

# Blue Line Magazine

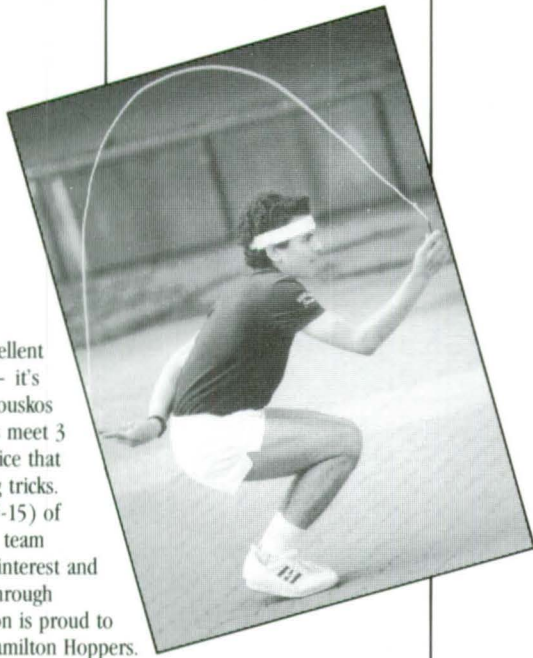
November 1989

New Brunswick police  
bust Colombian hit squad

Canada's Independent national magazine produced by and for the law enforcement community

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Hamilton Hoppers  
Skipping Club,  
Hamilton, Ontario*



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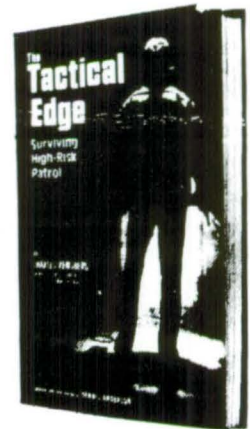


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The effect of a major incident, such as the recent Columbian drug and weapons busts in New Brunswick, on a relatively small city such as Fredericton can cause considerable strain on police resources. So much so that Chief Gordon (Mac) Carlisle had to be called into action to personally supervise, and actively participate in, the security measures.

Two days before the story about the Columbian connection exploded in the world press, Richard Duplain and the Editor of Blue Line Magazine were discussing upcoming stories with the view of obtaining an Eastern Canada perspective. The conversation was revealing when the Editor advised him we will be doing a story on "Crack" usage. Richard replied that there was no real problem with it in Fredericton. "Well how about street gangs?" "No. Not around here." "Auto entries and thefts?" "No nothing." "How about sexual assaults?" "Nothing." "Weapons offences?" "No nothing to speak of." Only one last question needed to be asked by the Toronto area publisher; "Are there any houses for sale down there?" "Nope! Not many," Richard added, "Everyone is pretty much happy to stay here."

Two days later the world caught up with Fredericton. However, due to the diligence of various police services in New Brunswick, it didn't catch Fredericton off guard.

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# Blue Line Magazine Commentary

## In Remembrance

It has been 50 years since the beginning of the second world war. As in most things in life our memory becomes cloudy with time and our perspective on this subject has now deteriorated to gross neglect.

We do not recognize this day as a holiday anymore and a mere one minute of silence is only half heartedly given on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. For this neglect we, a generation that has not experienced war, should be ashamed.

We, as police officers, are bombarded with the attention given us about job related stress. But what was it like for a young man from small town Canada to be introduced to the stress of wholesale

slaughter? To see, on a daily basis, his colleagues cut down and be expected to do some cutting down of his own? What counsel did he receive to relieve the stress?

Stress! What was it like to come home only half the man you were when you left, both physically and mentally? What was it like to start over again? To try to bring your life back in line with "peace" time? When they left for war many were unemployed and unemployable.

Each November I remember stories.

Of an uncle who was an engineer on a Corvette. Stories about how the fear could be smelled in the air when the engine room doors were locked in battle readiness. Of a childhood neighbour much decorated for bravery when all he felt was blind terror every minute. I also remember how he died an alcoholic.

But the story that will remain with me the most was of a minister friend of mine who was a pilot in a Hurricane fighter in the battle of Britain. A friend of his landed a badly shot up fighter in a farmer's field. He landed behind his friend in time so see him engulfed in flames. He ran to the plane to try and get the young pilot out but was forced back. The pilot had both legs shot out and could

not get out of the cockpit. He was dead and knew it. He begged to be shot. Somehow this man, a real man, got up the courage to do it. I felt truly honoured that he could tell me this story.

Stress! Do we really know what it means? On November 11th take that minute to remember. Wear that poppy with pride. If for little else than to thank those old guys, and their young friends, for the years of peace their blood bought us.

M.S.L.



Lest we forget...

## Letters to the Editor

### A national magazine at last

Finally a Canadian Magazine that has the potential to be a National Police Magazine. I find the reading enjoyable and informative. Thanks and I am sure this magazine will be most successful.

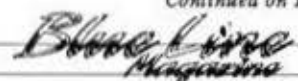
R.J. Hunt Cst. Saint John Police  
New Brunswick

### Thank you, Sir.

On behalf of the members of the Kentville Police Force I would like to commend you on your magazine and its contents.

We find the material very thought

Continued on Page 12



# New Brunswick police bust Columbian connection

- Richard DuPlain -  
Maritimes Correspondent

"We have never been in so much danger and yet at the same time had so much protection", was the way one government employee described the tightest paramilitary security operation conducted in the province by special police assault teams.

The threat to the security of this city in the Saint John River Valley was at its greatest this past September as an underground Columbian organization readied itself for an apparent assault on the 130-year-old provincial jail. The mission, the authorities are still unsure of, was either to free the two Columbian nationals held on drug importation charges or to kill them.

The plan went awry when police in Edmundston, near the Quebec border, were tipped off September 13th to a number of vehicles carrying illegal weapons. A similar tip on the same day in Fredericton resulted in a further arrest in Saint John. (see story page #13)

Whatever the plan, security was the tightest it has ever been as a convoy of police cars transported two Columbian nationals and five other South Americans to the Justice Building in the capital's downtown area for separate hearings relating to drug importation and conspiracy to commit a prison break.

Close to 30 specially trained RCMP and City Police emergency response members, carrying 9mm machine guns, M-16 sniper rifles, shotguns, pistols and elaborate communications devices, took up strategic positions in and around the Justice Building each time the Columbians attended court.

Recent renovations done to the Justice Building, on orders from the Fire Marshall, proved to cause a security nightmare for the officers attempting to secure the building. The "improvements" meant the closing in of many of the building's stairwells, obstructing visibility of its cor-



ridors, adding new exits and changing the flow of foot traffic.

Before the hearings got underway, deputy sheriffs conducted body searches and security checks as media representatives and spectators entered the courtroom to view the proceedings.

### The Edmundston bust

The security operation began early Wednesday afternoon of September 13th when Edmundston city police stopped a van and a car containing four Columbian nationals. Searches of the vehicles revealed they were carrying an Uzi submachine gun, a Russian 762X369 assault

rifle, an Israeli 565 assault rifle and more than 3,000 rounds of ammunition. There were six 9mm automatic pistols, tear gas, a Japanese grenade (a dud), burglary equipment, an electric zap gun and camping equipment.

Following that investigation, police determined there might be a Fredericton connection in view of the court hearing scheduled for the next day of two Columbians charged with attempting to import drugs into Canada. They were arrested last spring after their plane crashed on a remote air field just outside of the city of Fredericton. A search of the plane re-

vealed 500 kg of cocaine worth around \$250 million and weapons. It is now believed that they were using the more remote areas of the New Brunswick/Maine border to smuggle drugs into the United States.

### Security measures initiated

At midnight, Justice Department personnel were notified of the security measures and protection was given to Premier McKenna and others. This protection extended some days after the initial arrests in Edmundston.

By morning's light, emergency response team members could be seen on the rooftop of the Farmers' Market and the Centennial Building adjacent to the Provincial Jail house.

Both drug suspects were taken to the Justice Building by a police convoy consisting of more than a dozen heavily armed officers. The two were immediately placed in separate cells on the basement floor of the court and a police guard armed with a machine gun guarded the door to the cell.

As the hearings progressed police monitored the halls and perimeter of the court building and officers were assigned to each judge as they arrived. They entered the court through a private doorway and went to their courts using a private elevator and accompanied by armed guards.

At 3:30 P.M. the two previously arrested suspects were led to awaiting police cars and whisked away to the city jail where tight security continued until September 16th when the two drug suspects and all five of the other South Americans were transferred to the Renous and Dorchester federal penitentiaries.

Commenting on the security situation, RCMP Sergeant Mark Flemming said the emergency response team conducted a "threat assessment." He said there had been no threats made against the court. "We are assessing the situation regarding the situation in Columbia... an ounce of protection is worth a pound of cure," he said.

*Continued on Page 12*

Fredericton's Justice Building became a security headache; Premier McKenna and others were put under special protection; Media Liaison Detective Sergeant Eric Flander (L) and Constable Gordon Fortner of the Fredericton Police Media Unit. COVER PHOTO: Chief Gordon (Mac) Carlisle (R) and Constable Ken Cook of the Fredericton Police Emergency Response Team. Photos: R. Duplain, Keith Minchen (Premier McKenna)



# An interview with Clare Lewis

Chairman, Race Relations and Policing Task Force  
- Louise Dueck -  
Blue Line Assignment Writer

Over the past two issues we have introduced you to the basic recommendations contained in the report of the Race Relations and Policing Task Force, 1989. This Ontario Task Force was headed by Mr. Clare Lewis, the Police Public Complaints Commissioner based in Metropolitan Toronto. This history making document, released last April, is certain to have an effect on the manner in which policing is performed in this country in the future.

In this issue we present an interview with Mr. Lewis by our assignment writer, Louise Dueck. We assigned Louise to have Mr. Lewis give us his interpretations of the recommendations made in the Task Force Report. To this end Louise has submitted the following report.

**BLUE LINE MAGAZINE** - The Task Force had a difficult role in looking at previous attempts and reports, discovering the gaps that remain and prescribing, in effect, a healing mechanism. What was your hope regarding the reception of this report and its recommendations by the police institutions?

**CLARE LEWIS** - My greatest hope has been that the report be responded to with care, that it NOT be responded to in a knee-jerk manner by any interest group, be it the minority groups or the police. It is all too easy for interested and threatened parties to speak off the top of the head; I think that's natural enough but it isn't sufficient in response to this report.

I have no problem with the fact that people do respond and say some things in the early stages, but I think there's an obligation beyond that to sit down and take a serious look at it.

I don't expect this report to satisfy everybody or to satisfy all sides all the time. The issues are difficult and complex, and people have to recognize that fact and realize that there's an on-going dynamic in a positive manner.

I think we were aware of the feeling of threat of many officers. The task force process was a traumatic one for the police. But all trauma is not bad. Positive change comes through that. The police can only benefit from this change.

We had, as you know, Chief Harding of the Halton Regional Police present on the Task Force for the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. His role was both extremely difficult for him and critical to the Task Force. At times he applied a brake on going too far, but he also brought to us a great deal of awareness and knowledge that we would otherwise not have had.

**BLM** - To me, the recommendations

must be read in context with the rationale given for each. Not many individual officers are going to have access to or take the time to read the full report. How do you see your real message getting to the rank and file officer?

**LEWIS** - I agree that this is a problem in any serious study. In my view, a great deal of responsibility lies with senior police officials, both management and Associations, and the Ministry of the Solicitor General itself, to acquaint police officers not just with the recommendations but the rationale behind them.

**BLM** - I was interested to read that the oath of office was described as a "prescription". Does the Task Force feel that if all officers took that oath seriously we wouldn't have these problems?

**LEWIS** - I don't want to make it seem that all responsibility lies with the officers. It doesn't. We have a great many competent, dutiful officers on the streets. There are tensions that arise that are a necessary fact of change, so, to some

degree, it's not a case of willfulness on the part of officers that creates the problems, it's simply lack of experience, education, understanding.

But yes, if all officers were able to give full impact to their oath, I think we'd have fewer problems. It is, as I said, a

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**I think we were aware of the feeling of threat of many officers. The task force process was a traumatic one for the police. But all trauma is not bad. Positive change comes through that. The police can only benefit from this change.**

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prescription for tolerance.

**BLM** - You quoted from a study by Joseph Fletcher that stated racist attitudes are represented in Canadian police forces "at least" to the degree that they are present in society as a whole. The "at least" infers that racism is probably present to a greater degree among police than in the community. Was that the conclusion of the Task Force?

**LEWIS** - No! That was Fletcher's position and we simply repeated it. We did not arrive at any conclusion on racism in policing. That was not our approach to the matter. We recognized that there are



allegations of racist behaviour on the part of some officers.

We DO take the position that there are barriers within policing, systemic barriers, that have consequences to the hiring and promotion, and sometimes to the dealing with persons of visible minority background, but that those are institutionalized rather than individual.

Given the degree of conflict possibility in policing, they have to be a model of the ideals to us all. But this is not a report that trashes police. I have no qualms in making that statement.

**BLM** - No, I agree, but what it does do is coerce. The frequent use of the word "MUST" really caught my attention.

**LEWIS** - I think it would be unwise to think that we are in such a happy state that we can function without some "musts." There are some needs here that have to be addressed. This Task Force was brought into being in a time of crisis; we can't forget that.

**BLM** - You're right, people often relax after a crisis and then it doesn't seem quite so critical.

**LEWIS** - That's right. One of the problems, and I really do think the police have done a great deal in the last decade to address some of these issues, is that some of the good work was not bearing fruit. I think what happens is that there is a real failure in institutional memory. We've forgotten what happened a decade ago. Many of the players are gone. The press itself has changed. New generations come along. They don't even remember the crisis which gave rise to the creation of this office (the Public Complaints Commission). When things are going along pretty well, your guard goes down. You don't pay attention to some things because there's lots of other things to pay attention to. So yes, we took a strong approach to this.

**BLM** - Do you believe the report needs to be internalized by individual officers as well as the management?

**LEWIS** - Yes, that is so. It has to be something that the officers themselves recognize as being of value to their profession and to their role in our society, which is a critical and important role and one which generates a lot of respect. It

can generate a lot more. They ought to take advantage of that.

**BLM** - I believe the most difficult section of the report is that dealing with hiring and promotion. What about this area?

**LEWIS** - That's why we get into targeted recruiting. I understand that it's a sensitive issue and we're not asking for absolute parity action between the community and the force. What we think is necessary is a sufficiently high number as a general reflection of the community.

Also inherent in that is the political fusion that needs to occur, and you need a lot more minority officers of different groups in order to achieve that. Existing officers feel threatened by that.

The issue is not that incompetents should be hired or that incompetents should be promoted. The issue is that competence from the whole of the community ought to be offered the opportunity.

**BLM** - One of the issues is that of lateral entries. Isn't that going to be tough for officers?

**LEWIS** - That's the one I see as most threatening, but I don't think we're talking many positions. I really don't. As you point out, the competition is already very fierce because there's a very limited number of slots. That may be one of the problems. The number of senior positions is too small. What we're saying is that the community has to see that there is potential within the force for senior officers of all backgrounds. It's just not happening now.

**BLM** - The argument I've been hearing is that officers in the field want senior officers that have experienced what the officers are facing.

**LEWIS** - I agree. They should have

to do some street work, but we don't think managers need to be store clerks for twenty years. It's just not true.

**BLM** - With respect to the use of firearms. If every one of these recommendations were implemented, would that prevent a Michael Wade Lawson type of incident from occurring?

**LEWIS** - I can't be that specific. I think that they would reduce the number of questionable uses of force. One thing that's obvious from the recent crises is that some people who may be very decent officers are facing tremendous problems, personally, as a result of use of force. If that can be avoided without danger to the officer, then surely, everybody is ahead.

**BLM**

What do you see as the role

of the Police Associations in fostering acceptance of these recommendations?

**LEWIS** - The Associations have tremendous influence on the rank and file officer. That's appropriate; they're there to represent them. How they influence them is critical. I understand their need for solidarity, for bonding, but they have to recognize that, in fact, they are part of the community, an important part. They lose if they become isolated from the community. This society really wants good relations with its police.

I think the police associations ought to consider themselves as professional associations which can respond to the officers' needs in relation to the community they serve. Their role is integral to the community, not separate from it.

I know that there are practical problems to a lot of things (in this report). I do feel positive, though, about the process. I think this document is going to be a valuable addition to the field.

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**[The report] has to be something that the officers themselves recognize as being of value to their profession and to their role in our society, which is a critical and important role and one which generates a lot of respect. It can generate a lot more. They ought to take advantage of that.**

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# Detroit Police Aviation Unit

- Al Porter -  
Southwestern Ontario Correspondent

**I**n the midst of a hard left bank, with my nose pressed against the window as I watched the activity on the ground, I thought of Sergeant Dan Skrabowski's words. "Prisoner transport is the Aviation Unit's reason for being."

Police officer Jim Rusu, observer on

Rusu was shifting his eyes from the ground to a tattered street directory and back. He keeps up a constant flow of information to Harris who is doing whatever pilots do to keep their craft in the air.

"That one should be five north of Jefferson and two east of Alter... There's the unit... Okay... The officers are out of the car... It's that yellow house."

Harris puts the helicopter into a sweeping left turn and Rusu says, "We always try to turn to the left so the observer can watch what's happening."

We watch stick-figure uniform officers approach several persons and stop to gain their information. In this instance there is still some day-



light left and it isn't necessary for Rusu to operate the three million candlepower "Nightsun" spotlight. This oversized flashlight is mounted to the bottom of the craft and Rusu operates it from a remote control unit. It has the capability of lighting up an entire city block and turn night into day.

One of the officers waves at the aircraft to signal they have everything in hand and Rusu informs Harris who starts for the location of the next call.

The Aviation Unit is headquartered at Detroit City Airport. The 36 members of the unit operate a total of nine aircraft

which include three fixed wing models. These are used for assignments which take the officers far outside the range of the helicopters.

According to Skrabowski, "If Walla Walla, Washington, picks up someone we want, we obviously can't send one of our helicopters." In this case, he says, the Department's jet would be used.

This is the second time I've been along with Harris. On the first occasion he flew with Officer Ed Rojowski as observer. That patrol consisted of prisoner transports to Macomb County Jail, in from Livonia to Detroit Number Two and providing additional eyes for several crews on a possible B&E call.

When 'Scrubby' asked if I'd like to go along again, I raced the crew to the aircraft.

Harris has been flying since 1973 and says his enjoyment of it is something of which he'll never tire. "I still look forward to coming to work."

Helicopter flying, unlike that of some other light aircraft, is never accomplished on an auto-pilot. "You have to fly them all the time - and they can be very unforgiving," he says.

Rusu decides to raise my confidence in Harris' ability. "Did you know John once had an engine failure? His plane had an engine failure. We say it like 'It sucked a jug.' But he got it down and no one was hurt."

The officers of the unit are not regularly paired off as are some partners. Their duty assignments are made out



each day by the Flight Operations Supervisor, in this case Skrabowski. The ideal situation is for each team on a shift to fly a two hour patrol and then take a break before going back into the air. Harris says after a busy shift, it's often difficult to

decide if an officer is more exhausted physically or mentally.

Harris is a training officer for the unit and is presently involved in making presentations to other departments to advise them of the advantages of being able to call upon such an additional asset.

He says he and Rusu conducted an experiment on break-in patrols. They flew a midnight shift in an area which had been heavily hit. He says after a few nights of saturation patrol the break-ins dropped significantly. "They never knew when we were going to show up."

He says the value of the helicopter in chase situations cannot be overstated. "There's just no way they can outrun us." He says he also had a very close call during one such chase. The car had gotten away from the ground chase units and Harris became so involved that a radio tower sneaked up on him. "I almost got my own personal tower, with my name on it."

The observer serves as an extension of the pilot's eyes and ears. While the pilot concentrates on his flying, the observer handles directions, log-keeping, other paper work and the unit's radios.

As they travel above the Detroit area they switch civilian frequencies as they enter and exit the different airports' areas of responsibility. They also monitor the police frequency for the particular police precinct they happen to be working and use the main radio system to exchange information with ground units they may be required to assist.

The Aerostar helicopter has seats for five persons and its interior can be favourably compared to that of a luxury auto. While wearing the radio headset there is little more noise than such an auto. But the main sensation obtained from several hundred feet above the ground is the awe-inspiring view. From Fermi II far to the southwest, to the eastern shore of Lake St. Clair, the officers of the aviation unit have a view of the area that is overwhelming.

There is no appreciation of the aircraft's speed until you look straight down at the ground and watch city blocks fall away. When you pick out a familiar landmark and watch how quickly it is overtaken and then left behind you begin to have a realization of how quickly the craft can respond to any area in the city.

In short order one gets the impression that the Aviation Unit has the ability to put some credibility into the expression, "You kin run, but you cain't hide."

## The violent fringe

- Robert Hotston -

On June 12, 1989, a drug raid in Regina, Saskatchewan turned into a shootout, leaving an RCMP officer and a suspect wounded. Corporal Doug Smith was shot in the abdomen during an exchange of gunfire as his raid team entered an apartment. Fortunately, Corporal Smith survived his wound.

This incident reflects the increasing threat posed to Canadian police officers by groups and individuals who espouse and use violence as a means of accomplishing their goals. Drug traffickers, outlaw motorcycle groups and youth gangs are all linked by this characteristic.

Outlaw bikers think of themselves as the "one percent." The other ninety-nine percent of motorcycle riders operate within the law. United as rebels some forty years ago, today's outlaw motorcycle gangs represent prosperous, non-traditional organized crime families. From prison inmates to wealthy property owners, outlaw bikers symbolize a widespread criminal element. Their international links, increasing sophistication in method, counterintelligence and weaponry (and the willingness to use it) qualify motorcycle gangs as a major challenge to Canadian law enforcement and a threat to the safety of individual police officers.

Canadian drug traffickers are showing an increasing willingness to use violence against police officers, as witnessed by the Regina incident. In the winter of 1987, Sgt. Larry Young, a member of the Vancouver Police Department's tactical unit, was shot and killed by a heavily armed cocaine dealer, as he participated in a drug raid. A second Vancouver police officer was wounded during the same incident. While the situation here has not reached a crisis point as yet, the

growth of "crack" cocaine use in Canadian cities may well bring with it an epidemic of drug-related violence like that now confronting American police officers.

The phenomenon of the youth gang is relatively new to Canada. It brings with it a kind of senseless, gratuitous violence. Whether the gangs are highly structured groups or just a loose collection of indi-



*More and more, there's danger in numbers.*

viduals, they are proving to be dangerous, with members who are capable of exchanging gunfire in Vancouver or engaging in the practice known as "swarming" in Toronto shopping malls (in which gangs of youths surround, assault and rob unsuspecting victims.) Many gang members carry and use weapons, as evidenced by assaults and murders committed by gang members in Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, and Montreal. Whether such gangs are organized along racial, ethnic or ideological lines, the violence they use poses a real threat to the safety of police officers.

Unfortunately, Canadian police officers find themselves working in a new social climate which encourages the use of violence. An awareness of this situation is the first step in ensuring that we will not fall victim to it.

# Letters

Continued from Page 5

provoking and keeps us in touch with policing outside of our local areas. From your case law articles to your feature stories, your magazine is a credit to the policing profession.

In a few words, keep up the good work.

D.J. Crowell Chief of Police  
Kentville Police Force  
Nova Scotia.

## Subscription clarification

I have just received my first edition of Blue Line Magazine for September. On the subscription invoice the subscription will end next June. If this is the case, I would only be receiving 10 issues instead of 12. Could you please make the necessary correction on the subscription.

Thank you

(name withheld by editor)

*Editor's Note This letter is only one of a few that we have received since our June (Summer) issue was released that have the same misunderstanding. It will be most noticed by the June subscribers because they will not see a July or August issue. This is because we publish 10 issues per year and not 12. We produce one issue every month for 10 consecutive months from September through to the following June.*

*We named the June issue "Summer" in the hopes that we would not get a flurry of requests for July and August issues. BOY WERE WE WRONG!*

*Now hold on there! I found another thing we goofed on. On our subscription card we state in one line "I want a bulk subscription of \_\_\_ issues." It should have read "COPIES". This means if five or more of you guys want to subscribe we will give you a special rate and mail them all to one address. We had one guy almost reduced to tears and ready to quit the force when he got a bill for \$720 and 48 copies of Blue Line's September issue. Yeh! I know! we should have caught it when we realized there weren't 48 people in the whole town his detachment was in. Please bear with us folks. We'll get it right yet.*

## Glad to help out

On behalf of the York Regional Police Force and the organizers of the National Association of Police Planners Conference '89, I would like to thank you and your company for your kind support in

making this conference an overwhelming success.

Eric Jolliffe  
Exhibit Chairman  
N.A.P.P. Conference '89

## Case Law a winner

I really enjoy the magazine. There is a lot of interesting information regarding points of law.

Pat Simpson  
R.C.M. Police  
Fairhaven, N.B.

# New Brunswick Police bust Columbian Connection

Continued from Page 6

One couple who did not share the same sense of security was riding through the city in a stolen car. They were stopped at 3 a.m. and found themselves surrounded by machine gun toting police looking for anyone connected with the Edmundston arms incident.

Janis Lloyd, 35, and six months pregnant, and Gary MacDonald, both of Dartmouth Nova Scotia, said they never want to relive the experience. Lloyd said she was happy when police learned they were in no way connected with the Columbian drug trade or the arms seizure. She said they were both treated very well by the police.

## Security for the second group

Tight security in and around the Justice Building was once again the order of the day on Monday September 18th as police authorities brought the five South Americans to court in Fredericton on new charges of conspiracy to commit a jail break. Four were arrested in Edmundston while one was arrested in St. John. All matters were traversed to the provincial capital's justice building.

The five were originally charged with illegal possession of weapons but the charges were stayed at the request of the Crown. It will now proceed on the more serious conspiracy offence.

It was part of what amounted to the city's worst kept secret. The fact Provincial Court Judge James D. Harper was notified by mid-morning the five South Americans in custody for firearms offences and conspiracy would be brought before him was something the public and media knew at 9 a.m. Judge Harper did not request special security. However, he did promise secrecy, that he'd tell no one he would be the presiding judge.

At noon, Judge Harper went home for lunch and was surprised to hear media reports spelling out the details of the prisoner's expected arrival time and that he would be the presiding judge.

A police innovation during this security exercise was the implementation of a media relations team. Headed by Detective Sergeant Eric Fiander, the team was assigned to "control the press, keep the representatives of the media together and to accommodate the needs of the media without interfering." Members of the media were told by the team that official press identification cards would be required before the representatives will be permitted near the Justice Building.

Late September 21st, Fredericton RCMP hastily called a press conference to deal with a report released in the U.S. by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Inspector Al Hutchinson said media reports compelled RCMP to release the names of suspects now being sought. Police are looking for Yane Collado, 23, Gabriel Juan Restrepo, 17, Ricardo Marin (Alias Reardo Estrada, Ramon Marin, William Marin); Nelson Elcontra; John Restrepo, 38, and Huvar Valencha, 49. (Due to magazine deadlines Officers should confirm with CPIC if suspects are still outstanding)

He said four vehicles are also being sought: a 1982 tan Chevrolet Malibu with New York plate 6KC-298; a 1978 Ford recreational vehicle with Illinois plate 548-6-7RV; a 1983 Chevrolet Caprice with Florida plate ENK-22L; and a 1988 Green Toyota with Florida plate 7BK-40K. (Due to magazine deadlines Officers should confirm with CPIC if vehicles are still outstanding)

The security net cast over the city of Fredricton and the suspect Columbian by the municipal and national police forces began to fray not at the hands of the drug suspects but by the zealotry of the court and defence lawyers to appear fair and unbiased.

During one court hearing, the presiding judge allowed the suspects to have one hour with their lawyers in the courtroom. The suggestion sent a nervous chill down the spine of RCMP head of security Sergeant Mark Flemming. After considerable coaxing by the court, Sgt. Flem-

## Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

**4.(1)** No House of Commons and no legislative assembly shall continue for longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at a general election of its members.

**(2)** In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of Commons may be continued by Parliament and a legislative assembly may be continued by the legislature beyond five years if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons or the legislative assembly, as the case may be.

**5.** There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

These two sections ensure accountability of the government to the people of Canada. This section now includes all Provincial legislatures as well. To break this rule requires some specific rules that must be followed and if more than one-third of the members object then they must return to the people for a new mandate.

Senator Eugene Forsey, in 1979, explained the history of the extension rule in his book "How Canadians Govern Themselves"

"Any legislature can prolong its own life for as long as it sees fit. The legislature of Manitoba prolonged its own life for a few months in 1908. The legislature of Ontario did the same in 1918 until after the return of the soldiers from overseas and again, for a year in 1942, and again in 1943. In Saskatchewan in 1943 there was vigorous opposition, but the legislature extended its life for a year."

ming acquiesced. Police had to scramble to change strategy in midstream to abide by the wishes of the court.

Not to be outdone by the judge's concern for equal justice, the defence lawyers were quick to turn one hearing into a soap-box media event calling for special privileges for their clients.

One lawyer charged prison officials with holding the South Americans incommunicado, contrary to an order of the court. District Crown Prosecutor William J. Corby challenged the allegation saying if the suspects were not allowed to contact counsel, "how are they now in court and all with counsel. And how did counsel come to arrive at the federal penitentiary if there was no contact?"

Judge Harper agreed the defence allegations were not what they were made out to be, and accused the lawyers of trying to make television time for themselves.

Judge Harper also scoffed at the suggestion the South Americans be held in a minimum security provincial jail. He agreed with the Crown that the provincial jails are not equipped with adequate security for this type of prisoner.

The quality of defence counsel also deserves some scrutiny, at least by the South Americans they represent. None of the four lawyers retained has very extensive experience in defending drug cases.

Also worthy of note was the high degree of co-operation experienced by all those who had a part in the event. One would think total confusion would reign as a natural result of such an unusually high profile and risky case especially in small town New Brunswick.

This was not the case. On the contrary, the two main police agencies joined forces and acted admirably. These were police officers, known by most on a first name basis, doing their jobs and still having the time and humanity to smile at the bystanders. They talked with the cu-

rious and reassured the insecure.

The media had a very difficult task before it. It had to balance the public's right to know with the responsibility not to jeopardize the security operations and the ongoing investigations. It too was cooperative with the authorities and the authorities responded in kind, by establishing a media liaison unit to ensure the media was able to do its job. One the scene without any hinderances.

It is important not to let the enormity of this event, the highly visible police security, grandstanding lawyers and media reports overshadow a very important lesson.

With all the virtues of a rural Canadian life, and try as we may to avoid the excesses of a modern urban lifestyle, we must ask ourselves, 'who are we that it cannot happen here.' The fact is, it can happen here, and it has.

Richard Duplain

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## Defence hung on its own argument

The defence was ready to proceed with the trial of Ronald Gagnon in a Nova Scotia Court. The Crown was likewise ready to proceed on the break and enter charge until it found that one of the witnesses was not at court. A quick check by the police officer revealed that the witness was tucked away in Dorchester Prison. It was too late to get the witness to court so the Crown requested a remand to another date so that the witness could appear.

The defence leapt into action and argued against the remand advising the court that it was ready to proceed and that the Crown must have had ample opportunity to find out where the witness was located. The defence added that if the Crown was not prepared then the charge should be dismissed.

The judge agreed with the defence and stated that he was going to dismiss the charge. The Crown then stated that it was prepared to proceed in the matter without the witness. The Judge determined that this was more appropriate and the trial went ahead. The accused was subsequently convicted.

The defence appealed the decision stating that the judge had already determined the charge was to be dismissed. The appeal court ruled that the judge had merely stated what he was prepared to do and had not actually dismissed the case when the Crown intervened. The higher court ruled that the judge had been merely thinking out loud at that point. Close, but no prize for the defence.

## Halifax officer "Earned his pay"

A Halifax police officer, injured while making an arrest, is entitled to compensation from that province's Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. This in spite

of the fact that the officer received full pay for the five months he was off work.

Constable Bruce Publicover received a broken hand while trying to arrest a drunk. The offender later advised the court that he just wanted the officer to "work for his money." The compensation Board awarded the officer \$3,186.00 for loss of overtime, pain and suffering. They then brought, and won, an action against the offender for this amount.

The offender appealed to a higher court and his appeal was dismissed. During the appeal it was discovered that not only was the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board entitled to recover the award to the officer but so was the Workmen's Compensation Board for paying the officer his wages while he was off. The officer did indeed "earn his pay."

## 18 Months in jail for colour copier counterfeiter

A St. Catharines, Ontario, man who used a photocopier to make over \$24,000 was sentenced to 18 months in jail. In his defence the accused stated that he had photocopied the bills to determine the quality of the colour reproduction.

The grand scheme appears to involve the purchase by the accused of a \$47,000 Cannon Laser photocopier. The accused, Jose Martins, wrote a cheque for \$25,000 as a down payment for the machine. He then purchased a quantity of rag paper, similar to that used in currency, and began to run off copies of \$20, \$50, and \$100 Canadian bills.

Unfortunately Mr. Martins could not run off enough money fast enough to cover the \$25,000 cheque. When it bounced the copier was repossessed and workers found several bills stuck in the machine. They notified police who searched Martins' house and seized more counterfeit money hidden in a closet.

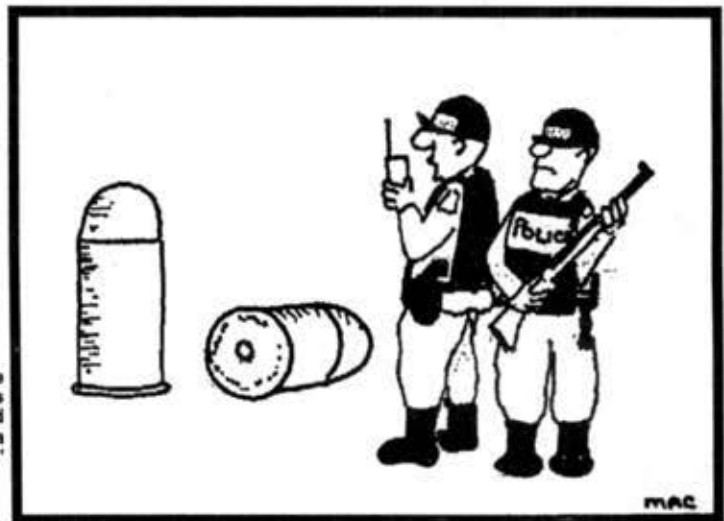
Mr. Martins advised police, after he gave them a false name, that he had hidden the money to keep it out of the wrong hands. It was found that only about \$5,000 of the money was printed on both sides and ready for circulation. It was believed that the money would have been accepted by the public if they did not look carefully.

## Music banned in police vans

The police commission of the Halton Regional Police Force (Burlington/

### FLASHES by Tony MacKinnon

"We've located some of the suspect's ammunition, and I'd say there could be a problem..."



Oakville) in Ontario has banned the use of commercial radios and music players from police paddy wagons.

The Commission learned that a dangerous prisoner, Robert Adams, had escaped from a paddy wagon last July 25th by prying open the back doors while the officers sat in the front cab enjoying a four speaker stereo system. The 25 year-old prisoner eventually died last August in a helicopter crash in Idaho after a hostage taking incident in that state.

## Holland introduces Sniff-Prints

It would appear that something smells in Rotterdam. At least as far as the criminals are concerned. Recently this Dutch police force has introduced the first bank of "criminal smells."

The new system requires persons convicted of serious criminal offences to hold a piece of steralised cloth for five minutes. The cloth is treated with chemicals that retain the persons odour for about three years. The new smell prints will help trained tracking dogs to sniff out offenders who are already known to police.

## Cocaine offences jumped 36.3% in 1988

The number of cocaine offences reported by Canadian police agencies last year jumped 36.3% over the previous year. Heroin offences rose 23.3 per cent.

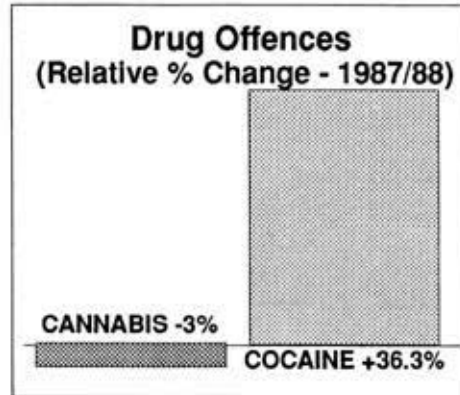
In a national report on 1988 Stats Canada cautioned against reading too much into the figures. They indicated that it is a reflection more of stepped up enforcement than in increased drug usage.

Total drug offences reported last year were 60,357, down 2.1 per cent from the 61,658 offences reported in 1987.

The number of cannabis offences fell 6 per cent to 40,484.

However there was a very significant increase in cocaine and heroin offences while there was a slight drop in the general crime picture nation wide.

There was a decrease in property crimes, which include break and entries, frauds and theft. Property crimes accounted for three out of five of reported Criminal Code offences.



Statistics Canada said the rate of Break and entries of residences peaked in 1981 and has fluctuated since then. Break and entry of businesses peaked in 1982 and has mostly been in decline since.

Prince Edward Island last year was the only province in which more businesses than homes were broken into.

Violent crimes numbered 232,699 last year, a 6.1 per cent increase over 1987, the agency said. But homicides accounted for a fraction of the total while 87 per cent of violent crime offences last year involved assault.

## Blue Line Reporter helps police nab narco hit squad

Richard Duplain, our East Coast correspondent, has been credited with supplying vital information leading to the arrest of Columbian terrorists sent to New Brunswick to stage a jail break.

On Wednesday, September 13th, the Edmunston Police force nabbed four

heavily armed terrorists in that City. The word was passed quickly to the Fredericton area about the incident. Mr. Duplain had received word of the incident and at around 8:00 P.M. the same evening, while attending a gas bar located on the Trans Canada Highway just outside of Fredericton, he noted a rental car with two occupants acting suspiciously. He noted that they appeared to be speaking Spanish.



Richard Duplain

He recognized one occupant to be one William Jose Rodriguez, now known as Julio Cesar Bracho-Sucre. The passenger, who was never apprehended, was of a slighter stature. Duplain became suspicious and noted the licence plate number of the late model Chrysler they were driving. Knowing that two Columbian nationals, arrested earlier in the year while trying to import a large quantity of cocaine, were to appear in a Fredericton court the next day he contacted police and supplied them with the information and their last direction of travel.

The following day St.John Police and RCMP arrested Bracho-Sucre when he was returning his leased Chrysler and found him in possession of two handguns. Later investigations revealed a connection between the Edmunston arrests and the jailed suspects in Fredericton.

A fine piece of observation by our correspondent.

# Sleep and the shift worker

- M. Lymburner -

**D**o you know how many times you pass wind while you sleep? Are you aware of your nightly sleep ritual? When should a night shift worker go to sleep? These are a few of the questions answered by John Shearer of Carlton University in Ottawa at the National Association of Police Planners conference held in Toronto this past September.

Shearer, a sleep researcher for the past ten years, narrows his eyes on a member of the audience. "Do you people know what really makes a sleep researcher salivate? Do you want to know what really turns him on?" He walks closer to his intended victim in the audience. "It is this, ladies and gentlemen," as he hugs the head of a man with a completely bald head. "Do you know how nice it is to fasten those wires and probes to this head? It makes my job sooooo much easier." A fond kiss in the middle of the head sets the stage for a one hour lecture that keeps the audience spellbound with the darkest secrets of our sleep.

## The sleep cycle

Shearer explained that research has shown that sleep patterns are divided up into four parts. The first two parts are very light sleep and they take up the majority of your sleeping period. However the most important part of your sleep time consists of the deepest sleep known as "three-four" sleep.

Research has shown that many interesting things happen in three-four sleep. For one thing this is the area where all those bad dreams come from. This is also the stage when your body absorbs certain nutrients necessary for your good health. All this is accomplished in your first 90

minutes of uninterrupted sleep. It is then fortified by the balance of your sleep time consisting of the "one-two" sleep pattern.

## What you can do for yourself

How many of us have said to ourselves that we are going to sleep the whole day away when we get home after our first shift on nights only to find ourselves wide awake by noon? Furthermore we get up feeling horrible and almost like we haven't slept at all. This is because our sleep patterns are scattered and out of alignment. We are attempting to sleep when our bodies are warming up in the morning. Sort of like the feeling of catching our second wind.

John suggests that we go to bed around 2:00 p.m. Our body temperature cycle is at its lowest around that time of day and we have a better chance of getting a proper rested sleep. (Don't forget to set the clock because you may sleep right through)

Other suggestions for a good night's sleep includes a brisk twenty minute walk 2 to 10 hours before you go to sleep. Learn good relaxation techniques and eat right. A diet that includes 20 to 30 grams of fibre and low in animal fats is preferable. The fibre mentioned would be equal to 4 to 6 slices of whole wheat bread or one apple per day.

We could also cut back on coffee consumption. It takes the average person ten hours to get rid of the caffeine from a 6 oz. cup of coffee. Anyone who consumes around six to seven cups of coffee per day is endangering their health dramatically. This causes sleep pattern disorders that rob you of the health

creating benefits of sleep.

For those who must have the taste of coffee John suggests getting a good brand of decaffeinated coffee that states on the label that it is water decaffeinated in some manner. (Swiss, steam or water treatments are acceptable)

## What your boss can do

At the inquiry into the Three Mile Island nuclear disaster one of the major contributing factors to the errors in the control room was the shift cycles the personnel were forced to work.

Each member of the main control room was required to work six days in a row and take three days off. Further investigation revealed that the people had to work their first two days working the 2300 to 0700 shift. After the second day they had a short change over to the 1500 to 2300 hour shift for two more days. After this they had a second short change over and worked the 0700 to 1500 day shift.

This shift pattern is now known to be a human destroyer. Tests on the members revealed that some suffered hallucinations and were susceptible to numerous diseases after working only six months on such a pattern.

The human body is not designed to work in shifts. Almost all of us are day animals. Whenever we try to force the body to break this natural rhythm care must be taken to determine the best cycles to keep health risks to an acceptable limit.

Shearer suggests several rules for the employers of shift workers.

- No 12 hour shifts!
- Set the longest set of days off after the night shift. The body needs a minimum of seven days to recover from a night shift.
- No more than 6 days work on an 8 hour day; 4 days on 10 hours and 3 days on 12 hours.
- If officers are working in a "war zone" give them lots of help so that the work load is put over a larger group and permits time off for a break.

One member of the audience had one question for John Shearer. "Why don't you write a book about this?"

His answer was well received. "I have! It should be released soon." Blue Line will keep you briefed.



## Forged cheque not written under duress (Regina Vs. Prevost)

A woman in British Columbia was found guilty of uttering a forged cheque after her appeal on the grounds that she acted under duress and threats.

The woman entered a bank and presented a cheque in the amount of \$7,500. The signature was found to be a forgery and she was arrested. At trial she stated that she wrote the cheque to satisfy a drug debt and a man she had owed the money to was waiting in a car three blocks from the bank and had threatened to beat her.

The court determined that the threat had no effect on a defence to the charge as the danger to the woman was not immediate and that she had ample op-

portunity to save herself from the man's threats.

Section 17 of the Criminal Code states; "A person who commits an offence under compulsion of immediate death or bodily harm from a person who is present when the offence is committed is excused for committing the offence if the person believes that the threats will be carried out and if the person is not a party to the conspiracy..."

The evidence revealed that the accused had opened up the account in her name two days prior to the offence for the purpose of depositing a forged cheque. She then later wrote out a cheque to herself to obtain the money on the un-cleared cheque.

## Blue Line Magazine Flash Cards

### The Judge's Rules

#### Number 7

"A prisoner making a voluntary statement must not be cross-examined and no question should be put to him about it except for the purpose of removing ambiguity in what he actually said.

For instance, if he mentioned an hour without indicating the date, or a day and date which do not agree, or has not made it clear to what individual or what place he intended to refer in some part of his statement, he may be questioned sufficiently to clear the point."

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# Reach or throw before you go!

- Al Porter -  
Southwest Ontario Correspondent

An officer arriving first at the scene of an ice related accident should take a few minutes to evaluate the situation before plunging to the rescue. This greatly increases the likelihood of a successful rescue and lessens the danger to the officer himself.

This point was hammered home by Jim Lewis of Ft. Collins, Colorado, during an ice rescue seminar for public safety officials held last January and hosted by the Oakland County Sheriff's office.

Lewis, of Dive Rescue International, instructed about 70 public service employees including police, fire and ambulance personnel at a two day seminar held under the auspices of the Oakland County Sheriff's Office.

The seminar, coordinated by Deputy Dave Wurtz of the OCSO consisted of a day and a half of class-room work, and a half day spent on, and in, frozen Voorhees Lake in Orion Township.

During the classroom session conducted by Lewis, attendees heard lectures concerning general ice rescue topics and watched video and slide presentations of some techniques that have been used in past rescues and attempts.

## Evaluate the existing conditions

According to Lewis, the first officer to arrive at the scene of an ice disaster, be it an occasion where a vehicle has gone through the ice, or where a person has fallen through, the officer should first determine the wisdom of venturing out on the ice.

Lewis says ice which appears to have considerable thickness can be deceiving, and deadly. Depending on the season of

the year and recent weather, the ice could be hiding faults which are perilous to a would-be rescuer.

"The only absolute in ice safety is to stay off it. But an officer concerned with saving a life often disregards this principle and knowing some of the indicators of weaker ice can sometimes be used to circumvent the hazardous area.

New ice is stronger than old ice. As ice ages, a number of factors can combine to cause stress and decay in the ice formations. Weaker ice can sometimes be determined from overt signs. Ice of a different colour from that around it should be avoided. Ice formed near obstructions can be decayed by heat from those obstructions. Slush or snow on the ice can indicate a lack of proper freezing and can also hide faults and cracks from the human eye. Bubbles or water on the surface indicate an area to be avoided. Open water in the middle of a deep lake indicates that surrounding ice might be in an advance stage of decay.

## The victim's condition

Lewis says the second factor to be evaluated is the condition of the victim. It takes very little time for a human body to succumb to hypothermia. Hypothermia is the result of a rapid decrease in the temperature of the body's heart, lungs and brain.

The ability to withstand cold varies with the individual. An adult male will likely have the ability to withstand severe cold longer than an adult female, and a small child is the victim who cools at the most rapid rate.

Victims of hypothermia progress

through several rapid stages of deterioration of their abilities to help themselves. Throwing a floatation device to someone in an advanced stage of hypothermia is useless because not only might that person be unable to grasp the device, he might not be able to see it.

When such a victim has been reached it is important to convince him to attempt to stay still until some of the preliminary rescue steps have been completed. Thrashing about or attempting to swim will cause a further loss of body heat and increase the danger.

If the victim appears to have lost consciousness and has stopped breathing, the situation calls for immediate implementation of resuscitation procedures. If the cooling has been rapid enough there is the chance that brain damage has been retarded and there are cases where people have regained breathing after 40 minutes underwater.

## Two new rescue techniques

Lewis introduced two new techniques which might be effective if the victims are wearing life-jackets. It is recommended that single victims try to maintain a "back-floating" position. If there is more than one victim involved, it is recommended that they form a "huddle" with any small children placed in the middle of the huddle in an attempt to preserve any body heat.

Lewis stressed the importance of scene evaluation. He says that to attempt a rescue under severe conditions without a plan is often a factor in doubling the number of victims.

## "Reach, throw then go"

"Reach, throw then go," was the basic premise behind the most recommended technique for attempting rescues. Check the area for anything that might be used. Lewis used garden hoses, tree branches, and tool handles as some examples of objects that might be used to reach the victim, while at the same time lessening the hazard to the rescuer.

If the victim is in the early stages of hypothermia, shivering, shouting for help, this may indicate he is still in some condition to assist in his own rescue and as yet there is no need for the rescuer to venture out into thin ice. Throw-bags, if available can be used. These are fabric bags into which a rescue line has been coiled. These can often be thrown to a

victim from some distance. Again, victim condition is a prime factor in the successful utilization of such a device.

The last ditch and least safe method of rescue for both the rescuer and victim is the "Go" option. The victim has progressed beyond being able to help himself and the rescuer must approach the victim to facilitate the rescue. Unfortunately, this option is the most often encountered by public safety personnel.

It is imperative that a number of factors be considered in attempting such a rescue. Available equipment and manpower to affect the rescue are prime considerations.

Lewis highly recommends survival suits for personnel who must cross unsafe ice or enter the water to carry out a rescue. These suits, originally designed for crewmen on deep-sea oil rigs are readily available from safety supply companies. The bulky neoprene rubber suits provide both protection from exposure and floatation capabilities for a person who will be engaged in rescue operations. They are extremely bulky and according to officers familiar with them,

"ideal" for working in frigid waters.

#### **Proper approach methods**

The attendees were also drilled in the proper method of approaching a victim who had fallen through the ice. Survival suit clad officers slowly approached the simulated victims while streaming a rescue line to other members of the team who waited where footing was secure.

As they neared the hole in the ice, officers rolled to the edge of the hole while ensuring that the rope remained free of tangles. They entered the water to the rear of the victim and secured the rope around the victim's waist. The rescuer then tapped his head in a visible signal to other team members and rescuer and victim were pulled from the water.

#### **After the rescue has been made**

The job, however, was not completed when the victim was retrieved. This might be the time that resuscitation techniques must be immediately applied. Even if the victim is still breathing, the effects of hypothermia may still be in progress. Victims should not have wet clothing removed immediately. Victims

should be transported immediately to a place where competent medical assistance is available and care must be taken to ensure that well-meaning persons not be permitted to give victims anything to drink which might contain alcohol, caffeine or stimulants.

The rewarming techniques can be most safely carried out by medical personnel. Officers involved in such a rescue should also be aware that they, themselves, might be experiencing some of the effects of hypothermia and they should also attend a medical facility to ensure their personal safety.

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## **Calendar of Upcoming Events**

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### **November 12 - 15**

Learning Handicapped Offender Conference. To be held in Pittsburg, Penn. Invitation for papers and persons interested in making conference presentations. Co-sponsored by the International Correctional Education Association; National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; Pennsylvania Dept. of Education; National Centre for School Safety, in conjunction with the Department of Correctional Services.

Contact Carolyn Eggleston, State University of New York, Special Education/OMB 113B, New Platz, New York 12561, U.S.A. Phone (914) 257-2836.

•••

### **November 11 - 14**

The annual conference of the Association of Police Planning and Research Officers International (APPRO) will be held in Scottsdale Arizona. Among the many Scheduled speakers will be Chief William Snowden of Victoria, B.C.

Contact Marcia Simmons, Scottsdale Police Dept., 9065 E. Via Linda, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258 or phone her at (602) 391-5093

•••

### **November 22 - 25**

National Conference on Disaster Management, Hamilton Convention Centre, Hamilton, Ontario

Contact EMO officer (416) 526-2529

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### **CASE LAW: Supreme Court of Canada**

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## **Criminal must be diligent in exercising right**

**(Smith Vs. Regina)**

Suspects placed under arrest by police and given their rights must be "reasonably diligent" in exercising their right to counsel or they lose that right, the Supreme Court ruled this past September.

The case surrounds a Joey Leonard Smith from British Columbia who was arrested on robbery charges in 1986. At that time the officer making the arrest read Smith the customary caution advising him he had the right to obtain and instruct counsel without delay.

Smith was taken to a police station and asked for a lawyer after waiting two hours. He was placed in front of a telephone and a phone book was provided. Smith found that the lawyers home phone was not listed and he decided that he would wait for morning to call. The officers advised him to call his office number

in case there was an answering service but the accused refused.

The officers proceeded to question Smith and received an inculpatory statement from him. The Crown was successful at admitting the statement at lower courts but it was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada where it was thrown out.

In speaking for the 4 to 3 majority, Madame Justice L'Heureux-Dube stated, "A main goal of section 10(b) is to ensure the fairness of the questioning of suspects by police officers. That goal, however, does not preclude the interrogation of suspects by the police, nor is it inconsistent with the taking by the police of incriminating statements. The Charter does not prohibit admissions of guilt."

## Liaison Magazine ceases publication



Director General of Communications for the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, David Davidson, announced the death of "Liaison" in its June/July issue. After 15 years of service to the law enforcement community its budget was cut.

In its last issue Mr. Davidson stated, "Despite support from general and specialized readers in the policing, security and corrections communities, 'Liaison' could not survive a rigorous resources review." He continued by stating that the necessity to publish could only be rated as "desirable but not essential to departmental goals."

Blue Line Magazine regrets the Ministry's decision. This publication was a vital link to the law enforcement community. We disagree with the belief that it was "not essential."

We have advised the staff of the Communications Group that our magazine will be available for announcements and articles of interest previously carried in "Liaison". Anyone having news or articles of interest specific to the law enforcement community are encouraged to submit them to us for consideration. We will do our best to fill the gap.

## Motorcycle Safety subject on new video

- Dave Stewart -  
Chairman, Motorcycle Rider  
Safety Council

On Saturday November 18th, 1989, at the Humber College Campus in Etobicoke, the Ontario based Motorcycle Rider Safety Council will hold another regular general meeting to promote motorcycle safety.

During the afternoon session the Education Committee of the council will present the first public showing of the Motorcycle Rider Safety Council video - "DECIDE TO RIDE."

The video, which lasts about 7 minutes, is part of a 35 minute package for instructors and other experienced motorcycle club members to present to interested groups and organizations. It is anticipated the package will be used for high school students, clubs and other special groups to promote responsible motorcycle riding.

The training session emphasis is placed not only on new riders but also when various sizes or types of motorcycles are ridden. During the session riders are reminded not to speed on the highways and certainly not to drink and ride. Viewers are shown various scenes including how to dress to ride, the performance qualities of motorcycles versus automobiles, and also a scenario of how a "normal" rider can have an every day change of attitude that makes him a highway statistic.

This video has been heralded as being the most significant video ever produced in Canada to promote responsible motorcycle riding. At a cost of about \$35.00 it is expected that this education tool will be well used by school safety officers, local television and cable stations and many other agencies throughout Canada.

Further information on the video and training package can be obtained by writing to:- The Motorcycle Rider Safety Council, P.O. Box 612, Gormley, Ontario, L0H 1G0, or by telephone to the Chairman at (416) 831-2013.

## Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

**6.(1)** Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada.

**(2)** Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right to; (a) move to and take up residence in any province; and (b) pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.

**(3)** The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to (a) any laws or practices of general application in force in a province other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of province of present or previous residence; and (b) any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a qualification for the receipt of publicly provided social services.

**(4)** Subsection (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its objective the amelioration in a province of conditions of individuals in the province who are socially or economically disadvantaged if the rate of employment in that province is below the rate of employment in Canada.

This is known as "Mobility Rights" and is designed to not restrict the movements of Canadians. It is not designed, however, to restrict governments from affirmative action programs intended for the protection of present citizens and the services they receive.

It is interesting to note that Canadians have been highly mobile in recent years. The largest population shift occurred from October 1979 to September 1980 when 421,854 people moved from one province to another. This was two per cent of the population of Canada and most moved to Alberta and British Columbia. Among the social services most hard pressed at the time were police services.

## Social catalytic agents The origin of Community Policing

- Chris Braiden -

Someone once observed, "There is nothing new under the sun." Neither is there anything new about Community Policing. Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside Police Force in England, in commenting on the Scarman Report into the Brixton Riots of 1981 said: "I have yet to find out the definition of Community Policing. It seems to be all things to all people." Perhaps the Chief Constable had answered his own question. Anyone (and there are many) who cannot get beyond demanding a pat, simplistic definition of the philosophy and ideas of Community Policing has missed the point entirely. Where would flight be today if the Wright Brothers had demanded to see a "747" before taking their run off that hill?

Mind-set influences everything in our lives: politics, religion, lifestyle, the clothes we wear, even our hairstyles, if we have any. Mind-sets in turn, are fashioned by our perceptions of life. But perceptions can become self-fulfilling prophecies. As one very bright person commented, "We're not what we think we are, but what we THINK, we are."

It seems to me there is no one reality in life, as such, only our perception of what reality is in our particular circumstances. So it is with policing: the mind-set of the leaders dictates what the reality of policing will be for the doers.

Because policing has a very loosey-goosey job description and enjoys a monopoly over its product, there is considerable room for mind-sets and perceptions to wander. My basic position is that policing has become a self-fulfilled prophesy; in the main it has become what we, the police, believe it should be. Whether that is what it needs to be is the most important question facing our future.

Today's generation of police managers, myself included, grew up in a policing mind-set that saw us molded as functionaries of the criminal justice system, a part of that system and APART from the

community-at-large. Indeed, there are strong signals that the entire system has come adrift of its original mandate. This was not planned or brought about by any one individual. It simply evolved over

housekeeper and see what the reaction would be. I think Sir Robert Peel would turn over in his grave to see how his visionary product has been narrowed and cheapened.

A better way of policing cries out. I believe that better way is to be found in a return to the basic principles and philosophy that spawned public policing in the first place. In its simplest terms, this means pushing out the edges of WHAT we do and HOW we do it. We must wean ourselves from the criminal justice system so that it becomes one of our customers and not our sole customer.

A better way of policing also includes getting our heads around the idea that we can have a greater impact on crime by coming at it indirectly and by marshalling the energies of others as opposed to trying to influence it directly by working on our own as we have in the past. It means a return to our original mandate, that of "peace officers" in the broad sense versus "law enforcement officers" in the narrow sense. There is a world of difference between the two.

Those of us who are charged with the responsibility of molding the future of policing need to develop a new vision of why and how we police our communities. That mind-set must be constructed around the fundamental philosophy of Community Policing.

Continued on Page 24



time. But for sure it did happen. And because that system's sole product is crime, in the pure sense, so too has the police product become so narrowed. Indeed, many of us proudly refer to ourselves as law enforcement officers. Try calling a chef a cook or a homemaker a

## We find the answers to your questions

### Correspondence Courses

*I would like to know if you or your readers know of any colleges that have law enforcement courses via correspondence.*

*Ed, Sask.*

I can understand your frustration. I made inquiries with the Saskatchewan Attorney General's Department and found a confused malaise of numbers and telephone answering services. I also found out that they close down for lunch so don't call between 12 and 1:00 P.M. When I did call back after their lunch I found that I had the wrong number... it was the Federal Corrections Service number that somehow always takes their phone calls.... Okay! Not to give up yet.

I was advised that I should call the Saskatchewan Police College. First I knew of this. They advised me that there was no such thing as a correspondence course for police in their branch. That there was none available in Saskatchewan nor planned for the future. Okay! Let's look around a bit.

I decided to make inquiries around the Metro Toronto area. (It was just to keep my phone bill down... honest) I called Humber and Seneca College as both of these places have highly credible law enforcement courses. Both do not supply correspondence courses as they say they are busy enough with the walk-in trade.

Seneca College advised me, however, that they have correspondence courses set up for military personnel who are just coming out of the armed forces. (I guess there is not much demand for tank drivers and Infantrymen in the work force). One of these courses is a law

enforcement course designed by Seneca. However the course may be too rudimentary for active members of police forces. The other problem is that it may not be available for non military personnel as it requires some long distance phone tutoring that lends itself to the military trunk line telephones. If it is any consolation Seneca said they are interested in the concept and will keep us briefed if something develops.

I was given information that Simon Fraser University in B.C. (604 291-3524) has "Distance Courses" in criminology. This seemed to have the best chance for officers in remote areas. I spoke with Monique Layton and Colin Yarbury who advised that yes indeed officers could apply for the January courses but should check with them to determine admission criteria. This course would lead to a full B.A. degree with a major in Criminology. Officers in B.C. can call a toll free number (1-800-242-1201). They believe it is the only one in Canada, if not the Commonwealth, that is completely by correspondence.

I have been lead to believe that Mount Royal College in Calgary will be brokering this course for Simon Fraser University also by correspondence beginning with the January sessions. The contact person there is Sharon Gibb (403) 240-6856.

I contacted Grant MacEwan College, (403) 462-5679 in Edmonton, which has an "out-reach" program (whatever that is) but no correspondence courses. Lethbridge Community College (403 320-3262) appears to have an excellent program in law enforcement but they do not have courses by correspondence either.

There are a lot of educational institutions across the country that can deal in law and law enforcement on a walk-in basis. It is wise to know first of all what it is you really need. For an officer who has been on the job for five years or more you may find a law enforcement course to be too rudimentary, duplicating your recruit training. On the other hand if your force just looks at paper for promotion then you may as well take the course and try to stay awake. Many colleges have specialist courses that may help your career advancement.

I have been advised that most officers should involve themselves with business administration and effective presentation courses if they are looking for managerial positions within their force.

If anyone has information on correspondence courses let us know and we will be glad to tell others. With the number of officers scattered about remote areas of this country it is amazing this idea has not received more attention. Thanks for asking Ed!

### Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

**3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.**

The tradition of democratic rights in Canada is specifically guaranteed by the Charter. Citizens have a right to vote in elections and have a right to run for office.

The only restrictions that may be placed on this right will be those that are considered to be reasonable and justified, such as age, mental incompetence and election officials. Judges are specifically excluded because of the non-partisan nature of their office. Inmates of prisons were recently told by the courts that they can not hold office or vote while they are incarcerated.

Leaning into the open trunk of the cruiser for a liquor ticket in her briefcase, York Regional Police Constable Carol Jennings went immediately into shock when her legs were pinned between the cruiser and the car which struck her from behind. The pain was so great that details of the impact and the moments following have been blocked from her memory.

An obsession later to find out those details of that fateful night of January 7, 1989 when Jennings and her partner had routinely stopped a carload of teenagers for a minor traffic offence, revealed that she'd been conscious and speaking at the scene. The injuries were so severe that it was first believed that her left leg was already amputated. However, it was not, and subsequently surgeons at Toronto General Hospital battled for nine hours to save the leg, transplanting nerves from the other leg to assist the process. During this time Jennings was awakened several times and told by the surgeons how bad the leg was and that they may not be able to save it.

"All I could think was, my job, what will happen to my job?" Jennings recalls. So strong was this concern that her fiancé, Bill Sokil, promptly phoned Chief Donald Hillock who instructed Sokil to tell Jennings she would have a job with the force for as long as she wanted it. Jennings could then relax and accept the surgeons' decision.

It was finally decided that the damage was simply too extensive to repair, and a knee discarticulation was performed. Later another couple of inches would be removed in order to accommodate a prosthesis.

Jennings' right leg had also been injured, including a broken ankle and a puncture wound so deep it left the surrounding area deadened to feeling. Jennings also suffered a severe whiplash which continues to impede her sleep.

Though only thirteen days in hospital, Jennings had no use of either leg for several months. She was in a wheelchair until March, when she was fitted with her first artificial leg. Jennings found this a difficult adjustment, learning to bear her weight from a different stance, and could wear it only for short periods at first.

## Injured on duty

- Louise Dueck -

"Getting dressed, learning to use the leg, was so hard that at time I'd get angry and throw it across the room!"

Jennings, 23, candidly admits to experiencing a lot of frustration, anger and depression. Being confined to her apartment or, when she went out in a wheelchair, being subjected to stares brought home to her that she is now a disabled person.

"I wasn't used to seeing myself as a disabled person. I was unable to accept my new body image. I felt anger towards the driver who hit me, who was only charged with careless driving, fined \$128.00 and lost 6 points on his licence."

"What ifs continually assailed me. What if I had just dumped the kids' booze? What if I'd been alone in the cruiser and my briefcase had been beside me instead of in the trunk?"

On the one hand, Jennings knew she was lucky. She could have lost both legs or even been killed. On the other hand, Jennings feels that a police career is dependent on physical well-being and she feared the loss of her job, of everything she'd worked for.

"Looking back," Jennings reflects, "the fear of losing my job was an irrational fear. The police organization is like a family - you are taken care of. Still, I had

just begun, I was still on probation."

In May Jennings returned to work, half days for several weeks, then was off again for the revision surgery. She returned to full time duties on June 26 in the Planning and Research section at

York Regional Police Headquarters in Newmarket, Ontario.

Jennings is frequently asked whether she'll go back on the road. "I can't answer that now," she says. "My goal is to return to more active duty, but I don't know if it will materialize."

Meanwhile, she recently participated in the Ontario Special Olympics Torch Run, August 10th, accompanied by Chief Hill-

lock, and feels proud to have participated. It was a goal she has set for herself when she was first injured. Last year she had run five miles. Next year, with the more permanent and more flexible leg she'll have by Christmas, she may even be able to run it again.

On September 16th, Jennings took a more momentous walk. This time it was down the aisle to say her vows with the fiancé who has been understanding and supportive but has not allowed her to "wallow in self-pity".

"People feared our relationship would not be able to take the strain. Actually, we've come closer together through all this," Jennings concludes.



Carol Jennings: The right stuff

# CANADA'S MOST WANTED

A few years ago the RCMP discontinued the photo identification cards for Canada's most wanted persons. Blue Line Magazine would like to help your police force locate that suspect you have been looking for. We would like to fill that gap for your agency.

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For further information about this service you may contact the editor at (416) 293-2631.

## Community Policing

*Continued from Page 21*

### What is community policing

Community policing is one of the most topical issues in policing today. Volumes have been written and library shelves are bending under their weight. One thing seems certain: whatever Community Policing is, it's the "in thing." Everyone seems to like it. Many people in policing are hitch-hiking on its wave of popularity. They apply it to almost everything they do outside of fundamental patrol work. This is a critical mistake. Until it becomes THE fundamentals of police work, it's going nowhere on your force.

Try to get someone to define Community Policing for you though, and there is silence. Most seem to see it as a new "thing" in policing. My position is that they are wrong on both counts. It is neither new, nor is it a "thing". It's much deeper than that.

I believe Community Policing is simply a re-emergence of the founding philosophy on which Peel built his public police

in 1829. So let us first get rid of the notion that we have a new product on the block. That is why it will never be realized as an "add-on" to the conventional model. It won't stick.

Unfortunately sticking it on is what most police departments have tried to do with it: stick a new box on the edge of the organization chart, put a few people in it and announce the birth of "Community Policing." It's not an hors d'oeuvre, or dessert; it's the main course. It's the meat and spuds of what policing was supposed to be from the beginning.

In spite of the volumes, studies and conferences that have been generated by Community Policing in the past decade, an understandable, concise explanation of what it is goes begging. This short series is an effort to fill that vacuum. It's an effort to explain WHERE Community Policing comes from, WHAT it is and HOW it's done.

**NEXT MONTH** - Part two of four parts: What Community Policing really is.

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Blue Line is an independent magazine produced by and for the law enforcement community.

*Blue Line Magazine*



In the summer of 1929, George Smithson, alias 'Raffles', was released from Dartmoor Prison, England. He was not yet 40 years of age, yet had spent 16 of those in various of Her Majesty's Prisons. This was his last dealing with the law. He had seen the futility of continuing this life and was done with entering again on this destructive path.

Raffles started his career with simple thefts, although he took great pains not to steal from those who could not afford it. He did deviate from this goal a couple of times, stealing from parsonages, and later was truly and heartily sorry for this.

After being caught for some minor thefts when in his teens, Raffles spent some time in Borstal, or as we now know it, detention centers for youths. This only served to teach him to be a better and more cautious crook. Upon release he and a confederate undertook to relieve the more wealthy of England's population of their jewels.

Many people have a certain sympathetic feeling for the 'cat burglar.' It is not only his modus operandi, but it is human nature not to have tremendous sympathy when hearing how the wealthy lost their priceless jewels when their mansion was burglarized. This, I suppose is twofold. One, most of us do not have priceless jewellery, and two, nor do we have a mansion to store it in.

Raffles was never one for the vulgar display of his gains that was so often seen by the cheap thugs of this era. For him a nice flat in Kensington, in London. His working tools, other than a jimmy and flashlight, were the social register and the society columns of the newspaper.

When he read that a wealthy personage and his family were leaving for a month for the Riviera, Raffles would journey to their home to see if they had left any valuables. Or if a wealthy couple attended a ball for the evening Raffles would attend to their home after the party. This was because he knew that they would probably be too tired to put away the jewellery and also too tired to hear him enter.

Raffles' method of travel was simple. He used his bicycle to get there so as not to draw attention to himself, and took the local train back to London.

## Raffles in real life

- Geoff Cates Books -

While his confederate waited in the shadows as a lookout, Raffles would make his way to the house and choose his point of entry. Should there be any alarm, he would make off with the greatest of haste.

There was nothing vulgar in his approach. He shunned such things as weapons or confrontations with the occupants. On one occasion he climbed up to the second story and spent half an hour jimmying the french doors. When he got inside a voice called out, "Who is in my bedroom?" Scared out of his wits he turned around, grateful the occupants had not taught him to say "Help Police", and continued to rake in the valuables.

On another occasion, there was a party still in progress in the mansion. Raffles coolly found a lawn chair, sat in the shadows, and waited until everyone had retired, then climbed in an unlocked ground floor window.

During his career, Raffles stole about a million dollars worth of valuables. A fortune indeed for that time. However at the end he had nothing to show for it. When he left the flat for his last job he had a premonition not to go. He made some excuse to his wife, however, and journeyed into the countryside to the place he had picked to enter. Without dwelling

on all the details, he was investigated at the train station and it was all over.

As usual Raffles cooperated when caught and even showed the police where other goods he had stolen were hidden. He gives us no illusions as to prison life at this time, and it was a sight harder than in this day. The bitterness he shows is not directed at the police, prison, society or

others. Only at himself and how he wasted his years. In fact Raffles takes pains to point out those in authority who had tried to help him. One of his most humiliating moments came when he was in prison and he got called into the warden's office. There was a phone call for him. It was from the head of the Borstal Institute he had served in when a youth. He told Raffles how disap-



pointed he was that he continued a life of crime, as he thought he had done so well at the institute. Raffles was deeply ashamed and slunk out of the office after the call.

It is most refreshing to have such a candid view on the life of crime from someone, who by the standards of the criminal society, was eminently successful at his occupation.

No more is heard of George Smithson, alias Raffles, after his release. Perhaps the proper ending for a man who was too much a gentleman to be a thief.

# The R.I.D.E. Team

By Tony MacKinnon



"Blaaaaaaaggh!"



"I said, good evening, you're on my god damn foot!"



"We're havin' a heatwave..."



"Been waiting long?"



"Once again, Miss... how did you lose your clothes?"

*David H. Tsubouchi*

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# Uh-oh...

That time of the year is coming again. Before you start your annual gift hunt, remember the ideal Christmas gift for any police officer:

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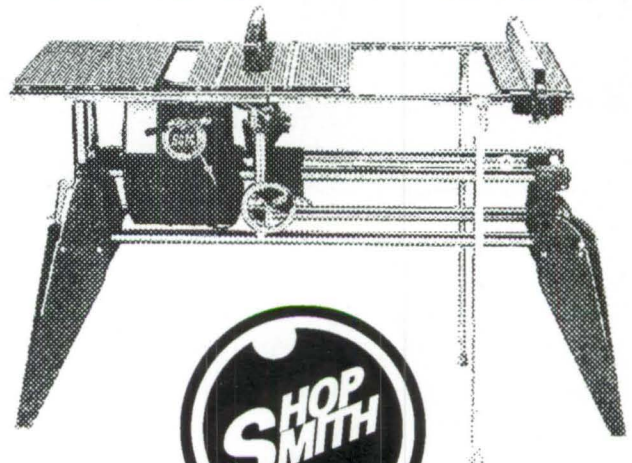
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