responsibilities ranged from Post Master to Health Inspector to Judge. It is difficult to imagine a more suitable candidate for such a huge undertaking.

Wallace's latest book is a must read for the Mountieofile and almost anyone else for that matter. The book has a good index and also lists the names of every officer who served in the Yukon. It is a captivating account of the early years of Canada's national police service and is most certainly written without fear or favouritism.

Both books will be available soon in *Blue Line's* Reading Library. Order these books now in time for Christmas.

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THE BLUE LINE FORUM

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Ever wonder if it would be possible to ask a question or make a comment that could be read by everyone in the country... or even the world? *Blue Line Magazine* now has that capability at your disposal with the introduction of *The Blue Line Forum*. Through this forum we hope to be providing you with a sort of barometer of the state of law enforcement in Canada.

This experimental service is now available by going to www.blueline.ca and clicking on *The Blue Line Forum's* button supplied on the home page. From here all you have to do is register.

Registration consists of a name or "handle" you will be known by, a valid return e-mail address that can be kept confidential if you wish and a password of your choosing. Other information may be given but it is not required.

As in any new concept or project there are bound to be some growing pains and manoeuvring to best determine the direction it should be taking. But much as a duck learning to swim you can accomplish very little by staring at the waters and planning how it is to be done. You have to get into the stuff and start splashing around. The best part of the *Blue Line Forum* is that the users can determine which way it is to be taken by posting suggestions of their own.

Users of *The Blue Line Forum* will be introduced to 17 topics which focus on various interest levels of law enforcement. *Blue Line Magazine* has recruited some of Canada's most knowledgeable people to be moderators of each of the forums. These people will be the "referees" and facilitators for their forums. Here is a rundown on the categories and an introduction to the moderators.

Police Management

Robert Lunnery - ended a 44-year police career in 1997. For the first 21 years he was a member of the RCMP and retired in 1974 as a superintendent. He then spent 12 years as chief of the Edmonton Police Service and another three years as commissioner of protective services for the City of Winnipeg. The next seven years he was Chief of the Peel Regional Police. He is currently semi-retired and a regular columnist with *Blue Line Magazine*.

Technology

Tom Rataj is an active police officer with the Toronto Police Service with a keen interest in technology as it relates to the officer on the street. Tom has a wide background in police work and has worked with patrol, traffic, investigative and planning branches of the Toronto Police Service over the past 18 years. Tom has been *Blue Line Magazine's* Technology editor for the past eight years.



Communication Skills

Terry Barker is an author and consultant with worldwide recognition in the field of communication skills. Terry is the author of *Boss Talk*, a book on supervisory communication skills, and *The Five Minute Police Officer*, a book that teaches officers how to communicate effectively with the public and co-workers. Terry has instructed at numerous police academies around the world and is presently working with Dalhousie University's Henson College in the Police Leadership section.

Firearms

Dave Brown is a free-lance firearms instructor and consultant from Winnipeg. For over 15 years he has trained police, military and security officers in tactical firearms use and tactical shotgun handling. He was an advisor and consultant to the drafting of the Canadian Firearms Registration legislation. He is also a tactical firearms safety officer for the film industry in Manitoba. Dave has been a regular contributor, correspondent, and Tactical Firearms Editor for *Blue Line Magazine* for the past eight years.

Case Law

Gino Arcaro is a Law Professor with Niagara College and currently head of the Law Enforcement and Security section of that institution. Formerly with the Niagara Regional Police Service, Gino has published several books on the subject of drinking drivers, and currently

two new books *Criminal Investigation - Forming Reasonable Grounds* and *Basic Police Procedures*. Gino has been *Blue Line Magazine's* Case Law Editor for the past ten years.

Police Leadership

Terry Anderson possesses a Ph.D. in administration management. Dr. Anderson received his street level education with the Vancouver Police and has since become an academic with considerable background and experience. He is the author of *Transforming Leadership* (1992) and more recently *Every Officer Is A Leader* (2000). He is also an active member of the Ottawa-based *Police Leadership Forum*.

First Nations Policing

Glenn Lickers is currently the Chief of Police for the Six Nations Police Service in Ontario. He has been in this position for the past 15 years and formerly spent seven years with the RCMP. He is currently the Vice President of the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association.

Use of Force

Joel Johnston is currently a sergeant with the Vancouver Police Emergency Response Team. Joel has had considerable experience and training as a use-of-force instructor and has been a regular contributor to *Blue Line Magazine*. **John McKay** will co-moderate this forum with Joel. John is an experienced trainer, operational police officer and expert witness. He is a 27

year member, former RCMP Depot Instructor, Vancouver Police Control Tactics Instructor, Crowd Control Unit Commander, SWAT Team Leader, and currently Sergeant with the VPD Education & Training Unit.

Women in Policing

Amy Ramsey is currently a member of the Ontario Provincial Police and was previously a member of the Peel Regional Police. She is the author of several books including *The Police Officer's Guide to Impaired Driving* and *A Guide to Police Procedure*. She is currently president of the Ontario Women in Law Enforcement Association and an active participant in the International Association of Women Police.

Labour Relations

Tony Lamothe is a Director with the Ontario Provincial Police Association's Board of Directors. Tony has been a member of the Ontario Provincial Police for 19 years. He has been actively involved in the Ontario Provincial Police Association for a number of years. He has held numerous Branch Executive positions and is presently the Editor of the O.P.P.A. newsmagazine *Beyond the Badge* and sits on many OPP/OPPA partnership committees.

Automotive

Moderator not selected as yet. Temporarily it will be moderated by *Blue Line Magazine's* **Dave Brown**.

Education & Training

Richard Parent is an 18-year member of the Delta Police Department and a former instructor with the Justice Institute of British Columbia. He is currently a Ph.D. candidate with Simon Fraser University and has been an author and co-author of numerous policy and procedures manual in current use by many police services. He is a co-author of the recent book *Canadian Police Work*.

Ethics

Bob Fitches is a retired Superintendent from the Ontario Provincial Police and the co-founder of Magna Carta Training Inc. This is an organization that is dedicated to providing police services boards, police leaders, police officers and civilian employees at all levels with the information and tools they require to ensure a level of ethical excellence in their organizations. Co-moderating with Bob will be Robert Lunney and John Kousik, retired Chief of the Windsor Police Service.

Traffic Initiatives

Moderator not selected as yet. Temporarily it will be moderated by *Blue Line Magazine's* Publisher, Morley Lymburner, who has had over 20 years of experience in all fields of traffic enforcement and investigation.

Planning & Research

Moderator not selected as yet. Temporarily it will be moderated by Morley Lymburner who is a 12 year associate member of the International Association of Police Planners.

Clothing & Equipment

Tricia Rudy is currently the president of Virtual Depot Inc., a company that acts as a broker between buyers and sellers of police and security surplus equipment. Tricia has worked for over ten years in the garment and body armour industry in Canada. She is also an experienced consultant regarding Request For Proposal specifications writing and research.

A Word About Moderators

Moderators control individual forums. They can edit, delete, or prune any posts in their forums. If you have a question about a particular forum, you should direct it to your forum moderator.

Considering the real-time nature of this bulletin board, it is impossible for us to review messages or confirm the validity of all the information posted. Please remember that we do actively monitor the contents of posted messages but are not always able to do so in a completely thorough manner. We do not vouch for or warrant the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any message. The messages express the views of the author of the message, not necessarily the views of *Blue Line Magazine*.

Any user who feels that a posted message is objectionable is encouraged to contact us immediately by e-mail. We have the ability to remove objectionable messages and we will make every effort to do so, within a reasonable time frame, if we determine that removal is necessary.

Please note that advertisements, chain letters, pyramid schemes, and solicitations are inappropriate on this forum.

Editing Your Posts

You may edit or delete your own posts at any time. Except for the forum moderator or the bulletin board administrator, no one else can edit your post. A note is generated at the bottom of each post that is edited so that every one knows when a post has been edited.

Searching For Specific Posts

You may search for specific posts based on

a word or words found in the posts, user name, date, and particular forum(s). Just click on the "search" link at the top of most pages. Note: announcements are not included in the search returns.

E-mail Notification

If you create a new topic, you have the option of receiving an e-mail notification every time someone posts a reply to your topic. Just check the e-mail notification box on the "New Topic" forum when you create your new topic, if you want to use this feature.

The Daily Active Topic List

When you visit this bulletin board, you will see a link at the top of the list of forums called "Daily Active Topic List". Clicking on this will provide you with a list of topics in all open (non private) forums that have been posted to that day.

Private forums

Private Forums will be set up in the future. These topics will be closed and available to verified persons only and will cover topics of a professional special interest. If there are any groups or topics you feel could be included in such a forum you are encouraged to contact the publisher at e-mail bluelinepublisher@home.com or phone 905 640-3048.

There are many other capabilities and rules of interest and a more complete database is available on the Forum itself.

Les Linder is *Blue Line Magazine's* News Editor and the Forum's Technical Janitor. If you have concerns or comments of a technical nature you may contact him at e-mail: bluelinenews@home.com. If you would like to become a moderator of an existing or new forum contact Morley Lymburner at e-mail: bluelinepublisher@home.com.

We encourage you to participate by reading, asking, answering and telling. The *Blue Line* team of moderators and technicians have worked hard to set this service in place. It is your forum and *Blue Line Magazine* is proud to be able to present it to you.



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Up-Coming Events

November 6 - 8, 2000
Canadian Critical Incident Association Seminar
Niagara Falls - Ontario
 Includes daily refreshments, full buffet lunch, hospitality suite, casino night. Free parking available. Room rates guaranteed until October 5, 2000. Please call 1-800-263-7135 to make your own reservations under the CCIA.

November 11 - 15, 2000
107th Annual International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference
San Diego - California
 For more information on this annual conference, which is regularly attended by police chiefs, senior law enforcement officials, exhibitors and other police executives from more than 100 nations, call 1-800-THE-IACP.

November 13, 2000
Stolen Vehicle's Seminar
Oakville - Ontario
 This seminar, hosted by the Southern Ontario Law Enforcement Training Association, will cover topics including stolen vehicle trends, VINs and preventative procedures. Contact Sean Baker at (905) 878-5511.

November 29 - December 2, 2000
Third Annual CALEA Conference
Burlington - Vermont
 For more information on the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies' annual meeting call (800) 368-3757.

January 22 - 26, 2001
February 19 - 23, 2001
Ice Rescue Trainer Program
Toronto - Ontario
 The Toronto Police Marine Unit will be offering this five-day pro-

gram to all EMS personnel. For further details on the program contact Sgt. Steve Henkel at (416) 808-5800.


March 19 - 23, 2001
15th Annual Forensic Identification Seminar
Toronto - Ontario
 This seminar, hosted by the Toronto Police Service, will include lectures, workshops and a trade show. The theme of this year's event is forensics in the new millennium. For more information contact Anna Ferrari (416) 808-6876.

April 24 - 25, 2001
Response 2001
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More tales from Club Fed

by Robert Stevens

The first time I became aware of "Club Fed" and the absolute popularity of federal prisons over their provincial counterparts, was about six years ago.

I was present in a downtown courthouse when a female with an assaultive record was convicted of another rather serious assault. At her sentencing, where she was still in custody, she remained calm until she heard those fateful word from the judge: "Two years less a day".

Then she began to act very badly. The remainder of the sentencing was lost in a torrent of epithets and curses until she was ordered removed from the court. The female court officer had to remove the convicted woman forcibly from the courtroom to return her to the cells.

On her way back to the cells, pandemonium broke out as the prisoner laid a fearful ABH assault on the court officer before other officers could come to her aid. Police had to be called at once to lay new charges on the freshly convicted woman.

And, her reaction?

She could not have been more delighted. Things went exactly to plan.

Now, instead of serving practically all of her two year sentence in a less user friendly provincial institution, (all sentences under two years are served in a provincial institute in Ontario) she would, after being found guilty of the new charges, be almost assured of going to a federal correctional institute and serving less of a longer sentence than she would have had to serve of her "two years less a day".

In addition, she would be able to mingle with her prison pals in a more permissive atmosphere than would ever be possible in a provincial placement. In other words - "Club Fed, here I come!"

I was reminded of this phenomenon recently when the newspapers ran pictures of everybody's favourite gal pal doing hard time at Club Fed. In federal prison terms, we are speaking of Miss Karla Homolka, who was so recently inconvenienced in her daily routine of exchanging hair and beauty tips with the girls at Joliette Prison.

In order to put on a show of toughness, her keepers (to offset this rather revealing publicity) decided that a trip to Saskatchewan was in order for some sort of trumped up assessment.

This certainly did not figure in Karla's plan, but it does portray the feds as tough on crime. Believe it if you will.

Scott Newark doesn't. He was the first to draw our attention to another bit of federal legerdemain.

Mr. Newark is special counsel to Ontario's Office for Victims of Crime. Leaked memos reveal that Correctional Services Canada is forging ahead with a 50/50 spilt in persons serving time in federal institutes, that is, 50 per cent imprisoned, 50 per cent paroled.

The National Parole Board, those long suffering folks who put on a positive spin where they can, will no doubt try to lend credence to this mish mash.

Believed to be a brainchild of former prisons boss Ole Ingstrup, this arbitrary 50/50 split has the taint of those who would prefer to abolish federal correctional institutes altogether as just too offensive to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The absurd 70's are alive and well in Ottawa where aging flower children continue to reign. Mr. Trudeau, your legacy is safe.

Three specific methods of early release are employed to artificially expand the numbers of serious offenders turned out onto the streets, having nothing whatsoever to do with the merit or logic of the individual case.

Those methods include unescorted temporary absences, day parole and full parole.

And sure enough, parole releases from federal prisons increased 24 per cent over the past three years, National Parole Board statistics reveal.

The dramatic rise saw a 41 per cent jump in unescorted temporary absences, a 31.5 per cent hike in day paroles and a 14.3 per cent increase in full paroles. At the same time, revocations of full parolees for breach of conditions decreased to 14.3 per cent from 19 per cent.

There is a philosophical battle raging. There are those "hang 'em high" or "throw away the key" advocates who would punish all criminal offenders in a manner that would ensure they would not repeat their crimes and then there are those who would abolish not only corporal and

capital punishment but also abolish imprisonment for criminals.

The vast majority of public opinion, not surprising, resides somewhere in the middle.

There are valid reasons for incarcerating criminal offenders and they don't all dwell on "corrective" measures for the benefit of the accused. Retribution does and should play a part, especially in heinous capital crimes.

The public has a right to expect that those who would destroy other lives so wantonly and heartlessly will pay a severe price. This, to a certain segment

of the population, is indeed a deterrent, and a worthy one.

The National Parole Board's annual performance report for the 1999-2000 operational year said parolee convictions for violent offences dropped almost 22 per cent over the last three years.

Exactly what set of determinants would produce that result? Surely that is a subjective finding, relying more on the numbers and categories of persons released than it is a reflection of reformed attitude on the part of violent persons.

So many times, and for so many reasons, statistics are "cooked" to produce a pre-determined and desirable outcome. One often need not read far into a statistics-laden government policy piece to see where they wish to take the reader, and public opinion as well.

Critics say former prisons boss Ole Ingstrup's controversial three-year old plan to attain a 50/50 split between imprisoned and paroled convicts is responsible for the increased releases and the drop in detentions.

Worth noting is the fact that we are speaking about the most violent prisoners in the system. An accused who winds up in a federal prison is absolutely doing serious time for serious crime, invariably involving much violence or sexual violence.

Provincial institutes house many thousands of convicted felons doing time for lesser criminal incidents, the kind handled more routinely by police officers from coast to coast. These result in a convicted person serving two years less a day, in a provincial institute.

Mr. Newark makes the point that convicts are being released to meet artificial, pre-determined numerical targets. Mr. Newark knows his subject well. The last words should be his.

"The most disturbing part is the reduction of referrals for detention - we're dealing with the worst of the worst here."

Amen.

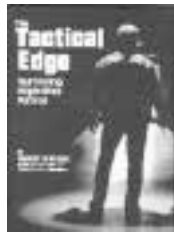


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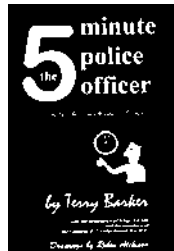
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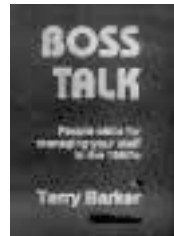
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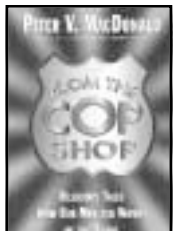
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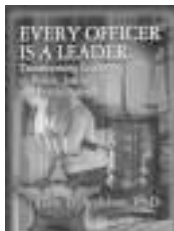
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