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Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

December 1992



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Editor: Marie E. Ferguson

This is the companion volume to *Ontario Provincial Offences 1992* containing seventeen related Ontario statutes including statutes related to family law, landlord and tenant, environmental protection, employment and mental health.

These acts are also organized alphabetically for easy reference. Both volumes contain a detailed index organized by subject matter.

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The anti-drinking driving campaigns are out for the Christmas Season once again. The strategies utilized by many forces across Canada have deviated considerably over the past two years. This has been in recognition of the dramatic drop in both the numbers of persons being caught and the numbers of accidents involving drinking drivers.

New strategies include such programs as "Zero Tolerance" in Nova Scotia where police have set a goal of no drinking driver fatalities for the Season. Ontario's officers are going for the hard core drinkers. These are viewed to be the last few persons who can not be taught any lesson unless they either go to jail or seek help for their alcoholism.

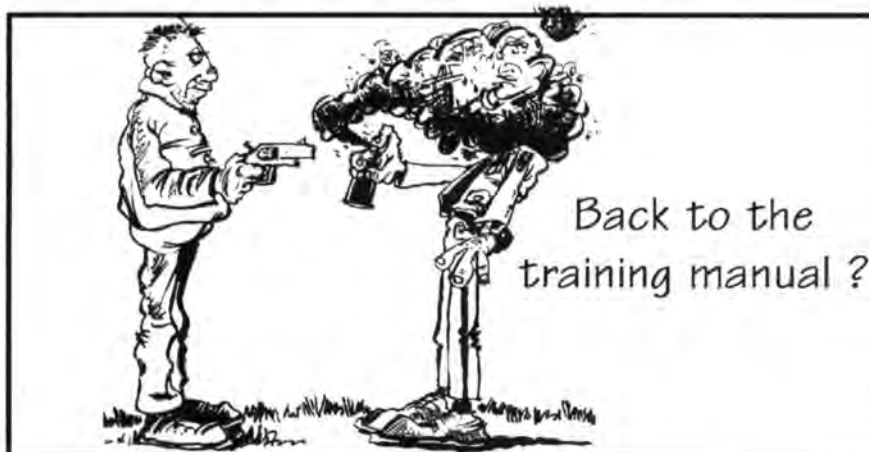
This issue is packed full of articles of interest to everyone. We have thrown in two articles that should bring you to the realization that Winter can really be fun if you let it. Police ski events, clubs and championships are everywhere it seems.

This month we have supplied several articles on Fraud. This includes offences with Social Security Cards, Immigration and Charity drives. We hope you will gain a little knowledge from these stories and do a community check-up to see if your area is a victim.

Well... we've given you your reading material... have a Merry Christmas!

Out Of The Blue

By David Bluestein



"Cops - The Good Guys"

Writing a topical editorial in a monthly publication, unlike those found in a daily or weekly paper, is almost impossible. Unfortunately, there are topics that do fit. One such topic is the brutal, cold-blooded murder of a police officer.

Constable Robert John Vanderwiel was a highly motivated and dedicated police officer with the Calgary Police Service. His senseless death is a violent reminder that we are not immortal, despite the way we sometimes behave.

At the time of writing, I have just returned from Constable Vanderwiel's funeral, his death and the thought of his fellow officers very fresh in my mind. Having heard first hand the facts surrounding his death, I cannot help but wonder how much longer it will be before one of us shares his fate.

The repeated pandering to special

interest groups by the (Ontario) government and the Police Services Boards who tie our hands even further with each passing day, are delivering us into the hands of those we are sworn to protect against, while the average law abiding citizen is subject to an increasingly violent lifestyle where he or she can no longer walk their neighborhood streets in comfort and safety.

The latest round of changes to the Use of Force Regulations, further degrades our own level of personal protection. The unholstering of our firearm reporting requirement is just another attack on the credibility of the police. The police in Ontario are already the most overviewed in the country, if not in North America.

In Toronto, we have our own Internal Affairs, then Professional Standards

and then the Police Services Board. On a provincial level, we currently have nine separate agencies such as the Policing Services Commission, then the Public Complaints Commission and the Special Investigations Unit etc. You practically have to file a report to go to the bathroom these days, and even more are being proposed.

In my opinion, it's about time our Police Services Board and more importantly, the Rae government, spend their time and resources trying to correct the problems facing the community and the police. Instead of trying to be politically correct and have laws changed to curb police powers, they should be attempting to have sentencing laws improved, the elimination of judicial loopholes and improved court proceedings, etc.

I apologise for repeating myself but "Hey Bob and Susan, Wake up! The police are not the problem, they are part of the solution. We serve all the community. When are you going to do the same?"

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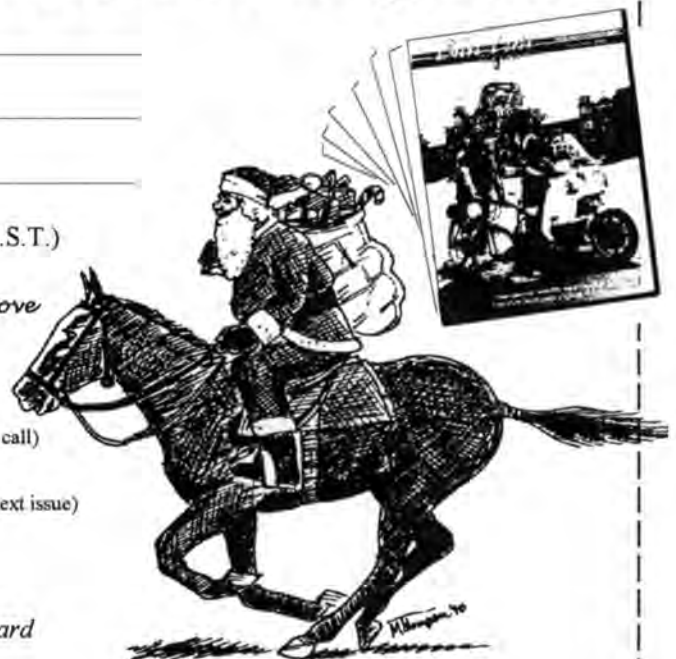
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Commentary: By Morley Lymburner

Can History Be Made By Sitting On A Stool?

History was certainly being made in Toronto during the month of October. The biggest news was the Blue Jays win over the Braves to clinch the world series. I certainly never thought I would see that.

The world series win was not the only thing however. If you are an observant sort of person you may have seen a little different kind of protection under the Dome during the series. It took the form of ranking officers (Inspector and above) supplying security for the games. Yes they were there in all their golden splendour gracing the little stools ordinarily filled by Constables.

At the same time the Jays went to the World Series Metro Toronto Police officers began a job action which included the removal of their issue hats and the wearing of a blue baseball hat. Upper management, being concerned about appearances to the world, decided to supply the security themselves.

When the series ended the news media decided they could now give a little time and space to why the cops were wearing baseball caps. In usual media style they got it all botched up.

The Police Association, the Chief of Police, the Police Services Board and the Provincial NDP government have a real tag-team fight on their hands where everybody gives each other a wink wink, nod nod and continue to argue with each other. I certainly never thought I would see that.

The whole thing *appears* to be over legislation which will require all Ontario police officers to submit a full report to the Province every time a gun is drawn from its holster. However in the background there appears to be a whole pot full of grits which will have to be digested before this thing is settled.

About one week after the Blue Jays win over 6,000 police officers across the province marched on Queens Park, waving placards, chanting slogans and demanding to speak to someone about

their grievances. I never thought I would see that.

At this point in time one would think any government would be somewhat unnerved and would be asking itself about the propriety of a law which would cause such a reaction. Not just with one police department but with 115 of them. And not the Chiefs of Police but the rank and file officers. At this critical point the provincial leader decided he would not talk with the officers about their concerns.

Another piece of history was being made at this juncture. It was the first time a march on the legislature, since the government came to power, was not met by a member of the government. They have met minority groups, truck drivers, steel workers, auto workers, and church groups. They refused to meet with cops. Something is seriously amiss. I never thought I would see that.

The trade union backed NDP government in Ontario has shown a particular dislike for police officers since coming to power. They have deprived them of loyalty to the Monarchy, created a super police watch dog, increased control over police services boards, passed legislation to control police activities, cut police budgets, created instant critical studies of police and cut off negotiations with police. It was not hard to find ways to get back at the police for the many years of picket line disputes which saw many labour leaders charged. It is certainly a prime opportunity to create legislation which would see police hamstrung in the future while sticking it to them in the present.

While putting all this in perspective I had a sobering thought. Nothing would give the labour leaders and the NDP party hacks more pleasure than to see those high ranking police officers sitting on those little stools around the Skydome. I certainly never thought I would see that.





The 1993 North American Police Ski Championships will be held March 6 to 13th, 1993 in Snowmass, Colorado. This annual police ski event has become the largest and best attended ski competition in North America and possibly the world. Each year law enforcement ski racers, their guests and friends gather for this outstanding event and this year over 700 participants are expected to enter.

During the 1992 NAPSC, law enforcement officers from 80 different agencies in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain competed in both alpine and Nordic events. The Chicago Police Ski Team was the winner of the North American Police Ski Championships' Travelling Trophy, followed by Port Authority Police of New York/New Jersey in second place and the United States Secret Service in third.

In addition to the team medals, individual medals are also earned in both alpine and Nordic racing. All of the racers are seeded into their own ability class on the first day of alpine racing. After the seed race each ability group competes on their own course. The ability groups are beginner, intermediate, advanced and expert.

The competitors are also divided by sex and age in an effort to balance the competition. For example a 44 year-old male expert racer competes only against expert male racers who are between 40-44 years of age. A 31 year-old female intermediate racer competes only against female intermediate racers who are between 30-34 years of age.

The alpine races include slalom, giant slalom, and a super G. For the Nordic events the competitors are divided only by sex, competing in 3K and 5K cross country races.

After racing in the morning, lunch is served on the mountain leaving the afternoon for everyone to ski the 2000

acres of excellent terrain at Snowmass.

At the end of each day of racing an awards/cocktail party is held, during which the winners of that day's events receive their medals and numerous door prizes provided by the sponsors. On the final night an awards banquet takes place at which the team awards and the North American Police Ski Championships Travelling Trophy are presented. A grand



Staff Sergeant Barry Ross, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed in Vancouver, clears one of the slalom flags as he attempts to better his time on his last slalom run at the 1992 North American Police Ski Championships. In addition to providing a great winter break proceeds are donated to the Special Winter Olympics.

door prize is also given away at the banquet. The 1992 NAPSC Grand Prize was a two week ski trip to New Zealand.

The North American Police Ski Championships have historically combined competition, camaraderie and charity in all their events. During the

1992 NAPSC our competitors raised \$22,685. for the Winter Special Olympics. This money will be used for the training of American and Canadian Winter Special Olympics athletes for their 1993 international competition in Austria. One company, John Paul Mitchell Systems, donated matching funds of \$10,000. to help the NAPSC with the Winter Special Olympics donation. This company has announced it will once again be a major sponsor of the NAPSC in 1993.

Canon Cameras is another of the major sponsors. Each year they have donated a number of cameras to be given away as door prizes. Another major sponsor is Scotch Colour Film, a division of the 3M Company. Scotch Colour Film provides colour print film to all participants, which they can use in the Canon Camera "loaner" program. There is also plenty of film available during the week for personal cameras.

Additional sponsors include Bolle sunglasses and goggles, K2 Skis, Scott Poles, Brambilla of France outerwear, Nordica Ski Boots, Miller Lite Beer, Jack Daniels, Dollar Rent-a-car, Tuxall Uniform Supply, the American Ski Association, the Snowmass Resort Association, and the Aspen Skiing Company.

The North American Police Ski Championships are organized solely by law enforcement officers for law enforcement officers and their guests. All full-time law enforcement officers and retired officers who are fully vested and in good standing are welcome to attend. The NAPSC organizing committee invites all law enforcement ski racers from the United States and

Canada to come to Snowmass and compete with us in these outstanding police ski championships.

For additional information please contact: NAPSC Inc., Inverness Drive East, Englewood, CO 80112 or call (303) 792-7315.



Seminar To Feature International Expert On Police Stress And Burnout

by Garry Ryhorchuk

The members of the Prince Albert Police Department are once again happy to announce that they will be sponsoring a two day seminar, to be held February 11 and 12, 1993 at the Marlboro Inn here in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Our Training Committee has worked hard over this past year to put together what we feel will be an outstanding professional seminar, that will deal with the subject matter of Stress & Burnout, Critical Incidents and Police Relationships. Our committee is both excited and proud to inform you that we have been able to secure Dr. William Lewinski, who is the Director of the Law Enforcement Program at the Mankato State University in Mankato, Minnesota, to lecture at this seminar. Dr. Lewinski has over twenty years experience as a Police Psychologist and was an integral part of the Calibre Press "Street Survival" seminar consulting team for the past four years.

As a result of Dr. Lewinski's extensive experience working with police families, he will be able to provide an in-depth analysis of each of the topics set out herein. Dr. Lewinski will offer practical solutions to protect you, from his pioneering work in Police Stress Management.

Learn how to: deal effectively with anxiety, tension, depression and other stresses you encounter on the job; treat a crisis; recognize and remedy psychological, emotional and occupational signs of burnout; cope with alcoholism and successfully manage post-shooting trauma or any other critical incident; learn practical ways of strengthening your police marriage.

Dr. Lewinski demonstrates how life's traumas can be tied into forces for positive change. This seminar is a must for all Law Enforcement personnel, spouses, administrators and mental health specialists who work in Law Enforcement.

Efforts have been made to keep the cost of this seminar to a minimum, ena-

bling Law Enforcement personnel and other Professionals to attend, that may not be sent by their respective agencies.

For those wanting to attend this seminar, one must be pre-registered with the Prince Albert Police Training Committee and receive confirmation from the committee to attend. For those attending this seminar, a resource manual for note taking will be provided. Upon completion of the seminar, each attendee

Canadian Police Alpine Games

7th Annual Fun Ski Race

Hosted by the Canadian Organization of Police Skiers

The Canadian Organization of Police Skiers (COPS) is hosting the 7th Annual Tour de COPS Police Alpine Ski Championships at Silver Star Mountain, Vernon, British Columbia from January 24 - 30, 1993.

The week long event is designed to be a fun race for all levels of skiers, even beginners. Anyone who is a full-time employee of law enforcement agencies or retired peace officers are eligible to compete.

Silver Star Mountain is located in the scenic Okanagan Valley and boasts the longest high speed quad in North America. The snow and ski terrain is the best conditions, anywhere.

The event has its international flavour as the Canadian competitors receive peace officers from the USA, Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia. The concept is to promote an environment in which the police ski community can meet, have fun and be as competitive as the individual wants.

The week consists of a number of social events, four ski races of dual sla-

will be provided with a certificate.

The two day seminar gets underway with registration and a hospitality night commencing at 7:00 p.m. and completing at 10:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 10, 1993, in the Cavalier Room of the Marlboro Inn. For those attendees arriving late, registration of late arrivals will take place from 7:30 a.m. - 8:00 a.m., Thursday, February 11, 1993, in the Conference Centre of the Marlboro Inn. The seminar will then run from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily.

Anyone requiring further information regarding this seminar, please contact either Cpl. Norm Bergen or Cst. Garry Ryhorchuk at (306) 922-4441 or (306) 922-5380.

lom, slalom, giant slalom and super g, a wind up banquet and dance, plus the daily awards ceremonies.

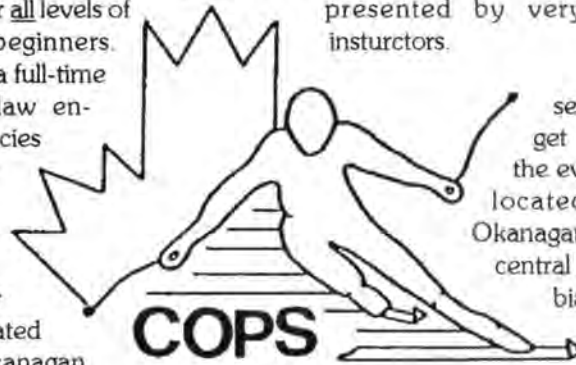
If you have ever thought about ski racing, this is the event to introduce you to the sport. This event will give you some good training with a two day course presented by very competent instructors.

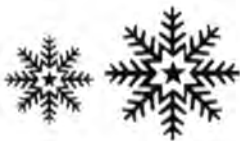
There will be several ways to get to Vernon for the event. Vernon is located in the Okanagan Valley, south-central British Columbia. There is air service daily into Kelowna

Airport from Vancouver and Calgary as well as other cities. Silver Star has a limo service to take you the 35 miles to the mountain.

If you are coming from Ontario there is a special offer ski package from SkiCan Toronto, including return air, ground service, accommodations and lifts for around \$850.

Its a great time, gret fun, great skiing, lots of verticla, and good way to blow off job stress. Book your leave time now and make plans for the slopes.





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A History Of The Criminal Code

1892 - 1992

By Richard Duplain

The Maritime Connection

Maritimers, Robert Sedgewick and George Burbidge have the distinct honour of being the prime movers behind the Criminal Code as we know it.

In 1891 under Federal Justice Minister, and soon to be Prime Minister, Sir John S.D. Thompson, a founder of the Dalhousie Law School, both Burbidge and Sedgewick undertook to draft the Code within a year.

Both were successive deputy ministers of justice and went on to serve the judiciary. Burbidge became an early judge of the Exchequer Court while Sedgewick became a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Born in Scotland in 1848, Sedgewick came to Nova Scotia as a child with his parents. He was educated at Dalhousie College and studied law under John S. MacDonald.

In 1872 he was admitted to the bar in Ontario and a year later in Nova Scotia. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1880 and continued to practice law in Nova Scotia. Eight years later he became a deputy minister of justice for the federal government and in 1893 became a justice of the Supreme Court. Sedgewick died in 1906.

Burbidge was born at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia in 1847. He became a deputy minister of justice for the federal government in 1882 and in 1885 was the chief federal strategist in the now famous trial of Louis Reil.

His Criminal Law Digest was a collection of Canadian penal law and was superseded only by the 1892 Criminal Code.

In 1887 he was elevated to the bench as the first justice of the Exchequer Court. The Canadian Encyclopedia Second Edition says that Burbidge organized that tribunal and developed much of the proceeding the Exchequer Court follows today.

According to Graham Parker in *The Origins of the Canadian Criminal Code*, "The 1892 Criminal Code was drafted

by Burbidge and Sedgewick in their spare time in the space of a year. Perhaps because they gave very little thought to principles and drew many of the rules they propounded from elsewhere, a bill was ready for parliament in 1891. The preparation of the Code nevertheless shows remarkable expedition by Burbidge and Sedgewick (and others)."

"Thompson, Sedgewick and Burbidge planned a careful campaign for the introduction of the code. In October 1890 Sedgewick wrote to J.A. McCord, Assistant Law Clerk to the House of Commons, announcing that the government intended to introduce a bill codifying criminal law and procedure. The deputy minister also told McCord confidentially that, 'Mr. Justice Burbidge and myself propose to give two months to the work and to employ a professional gentleman to assist us'. By July 1891 two thousand copies of the Code had been printed and distributed to superior court judges, provincial attorneys general, lawyers of high standing and the most prominent magistrates. By May of the following year supplies of the Code were exhausted," writes Graham Parker.

"In May 1892 Sedgewick asked the Queen's Printer for 20,000 English copies of the Code and 2,800 in a French version. After some bickering about money, \$6,000 was found for printing and distribution. On July 4 the first copies were delivered to the Department of Justice. This time every member of the judiciary, whether on the Supreme Court of Canada or a county (justice of the peace) received a copy," he wrote.

"One item (in the draft code) which attracted disproportionate attention was the appropriate jurisdiction of magistrates and justice of the peace. Many correspondents did not approve of the relatively wide jurisdiction given to the lay judiciary to hear criminal offences summarily by consent of the accused under the 'Speedy Trials Act.' Judge Matthew Baillie Begbie of British Columbia deplored the low quality of mag-

istrates, a view shared by Edward Hodgson of Charlottetown, who wrote to Thompson as early as 1889 complaining of a 'dangerous power in the hands of the most ignorant and illiterate magistracy in Canada.' Another correspondent commented that 'the country justice is not usually a very highly educated or experienced man, and generally he feels competent to try, and want to try, every case which comes before him, and is susceptible to influence which does not appear in that evidence,'" cited Graham.

According to Graham Parker the Parliamentary debate on the Criminal Code was a mild affair. "The House of Commons contained many lawyers but very few who knew much about the criminal law. Thompson made his speech on second reading on 12 April 1892, and the Bill passed within two months with committee hearing in the interim."

"The lawyers on the Committee were content with the section of the Code which depended on the common law to fill in the gaps left by the Code. The fact that these provisions were necessary shows the half-hearted character of the attempt at comprehensive codification; the absence of any challenge to those sections indicates how shallow was the knowledge and concern about the concept of a code," writes Parker.

On July 1, 1893 the Criminal Code of Canada was proclaimed in force. Over 80 years later in 1976, the Law Reform Commission of Canada published a study paper entitled *Towards a Codification of Canadian Criminal Law*. This excellent document re-examined all the familiar arguments for and against codification and concluded that Canada must work towards a genuine code. It must be intelligible to the ordinary citizen, not just to the expert lawyer. The commission believed that the courts have abdicated their creative role, in that they have failed to consider the totality of Canadian criminal law and then to seek solutions within that framework. A true code should state the aims and purposes and essential principles of criminal law, as well as the concepts governing criminal justice.

NEXT MONTH
Toward Recodification

Blue Line Classified

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Up-Coming Events

January 24 - 30

C.O.P.S. Host 7th Annual Fun Ski Race

Vernon - British Columbia

The Canadian Organization Of Police Skiers (COPS) will hold their 7th Annual Alpine Ski Championships at Silver Star Mountain. For Further Information contact Jerome Malysch at (604) 264-2323

February 8 - 12

International Law Enforcement Winter Games

Ottawa - Ontario

The 1993 games will be hosted in Ottawa. The games will be sponsored by the Ontario Law Enforcement Athletic Association. All sworn Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Law Enforcement officers, active or retired, are eligible. Events include Badminton, basketball, broomball, curling, darts, hockey, volleyball, and skiing. For further information call (613) 225-1204.

February 11-12, 1993

The Dynamics of Critical Incidents Prince Albert - Saskatchewan

The Prince Albert Police Department is proud to present this two day seminar on critical incidents, police relationships and stress and burnout in the police profession. The key note speaker will be Dr. William Lewinski, Ph.D., Director, Law Enforcement Program, Manakato University, Minnesota. For further details contact Garry Ryhorchuk (306) 922-5380.

March 28 - April 2, 1993

15th Annual International Asian Organized Crime Conference

Las Vegas - Nevada

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police and the FBI will host this event. Over 1,000 delegates from 25 countries are expected to attend this conference. This year's theme is entitled "Asian Organized Crime: A

Global Impact". For more information contact Edward Bazar at (702) 795-3111.

April 4 - 7, 1993

Focus on Children - Protecting Our Future

Calgary - Alberta

The Canadian Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA) and Child Find Alberta (CFA) have joined to develop a much needed national conference to showcase the best practical community based programs available in North America and Europe. For further information contact Donna Tona (403) 239-2920 or FAX (403) 270-8355

October 31 - November 5 1993

International Association of Women Police Conference

Vancouver- British Columbia

The Canadian Branch of the I.A.W.P. will be hosting the 31st Annual Training Conference to be held in the Hotel Vancouver. The theme of the session will be "Global Policing: A spirit of unity". For further details call (604) 681-5226 or FAX (604) 681-2503.

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State Side



Stress Program Aids Police

Seafeld 911, the U.S. treatment center for law enforcement personnel, has expanded its services to include inpatient treatment for law enforcement officers suffering from job-related stress disorders as a primary diagnosis. This supplements the facility's already existing alcohol and substance abuse treatment program.

According to Joseph McDonald, executive director of Seafeld 911, the Seafeld 911 Stress Program specializes in the treatment of stress-related disorders for law enforcement personnel, and the expansion of this program makes it possible for all law enforcement personnel who suffer from such a disorder to avail themselves of this specialized treatment, whether or not it is alcohol or substance related.

Typical stress-related problems treated by the Stress Program include

anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, post-traumatic stress, sleep disorders and eating disorders.

For further information, contact Joseph McDonald, Executive Director of Seafeld 911 at (305) 321-9400.

NYPD To Experiment With One-Person Patrol Cars

The largest police force in the U.S., the NYPD, is experimenting with one-person Patrol cars. The decision is based largely on financial reasons, and one-person crews are few in number. Only 14 of the city's 123 precincts are involved in the operation, and only sergeants and lieutenants are able to take the solo patrol. In addition, the solo patrols are only dispatched during the day, and in relatively low crime areas. Solo officers are equipped with shotguns along with their normal weaponry. The shotguns add fire-power and an intimi-

ation factor to the solo patrols. Also, solo drivers are prohibited from becoming involved in action without back-up units present.

Fort Apache Is Quieter Now

The famed Fort Apache in the Bronx no longer looks like it has been under siege.

The 41st precinct station house in the Bronx, New York, which became famous after the release of the 1981 movie Fort Apache, the Bronx, has changed drastically in the last ten years. The movie was based on a 1976 book written by Lt. Tom Walker about the real life experiences of Officers Thomas Mulhearn and Pete Tissitore.

Since those days, when 400 officers would come to work at the 41st precinct each day, things have quieted down. Now, roughly 165 officers work out of the station in a 'refurbished, commercial district. Soon, the old Fort Apache, which some officers now call "Little House on the Prairie," will be moving from 1086 Simpson Street to the corner of Southern Boulevard and Longwood Avenue.

Let *Blue Line* help out with that Christmas shopping list... and we will pay the tax

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Blue Line's Technical Firearms Editor, Dave Langstroth, has commenced a six month odyssey to shed some excess baggage. Weighing in at around 300 lbs. he could never find the time to do something about it. But as Dave says, . . .

"It's Time To Make Time!"

The doctor isn't exactly angry but you can tell he's not a happy camper. "Look here", he says, "you're seventy-five pounds overweight, you still smoke even after all the autopsies you've seen, your blood pressure is clean through the roof and your cholesterol count has left orbit!"

You know that everything the doc has just told you is true and it's been true for the last eight years but you just can't seem to lose weight. The harder you try to lose it the faster it seems to come back (plus a couple more pounds for good measure). The shift work, the doughnut shops, the fast food joints are all adding up to a stroke or (worst case scenario) the big, black abyss!

It's Time To Do It!

The scenario that I just wrote could apply to almost anybody in any line of work but the thrust of this article is directed towards the dedicated men and women in law enforcement who have discovered (much to their chagrin) that the weight that use to just fall off when they were younger now stays put. This becomes a barrier to their ability to perform their regular duties.

Regular duties that can consist of interminable lengths of time sitting down followed by short but extremely intense periods of physical and mental stress. Duties which require them to be in the best possible condition to ensure their own, as well as the public's, safety.

I guess it's time to bare my soul (and my body) to the general reading public. I have been involved with military, security and law enforcement organizations for the last twenty years. I have wed, fathered children, separated and divorced, sought wisdom from professionals and listened to garbage from idiots and all the while watched myself grow from a fit six-foot six, two hundred and twenty pound man to an unfit six-foot five, three hundred pound wretch with a bad back, sore knees and flattening feet.

I'm fed up and I'm not going to take it any more!

The only way that anyone in my state of physical decrepitude can lose weight is to reduce the amount of calories I consume and increase the amount of calories I use... *But How?*

Get Some Help

I decided to engage the services of a personal trainer. I realize that a large



"We'd better make these the last, and then go. We don't want to miss lunch!"

number of you folks out there think that personal trainers are for the rich and lazy. I definitely don't qualify for the first but I know myself pretty well. I'm all fired up now but what about two weeks or two months from now? I don't have the money to waste on a fitness club membership only to stop going out of either embarrassment or (are you ready for this?)... *"I can't find the time!"*

Margot Jemmett is a Certified Fitness Instructor, Personal Trainer and an A.C.E. (American Council on Exercise). She holds the S.T.F.A. (Standardized Test of Fitness Appraisers), and has presented workshops to fitness instructors on various topics, such as proper exercise techniques and how to use music effectively in a fitness class.

The Wellington Club (south-west corner of Wellington and York Street in downtown Toronto) has graciously allowed me to use their facilities over the next few months to engage with the

various types of weight and exercise machines in the not so subtle battle of the bulges.

Personal Trainers can be utilized in many different ways. Margot says she can give guidance in the beginning and then check-up on her clients to guide them back to the original plan and/or answer questions which can assist clients to a better understanding of their programs. She can establish a nutrition plan, suggest alternative sources of "fast" foods, create a progressive fitness program (so you won't hurt or embarrass yourself) that will keep you interested and motivated. She is available to work-out with you each time you train but she encourages her clients to be self motivating. Margot's fitness plans are flexible in that she is able to create plans which can be used in fitness clubs or equipment available in the clients homes.

Nutrition is the key

The very first thing that Margot and I discussed was nutrition (one look at my lumbering mass and what else would a trainer talk about?). She told me there are three basic sources of fuel for my body to convert to energy; proteins carbohydrates, and fats. These things are called nutrients and contain a value commonly referred to as a calorie. (I won't get into what a calorie is but I know it's something I get too much of).

Proteins and carbohydrates contain four calories per gram, fat has nine calories per gram. (Hey! That means if I reduce the fats in my diet I can eat twice as much protein and carbohydrates!! I'm beginning to like this discussion already.)

Fat does not *metabolize* the same as the other nutrients. *Metabolism* is the rate at which your body uses fuel (like my Chevy versus your Ferrari). Proteins and carbohydrates require your body to work harder to metabolize (and, therefore, burn more calories) than fat.

Margot told me that muscle and fat (like the part around my middle) have two different types of cell structure. Muscle is an active tissue and requires more calories to maintain itself than fat tissue. A person with a lean, mean body mass needs a lot more calories to function on a basic level than a person with lots of body fat. Some athletes can consume ten thousand calories per day and not

gain an ounce (in fact they may even lose weight, depending on their exercise regimen).

A simple equation to remember in the battle of the bulge is; **Energy in (calories) = Energy out (metabolize)** will maintain your weight. If **Energy in** is greater than **Energy out** (the story of my life!) this will result in weight gain. The opposite is what most of us should aspire to -- if **Energy in** is less than **Energy out** this will result in weight loss. A pound of body mass, in this case fat tissue, equals 3,500 calories or increase my out-put by an equal number of calories.

So what about the real world?

Okay, so I'm in the middle of my shift, it's midnight, everything is closed except the drive-through at MacDonald's, I forgot to pack my nutritious weight reducing lunch and **"I'm Starving! What do I do?"**

The key to this common dilemma is knowledge. It's up to me to find out which foods have what content of protein, carbohydrates and fat. I have discovered that fast foods are very high in fats (so what else is new). Fats make foods "taste good", it's cheap for the restaurants to buy and therefore increases the profit margin. Fast food restaurants are generally more available, at different times (like all night) than restaurants with healthier food sources.

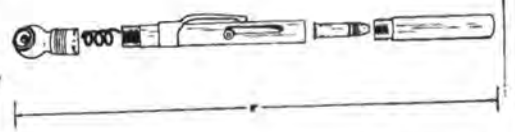
Meanwhile, back at MacDonald's, what do I order? How about the Pizza? Order one with no meat, a little cheese, and garnish with available vegetables. It's not deep fried and the cheese has less fats than the processed meats. Here's a little surprise for you; If you **"just got to have it"**, have a burger; It's lower in fat than the fish burger or the McNuggets. If you have a sweet tooth, like I do, try having the yogurt cones. They are lower in fat than the ice cream cone.

This article is the first of a four part series that will be published every three months. I'm told by experts (guess who) that a safe weight loss of about one and a half to two pounds a week is about right, so I guess the next time I write in the series I should have lost about twenty-five pounds. That will bring me down to a petite 276 pounds. See you in three months and good-luck in your pursuits of a leaner healthier self.

Blue Line Magazine

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Police and Immigration

Knowing what you can do can be the solution

Recent revelations in the media have pointed to a gross mis-use of Social Insurance Number cards. Some are being stolen, some are fraudulently obtained while others are even "rented out" by the legitimate owners.

By far the biggest user of these bogus cards are illegal aliens. These people are under constant investigation by Immigration Officers. Many police officers, however, have no understanding of steps to take when confronted with a suspicious situation such as immigration. The following is a run-down on what police can do.

Notify Immigration

Where an individual who is a foreign national is charged criminally, Immigration should be notified. This can be done either by writing to your local Immigration by a form used by your department or by phoning to one of the local offices listed under the Federal Government Services section of your phone book.

In most areas Immigration has a 24-hour number. This number should be kept in a conspicuous location in each police station or detachment. In most cases an Immigration officer will attend at the station when called.

Notification Regarding Illegals

If you have occasion to investigate someone who is in Canada illegally or in any way is in violation of the Immigration legislation you should notify Immigration immediately. In most cases these people are arrested and detained for an Immigration inquiry. This is regardless of your ability to hold the individual under the Bail Reform Act.

Illegals are often exposed as a result of criminal investigation, domestic disputes, traffic accidents, and other routine investigations.

Provide Assistance

Many of the situations and calls an Immigration Officer is likely to be involved in require the assistance and back-up of police officers. A large number of the investigations occur on the illegal's own "turf" and the officers are at a distinct disadvantage and possible danger. Your help is much appreciated.

Records and Identification

Most persons arrested by Immigration officers are fingerprinted and photographed under the authority of the Immigration Act and often in co-operation with the local police force.

Criminal records, outstanding charges and relevant police information are pro-

vided in appropriate circumstances for investigative use and for Immigration inquiries. Such information often directly contributes to the issuance of a deportation order against foreign criminals.

Officers of the Immigration department are active in the exchange of Criminal intelligence (i.e.: organized crime) and are active users of the resources of Interpol. They also work closely with the Immigrations and Passport section of the RCMP.

Stolen Social Insurance Cards A Common Commodity

Last month Kathy Ricci of Toronto could rest easy at last. Toronto RCMP officers finally arrested a Brazilian woman who had been fraudulently using her lost Social Insurance Card for the past seven years.

Ms. Ricci reported the loss of her Social Insurance Card in the mail seven years ago when she started her first job in Toronto. After paying for a replacement card - which came with the same number - Ricci discovered someone else was using it. For years Revenue Canada demanded unpaid taxes from Ricci, all incurred by the Brazilian National who fraudulently obtained the card.

The worst happened last March when the government instituted a garnishee on Ricci's savings and took \$1,300.00 out of her bank account.

Ricci was having considerable trouble with many other government branches and the slow arm of government finally came up to speed when a local newspaper ran a story about her plight. Ms. Ricci was surprised to receive a phone call only hours after the story was released advising her that the woman

The Immigration Act Peace Officer's Powers of Arrest

Section 103(2) Every peace officer in Canada, whether appointed under the laws of Canada or of any province or municipality thereof, and every immigration officer may, without the issue of a warrant, an order or a direction for arrest or detention, arrest and detain or arrest and make an order to detain

(a) for an inquiry, any person who on reasonable grounds is suspected of being a person referred to in paragraph 27(2)(b), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j), or

(b) for removal from Canada, any person against whom a removal order has been made that is to be executed, where, in his opinion, the person poses a danger to the public or would not otherwise appear for the inquiry or for removal from Canada.

was arrested and her card recovered. Several hours later she received information from Ottawa that her new SIN card would soon be issued with a different number.

The imposter is believed to have used the card to obtain unemployment insurance benefits as well as maternity and medical benefits.

Toronto RCMP officers indicate they are probing three Social Insurance Number fraud rings in the greater Metro Toronto area. All appear to be heavily involved in the sizable Brazilian community in that city.

Officers indicated the gangs speciality is using Social Insurance Cards of dead people and people who have left the country. People pay up to \$500 each for the cards and use the cards to find jobs, obtain other Canadian identity documents and collect welfare.

Police cracked the ring while investigating a woman who was in Canada illegally and wasn't allowed to work. She purchased the card for \$500. Police discovered the card had been bought and sold four times.

Social
Insurance
Number



406 296 848

by
Morley Lymburner

Many years ago I attended a lecture presented by two investigators from Canada Immigration. These officers supplied me with a method to determine if a Social Insurance Number was false. I thought I would pass this along to you. I am not sure how this formula holds up today but if anyone can update us in future issues please feel free to do so;

For the purposes of this exercise we will use the number in the card listed above:

4 0 6 - 2 9 6 - 8 4 8

STEP ONE

Take every second number and copy it down under that same number. Do not include the last digit.

4 0 6 2 9 6 8 4 ?
0 2 6 4

STEP TWO

Then you add these numbers;

4 0 6 2 9 6 8 4 ?
0 0 6 2 0 6 0 4
4 0 6 4 9 12 8 8

STEP THREE

Now you add the sum of these totals;

4 + 0 + 6 + 4 + 9 + 1 + 2 + 8 + 8 = 42

Perhaps you noticed we added a little differently. The number 12 that came up in Step Two was split and added as 1+2 rather than number 12.

STEP FOUR

The answer being 42 is then subtracted from the next highest number ending in zero. In this case the number is 50:

50 - 42 = 8

CONCLUSION

The answer you receive, in this case number 8, should correspond with the last digit in the SIN which you initially left out of the formula.

Try it out on your own card and see if it works.

When and where the number was issued

The following table will assist you in discovering when a Social Insurance Number was produced and from where it was issued first. The six digits correspond to the first six numbers of a Social Insurance Number.

The first column lists the date of issue and the other columns indicate from which part of the country the number was initially issued. A good investigative tool in the proper hands.

Mo/Yr.	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Other
01-70	110-518	233-371	446-433	620-783	711-740	-
07-70	110-852	234-582	447-994	621-417	712-164	-
01-71	111-903	236-585	449-322	621-977	712-534	-
07-71	112-328	238-818	450-998	623-201	713-035	-
01-72	112-649	240-097	452-305	623-750	713-432	-
07-72	113-182	241-992	454-262	624-706	714-122	-
01-73	113-563	243-300	456-080	625-275	714-595	-
07-73	114-044	245-106	458-413	626-206	715-243	-
01-74	114-409	246-216	460-093	626-922	715-837	-
07-74	114-871	247-702	462-410	627-788	716-538	-
01-75	115-293	248-975	464-501	628-945	717-134	-
07-75	115-759	250-272	466-537	629-969	717-752	-
01-76	116-321	251-425	468-653	630-452	718-273	-
07-76	116-721	252-763	470-369	631-251	718-856	900-003
01-77	117-066	253-573	471-506	631-770	719-171	900-166
07-77	117-571	254-533	472-558	632-343	719-538	900-390
01-78	117-954	255-254	473-664	632-845	719-896	900-652
07-78	118-482	256-211	475-933	633-458	720-323	-
01-79	118-881	257-138	477-028	634-061	720-700	901-068
07-79	119-404	258-559	478-396	634-851	721-223	901-258
01-80	119-712	259-238	479-412	635-363	721-534	901-493
07-80	120-117	260-253	480-635	635-964	721-928	901-690
01-81	120-372	260-831	481-413	636-389	722-208	-
07-81	120-656	261-667	482-402	636-899	722-550	-
01-82	120-835	262-250	483-209	637-328	722-943	-
03-82	120-922	262-523	483-516	637-480	722-042	-
07-82	121-096	262-968	484-194	637-809	723-156	-
05-83	121-416	263-915	485-426	638-402	723-536	902-974
06-83	121-463	264-022	485-572	638-475	723-590	903-000
07-83	121-497	264-118	485-737	638-550	723-653	903-029
01-84	121-677	264-601	486-477	638-907	723-885	903-224
04-84	121-788	264-984	486-909	639-108	724-026	903-296
07-84	121-926	265-342	487-448	639-339	724-190	903-396
09-84	121-991	265-527	487-779	639-483	724-289	903-475
10-84	122-024	265-619	487-913	639-555	724-329	903-513
01-85	122-097	265-850	488-255	639-712	724-436	903-588
05-85	122-213	266-238	488-741	639-930	724-582	903-674
06-85	122-261	266-362	488-918	640-015	724-637	903-709
07-85	122-342	266-576	489-328	640-184	724-760	903-777
09-85	122-401	266-751	489-657	640-327	724-863	903-858
12-85	122-486	266-997	490-015	640-495	724-977	903-962
03-86	122-560	267-246	490-375	640-654	725-095	904-061
06-86	122-709	267-656	491-013	640-918	725-694	904-348
09-86	122-814	267-938	491-564	641-158	725-453	904-340
12-86	122-888	268-174	491-920	641-322	725-551	904-481
03-87	120-981	268-511	492-420	641-523	725-685	904-642
12-87	123-324	269-438	481-108	642-173	726-147	905-074
03-88	123-428	269-745	482-610	642-366	726-283	905-201
06-88	123-597	270-131	483-291	642-629	726-474	905-342
09-88	123-722	270-448	483-964	642-888	726-672	905-507
12-88	123-833	270-739	484-462	643-102	726-807	905-641
03-89	123-960	271-085	485-062	643-345	726-979	906-765
06-89	123-142	271-545	485-831	643-651	727-200	906-919
09-89	124-274	271-931	485-595	643-946	727-433	907-144
12-89	124-356	272-240	486-085	644-148	727-573	907-280



A PRO CARRY *Christmas*



The **PRO CARRY SYSTEMS Fanny Pack** is designed specifically for the law enforcement professional with the features necessary for working safely on the street. Some of these features include:

- a heavy-duty waist strap that distributes weight
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Also provided is a separate pocket with a removable accessory panel to hold you extra ammo, hand cuffs, small flashlight, knife or pen. A third zippered front pocket conceals a flip-out badge holder to assist in identification of the officer during the arrest procedure. In other words, this bag carries everything the officer needs to do his job on the street while on plainclothes assignment. The bag is constructed of 1000 denier Cordura and is available in three sizes, six colours and two styles, square and curved faced (not shown). This *Fanny Pack* is simply the best available for plainclothes duty. *We Guarantee it.*



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- movable divider with pen pockets
- adjustable shoulder strap and carrying handles
- large enough to fit the biggest legal clipboards
- clear pocket on lid for business cards
- the bag secures in the patrol car with a seatbelt

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RCMP Commissioner Now President Of Interpol



Commissioner Norman Inkster

By Robert Fife

RCMP Commissioner Norman Inkster has been elected president of Interpol by acclamation of delegates from 154 member countries.

Inkster, 54 will serve a four-year term and stay on as RCMP Commissioner, the job he has held since 1987. His Interpol work does not involved the day-to-day business of the agency.

The only other Canadian to head

Interpol was former RCMP Commissioner William Higgitt, who was president from 1972 to 1976.

Solicitor General Doug Lewis applauded the choice of Inkster. "He represents Canada well... He has the respect of the international community and it enables us to take a part in a very serious area - the prevention of international crime."

As president, Inkster will work with the Interpol secretary-general and preside over meetings of the executive committee and annual general session.

Inkster joined the RCMP at age 18 and got his start in policing in Alberta. He became RCMP Commissioner in 1987 and has served as Interpol Vice-president for the Americas from 1988-91.

Inkster said recently that being Interpol president would be good for Canada and the RCMP.

"We have a profile that is recognized around the world and this will add, I hope, another dimension to it."

Interpol was founded in 1946 and Canada, represented by the RCMP, joined in 1949.

The organization tries to fight international crime by mutual assistance and co-operation among police authorities.

New Movie Focuses On Death Penalty Issue And Victims

November 5th saw the premiere of a film which might be of interest to many police officers. William Friedkin's "Rampage", will be showing across the country in Famous Players Theatres.

"Rampage" is described as a taut psychological thriller that examines the difficult subject of the death penalty. Loosely based on a real case from California, "Rampage" tells the story of the events following mass murderer Charles Reece's arrest, focusing not only on the trial but on the lives of those affected by his crimes. Friedkin does not dwell on the crimes themselves, but rather on the problems precipitated by the notion of the 'not guilty by reason of insanity', plea so often used in such cases.

Alec McArthur ('Desert Hearts', 'Fort Apache, The Bronx') stars as Charles Reece, Michael Biehn ('Terminator', 'The Abyss') is Anthony Fraser the young District Attorney seeking the death penalty, and Nicholas Campbell ('The Omen') is the public defender attempting to prove Charles Reece's innocence by reason of insanity.

'Rampage' is director Friedkin's twelfth motion picture in a long list of important American titles. For 'The French Connection' in 1972, Friedkin was honoured with both the Academy and Director's Guild of America Awards for Best Director. Named Best Picture by the Academy as well, 'The French Connection' is frequently cited by critics throughout the world as among the ten best American films of all time. 'The exorcist brought more Academy Award nominations, and he received Golden Globe Best Director awards in both 1972 and 1974 as well as being named Motion Picture Director of the Year by the National Association of Theatre Owners. Other titles directed by Friedkin include 'Sorcerer', 'The Brink's Job', 'Cruising', 'Deal of the Century', 'To Live and Die in L.A.', 'The Guardian', and 'The Tracker.'

Calgary Police Service Switches To Semi-Automatic Pistols



In October the Calgary City Police have become the first Canadian Police Service to fully transfer to semi-automatic pistols. After considerable study the Department decided to arm its members with the Glock made weapons.

Deliveries to the more than 1,200

member force began in October. Glock Model 22 will be used by uniformed police and the Model 23 will be used by detectives and undercover police, replacing the six-shot .38 Special revolvers now in use.

The police commission's firearms committee gave the Glock top marks for corrosion resistance, ease of cleaning, and accuracy.

Mike Dungey, president of the Calgary Police Association, predicted the rank-and-file will shed no tears over the demise of the .38 Special. "They may buy them and then maybe bronze them like baby shoes," he said.

Moscow Compared to 1930's Chicago

Gangs using machine-guns and grenades have turned Moscow into a crime-ridden city that has been likened to the gangster-controlled Chicago of the 1930's.

Murders, rapes, robberies and kidnappings for ransom have soared by one-third this year, according to Russian government statistics.

The deteriorating situation led President Boris Yeltsin to legalize tear gas weapons for city dwellers and hunting rifles for private farmers to protect themselves.

One incident underlined how well the crooks are armed. The country's interior ministry said recently it's investigating the theft from military depots of 135 light machineguns, 700 sub-machine-guns, 500 rifles and 4,000 pistols.

Most weapons are believed to be in the hands of criminals. The ministry says crimes involving the use of such weapons were up by 64 percent in the first seven months of this year, compared with the same period last year.

"Moscow lately is just like Chicago in the 1930's," when gangsters fought machine-gun battles in the streets," the respected business weekly *Commerzant* stated.

Many experts, however, argue Moscow is no more dangerous than any other world capital. They say crime statistics are misleading when compared with the Soviet era when they were deliberately falsified.

Gangs involved in the burgeoning protection rackets have recently fired on diners in restaurants with machineguns and attacked a doctor's office on a main street in broad daylight with a rocket-propelled grenade.

Last month we supplied the wrong phone and address for *The Survival Institute*. The Phone Number is: (514) 699-6569 and the address is; 102 Saint-Ferdinand Street, Chatueaguay, Quebec J6K 3G3

Big Brother Watching Those Speeders



Police in London, England, have installed photo-speed measuring devices in locations with high accident counts or areas where speeding is a particular nuisance.

The 21 new devices, locally known as "Big Brothers", are designed to capture speeding cars on film in all kinds of light conditions and place a read-out speed of the vehicle on the picture for evidentiary purposes.

The Dutch made speed meters were developed on a motor racing track from photographic lap timers. Each unit costs around \$60,000 and are extremely expensive to operate. Police indicate that only three will be operational at any given time around the city.

In an early 22-day trial 23,000 motorists were caught speeding in excess of 40 km/h over the posted limit.

The cameras, which work under very low light conditions, take two pictures of a violator's car in rapid succession. Police report they have not had any errors in identity recorded to date.

Under British law the registered owners of the vehicles will be sent a notice of fine of around \$90.00. The only saving grace for the owner is if they come up with the driver of the car at the time of the offence.

Britain has a new traffic fine schedule which sets a fine in accordance with the violator's ability to pay. Under the scheme a Justice can levy a fine of up to \$5,000 in the case of the wealthiest drivers for simply disobeying a stop sign. Regardless of the ability to pay, both rich and poor are assessed "penalty points" which, if accumulated in sufficient numbers, can cause the motorist to be "banned" from the highway.

Blue Line Magazine

FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"You get caught committing a crime in this area, and we get the meanest, ugliest, most obnoxious woman in the neighbourhood to get you!"



Accused Must Tell Officer He Wishes To Speak To A Lawyer

Regina Vs. Hollis

The British Columbia Court of Appeal recently ruled that Police do not have to give a suspect an opportunity to contact a lawyer unless he specifically asks to speak to one.

In the three-judge unanimous decision, the court said an accused who neither asks for a lawyer nor waives his right does not have to be given a reasonable opportunity to talk to a lawyer.

Unless the suspect requests counsel, "the police are entitled to proceed with their investigation in the same manner as they would be if the right had been waived," Mr. Justice Josiah Wood wrote in the October ruling.

According to Charter section 10(b), police must advise a suspect that he has the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay. The accused can waive this right, but only if he has first been informed of it.

According to the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Manninen*, once a person asserts his right to counsel the police have a duty to provide him with a reasonable opportunity to exercise that right.

If the suspect asks to speak to a lawyer, the police also have a duty to refrain from questioning him until he has had the opportunity to do so. However the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in *Regina Vs. Baig* in 1987 that these duties are not triggered until the accused actually demands a lawyer.

In the B.C. case the accused was arrested for impaired driving in following a single vehicle accident near Gibson's.

The accused was advised of his 10(b) rights before being taken to a hospital where he consented to a blood test which disclosed a blood alcohol level of 200mgs of alcohol per 100ml of blood.

At trial the accused said he understood the Charter advice, but at no time did he indicate that he wished to talk to a lawyer or that he had waived his rights.

In the Court of Appeal, the Crown argued the police duties outlined in

Manninen did not arise until the suspect had asserted his rights.

The judgement stated "A detainee, who has been adequately informed of his or her right to counsel under section 10(b) of the Charter, is not obliged to exercise the right to retain and instruct counsel.

"Indeed it is the very essence of a 'right' that its exercise must be the result of a free choice.

"It therefore follows that the police are not obliged to assume that the detainee will exercise the right to counsel, nor can they be expected to guess whether a decision has been made to

exercise or to waive it," Mr. Justice Wood wrote.

He added that unless there is evidence the suspect did not understand his rights, "it is completely consistent with a purposive interpretation of section 10(b) to put the onus on the detainee to assert the right to counsel before any duty to facilitate its exercise is imposed on the police."

Faced with no indication from Mr. Hollis that he wished to speak to a lawyer, the police were entitled to proceed as though he had waived his rights, the judge said.

Top Court Strikes Back At Pornography

A Supreme court ruling has made it possible to take legal action against pornography producers. In cases of sexually exploitative violent crimes the perpetrator may cite specific pornography that influenced them, and the peddlers and makers of such products may also face legal action. The ruling, which has already caused a backlash from free-speech advocates in Canada, has prompted the creation of a similar bill in the United States.

In the United States, Kentucky Senator Mitch McConnell is the primary sponsor of the Victims' Compensation Bill, which seeks to enable violent and sexual crime victims to gain some compensation from pornographers if a connection can be made between the criminal's actions and a specific piece of pornography. The bill would not let the criminals themselves escape blame; it would only make pornographers additionally responsible for the action.

"Pornography is fuelling violence," said McConnell spokesman Scott Sowry. "It's time that pornographers were held accountable for the violence they cause to women and children. We must recognize that sex crimes do not occur in a vacuum."

The bill has been nicknamed the "Bundy bill" after Ted Bundy, molester and serial killer executed in 1989, who admitted in his last interview that his unthinkable crimes were fuelled and influenced by hard-core pornography.

Law professor Catherine MacKinnon said the Canadian bill was a precedent for "the supreme court of any country [to define] what is obscene or what is harmful to women. In Canada it is now recognized as fact that pornography harms women. This law was built on the theory that pornography is causal in promoting assault."

Justice John Sopinka of the Supreme Court of Canada wrote, "If true equality between male and female persons is to be achieved, we cannot ignore the threat to equality resulting from exposure to audiences of certain types of violent and degrading material." One of the first publications to be singled out in Canada for court action was a sado-masochistic lesbian magazine called *Bad Attitude*.

A special joint police vice unit in Toronto and Ontario called *Project P* has been given the touchy job of selecting, magazines and other pornographic products that they feel are prosecutable under the new law.

Charity Scams

Many communities across Canada are being defrauded by phoney charities seeking money. These scams are debasing the credibility of legal charities and sucking the life blood out of many

"Excuse me, ma'am, would you like to buy some brownies? It's to fight drugs."

Why not? you think. At \$4.99, the price is steep, but it's for a good cause. You fish five loonies out of your purse, and exchange them for the brownies and a flyer. Later, you take a look to find out exactly what the organization does. They distribute "free buttons and the like" and "free 'Say no to drugs' information" and their young distributors also sell products. "This is not a charity," reads the second to last sentence. You just assumed it was.

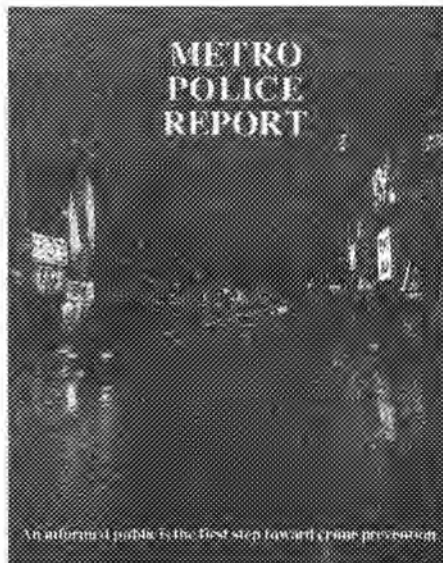
If it looks like a charity and sounds like a charity, it must be a charity, right? Not necessarily, as people in many Canadian communities are discovering when "charity-sound-alikes" come calling.

"The names of some of these companies are so similar to legitimate organizations that it's easy for people to be confused," says Andrea Stevens Lavigne, regional manager of the Metro Toronto regional office of the Addiction Research Foundation. And because people are so concerned about young people and drugs, many make purchases or donations without a second thought.

Recent cases brought to the attention of the Addiction Research Foundation include:

☛ A so-called "boiler room" operation selling pens over the telephone. Businesses were told that if they purchased the pens bearing their company name and an anti-drug message, they would receive a 50 per cent refund from the federal government and could write off the remaining 50 per cent against their taxes. As well, if the business people placed an order immediately using a credit card, they would be eligible to win a car, a television, jewellery or a cruise. In reality, of course, there were no prizes or federal refunds, and the pens were grossly over-priced.

☛ According to news reports, one organization raised \$600,000 by convinc-



This is one of the magazines which lead people to believe they are buying advertisements to support local police and community groups. The magazine does not have a return phone number nor does it list the publisher or address of magazine. The publication has no date line and cannot be purchased anywhere. Editorial in it is badly outdated and taken from community self-help pamphlets. The local police phone number listed in it has not been used for over 12 years.

ing businesses and families to sponsor children for drug education seminars. None of the company principals had a background in drug education and two had criminal records. Drug education experts who attended the seminars termed them "valueless" and the company was unable or unwilling to provide any examples of kids who had been sponsored to attend. At its high point, the organization was operating in nine Ontario cities and towns.

☛ In early 1992, a Scarborough man was charged with fraudulently soliciting money by telephone for his "police publication," raising as much as \$128,000 over 10 months. According to police, small businesses were asked to purchase an ad for \$150 or to make a straight donation. The sales pitch indicated the publication was involved in fighting to

get kids off drugs, among other things related to police work. Copies of the magazine were never distributed.

☛ Change boxes bearing anti-drinking and anti-drug slogans have shown up on corner-store counters in Toronto. The boxes carry no address or telephone number, no charitable registration number and no indication of what is done with the funds. Store staff don't seem to know where the boxes have come from. They are dropped off by people who simply say it's to help fight drinking and drugs, and the owners and staff rarely ask for details.

Stevens Lavigne suggests that consumers take the time to ask some questions before donating to any group. Is the organization a registered charity, and if so, what is their Revenue Canada registration number? A charity's registered status can be checked by calling Revenue Canada toll-free at 1-800-267-2384 (or 613-954-0410 in the Ottawa region). Only registered charities can provide tax receipts.

Ask where the money goes, and request a copy of their most recent annual report. Take the time to check with your local police and better business bureau to see if they have received complaints about the group.

"Legitimate charities don't mind answering these questions, and won't object to waiting for you to make your decision," says Stevens Lavigne.

If you're being asked to purchase a product, ask what percentage of the price actually goes to the charity's programs. Even when the charity is legitimate, the product sales may be contracted out to an independent profit-making company, that is paid a percentage of the sales. If you're more concerned with helping the charity than buying the product, opt instead for a straight donation, and mail a cheque made out to the charity directly to its headquarters.

In the end, the best strategy is to know who you're giving to. "There are so many bona fide charities out there that need donations," says Stevens Lavigne. "Make a conscious choice and decide in advance where you want your charitable dollars to go.

"It's the best way to avoid being conned."



Software Pirates



Yes, they are out there. Myself having long thought that pirates are in fact rooted and locked firmly in history. Not so according to the Canadian Alliance Against Software Theft (CAAST), which claims these present day villains are responsible for approximately \$200 million annually in lost revenues in Canada's \$400 -- \$500 million software industry alone.

Founded in 1990 by industry giants Microsoft Canada, Lotus Development, Ashton-Tate Canada Ltd., Novell Canada Ltd., and Quarterdeck Office Systems Canada Inc., it is an industry alliance aimed at educating the corporate and home computer user about the issues of software theft.

The alliance takes the position that most software theft is the result of corporate and user ignorance of the Copyright Act of Canada. Inadequate or completely lacking corporate policies dealing with software issues allow most of the problems to occur.

In order to clarify their position, the alliance points out the potential consequences for private and corporate sector companies, as well as providing a well thought out and realistic approach to what organizations can do to protect themselves against the legal and security ramifications that they face by allowing, willingly or otherwise, the theft of software.

What are the legal ramifications?

The Copyright Act of Canada provides for fines up to \$1 million or imprisonment for up to 5 years or both. In addition to this, under some circumstances other criminal charges such as theft, possession, or even fraud could apply by themselves or in addition to Copyright Act charges. All charges under the Copyright Act of Canada are the responsibility of the RCMP.

In addition to the legal ramifications, individuals and corporations are expos-

ing themselves to other serious threats. The embarrassment of being charged with offences under the Copyright Act is more abstract than the serious exposure corporate and private users face with the potential loss of: confidential information through data corruption, contamination by computer viruses, or a loss of information integrity caused by software theft. The recent steady rise of very malicious computer viruses is now a very real threat, even with stringent policies in place.

A Software Code Of Ethics

The alliance suggests that the following organizational responsibilities apply to software:

- Developing a "software code of ethics" statement that clearly sets out the corporate position and ensures that employees are aware of it, their responsibilities under it, as well as the ramifications of its breach.

- Communicating and publicizing to employees the copyright laws and the code of ethics.

- Developing an employee agreement regarding the use of personal computer software.

- Budgeting and planning for software purchases as part of information systems acquisitions.

- Preparing and maintaining a software register that records all software inventory.

- Conducting a regular audit and review of software installed on corporate systems.

If you suspect that your corporate information systems are in breach of any of the above laws, examine them against the following criteria:

- Can you provide a software licence, proof of purchase (original disks and, or manuals) for each copy of software used on corporate personal computers?

- For networked terminals or

workstations, has your corporation neglected to purchase additional copies of software for hardware recently added?

- For any new or used personal computers pre-loaded with software, do they include manuals, original disks, or licence agreements?

- If personal computers were rented or leased, were any copies made of the software on them?

If you answered yes (or maybe) to any of these questions, you may have a problem. The course of action recommended by the alliance is the immediate performance of a software audit, with any yes or maybe situations dealt with immediately. This does not mean to immediately wipe out any software found on a personal computer because it fails these tests. The software may in fact be the legal property of an employee using the computer. In this type of situation the employee may very well be the licensed user of the software, although your corporate policy may prohibit this.

A Local and Global Concern

This is all not meant to suggest that this is the only place software is stolen. In a recent case in the United States, U.S. Marshals seized more than 150,000 forged copies of MS-DOS 5.0 being produced by a well-organized ring. Sixteen tractor trailers were needed to haul away the US\$9 million worth of evidence. Shortly before this, Taiwanese police arrested the owner of a Luncheoning Taiwan firm engaged in counterfeiting copies of MS-DOS and MS-Windows.

From this extreme we come home to find that software theft is rampant among home and small business users, although again, some of it out of ignorance. A common situation arises where a person purchases a computer from the corner computer shop. The computer is typically pre-loaded with "bonus" software, much of which is stolen or illegally copied and installed by an eager store owner trying to make the sale against stiff competition.

The person buying the machine knows no better and happily goes about using stolen copies of MS-DOS, Windows, Wordperfect or other popular packages. Then, a friend gives the person a couple of disks with programs "to try," and before they know it, the hard

drive on the machine is jammed to the spindle with copies of every popular software package on the market.

Would this same person walk into the local computer store and steal that copy of Wordperfect off the shelf?; not likely you say, that's theft! There is in fact no difference between stealing it off the shelf and "acquiring" it from a friend or having it pre-loaded on a machine you buy. It's fascinating to listen to all the rationalizing arguments like, "I'm evaluating it, and if I think its good I'll go buy a copy," or "If they wouldn't charge so much for it, more people would buy it," or the little guy vs. the multimillion dollar software giant argument "well they already make billions of dollars in profit, this isn't going to hurt them," and the grand-daddy of them all, conveniently borrowed from any number of other situations "everyone else is doing it!"

The fact of the matter is that these excuses don't wash under any other situations, so why should they here.

What About Those Prices?

Some of the arguments do appear to hold some degree of validity. With hardware prices literally dropping through the floor, why haven't software prices come down even a little bit?

Many serious business applications such as WordPerfect, Lotus 1-2-3, Word for Windows, and others sell around the \$300 range, and have sold in that price range for the last several years, while in the same time period the price of a decent computer has dropped by well over 50%, at the same time as increasing its speed and capacity by 50%.

Computer software giants such as WordPerfect Corporation and Microsoft Corporation, just seem to get richer by the day. If these companies are making money hand over fist surely they could afford to sell many of their products for even 25 or 30% cheaper and still make a decent profit, while having sufficient income to provide for both research and development cost as well as product

support. It would appear very likely that many more people and companies would buy the software if it were priced more realistically.

All these arguments and rationalizations aside, it boils down to one simple fact, theft of software is theft. Most people do not steal, and most corporations do not tolerate employees that steal, but the lack of a proper policy dealing with software issues probably puts many corporations in the position of allowing their employees to use corporate equipment to steal software.

More information can be obtained by contacting Allan Reynolds, manager of: CAAST, 415 Yonge St. 10th floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5B 2E7 - (416)598-8988 of Fax: (416) 598-3584.



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Canadian Officers Volunteer for 'Adopt-A-Cop' Program To Florida



Sergeants Brian Anderson and George Buffett were part of a 27 officer contingent which volunteered to help fellow officers in hurricane devastated Dade County

By Kevin Hann - Toronto Sun

A Canadian flag gently flutters amid the stench and destruction wrought by Hurricane Andrew. The flag is a symbol of friendship and camaraderie. And it will forever serve as a tribute to 30 Canadian police officers.

The Canadian cops recently spent two gruelling weeks in the scorching Florida sun, rebuilding homes and lives of American colleagues, ravaged by the August 24th storm.

Little did a pair of Metro Police officers know the experience would change their views on life, family and policing.

Sergeants Brian Anderson and George Buffett eagerly responded to the call for assistance. Following the hurricane Florida police requested donations - both money and manpower - from forces across the continent. An RCMP group contacted Metro Toronto Insp. Mike Sale and he spread the word.

"There wasn't a moment of hesitation," said Staff Sergeant Gary Billington, "Brian and George jumped at the chance to help."

Anderson, 44, is an architectural draftsman by trade and a member of Habitat For Humanity, a volunteer outfit

which builds homes in third world countries. Buffett, 48, is a part time renovator.

The construction aid team jetted into Dade County as Torontonians were headed to bed after a night-long World Series victory celebration. Transportation was supplied free of charge by Canada 3000 Tours.

"The devastation was so horrendous... the storm dumped thirty years of garbage in one night," said Anderson.

"We weren't prepared for anything we saw," added Buffett. "I was totally stunned."

The first officers to receive assistance were those with little or no insurance. Building supplies were purchased with money from nationwide donations to the Dade County Police Association Assistance Fund.

"Those officers have been on 12-hour shifts, seven days a week, since the storm," said Anderson. "Many had no uniforms left, no phones, no radios - nothing." Some officers could only be identified by t-shirts with 'POLICE' emblazoned on them.

A daily 6 a.m. wake-up call beckoned the Canucks to an army mess tent erected

outside Homestead Police station.

"We felt a little embarrassed because they treated us so well... with three hot meals a day, all you could eat," said Buffett. "They really appreciated what we were doing."

The team - including 27 RCMP officers and one Peel Region Constable - was split into five groups across the county.

"Jeff Speckeen, the Peel Region officer, was in charge of materials acquisition and it was probably one of the toughest jobs," said Anderson.

The state hurriedly passed anti-gouging legislation as quick-buck artists hoarded building supplies and hiked prices by 300 percent in some cases.

"For that reason we had to hide everything each night so it wasn't stolen," said Anderson.

Police officers learn to mask emotion. But even floodgates sometimes spring leaks. "It broke your heart as these officers described to us how they huddle in bathtubs and corners with loved ones, saying goodbyes as if they expected to die," said Buffett.

"We're not talking about officers who are prone to emotional outbursts, either," added Anderson. "They work in a very tough and hostile area."

In 12 days the squad worked on 19 homes and contributed an estimated \$90,000 worth of labour.

Dade Policemen's families would pick up hot lunches at the station and deliver them to the crews.

Surprisingly, the Canadians found themselves in the media spotlight, followed by television and newspaper teams. "Everywhere we went, people would come up and shake our hands and thank us," said Buffett.

Pride swelled in their hearts one afternoon when Dade police officer Ed Fuentes arrived at his rebuilt home with family members.

"He even dragged his kids out of school just to meet the Canadians," mused Anderson.

"He asked for our Canadian flag and said, 'As long as our house remains standing, your flag will fly,'" recalled Buffett. "His whole family came to the airport to see us off."

So did the police chaplain, who decorated the Canadians with ANGEL pins, honouring their contribution.

Adopt-A-Cop Volunteers



Sergeant Barry Thomas
 Corporal Larry Tettman
 Constable Robert Sudsbear
 Constable David Bubley
 Constable Rob Foster
 Constable Reg Duguay
 Constable R. S. Peterson
 Constable Keith Baltus
 Constable Kimball Vardy
 Constable Les Flewelling
 Constable Brad Kent
 Constable Jerry Gault
 Constable Daryl Kiperchuk
 Constable Scott Grover
 Constable Ted Virgin
 Constable Gabriel Guilbault
 Constable Glenn Gawley
 Constable Luisa Russo-Lemay
 Constable Emilio Tarsitano
 Constable Martin Kohnen
 Constable Bob Schofield
 Constable Ken Cosman
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Sergeant Brian Anderson
 Sergeant George Buffett



Constable Jeff Speckeen

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Pepper Sprays And The Uniformed Officer

Part 1

By John Propper

This is the first in a comprehensive series of articles on the subject of pepper spray use, training, and retention techniques

There is much interest about the proposed introduction of "pepper sprays" in Canada. Many agencies, including the RCMP, are conducting field trials as part of their evaluation of this less-than-lethal force option.

The main purpose of this series is to present the benefits and limitations of these aerosol subject restraints (ASR) for the uniformed officer.

Parts two and three will discuss: different nozzle types, use of force considerations, benefits and shortcomings of OC, evaluation criteria, training, future developments and a detailed list of evaluation criteria.

Overview of "Pepper sprays"

The active ingredient of all the pepper sprays is a pepper extract called capsaicin. Capsaicin is typically suspended in an oily substance and this solution is called oleoresin capicum (OC). Water soluble systems use capicum WS (water soluble) as the OC equivalent. Pepper spray ASR's are often called capicum sprays or simply "OC". OC seems to be the most popular generic tag although strictly speaking capicum WS is different.

The "power" of capicum based ASR's is often measured in Scoville Heat Units (SHU) as well as percentage concentration.

The SHU is a measure of the "spiciness" of the pepper. The SHU depends on the concentration of capsaicin in the capicum solution. One million (1M) SHU is typically considered the minimum for law enforcement use. Many feel that lower SHU also gives equally valid results.

This capicum solution is then diluted by a "carrier" which ejects from the can with the capicum. A "propellant" pressurizes the can and forces the liquid from the can. This propellant may be found in the can either as a gas or as a liquid depending on the technology used by the manufacturer. As a liquid the pro-

pellant "boils" off (at very low temperatures) as necessary to maintain constant pressure. This is known as a "regenerative" system. In non-regenerative systems a gas such as CO₂ or nitrogen is pressurized in the "head space" above the liquid.

The percentage concentration of the capicum solution in the can is another frequently quoted measure of strength. The OC ASR was originally developed by Aerko International (Ft. Lauderdale, FLA) in 1973 and sold in a 1% solution. In 1988 the FBI mandated a 5% solution for their own use. This 5% figure has since become the new popular minimum for law enforcement although many claim results are no better than with the original 1% solution. In the Evaluation Criteria section of this article, Part 3, we will discuss the impact of higher concentrations.

Brief History of Non-lethal Chemical Weapons:

History records the use of bags of spices and peppers in warfare by the Chinese over 2,000 years ago. The Japanese "Ninja" warriors concocted various chemical agents for battle several hundred years ago.

CN and CS based products have seen more recent use in North America and Europe. CN, first used by the military in 1913, is the active ingredient in Mace. This product has fallen into disfavor recently since it takes some 2 - 5 seconds to incapacitate (the "onset time"), is tough to decontaminate and is toxic. Also people can develop resistance to CN and it is less effective against animals. CS was developed in 1928 and is now widely used in projectiles both as a riot control agent and for special tactical operations. CS is much less toxic and much more effective than CN but can pose clean-up problems.

For now, particularly since its adoption by the FBI, OC is the most popular non-lethal agent for ASR's.

The Physiological Effects of Capsicum ASR's:

Capsaicin, the active agent, causes an immediate closing of the eyes. Mucous membranes swell producing uncontrollable coughing, gagging and gasping for breath. Sometimes the subject loses coordination and upper body motor control as well. Some subjects experience nausea and often panic if their breathing has been affected. There is also a sensation of intense burning of the skin.

Since more than pain compliance is at work capicum can control persons who are intoxicated, on drugs or emotionally disturbed.

Capsicum has worked without ill effect against persons with respiratory problems, eg. asthma. OC works well against animals and subjects cannot develop resistance to the effects.

Manufacturers should be able to supply users with the results of laboratory testing for toxicity and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). MSDS' describe product ingredients in compliance with occupational health and safety requirements.

Decontamination

The breathing is the first to recover, secondly the eyes and finally the skin. Respiratory problems should be over within a couple of minutes of access to fresh air.

Assuming the subject is flushing the affected areas with water, but depending on how much OC hit the target and the brand of ASR: The subject should be able to open his eyes within 5 to 20 minutes. The subject should be reasonably comfortable in 20 to 45 minutes. A mild burning sensation and noticeable redness of the skin can continue for several hours at least.

Without access to water you can add about 20 minutes to the above times. Products with lower concentrations of OC need shorter recovery times than those with higher percentages.

John Propper is the owner of Canadian Law Enforcement Products in Toronto. As well as marketing this product John has taken an intense interest in its use. For further information on these products you may contact John at (416) 487-8894 or Fax (416) 484-9345.

The Commission's Recommendations

by Tom Rataj

Taking Complaints

All complaint taking should be coordinated through the Police Commission. Complaint forms should be available in English, and Spanish, as well as other more common languages, and should be available not only at Police facilities, but also at other government offices. The complaint process should be publicized through various means, and a telephone hot-line should be established to assist citizens in the process.

Complaint Investigations

All complaints of excessive force and improper tactics should be investigated by IAD, not the officer's unit, and personnel assigned to IAD should have a longer minimum posting period to provide for more consistency in policy enforcement and quality of investigations.

The head of IAD should be a Deputy Chief reporting directly to the Chief, with regular interaction with the Police Commission.

The investigative techniques employed by IAD should be greatly improved as they are currently improper.

All completed "Complaint" investigative files should be routed through the Police Commission for review.

Civilian Review

The establishment of a Civilian Oversight process coordinated through the Police Commission should be used to monitor the discipline process to ensure it's fairness and accountability.

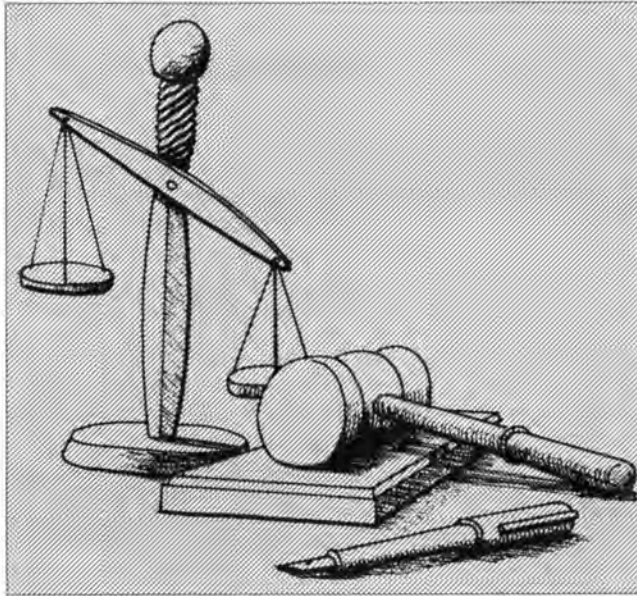
Punishment

The Chief of Police, who is ultimately responsible for the Department, should have the final say in all cases of discipline, while being directly responsible for discipline in the more significant cases.

Officers found guilty of sustained complaints relating to excessive force should be required to receive training and counselling in addition to any discipline. Officers involved in some unresolved complaints should also receive training and/or counselling.

Public Accountability

The disciplinary system should be audited regularly with the results made available for scrutiny and comment at one or several public meetings of the Police Commission.



The Chief

The Chief is protected in his position by somewhat outdated and cumbersome Civil Service mechanisms which he should be exempted from. In their place the Chief should be protected from improper political influence by an improved system which reinforces his accountability to the City, while providing the City with the ability to discipline or remove the Chief. The current discipline rules and procedures are so complicated that the Chief is next to impossible to remove.

The Chief's position should be limited to a basic five year term, renewable only once, by the Police Commission, and it should be subject to termination prior to the end of either the first or second five year term, subject to concurrence by the Mayor.

Comment

After reading this report, and in light of the acquittal of the four officers, one cannot help but wonder whether the jury's verdict could possibly have been

correct. Admittedly only those present at the trial heard all the evidence and arguments submitted to the jury, which is certainly more than that short home video tape we saw and what the news media presented to the public.

I suspect that the jury may have been lead astray by a well planned and executed defence. The conclusion by the jury that this was not a case of excessive force, was a powerful comment.

The average citizen probably does

not, and cannot, understand this event in the same light as a police officer, which probably accounts for the level of outrage expressed world wide. However, even with our insight, which is influenced by our work, I would hope that we would also disagree with the verdict.

If we recall part of Sir Robert Peel's 6th principle ".....and police should use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for

achieving police objectives", we should see how wrong that verdict was. The legally sanctioned use of force is not lightly given to anyone, and rightly so. As one of the few sanctioned to use force we should keep this in mind.

Our legal rights to use force do not give us a carte blanche to physically beat a person into submission, but rather to use force at levels sufficient to secure their arrest when lesser reasonable means have failed.

I hope this incident, and the review of the Commission Report has taught us some valuable lessons. I would hope police officers and managers across Canada are diligent in their efforts to ensure they do not allow the same underlying problems to grow in their agencies.

We must police ourselves more effectively, or we will continue to have politically manipulated civilian review or oversight processes forced upon us as a result of knee-jerk reactions to the ill-informed rhetoric of out-spoken self-appointed community leaders.



Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Police Personnel In Canada

1991

Personnel

In 1991 there were 75,771 personnel employed in policing services, an increase of one half of one percent over the previous year. Of these, 56,774 were police officers and 18,997 other personnel.

➤ The number of other personnel employed in policing organizations has increased more substantially over the years than have the number of police officers (32% vs. 18% since 1976).

➤ There was one police officer for every 476 persons in Canada in 1991, unchanged from 1990.

➤ Females represented 21 % of total personnel, comprising 7% of police officers and over sixty percent of other personnel.

➤ Over the past 30 years the number of police officers more than doubled, while Criminal Code offences reported to the police were five times greater resulting in an increasing police workload. During the same period, police effectiveness in terms of their Criminal Code offence clearance rate per police officer also increased (7.2 to 18).

Expenditures

➤ Total operating expenditures in 1991 were \$5.3 billion, an increase of almost 1 % over 1990.

➤ The per capita cost of policing in Canada was \$196, down from \$197 in 1990.

➤ An examination of independent municipal police forces on the basis of population has shown, as city population size decreases so does the per capita costs.

➤ Municipal policing costs totaled \$3 billion; provincial policing costs totaled \$1.5 billion; and, federal policing costs totaled \$504 million.

➤ Salaries, wages, and benefits accounted for 82% of total operating expenditures.

Introduction

Policing in Canada in 1991 cost \$5.3 billion and employed over 75,000 people. Policing is a complex and diverse service that falls under the responsibility of all levels of government.

This report is intended to provide an overview of police expenditure and personnel data for 1991 for the three levels of policing - municipal, provincial, and federal. All municipal, provincial and federal police forces (with the exception of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Ports Canada and Canadian National Railway police) are included. Private security guards and investigators, military police and Federal and Provincial departments deploying personnel to enforce specific statutes in the areas of Income Tax, Customs and Excise, Immigration, Fisheries and Wildlife are excluded.

Expenditure data include salaries, wages and benefits and other operating costs. Police personnel data are a count of 'actual' permanent full-time and permanent part-time employees as of September 30, 1991. For further methodological and coverage notes, please refer to the section 'Methodology - Coverage' at the end of this paper.

Police Personnel

For the purposes of this report, police personnel are divided into two categories: sworn police officers and other personnel which includes civilians, public servants, special constables and cadets.

Total Personnel

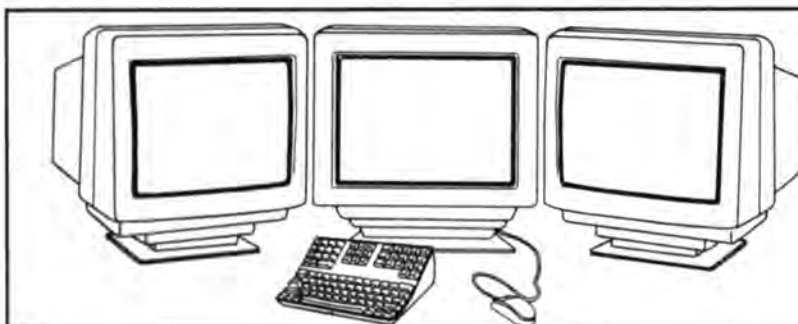
In 1991, there were 75,771 personnel employed in policing in Canada. This number represents a marginal increase of one-half of one percent over 1990. During the 15 year period 1962-1976, the total number of personnel in Canada nearly doubled (97% increase), although the general Canadian population increased only 24%. This growth slowed in the years between 1976 and 1991 as police personnel total increased by 18% compared to 16% in the general population. The result was a decreasing ratio of population to total police personnel, and population to police officer. This pattern has been consistent since 1975.

Police Officers

There were 56,774 police officers in Canada in 1991, a 1.3% increase over the previous year and the seventh consecutive annual increase. Between 1990 and 1991, British Columbia experienced the largest growth in the number of police officers (7%), followed by New Brunswick (3.8%) and Ontario and Manitoba at (3%). The remaining provinces experienced minimal change to their police strength.

Other Personnel

There were 18,997 other personnel employed in policing organizations in 1991. In 1962 only 18% of total personnel were comprised of employees in the other personnel category. This figure continued to rise, reaching 25 by 1980,



IntelliMap/911

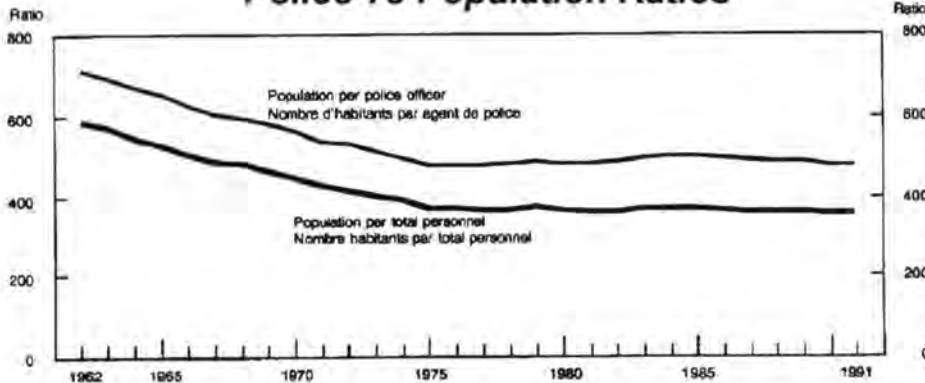
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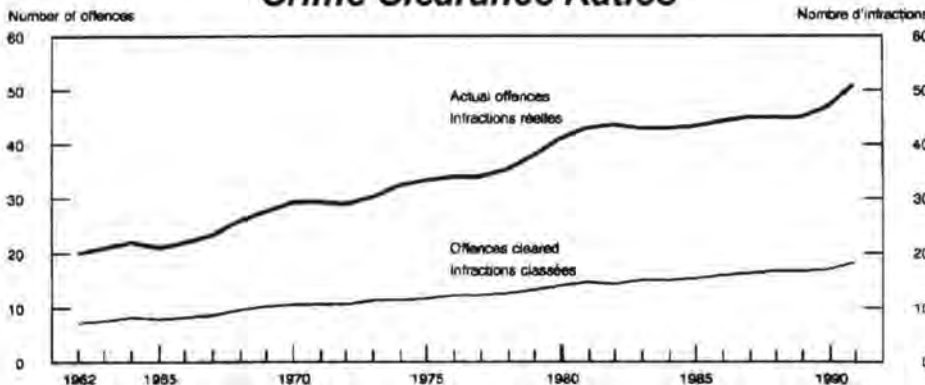


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Police To Population Ratios



Crime Clearance Ratios



and has remained constant for the past decade.

Police Officers by Level of Policing

Municipal police officers (including RCMP and OPP municipal contracts) accounted for over sixty percent (35,186) of all police officers in Canada. The 14,460 provincial police officers (including RCMP contracts) accounted for 26%. The 4,598 RCMP federal police officers accounted for 8%, and the 2,530 RCMP administrative and law enforcement service officers for 5%.

Population Per Police Officer

In 1991, there was one officer for every 476 Canadians. Among the provinces, population-to-police ratios ranged from one police officer for every 467 people in Ontario to one police officer for every 695 people in Prince Edward Island. All four Atlantic provinces showed ratios higher than the rest of Canada.

From 1962 to 1976, the number of police officers increased at a faster rate (85%) than the general population (24%),

causing the population per officer ratio to decrease from 711 to 477. However, for the past 15 years the growth in the number of police officers kept pace with the population (16%), resulting in the current ratio of 476.

Criminal Code Offences Per Police Officer

The ratio of Criminal Code offences per police officer is an indication of police workload. Between 1962 and 1991 the number of police officers more than doubled, while the number of Criminal Code offences was over five times greater. This has resulted in the ratio of offences per officer rising from 20 to 51, indicating that increasingly police have had to deal with a heavier workload (more cases).

Along with the higher ratio of offences per officer there has been an increased clearance ratio. The overall clearance of Criminal Code offences has been consistent over the past 30 years, 37% in 1962 and 35% in 1991. However, in 1962 the ratio of offences cleared per officer was 7.2; by 1991 this ratio

had increased to 18. In conjunction with increased crime rates, this higher clearance ratio per officer would seem to indicate a heavier workload which police officers have been dealing with more effectively.

Police Personnel by Category

In 1991, police officers accounted for approximately three-quarters of total personnel. The remaining personnel consisted of civilians in clerical support (12%), communications/dispatch (5%), and other civilians (6%).

During the past thirty years there has been increased use of civilians in police forces across Canada. Since 1962 civilian personnel have increasingly assumed duties (such as communications and records), which were previously performed by police officers. In 1962, there were 4.6 police officers for every civilian employee. By 1982, this ratio had dropped to 2.9, and has remained relatively constant for the past decade (3.0 in 1991).

Police Personnel by Gender

Females represented 21% of the total personnel in 1991. They comprised 7% of police officers and 64% of other personnel.

The proportion of female police officers has increased over the last 20 years. After remaining constant during the 1960's at less than 1% of total police officers, the proportion of female officers has risen to 2% in 1980, 4% in 1985 and 7% in 1991.

Compared to male police officers, females tend to be concentrated at the lower ranks: 95% of females held the rank of constable, 5% non-commissioned officers (between the rank of constable and lieutenant), and one-quarter of one percent of females had achieved officer status. This compares to 68%, 27%, and 5% respectively for males.

The representation of females in other personnel positions is significant. Since 1962 females have consistently comprised approximately sixty percent of all civilian and other personnel positions.

**Next Month:
The Cost Of Policing**

The R.I.D.E. Team

By Tony McKinnon

Tony McKinnon's Spot Check Crew is back for another year. And every bit of it is true... we know because we have all been there!



"Why aren't we out chasing real criminals?... Probably because they're not stupid enough to be out driving in weather like this!"



"Pardon me for staring, but did ya know your roof's down?"



"Fee! Fi! Fo! Fum! I smell the odour of an alcoholic beverage!"



"So my kid washes and dries my hat, and now they're calling me 'Radical Dude!'"

*Merry Christmas
And
Happy New Year!*



HAPPY HOLIDAYS FROM ALL OF US AT PRO CARRY SYSTEMS

WE'RE GROWING.

Over the last year, your response to our line of equipment has been phenomenal. It has enabled us to grow. We have moved into new facilities in Burnaby, B.C. This expansion was done to meet our customer's growing needs for top-quality products and efficient service. As our customers, you have shown us that when the designs and quality of equipment is top rate, and the prices are competitive, you prefer to buy Canadian.



Early in the development of this company, we made the decision to keep all production in Canada to provide jobs for Canadians. We have used technology to enhance and maintain jobs rather than eliminate them. This production approach, combined with our direct marketing, helps us meet our twin objectives of providing real service and lower prices to our customers while maintaining the highest standards in our manufacturing.

This service-oriented approach which has worked so well in other industries is proving just as popular with our customers.

With a range of equipment from tactical vests and nylon duty systems to exotic undercover products, we're working to find the answers to your equipment problems. Because we make this equipment for law enforcement professionals only, you will not find expensive wrappers, ads with scantily clad females or any of the other "civilian" selling tools that are frequently used by our competitors. What you will get is equipment designed by police officers and made to be worn for your whole shift. Comfort, durability and safety goes into every Pro Carry design and our 30-day money-back guarantee and lifetime warranty says it all - we believe in our product.

WE'RE LISTENING.

Direct marketing our product does much more than keep our prices low - it allows us to keep in direct contact with you, our customers. Since you're the one who use our products, you're the ones to tell us what works best for you. So we listen to your comments and suggestions.

We are presently manufacturing over 100 products. Many of our best ideas have come from the working men and women in law enforcement. These are the people who know what they want and what they need to make their job safer and more efficient.

WE'RE DOING.

We are adding some new features in 1993. We have greatly increased our product inventory so that we can get your order out to you faster than ever before. Our new computer systems track your order from the point at which you place it until it is delivered to your door. We have a new 18-page catalog out and new catalogs will be issued on January 15th of every year. All customers at their request will be placed on our automated mailing lists to receive a

regular product update. One of the most important new additions is our new toll free number, **1-800-665-7757**. This allows you to call us, free of charge, whenever you have a question or which to place an order for any Pro Carry product.

HEALTH AND SAFETY.

This has become a critical issue both for line officers and management. We've spent a tremendous amount of time developing equipment that is lighter and more comfortable and fits officers of all shapes and sizes. For example, our integrated belt equipment saves space around the waist as well as weight. The use of high-tech materials significantly reduces wear, weight and maintenance. The reduction of weight plays a significant part in reducing backstrain or damage associated with traditional police gear. This can save departments lost man-hours, thousands of dollars and improve the officers job performance.

EVERYBODY WINS.

Buying Pro Carry means different things to different people. For the line officer, it means they have the equipment they want with the comfort and safety they need. Management gets the peace of mind that reliable and safe equipment brings, resulting in a more effective police force. And for the purchasing agents, there is the ease of dealing with professionals who sell high-quality Canadian made police equipment, designed by the people who use it and at the best possible prices. **Buying Pro Carry means that everybody wins!**

HAPPY HOLIDAYS.

We'd like to wish everyone in the law enforcement community a happy and safe holiday season.

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BMW SPELLS SAFETY ON THE JOB IN JUST THREE LETTERS: ABS

Most motorcycle manufacturers put their engineering skill to work getting you going. At BMW we put our best minds to work getting you stopped. Safely.

Anti-lock braking systems (ABS) have been used for years on aircraft and high performance cars. Now, BMW has integrated this state of the art technology into our motorcycles, including the K-series Police models.

HOW IT WORKS

The ABS system uses an on board computer to monitor front and rear wheel brakes. When ABS senses the brakes are about to lock, it reduces pressure in the wheel brake cylinder up to 7 times a second, and continues to do so until the risk of lock-up has been eliminated.



Front and rear toothed sensors are constantly monitored by an electronic control unit to determine when intervention by ABS is necessary.

From the officer's perspective, the only change in sensation is an incredible increase in straight line stopping ability. Even applying full brakes in an emergency straight line stop, full control of the motorcycle can be maintained.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU NEED TO GET HOME SAFELY

BMW motorcycles are in active use by police departments in 100 countries around the world. We know what you're facing on the streets in congested traffic areas, and what unexpected demands are put on you and your machine.



The BMW K100LT. The police motorcycle incorporates the ABS system designed to give the officer more control in any road conditions, from dry pavement to rain, sleet, sand or oil patches.

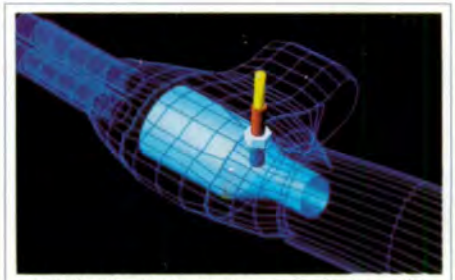


The outrigger-equipped motorcycle, without ABS, has locked up the wheels and lost stability during hard braking on wet pavement (right). The ABS-equipped bike remains upright and controllable under the same conditions (left).

On rain-slick city streets, BMW can provide that additional edge. And in normal traffic conditions, ABS will give you the confidence to stop consistently in the shortest possible distance.

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BMW now offers our Police models with the option of catalytic converter systems. This technology can reduce harmful exhaust emissions by up to 80% without sacrifice to fuel consumption or engine power. As well, the appearance of the motorcycle is unaltered.



BMW'S Catalytic Converter Technology for Motorcycles.

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