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Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

March 1998



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BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine March 1998



"I can sure tell you guys that when I saw that article in your magazine about how we were doing something wrong it got me upset. But then I started to look into it and found out you were right and changes were needed. We have made those changes and we are very proud of what we have accomplished. But you guys sure got us moving on it."

Those were the words of Commissioner Tom O'Grady when interviewed for this issue by Blue Line's News Editor, Blair McQuillan. When asked about his impressions of the retiring Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, Blair stated that he was surprised at O'Grady's forthright manner. His answers to questions were not only forthright and honest but most of all sincere. You can read more about Tom O'Grady on page 12 of this edition.

There is always more than one way to catch a crook and sometimes the crook can actually catch himself with what he leaves behind. If you have ever had occasion to see a crime scene fingerprinted you may have been curious to know more about how this science came to be. Well your curiosity will be satisfied on page 6 in this issue. This article was first researched and written by the Publisher in 1988 and after ten years we felt it was worth revisiting. You may be surprised at how far the technology has come and will have no doubt about how highly specialized this science has become.

Does your curiosity about fingerprinting go so far as to understand some of the technical aspects? Turn to page 8 and find out the chemicals and techniques used along with information on what materials prints can be lifted from. Who knows. Your simple curiosity in this subject could even lead to a redirection of your career.

You will also find a variety of articles of interest in this edition including another contribution on our on-going efforts to keep you informed on the workings of biker-gangs. We have now engaged the support of one of Canada's top biker experts for future material. Why? Because putting information within the reach of our readers is our only business.

Loyalty to truth duty and honour

by David Boothby,

Chief of Police—Toronto Police Service



During the past few years the topic of loyalty continues to surface. I have heard many references to "loyalty" and how it relates to an individual or partner. What concerns me is that some members believe that it stops there.

Loyalty in a police setting must include the "Oath of Office" we took when we became police officers. Included in that Oath are the concepts of truth, duty and honour — traits that I believe are the essence of loyalty. Only members who carry out their various roles in this manner, and encourage others to do so, can truly be loyal to each other.

You are right to extend support, understanding or sympathy to a fellow member in

need, but I am asking you not to do so blindly. Unconditional loyalty can be misplaced and contradict the high ideals of policing that we strive for.

By virtue of our office, all members must share in the responsibility of working within those ideals.

I am most concerned when I hear criticism directed at those, who, in their duties, find themselves investigating other members.

It is not an easy task when called on to question a fellow member and I do not know anyone who takes pleasure in doing so. However, policing ourselves with integrity is an essential part of instilling public trust and confidence and every member of the police service has an obligation to protect the integrity of policing.

Members who investigate internal matters have my full support and the support of my Command Officers. More importantly, they deserve your understanding and support. The

reason is simple — it reaffirms loyalty to our sworn duty.

I believe there are consequences for everything we do, and if members conduct themselves inappropriately, they do so at the risk of losing respect from their peers. But, we as a Police Service must never jeopardize the support and loyalty of the citizens we are sworn to serve and protect.

I am saying to you that without doubt, loyalty creates strength and strength allows us to move forward together. However, this only works when loyalty to our Oath of Office takes precedence.

We will succeed by encouraging members to be loyal to those who are also loyal to their oath of office.

Those who embrace this concept are future leaders of policing regardless of rank and will help ensure that policing maintains the highest level of respect in our society.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



I am writing you today to point out what I feel is tactically irresponsible advertising in your magazine. (see page 8 of January 1998 issue.)

Blue Line is a magazine that I look forward to reading for its up to date information on Case Law and Police Tactics, so when I saw the recent advertisements for Pacific Body Armour I was very disappointed.

In two of the photo's it shows officers holding pistols up to their faces but what is worse, in the top photo the officer has his finger on the trigger! While this may seem trivial to some, as a former tactics instructor I feel it is important to project proper tactics at all times. I realize this is only an ad and you are not responsible for the taking of the photographs but as the Editor/Publisher you are ultimately responsible for everything that goes into your magazine.

Don Spicer
Halifax, Nova Scotia

BLUE LINE
Magazine

Editor's Comment

Your comments have been passed along to Pacific Body Armour. Thanks for the input. Although the models may be depicted incorrectly I do not know if I would go so far as to label Pacific Body Armour irresponsible. They are in the very responsible business of supplying bullet resistant body armour and they do that part very well indeed. Any picture in a magazine is simply a freeze frame of a moment in time. It is hoped that individuals would not accept this medium as the basis for a well founded procedure any more than they would not wear a hat because television cops don't... Did I just blow away my own argument? In any event we have taken serious note of your comments and the folks at Pacific say they will be changing the illustrations.

Congratulations on your tenth year of publishing. I am proud to say that I was one of your first subscribers and I have kept every copy in binders on my library shelf. I can not begin to count the number of times I have referred to these volumes over the years.

The contribution that Blue Line has made to Canadian law enforcement is immeasurable. I remember how it use to be before you came along. You sure have made a difference. Keep it up.

Bill Spence
Mississauga, Ontario

Surplus Police Supplies

The City of Moncton recently disbanded their police service and contracted with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Since taking over the service the City of Moncton has found itself with a large quantity of equipment that does not meet RCMP specifications. Much of this equipment is within three or four years old and for the most part unused. The city is presently attempting to determine the value of these goods and would like to dispose of them as soon as possible to qualified purchasers.

Equipment includes:

- 140 Berretta Centurian 9mm
- 8 Hechler Koch 9mm
- 32 Shotguns (various types)
- 2 Model 900A Breathalyzers
- 1 Lafayette Polygraph
- 2 Harley Davidson M/C ('86)
- Various roof lights and parts
- Large quantity of belts, pouches, and holsters (nylon and leather)
- Uniform Trousers (red stripe)
- and much more.

A more detailed list will be presented in next month's Blue Line.

Any person of agency interested in these items should call:

Rob Melanson
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506 383-6223



Road rage? Blame poor road enforcement!

by Morley Lymburner

Local media have picked up a new buzzword from the police. Its called "Road Rage". All of a sudden there is a flurry of news stories reporting such incidents and television commentators are scrambling to find experts on the subject. Well I might as well be an expert too. If police services are talking to their local media about "Road Rage" they had better think again... there is no other tactful way to put this other than to say it is the fault of the police service if it exists in large amounts.

If the motoring public is getting upset to the point of violence with other motorists it must be due to a high incidence of driving violations. There simply is no other explanation. And this reflects badly on the police service with regard to good old fashioned enforcement.

We are living in an age when everyone expects to see, and some police agencies encourage, "cuddly cops." There is the idea out there that good "community policing" means cops don't do bad things like enforce laws against citizens. The result is that few citizens see motorists being stopped for violations that are becoming far to common.

The Toronto Police Service is a case in point. I will not be delicate about this. They are completely wrong about their approach to



traffic enforcement strategies.

The city of Toronto is the home of — or Mecca to — over 4 million people. It covers an area of 630 square km and kills around 90 of its citizens each year. But the real picture does not become clear until we talk about the 25,000 citizens injured in 75,000 collisions each year. And now we are talking only about the hits... not the near misses that bring on the true road rage.

While all this is happening someone, somewhere in the deep recesses of Toronto Police headquarters, gets the brilliant idea that traffic enforcement should be fragmented into 17 smaller pieces. That somehow the citizens can be better served if the traffic cop is turned into a non-threatening, smiling icon who would never stoop so low as to write a ticket.

Community-based policing is doing for the community what is necessary to make life safe and comfortable for its citizens. For different communities it means different things. A good police force must be aware of the needs of the community to ensure this level of comfort and safety is maintained. In some communities it might be a reduction in fights in front of bars. In others it would be a reduction in drug traf-

fickers or hookers on the street corner. Regardless of what it means it is the duty of the police to identify the needs — and then do something about it.

At times, as police officers, it is necessary to sacrifice your own popularity to ensure the greater good of the community. This may mean a hard-nosed attitude, for instance, toward those not wearing seat belts if the injury picture gets too high or knocking off speeders in school zones as low as 10 km over the limit if required. Yes we know that most of them could be good guys, but unfortunately in "accidents" it's good guys who kill good guys. And every cop knows that no one dies with dignity in a traffic collision.

Road rage! I understand road rage. It is caused by too many people seeing too many other people breaking the rules of the road and getting away with it. And this is caused by a lack of officers who understand the basic concepts of traffic enforcement. Proper enforcement strategies include such things as firmness and consistency accompanied by planning and innovation. All this must be performed with continuity in both time and space.

Instead of advising the public that road rage will not be tolerated it would be far better to say that the things that cause road rage will not be tolerated.

Your Comments are expected.



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Fingerprinting in Canada



by Morley Lymburner

On December 26th, 1987, in New Orleans, while parked at a lake front, a 21-year-old woman was shot and killed during an attempted robbery and rape. Her boyfriend was seriously injured. Two fingerprints were lifted off the back window of the vehicle in which they had been sitting. They were entered into the police department's automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS).

The system, developed by Printrak Inc., searched the file of one million prints and selected eight candidates. The fingerprint examiner then compared those candidates with the unknown prints and made a positive identification. The total process took minutes. The New Orleans Police arrested the suspect and charged him with seven murders, eight rapes and more than twenty armed robberies that occurred over a period of three months.

The technology that captured this man owes a lot to history and the dogged determination of a dedicated breed of people. Who these people are and what science they utilize to the benefit of society will be explained in this article.

INSPECTOR EDWARD FOSTER

This year marks the 87th anniversary of fingerprinting in Canada. The recognition of the expertise of the late RCMP Insp. Edward Foster, as the founder of Canadian fingerprinting, is an important part of this anniversary.

Strangely enough Foster's first case, where he gave evidence, was not in Canada but in Chicago in 1911. Some five years later he established the Canadian Central Bureau in Ottawa for the Identification of Criminals.

This case surrounded a man by the name of Thomas Jennings who was charged with murder. With the exception of fingerprints, the case against him was quite slim. There was little doubt that if the fingerprints were not ad-

missible, the case was lost.

The Chicago Police decided that they required some of the world's greatest experts to prove their case. Among others called they included Inspector Foster.

The Inspector presented the case in favour of the scientific reliability of fingerprints. Under cross examination the defence lawyer attempted to discredit the evidence. He began by asking the Inspector if the local ident officer could raise fingerprints from the rough surface of the desk he had his hands on. He advised the court that he could not. Flushed by this success he then asked if prints could be raised from a piece of paper. He was advised that they could.

On a challenge from the defence attorney the Inspector produced the powder and dusted the piece of paper. The prints of the lawyer were produced. The jury appeared quite impressed. So impressed that the defence attorney spilled water over the paper to destroy the demonstration. It was to no effect. The judge ruled the fingerprints admissible. The accused was found guilty and hung on December 22nd, 1911.

THE EARLY HISTORY

Fingerprints have been used sporadically throughout civilization's history to seal contracts. The earliest known use of fingerprints can be traced to a Sumerian cuneiform cylinder outlining a trade contract about 2000 B.C. One of the earliest known European publications of fingerprint observation was offered in 1684 by Dr. Nehemiah Grew of England. Dr. Grew made an intense study of the skin and minutely described the pores and ridges. Two years later, in 1686, another scientific paper appeared under the name of Marcello Malpighi of Italy. The research work of this man was of such outstanding importance that one of the layers of human skin now bears his name.

In the year of 1788, a German doctor by the name of Mayer was the first to make the statement that fingerprints are not duplicated by nature. The next major step was made by a German University student by the name of Evangelist Purkinje who classified nine major groups of fingerprints.

THE ROAD TO JUDICIAL NOTICE

It was not until 1858 that Sir William Herschel, an assistant employed by the Old East India Company of Bengal, used the fingerprint impression to seal a road surfacing contract with a "Hindoo" man in the interior of Bengal. The signature of the man appeared to be so contrived that he decided to have the contract signed with both their palm prints. He reported this to the Royal Society and Sir Francis Galton.

Sir Francis Galton was a big supporter of Herschel's theory that a person's fingerprints do not change their pattern through out a lifetime. They proved this using their own prints over a period of some 31 years. Another col-



lection was started to prove a theory of persistence between the years 1858 and 1913. During this time the theory was well accepted by the public but not by the judiciary.

The efforts of Herschel provided the foundation upon which Francis Galton based his investigations around 1880. He began to build a classification system which he wrote about in his book "Fingerprints" published in 1893.

This book was read with great interest by Sir Edward Henry, Inspector-General of the lower provinces of India. He found some flaws in the categorization of fingerprints as written and set about to refine the system with great efficiency. The "Henry" system was then immortalized and is universally accepted.

BERTILLON vs. FINGERPRINTS

Fingerprints had a real problem. They had to compete with the "Bertillon" system that had been in use and more readily accepted by police forces world wide since 1879.

This system was based on anthropometric measurements of the adult body. An arrested person was measured in certain areas and certain notes taken and placed on a file card. The system required the measuring of the head, the bodies height, the length of the middle finger of the left hand and left foot, and the elbow to elbow measurement of crossed arms.

The system had many drawbacks. Many cards were misfiled, measurements taken in a shoddy manner, and the differences that would occur as people grew older.

Another factor spelled the doom of Bertillon's system. There were many cases of convictions being made and innocent persons spending many years in jail only to have the guilty person come forth after several years. Invariably they found the measurements to be quite close.

The Bertillon method of identification was only useful in cases where the court wished to prove a previous record. It had no real investigative value as did fingerprints. In 1898 the Canadian Parliament passed the Identification of Criminals Act that provided that all persons charged with an indictable offence be subjected to the Bertillon method.

The system never got off the ground because there were ample rumours that the system was fast being outdistanced by the fingerprint system. In 1908 the old act was replaced and the fingerprint system and photograph was instituted.



THE CANADIAN EXPERIENCE

In the year 1901, fingerprints were first introduced in Scotland Yard. In 1904 Scotland Yard sent John Ferrier to the St. Louis World's Fair to guard the Crown Jewels. While there he interested Constable Edward Foster, of the Canadian Dominion Police, in the science of fingerprints.

There are probably two other people who bear some influence on this part of Canadian history. One was Mrs. M.E. Holland, wife of the editor of the publication "The Detective"; the other was the Commissioner of Police for Canada, Sir Percy Sherwood. Mrs. Holland, a detective in her own right, was attending the St. Louis convention of the I.A.C.P. with her husband. She too became fascinated with fingerprinting at the same time, while he and Ferrier were stationed at the Fair, and in fact arranged a meeting for Foster with the English policeman.

Constable Foster's experience convinced him that a similar organization in Canada would do much to encourage national interest and cooperation in fingerprinting. It would also help to bond all police forces together with a common technology. He discussed this subject with Sir Percy Sherwood and found in him a source of knowledge and encouragement.

THE TORONTO POLICE CONNECTION

Sir Percy believed that the Deputy Chief Constable of Toronto, Mr. Stark, would be an ideal man to interest in the project and subsequently told Foster that he had received an enthusiastic response from the Toronto officer. An organizational meeting of the newly proposed group was held on September 6th, 1905, at Toronto and one year later came the first positive action toward the founding of a national fingerprint bureau for Canada.

Opposition which stalled Foster's plans would have discouraged a less dedicated man, but he was in truth a "man with a mission". With the support of his Chief, the project was kept before the government. On July 21st, 1908, an Order in Council was passed sanctioning the use of the fingerprint system and making the provisions of the Identification of Criminals Act applicable to it.

The first Toronto Police Identification Bureau was formed in 1867, at which time records were kept by name and physical description only. In 1894 the records were augmented by

the introduction of the criminal photograph.

Sergeant Duncan, a self taught fingerprint expert, started the Toronto collection in 1906 with the accumulation of 88 sets. In 1911 the Toronto Force handed over their entire collection to the Dominion Police (later to become the RCMP).

The first conviction in Canada, solely on fingerprint evidence was recorded on April 25th, 1932. The testimony was given by Mr. O.E. Borland who later became the Chief Identification Officer within the Toronto Police Department from 1943 to 1960.

THE COMPUTER AGE

The age of "computers" started a study in 1965 to devise a system to search fingerprints utilizing the speed of the new equipment. Many agencies throughout the world had attempted

to perfect a system, but by 1971 the Metropolitan Toronto Police Identification Bureau had its system in full operation. Their method of searching was the subject of study by other identification bureaus within Canada, the United States, Scotland Yard, and New Zealand. These search principles were adopted in whole or in part by many and the modern computer technology owes much to the labours of this branch.

The identification of a fingerprint, regardless of new and modern technology, still depends on the personal viewing of the fingerprint by someone who has received extensive training and experience in this specialized work. Technology has made great strides in eliminating the tedious task of searching and classifying of fingerprints. The experts today can spend more valuable time in searching and screening through larger and larger numbers of prints in search for the true culprits.

The R.C.M.P. were the first in Canada to obtain this technology and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force took delivery of an identical system late in 1988. Both systems will be connected this year and the Toronto based unit can be linked to other forces in Southern Ontario who purchase work stations compatible with their new system. Many thousands of positive identifications have been made with this new technology as ident officers scan their old case files.

It is hard to believe that it all started in the mid nineteenth century with a British company executive's distrust of a local contractor's signature.



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The latent fingerprint

A frontline officer's primer of crime scene fingerprint lore

by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories

In a general sense, latent prints may be thought of as those prints left at the crime scene. Such prints may or may not be visible. Visible latents are those showing recognizable ridge detail made by fingers contaminated with substances such as blood, ink, grease or dirt, and which naturally display a contrast with their background; or are made when fingerprints are pressed into plastic (deformable) surfaces such as putty, tar, adhesive-coated surfaces, wax and cheese. Truly latent ("hidden") prints are not visible to the naked eye, and substantially consist of only the natural secretions of human skin. Such prints require treatment to cause them to become visible. This treatment is called "latent print development."

Developing the latent requires the technician to utilize some chemical or physical process where the reaction with the skin secretions will cause the latent to stand out against its background.

Choosing the right development tool is a major component of the job of the latent technician. To begin to understand how to choose the right tool, it is necessary to have some understanding of the chemical makeup of the fingerprint.

Most natural fingerprints consist of secretions of the skin's glands.



	Inorganics	Organics
Eccrine	chlorides, metal ions, ammonia, sulfates and phosphates	amino acids, urea, lactic acid, choline, uric acid, creatinine and sugars
Sebaceous		fatty acids and glycerides, alcohol and hydrocarbons
Apocrine	ions like sodium, potassium and iron	proteins, carbohydrates and cholesterol

For the most part, three types of glands are responsible: the eccrine glands, the sebaceous glands and the apocrine glands.

The eccrine glands secrete largely water with both inorganic and organic contaminants. Inorganic components of this type of sweat include chlorides, metal ions, ammonia, sulfates, and phosphates. Organic components include metabolic by-products such as amino acids, urea, lactic acid, choline, uric acid, creatinine and sugars.

Sebaceous glands are secretors of fatty or greasy substances. These include organic compounds such as fatty acids and glycerides, as well as alcohols and hydrocarbons.

Apocrine glands secrete cytoplasm and nuclear materials, including inorganic compounds such as ionic iron, and organic compounds such

as proteins, carbohydrates and cholesterol.

Successfully developing a latent print requires choosing an agent that reacts with some combination of these components, but not with the surface on which the print exists. However, just which components exist in a fingerprint and in what concentration are subject to change. Factors such as age, exposure to the environment and the surface on which they reside have profound effects. Water and alcohols are of the first components lost from a print. Thus, agents that react primarily with water will become less effective with the

passage of time, whereas agents that rely on reactions with fatty constituents may be more successful. Of course, the surface on which the print is placed may act to absorb or diffuse the fatty components, leaving no discernible ridge detail.

It may be necessary for the latent technician to attempt a number of developers in sequence. However, many development reactions are destructive in that they change the chemical nature of the fingerprint constituent with which they react. When this destruction occurs, the chemical is no longer available within the print to be detected. It is essential that the technician understands the accepted sequence of use of development products.

Overview of chemical tools and methods



POWDERS

Powders adhere to both water and fatty deposits. These are generally useful on newer prints only. Choose a powder to contrast with the background. They are useful on any dry, relatively smooth, non-adhesive surfaces. Use after laser fluorescence. May be used before ninhydrin and after cyanoacrylate. Results may vary with skill

of technician. Lift developed prints by photography or conventional methods.

FLUORESCENT POWDERS

Powders made of fluorescent materials offer the advantages to the limitations of conventional powders. Lifts can be made photographically or by conventional means. Fluorescent powders are especially useful on confused backgrounds. An ultraviolet or forensic light source is required.

IODINE

Iodine fumes react with oils and fatty deposits to produce a temporary yellow-brown reaction product. Iodine is useful on fresh prints on porous and non-porous, non-metallic surfaces. Developed prints must be fixed or photographed immediately because reaction will rapidly fade. Use iodine before ninhydrin and silver nitrate.

DFO

DFO, 1,8-Diazafluoren-9-one, is a fluorescing ninhydrin analog found to develop up to two and a half more prints than ninhydrin itself. It is useful on porous surfaces, especially paper. Development may be accelerated

through the application of controlled heat. Use it before ninhydrin. DFO also is useful to develop weak blood stains. It requires a specialized UV light source.

NINHYDRIN

Ninhydrin reacts with amino acids to produce a purple reaction product called "Rhuemanns Purple". It is useful on porous surfaces-especially paper. Development time is up to 10 days, but may be accelerated through the application of heat and humidity. Use ninhydrin after iodine and before silver nitrate. Ninhydrin is not useful on items which have been exposed to water.

SILVER NITRATE

Silver nitrate reacts with the chlorides in skin secretions to form silver chloride, a material which turns gray when exposed to light. Developed prints must be photographed immediately because the reaction will eventually (and permanently) fill the background. It is useful on paper, cardboard, plastics and unvarnished, light-colored woods. Use it after ninhydrin and iodine. It is not useful on items which have been exposed to water.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPER

Physical developer is another silver-based developer which reacts to form a dark gray re-

action product. It is useful on paper, cardboard and unvarnished, light-colored woods. Use physical developer after ninhydrin and iodine. It is very successful on items exposed to water.

SMALL PARTICLE REAGENT

Small particle reagent is a suspension of fine molybdenum disulfide particles. It adheres to the fatty components of skin secretions to form a gray deposit. Developed prints must be photographed immediately because the reaction product is very fragile. Developed prints may be carefully lifted using conventional methods. Small particle reagent is useful on relatively smooth, non-porous surfaces, including wet ones. It may be used in place of, or after physical developer.

CYANOACRYLATE (GLUE FUMING)

Cyanoacrylate fumes react (polymerize) with water and other possible fingerprint con-

stituents to form a hard, whitish deposit. It is useful on most non-porous and some porous surfaces. Cyanoacrylate produces excellent results on styrofoam and plastic bags. Developed prints may be dusted with powders or treated with fluorescing dyes, such as ardrox and basic yellow to enhance.

AMIDO BLACK

Amido black reacts with the proteins found in blood to form a black reaction product. Amido black is useful only on blood-contaminated prints. It is highly sensitive. It is useful on non-porous and some slightly porous surfaces. It sometimes offers successful development of blood prints on dead human skin.

ADHESIVE SIDE POWDER

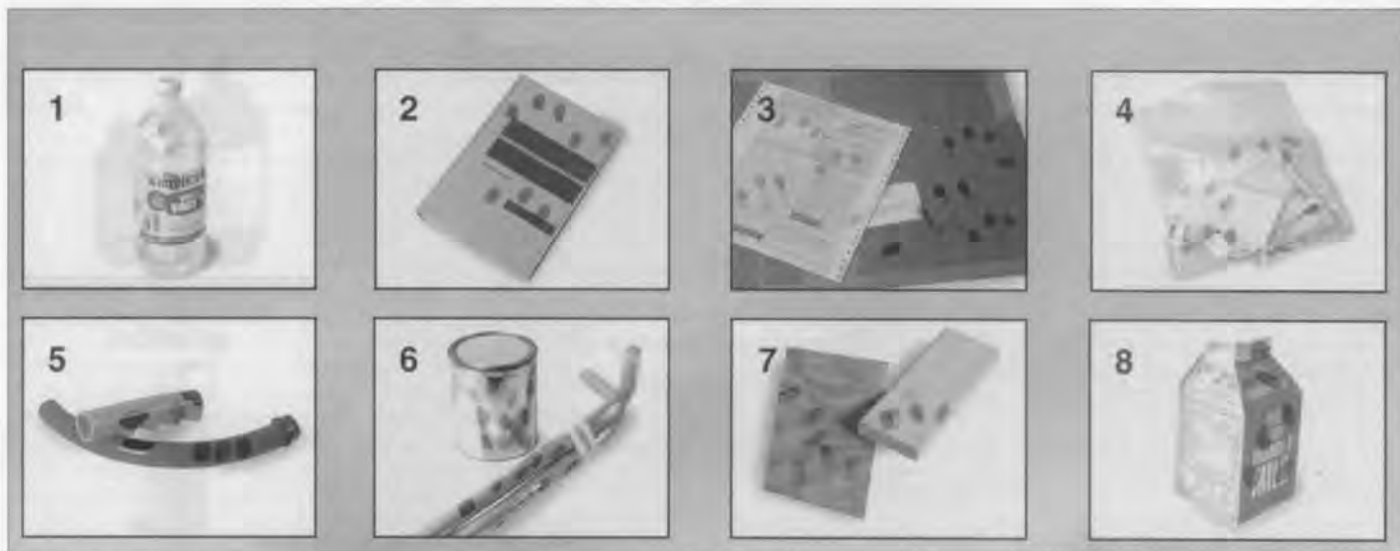
Adhesive side powder attaches itself to plastic print impressions on the adhesive side of tapes. It produces excellent results on light-

colored or transparent tapes, including duct tape, masking tape, plastic surgical tape, foam tape, clear and reinforced packing tapes and labels. This process involves wetting tapes.

FLUOROCHROMES

Prints may be treated with special dyes called fluorochromes which easily are made to fluoresce and bond with the print deposits. They are useful with inexpensive forensic lights. DFO is a fluorescing ninhydrin analog found to develop up to two and a half times more prints than ninhydrin itself. It is useful on porous surfaces. Development may be accelerated through the application of controlled heat. A specialized light source such as Sirchie's BLUEMAXX is required. Basic yellow, ardrox and rhodamine are dyes especially useful in conjunction with cyanoacrylate. They require an ultraviolet light source.

A Quick Guide To Surfaces



1. SMOOTH, NON-POROUS:

This category includes glass, hard plastic mouldings (bare metals are not included) and surfaces treated with paint or varnish. Powders, iodine, small particle reagent and cyanoacrylate / fluorescent dyes may be used on these surfaces.

2. ROUGH, NON-POROUS

Rough or textured surfaces and grained plastic mouldings are included in this category. Powders are usually unsuitable on these surfaces. Use small particle reagent or cyanoacrylate / fluorescent dyes.

3. PAPER AND CARDBOARD

These surfaces include paper and cardboard (including plaster board) that have not been waxed or plastic-coated. Treat with iodine, ninhydrin, DFO, silver nitrate or physical developer. However, powders are generally insensitive to older fingerprints.

4. PLASTIC PACKAGING MATERIAL

This category includes polyethylene, polypropylene, cellulose acetate and laminated

paper surfaces. Use iodine, small particle reagent, cyanoacrylate/fluorescent dyes and powders. Cyanoacrylate is especially useful on styrofoam.

5. SOFT VINYL (PVC), RUBBER AND LEATHER

These surfaces include simulated leather and cling film. Use iodine, small particle reagent, cyanoacrylate and powders.

6. METAL (UNTREATED)

These surfaces include untreated, bare metal surfaces, not metal surfaces that have been painted or lacquered. Use small particle reagent, powders, cyanoacrylate/fluorescent dyes and powders.

7. UNFINISHED WOOD

This category includes unfinished wood surfaces, that have not been painted or treated. Treat with ninhydrin. Use powders on smooth wood and silver nitrate or physical developer on light woods.

8. WAX AND WAXED SURFACES

This category includes items made of wax

(such as candles) and wax-coated paper, cardboard and wood surfaces. Treat with non-metallic powders and cyanoacrylate/fluorescent dyes.

9. ADHESIVE-COATED SURFACES (NOT PICTURED)

This category includes tapes and similar surfaces that are not likely to dissolve in water. Use adhesive side powders.

John Carrington has been the President and CEO of Sirchie Fingerprint Labs for over 40 years. The North Carolina based Laboratories is the largest supplier of forensic crime scene and fingerprint recording products. For over 50 years this company has prided itself at setting the standard for high-quality products. For further information or a complete product catalogue you may call Mark Leath at 800 356-7311 Ext. 246 or Fax 800 899-8181. E-mail sirchie@nando.net

Igniting Artistic Fires

by Dave Hart

The Police Artists Association of Canada

On Remembrance Day 1997, I attended a school in Markham Ontario and did an "Artist in School" project. Our mission was to sketch a stuffed brush wolf in as many different angles and positions as we could. The students were aware that the artist teaching that day was an employee of the York Regional Police. Displayed in the room were a large number of police related paintings and Limited Edition police prints by myself and other members of The Police Artists Association of Canada.

The students wanted to know why I had done so many police related paintings. I explained that after some 30 years as an artist, the police related art had drawn more attention to my talents than any other subjects I had painted. I also explained that many of the police related Limited Editions have been used for fund-raising purposes such as: canine dog for the South Simcoe Police, Baby Emma fund, Mount Sinai Hospital, Canadian Cancer Society, Easter Seals and more. Paintings and Limited Editions were also created for specific units in various police departments such as: Metro Toronto, Hamilton Wentworth, London and York Regional Police Forces. A painting is currently being created for the Windsor Police as a feature of the 1998 Ontario Chiefs of Police Conference. The students confirmed through discussion that art can be more than art when we apply ourselves to such projects, and that using prints to assist as a fund-raising tool for charity was a great idea.

Now the students were keen to draw and learn. They wanted to know how they could perfect their abilities. My advice was similar to what one of my teachers, world renowned wildlife artist Glen Loates, use to say to me: "When you want to perfect your ability, you have to make 50,000 mistakes, so get started!" Amazingly, in one day, these youngsters identified that if they could learn to draw well, they could learn to paint well too. Some expressed an interest in learning about reproducing their works and using the reproductions for something useful in the community. The artistic fires were ignited! These children produced some beautiful renderings of the wolf. The letter sent to our Chief, Peter Scott, from Principal Ted Broadstock of James Robinson School, explained that the students expressed how they were motivated and inspired to do something great with their art.

The students included their visiting artist in their Remembrance Day Assembly. I presented to the school, on behalf of The Police Artists Association, a number of Police related Limited Edition prints as well as an original pen drawing of a World War II R.C.A.F. Officer.

There is a magic that takes place when an artist of any age "turns on." Having a sense of purpose for your work is the key to "Igniting the Artistic Fires".



This is just one of the really positive aspects that The Police Artists Association has to offer.

You can be part of a bigger picture once your talent is applied to community causes. Having sat on the Board of Directors of Toronto and Regional Crime Stoppers for a few years I could see occasions where art prints could be used as a thank you gesture for donations to the program or simply as a promotional tool for the program. We actually used art prints as part of a Crime Stoppers "talking vending machine project." The machines gave a Crime Stoppers tip and their telephone number every time a person put their money in the machine. Some Crime Stoppers capsules said "see the cashier as you have won a Limited Edition print." Along the bottom of the print the Crime Stoppers phone number was printed to educate the youths with the TIPS number. The machines did two of the three functions of a board member: they raised funds and they promoted the program. We couldn't find a vending machine to approve the payout to the anonymous tipsters!

There is a project waiting for all of us, if we have the vision. Projects we can work on as team. It's a great example and demonstration, especially for young people, to see Police personnel with a cool band or creating cool art. These examples we display show young people you don't need to be twisted or do drugs to achieve something great.

Having spent the last six years in a recording studio, recording and producing an album of my original songs was another example for the students that day. I showed them my CD, with artwork done by myself. The students requested to hear the CD and liked it. The title of the CD is "Easy Chair for the World" and speaks for itself. I still think Police work is much more spontaneous and difficult than any project I have undertaken.

RCMP Staff Sgt. Ed Hill, who recently was

featured in Blue Line Magazine (Dec, 1997) with the "Vision Quest" project was one of the first members of The Police Artists Association of Canada and really represents, by his work and projects, what the original concept of the need for an Artists Association was all about.

Ed has been setting a great example for all of us to follow, and he can still use more assistance from all of us. Vision quest is a much needed and worthwhile project. If you would like more information on this worthwhile project why not check out their Web site at "www.thevqnet.org".

One of the really positive aspects of The Police Artists Association is that you have the resource of the other members in the Association and their achievements. In this way you can do a similar project in your community and communicate with other members for ways in which to make your project successful. It's the formula behind these types of projects that is at our disposal.

The Police Artists Association has been busy over the last year. We have donated Police related art prints to many charities and our involvement has been recognized very positively. Our main attended event over the last few years has been the Ontario Chiefs of Police Conference, with a featured personalized painting for the host force each year. We created a work for Metropolitan Toronto Police in 1996, London Police in 1997 and have been invited to create a work for the Windsor Police for the 1998 O.A.C.P. Conference.

Showing works of our artists at the O.A.C.P. Conferences has been very well accepted. These works came from coast to coast across Canada and show what Police personnel do to unwind from the stress of the job or what we do for pure pleasure.

There is still much progress to be made with many "artistic fires to be ignited". We require a larger membership with representatives from each province to take charge. We need to look at an agenda of events to be involved in annually. A full committee of directors from each Province should be created and a President elected or appointed. These positions are all open and open for discussion. If you are interested in becoming involved please contact David Hart, Director P.A.A.C. on the Internet at paac@rogers.wave.ca or call 905 898 7471.

We are currently working on a web site which could be a great advantage for exposing your works.

Finally, a look to the future. One of the projects Staff Sgt. Ed Hill and I had discussed when the Association was formed was a travelling show of the Association members works. A show of this nature would take a lot of work and organizing but once again we would be able to demonstrate how Police personnel can apply their talents that they have to the many walks of life.

Auto students slice, dice cop cruiser in arresting project



BURNABY, B.C. - It's hard to take a blowtorch to a police car and stay out of trouble. But automotive students at the British Columbia Institute of Technology were on the right side of the law when they cut a cop cruiser

in half for a display at the Vancouver Police Centennial Museum.

Auto mechanics students stripped the mechanical components out of the 1979 Chevrolet Caprice, then students in the auto collision re-

pair and refinishing program cut the vehicle in half and pulled off the body panels.

Then those pieces were cut up jigsaw puzzle-like so the students could reassemble them inside the museum, where the car's front end is mounted to a wall.

About 20 students and six instructors put in roughly 100 hours on the project, which was worth about \$5,000 in labour.

"This was no easy job," says Gordon Smith, the BCIT collision repair instructor who oversaw the project. "It was a challenge trying to figure out how to cut it up so it could easily go back together again. Our students really learned a lot from the exercise."

Fully rewired and repainted in police regalia, the car is a hit with visiting school kids who don't hesitate to set the lights flashing.

"Helping build a museum display isn't something you come across often in the auto repair industry," says Smith. "But it really gave the students valuable experience - and it's nice to know kids are enjoying our work."

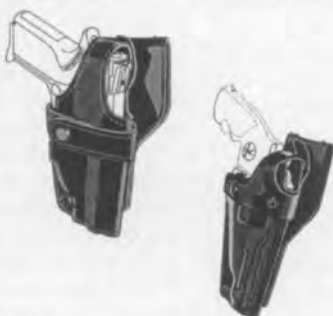
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For further information and to reserve seating call Det. Greg Heasman or Det. Tom Whiteway at: **905 579-1520 Ext. 5220**



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The Leaders in Law Enforcement Supplies - Since 1980

A pride in people and places

Police Commissioner Tom O'Grady reflects on 42 years of dedicated police work

by Blair McQuillan



O'Grady

The Ontario Provincial Police headquarters is a remarkable sight. Affectionately called "the Star Ship Enterprise", the 580,000 square-foot glass, brick and steel structure, completed in August 1995, sits commandingly atop a hill overlooking the city of Orillia. Nestled at the helm is a man who loves it as dearly as if he had built it with his own hands.

"I am really as proud of this building as the people who work in it and are managed by it," says Commissioner Thomas O'Grady as he sits in a high-back armchair in his spacious office.

The chair, located in front of a round wooden coffee table with seating for four, is off to one side of the room. Behind the commissioner is a large desk with a computer monitor flanked by a picture of O'Grady and his wife on one side and pictures of his two grandchildren on the other. The pictures, wood furnishings and neutral colours help make the commissioner's guests feel at home.

"I think our people are proud of the fact that we have a new headquarters. It's a visible reminder of our efforts both today and in the future."

O'Grady said the completion of the mammoth headquarters and the subsequent move to Orillia from Toronto, is his greatest achievement as commissioner. However, in a revealing glimpse of his personality, he is reluctant to take too much credit for its creation.

"I don't take complete credit for it because there were a lot of people involved," he says thoughtfully as he looks out a window that faces the dorms where OPP recruits are housed during training. "Two commissioners before me were moving in this direction. It was under study and planning 10 years before I arrived on the scene. I cannot claim to have begun the planning, but I was one hundred per cent behind the move out here."

O'Grady, who is set to retire sometime on or before the end of May, is no stranger to the idea of pulling up stakes and seeking new horizons. In 1956, at the age of 18, the Cobourg, Ont., native one day went from being a recent high school graduate to a member of the country's largest police force.

"The RCMP had a three man detachment in Cobourg, one corporal and two constables," O'Grady said. "One particular day I was just going down the street and I decided to inquire about joining."

"They must have had a difficult time recruiting at that time because when I went in to inquire the next thing I knew they were handing me an application, I was filling it out and I was on my way."

O'Grady said he chose a career in law en-



forcement because he had grown up around police officers and felt comfortable in their presence.

"My father had a small construction company, so he would deal with the police on the highway and he knew a number of OPP officers. My brother, who was three years older than me, also had a couple of friends who were OPP officers."

"We had a small place, about 20 acres, and quite often the cruiser would come in and they'd spend 20 minutes or so talking with my brother and my dad. So I was familiar with the police."

Once he had finished his RCMP training in Rockcliff Park, O'Grady was posted at "A" Division in Ottawa. After a short stay there, he was transferred to "B" Division in Corner Brook, NFLD.

But O'Grady soon decided that the RCMP didn't fit into his future plans. The force had a policy which restricted officers from getting married during the first five years of service, and the young officer decided he just couldn't wait that long. "I purchased my discharge after three years," he said. "I had met my future wife in Cobourg."

After moving back to Ontario, O'Grady applied to the provincial force and married Betty, whom he has been with for over 39 years. During the days that followed, the future commissioner waited eagerly to find out if he would be hired by the OPP.

"I got replies that I had passed this stage and that stage," he said. "The final letter I got was that there were 100 people processed, but the government had only authorized hiring 50 and clearly I wasn't number one."

But O'Grady wasn't discouraged. He quickly hit the local newspapers in search of a job.

"Since I needed employment I began looking at the want ads. There was a posting for a constable in Ajax, so I applied and went there."

During the next three years O'Grady worked as a constable with the 11 member Ajax force, located one hour east of Toronto. However, his stay with the department was cut short when the OPP offered him a position.

"In 1961 the OPP was increasing in size and I guess they looked at the people they had already processed," he said. "They didn't actually know where I was. They called my home and my dad or mom called me and said the OPP is looking for you."

"I had originally intended to go to the OPP and so when this came along, we looked at the options and I thought 'well maybe this is a good idea'."

It was definitely a good idea. On September 20, 1961, O'Grady became a member of the same force he had so much interaction with as a child. He spent the next 11 years in Field Operations with detachments in Bradford, Stayner and Huntsville.

In 1972, he was transferred to the investigations branch where he managed cases involving fraud, counterfeiting, homicide and organized crime. During this time he moved up through the ranks and finished his time as a Chief Superintendent, and Commander of Investigative Support Division.

In December 1987, he was promoted to Deputy Commissioner and by February 1988, he attained the rank of Commissioner.

But life at the top hasn't always been easy for O'Grady. He is a man who cares deeply for the men and women of the provincial force and takes any set backs they may face directly to heart.

The most major incident the commissioner has endured came in September 1995 during the standoff at Ipperwash Provincial Park.

The Ipperwash standoff began at the end of the Labour Day weekend when an estimated

20 to 30 First Nations people moved into the park which they claimed was on a sacred burial ground.

The occupation reached its climax on Sept. 6, 1995, when the protester Dudley George was shot and fatally wounded in a confrontation with OPP tactical squad officers outside the gates of the park.

Acting Sgt. Kenneth Deane was convicted of criminal negligence causing death in April 1997. He was given a two-year conditional sentence, which is currently under appeal.

"I think the most unfortunate occurrence we had has been the Ipperwash occurrence," O'Grady said. "To me it was the most discouraging on two counts. First, because somebody died and that's something that you just don't have happen if you can avoid it. And secondly, because it had a tremendous impact on our relationship (between the OPP and First Nations people). The intense trauma in such incidents is shared by all of us."

Despite the adversity O'Grady has faced during his policing career, there have been a number of occasions where he has enjoyed great success. So many in fact that he can't name one particular incident above the others.

"The most satisfying work that I've had as a police officer was as a constable," he said. "I was a constable with the RCMP, with Ajax and with the OPP for a total of 15 years. That was the most satisfying work I ever had simply because you saw the impact of your work. If you arrested someone and the court had found this individual guilty, there was feedback right there that you had done something useful."

"You also got it from the victim that you dealt with. You were there, you saw the difficulties they had, it was your face they knew and it was you they would turn to afterwards and say thanks very much. We have awards, we have medals and we have commendations that we give people and they're all really worth while. But I would not put it above the feedback you get from an individual that you've been able to help."

As the 60-year-old officer reflects on policing in the past, he is also looking ahead to the future. O'Grady knows that there has to be another individual to take the OPP into the new millennium. Of course O'Grady more than anyone, knows what qualities the new commissioner will require to enjoy a successful term as the force's top cop.

"You want to have a lot of energy," O'Grady said. "I think it needs to be somebody who is very astute with respect to technology. They will need to be somebody with a vision as to where things are going."

"My preference would be somebody with a solid police background. I think that's a tremendous advantage. It gives a feeling of comfort to the individuals on the front line who are going to put their lives at risk to think 'the boss isn't perfect but he or she has got an understanding of what I'm doing out here.'"

O'Grady feels that he was the type of Commissioner who understands the triumphs and pit falls that his officers face and would like to be remembered as such after he has left the force.



"I'd like to be seen as somebody that did try to support my people," he said. "You might as well stick a sword through my heart if you say 'you didn't give a damn. I was in trouble and nobody cared.'"

The commissioner also hopes the members of the provincial force will think of him as a fair man, who could make people laugh.

"I like to think I have a sense of humour," he said with a smile. "I was talking to a group of new recruits the other day and I said I think you'll find very few veteran police officers that don't have a sense of humour."

Of course O'Grady has another quality that most veteran officers need - an optimistic outlook on life and the transitions that everyone has to face.

"I am a believer that throughout your ca-

reer if something new comes in you grasp that and then there's something else and you grasp that. But as you age eventually your window moves and you have a more difficult time grasping those new things. That's when you should realize you're window is closing and you would be better to leave and go enjoy your retirement."

As the commissioner prepares to close the window on his stellar 42-year career, he is looking ahead to spending time with his wife, three children and two grandchildren.

"I think there isn't a police officer alive that doesn't say he or she would like to spend some more time with their family or friends. One of the downsides of policing is that you have to address problems as they arise and you're not the one setting the schedule as to when they're going to arise, so you find you have to take yourself away from things of a personal nature."

Of course O'Grady also knows that when one window is closed, others will open, but he plans to take in the view for a while before choosing a new one.

"I have been so busy lately that I wouldn't mind a period of time to give some sober second thought to the things that I want to do. Right at the moment I'm keeping my options (or windows) open."

FAST FACTS

There are approximately 4,750 officers in the Ontario Provincial Police and they worked a total of 3,757,840 hours in 1996.

The OPP have a total number of 2,695 vehicles including 1,759 cars. There is also 109 marine vehicles, and 2 helicopters.

In total their land vehicles covered over 90,000,000 km. in 1996 alone.

There were 433,496 charges laid by the

OPP in 1996 under the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes.

In 1996 the OPP launched the mobile Crime Lab. It covered over 7,000 km in only six months of operations. This portable crime lab is the first of its kind in the world, providing a complete state-of-the-art lab to any crime scene accessible by road.



Ontario Provincial Police

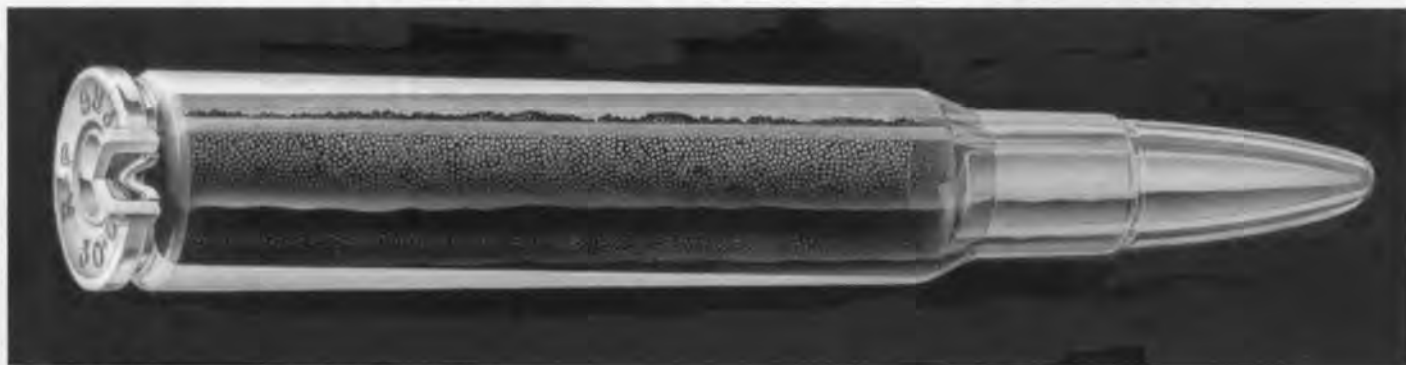
Mission Statement

The mission of the Ontario Provincial Police is to provide a sensitive, community-oriented and accountable service that promotes an environment in Ontario in which all people will be secure in their pursuit and enjoyment of all lawful activities. To achieve this mission, in consultation with the communities we serve, we shall provide police services that:

- promote public peace, well-being and security;
- prevent motor vehicle collisions and promote traffic management;
- promote safe and efficient movement of people and vessels on Ontario waterways;
- promote the prevention and detection of crime;
- respond appropriately to victims of crime and motor vehicle collisions;
- ensure appropriate enforcement of the law;
- provide timely and accurate information on our services and actions to the people we serve; and
- promote an organizational climate that values and encourages continual examination of our philosophies, strategies, plans and methods.

Prohibited ammunition In Canada

Identifying this stuff is not that easy



by Bruce Koffler

On October 1, 1992, a Criminal Code Regulation short-titled *Prohibited Weapons order No. 10*, came into effect. This Prohibition Order bans four types of ammunition:

1. Any cartridge that is capable of being discharged from a commonly available semi-automatic handgun or revolver and that is manufactured or assembled with a projectile that is designed or manufactured or altered so as to be capable of penetrating body armour composed of aramid fibre or similar fabric.
2. Any projectile designed, manufactured or altered to ignite upon impact, where the projectile is designed for use in or in conjunction with a cartridge and does not exceed 15 mm in diameter.
3. Any projectile designed, manufactured or altered to explode on impact, where the projectile is designed for use in or in conjunction with a cartridge and does not exceed 15 mm in diameter.
4. Any cartridge that is capable of being discharged from a shotgun and that contains projectiles known as "flechettes" or any similar projectiles.

While the prohibitions seem to be clear on first reading, each section must be carefully reviewed for its elements, which when taken together, comprise an offence if such ammunition is possessed.

There is insufficient room to do so in this article, but if you want to do further reading on this matter you may refer to a 41 page article written by myself in the *Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (March, 1995).

Several amnesties were offered over the past few years, which allowed persons with such ammunition to surrender for disposal. The Federal Department of Justice also published a pamphlet available free to the public, which has the same wording about prohibited ammunition as that which is stated above. Some persons might still have such ammunition in their possession because they do not know it is banned. Others may have it unknowingly, because they cannot properly identify it, and it is mixed in with other ammunition that they may legally own.

How does the average police officer identify prohibited ammunition? Unfortunately, it is seldom easy to do so. There are no standard markings on ammunition or ammunition box labels and there are combinations of military and civilian markings in use. This has been the case almost since the metallic "safety cartridge" was introduced in the mid-1800's.

As a result, there are hundreds of books on technical aspects of ammunition identification. There are also newsletters, technical reports, computer programmes, libraries full of manufacturer's advertising literature, and ammunition collector societies in North America, Europe, Australia, and other countries devoted to identifying ammunition.

Since the safety cartridge was first introduced, there have been many thousands of manufacturers of all types of ammunition. Some companies have been involved only in wartime, either being divisions of other metalwork or chemical companies, or established in wartime for the sole purpose of ammunition manufacture. As a result, production records for many types of ammunition are sketchy or non-existent. There is ammunition still in use today that was made over 90 years ago, and it is still shootable although not reliable. There is ammunition in collections that date as far back as 150 years. Some of it is unique and rare or extremely valuable - ranging in price from several hundred to several thousand dollars per cartridge. Many types of ammunition were experimental and issued on a limited basis for testing only.

Identification markings stamped on ammunition are limited by the space available on the base of the cartridge case (the headstamp around the primer). Some types of ammunition may also be identified by the colour codes using lacquer around the primer, diagonally on the head of the cartridge, as rings around the cartridge case, or bands or coloured tips on the projectile itself. Furthermore, the projectile and the cartridge case may have holes, grooves (cannelure), knurling or indents that have some special meaning.

The cartridge case or bullet may have a chemical stain intentionally applied to differentiate it as a special load. And finally the box

or bandoleer in which the ammunition is packed may have special markings to designate the loading, either in plain English, in some other language, in alpha-numeric code or in symbols.

To further complicate matters, various countries have changed colour coding or symbols more than once since the early 1900's. Without detailed technical manuals, you would find it impossible to correctly identify the cartridge. For instance, many colour codes used on ammunition during the second world war were changed in the 1960's. You would thus have to know the date of the ammunition (commonly stamped on military cartridge cases) and when the colour code changes were made. British Commonwealth small calibre ammunition most commonly used a letter code rather than a colour code, to identify special loadings. However, incendiary ammunition was often identified by a blue-tipped projectile. Tracers were frequently identified by white, red and orange bullet tips. Over the years many of the colour markings wore off, faded with age and may now be only fragmentary or even non-existent.

So where does this leave the constable, whose only exposure to ammunition is in handling what goes into his or her own handgun?

You have the choice of seizing suspect ammunition on the gut feeling of whether or not it falls into one of the proscribed categories. If the ammunition is part of a cache seized from a person committing other crimes, you would have good reason to seize it. Alternatively, if it is a case of you searching a vehicle or doing a home inspection (as for an FAC interview) you could ask for a sample and turn it over to the ammunition officer expert to determine whether it is what you think it is. That expert is most likely a firearms expert in a forensic lab.

The examiner will have access to many technical manuals that can assist in narrowing down the identification, but do not expect to always get a positive identification. There is much ammunition that is simply undocumented.

Going back to the four prohibited categories we have:

1. Certain handgun ammunition with projectiles designed and capable of penetrating aramid fibre body armour;

2. Incendiary projectiles;
3. Explosive projectiles;
4. Flechettes loaded shotshells.

Category 1 is the body armour penetrating projectile. These projectiles are in very limited supply. A few types have been recently sold for police and military use, specifically to defeat body armour worn by enemy soldiers and criminals.

Body armour is manufactured to defeat different types of projectiles, of different calibres, travelling at different velocities. Each category is a threat level, and encompasses several different calibres. There are commonly four levels, although a few manufacturers produce armour at five or six levels. The highest level number will defeat the greatest variety of projectiles. In general, it can be said that projectiles that will not defeat the higher or highest levels, can defeat the body armours rated for lower threat levels.

To prove that particular handgun ammunition you have seized was designed, manufactured or altered to be capable of penetrating aramid fabric, or similar body armour material, somebody must be able to positively identify the ammunition and link it back to

- a. manufacturer's design drawings
- b. manufacturer's test date
- c. product sales literature
- d. other published reports
- e. packaging labels,
- f. and sales invoices that positively describe the type of projectile and its design for that capacity.

The ammunition may have been originally made with ordinary projectiles, and somebody purchased them and altered them to make them capable of penetrating aramid fibre fabric used in ordinary body armour. Alteration is one of the factors in this section of the regulation.

There are two easy ways of doing this. The first is by altering the projectile with metal inserts and the second is to replace the projectile with one machined to fit. The result is a projectile that will pierce more than just body armour. Next month we will continue on this subject. Until then remember... be careful out there.

Bruce Koffler is the President of Secursearch, Inc. in Scarborough, Ontario. His company specializes in producing training aids for hazardous device recognition, including explosives and ammunition. Bruce is an F.A.C. safety training course instructor, has been an Ontario Hunter Safety Education instructor since 1968, and was a Deputy Conservation Officer with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. He is a member of several association in Canada, the U.S. and Europe which specialize in the identification of ammunition, and is also a member of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science. For further information you may call Bruce at 416 492-5349. You may also speak to him directly at RESPONSE 98.

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The next wave in policing may be private policing

by Dee Kramer



Courtesy Maclean's Magazine

Intelligarde International Inc. is more than a security firm. It is a private security force available for hire. This is not a group of watchman, concierges, or the low-profile blazer and slacks guys that walk the shopping malls.

Intelligarde see themselves as the new wave of private law enforcement - as the new wave of policing. They are definitely becoming a more visible presence in the equation that is presently dominated by the OPP and municipal police forces.

Their "market" is expanding rapidly. They are already a dominant presence in Toronto and Scarborough, with contracts to provide security to a number of developers and contractors, the Toronto Harbour Commission (a real coup of a contract), and many of the high-rise apartments and commercial buildings that make up the centre core of the downtown area. They also have contracts with the Parking Authority, the Toronto Economic Development Corporation, and public housing owned by the Toronto Housing Corporation. They have a proposal that is being considered by Metro Toronto to provide second tier policing for the City.

But they are now expanding beyond the urban to the rural areas of Ontario, and have become a player in the municipal restructuring of Ontario policing. Intelligarde sees their future market in 575 municipalities scattered around rural Ontario whose policing is up for grabs. From January 1, under Bill 105, these rural municipalities can decide whether they want to create their own police force, or be policed by the OPP or a neighboring municipal police force. Under Section 5 of the Bill,

municipal councils can also "adopt a different method of providing police service." This opens the door for private law enforcement organizations, like Intelligarde, to be a player.



McLeod

Ross Alan McLeod, president and founder of the 15-year old, \$6-million-a-year organization, sees no problem with this switch from urban to rural policing. Break and entries, domestic disputes, routine patrolling, is the same whether in urban or rural areas, says McLeod

- the people are just "strung out" a bit more, and you have to use more patrol cars to get around. It is "feel good" policing; it is the kind of policing that makes people feel secure in their homes.

McLeod, in his previous life, was a Professor of Sociology at the University of Regina. His Masters is in religious studies. His office is covered in wall-to-wall books that show his eclectic interests in religion, sociology and criminology - as well as his passion for Rotweiler dogs.

McLeod already has six bids into rural municipalities and a few more presentations are scheduled. The first major rural contract that Intelligarde may sign will be with the new city of Quinte West. Quinte West includes the city of Trenton, Murray township, Sidney township and the village of Frankford. Intelligarde has been asked to give quotes for: "response to non-crimes in progress of 30 minutes or less" and "provide foot/bicycle patrols to the village of Frankford for 20 hours per week." Intelligarde's proposal will cost the city of Quinte West \$1 million, (while saving them \$1 million, says McLeod).

Intelligarde's unimposing headquarters are on a couple of barren isolated acres in the reclaimed land that makes up the more seedy part of Toronto's docklands. They need the land for their fleet of black-and-yellow cruisers, pack of 50 attack-trained dogs, and one horse. The guards wear a law enforcement uniform (black with yellow-and-black checks which the OPP is challenging their right to), external body armor, and gun holsters that are usually empty. Guns are worn for cash transfers, art auctions and events like charity casinos. A majority of the 225 guards (67 percent) are graduates of the two year Law and Security Diploma offered at Ontario's community college.

This is a "youth culture" says McLeod. Many of the guards are in their very early 20s. They are white males with the exception of five women and a few people from visible minorities. There is a high turnover (a stay of two to three years is the norm). Although quite high

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compared to most security organizations, the pay at Intelligarde is significantly lower than for police officers and the work is highly monitored. McLeod says there is no way that his private company could compete with public salaries. His guards are paid from \$10 to \$14.50 an hour. (This compares to an OPP constable's wage of \$14.37 to \$25.62 per hour). After a couple of years with Intelligarde, many go on to work for municipal police forces or the Housing Authority, Custom and Excise, or Correction Services.

Intelligarde covers what they call "second-tier" policing - non-emergency policing. A typical Friday night on the beat with Intelligarde is spent walking up and down a lot of high-rise staircases looking for signs of illicit sex, drug use or loitering. It includes checking out underground parking lots for condoms, crack pipes, piles of ash, and pairs of matches used to vaporize crack, switching off fire alarms, checking emergency fire hose boxes for hidden drugs and secret messages, "booking" four 14-year old boys found "chilling out" with a small butterfly and an X-Acto knife, negotiating a tenant's dispute, "hanging" for a while in a lobby chatting with some elderly residents, keeping an eye out for soliciting prostitutes, and generally making your presence felt.

Their authority over the tenants and visitors to their properties as a "true para-police company" (which is how they bill themselves), comes from the Private Investigators and Security Guard Act, the Trespass to Property Act of 1980, and the authority of a citizen's arrest. When they "book" a trespasser, the Intelligarde officer takes a polaroid of the person and issues them with a "banning" order. This is a "Notice Prohibiting Entry". If someone breaks their "banning" order - or "shunning" as Ross McLeod calls it, thinking back to how the Amish and Native Indians used to socially ostracize their members who misbehaved - and re-enters the designated buildings, they can be convicted and fined up to a maximum of \$1,000. These photos were once pasted on the wall, as a "wall of shame", but now, to be more "politically correct", says one of the guards, they are kept in binders in the small offices which Intelligarde has in most of their contracted buildings.

Their accountability is also multi-layered, if non-traditional. Individual security guards are checked and licensed by the Solicitor General's Department. Their "productivity" is also closely monitored. As guards patrol their beat, they have to swipe electronic check points (bar codes) strategically placed throughout the patrol area. A read out of when and where they were is generated each day. These readouts are kept tab of by Darrell Hayward, the Quality Control Manager (or Staff Sergeant in a more traditional organization), whose other major responsibility is training of new recruits.

The organization is also answerable to the Solicitor General through the OPP Registrar and to the local police department. Since they are bonded, they are also responsible to the insurance industry, and finally, they are answerable to their clients who are paying for their service. If they do not provide adequate customer service, they will not be rehired.

These layers of accountability are not always seen as adequate, and Intelligarde has incurred the wrath of Ontario Coalition Against Poverty which has taken them to court twice - and lost. But McLeod is not fazed by this. For that concern, he is quite flattered. "We are now attacked as much as the police. We are seen as thugs advancing the corporate agenda. It is a compliment. We have become an institution. We intervene, maintain and restore order. We solve problems of disorder."

Second-tier Response

- Events not requiring immediate police presence;
- There is no potential of imminent danger or escalating violence;
- A victim does not require immediate or primary support;
- The event is not a "domestic", nor does it involve the mentally ill;
- Primary and detailed investigation is unnecessary;
- Response can be scheduled at a later time;
- The call can be referred to alternate internal and external service providers.



Dee Kramer is a Toronto, Ontario freelance writer. Her assignment over the past six months has been the future of policing in Ontario. Next month she will present the last of her six-part series.

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Toronto Police Information System does all the paperwork

A revolutionary new program that practically does the paperwork for you

by Tom Rataj

The days of pounding out a crown brief on a manual typewriter are all but gone in Toronto, thanks to a homegrown computerized case preparation program introduced in 1997. The Criminal Information Processing System (CIPS), is an excellent example of the kinds of custom-built applications that are needed to support front line officers.

Replacing a system of half manual, half computerized case preparation, with a system that practically does the paperwork for you, has proven to be a godsend for any officer faced with the task of preparing a complete and professional looking crown brief.

HISTORY

In the mid 1980's, the advent of the desktop computers brought thoughts of a better way to get the job of preparing a crown brief done. Some ingenious officers decided to take their budding interest and knowledge of the revolutionary Apple Macintosh, and create a case preparation "system" that mimicked the manual paperwork, to produce a better crown brief.

Not only was a better crown brief the result, but there was computerized case tracking too. Entire cases could be completed on the Mac, simply by filling in all the appropriate forms; complete with canned criminal informations that just needed editing. When everything was done, the entire case was printed and sent off to court.

Unfortunately, like many good things, there were never enough Mac's to go around, and other than 2 or 3 machines networked together in each unit, all the machines weren't networked together city-wide. This meant that the system saw limited use and getting case status and disposition information from another unit, meant phoning the unit and having someone look it up. And like many early attempts at computerizing paper-based systems, the software just moved the manual system to the computer, without taking complete advantage of the ability of the computer. This failed to resolve many of the shortcom-

ings of the old system and in many ways just provided a fancy high-tech (and expensive) way of producing the same old paperwork.

The early 1990's saw the implementation of a PC based network that linked every unit together into a Wide Area Network (WAN). Microsoft Windows 3.1 and Microsoft Office became the corporate desktop standard. The number of computers that became available, sky-rocketed from a handful of Mac's and Burroughs/Unisys machines at each unit, to dozens of IBM PCs.

The advantages of the Mac based case preparation system were obvious, as were some of its shortcomings. Before embarking on a PC based version of the system, a thorough examination of the process was conducted. This resulted in a complete re-engineering of the process, so that it wasn't just an expensive computerized copy of the manual system.

The whole paperwork paradigm was put aside and the focus was shifted to collecting the information needed to complete the crown brief. By arranging the collection of information into a logical process, CIPS lets the computer do much of the work and eliminates most of the repetitive retyping of essential facts.

FOCUS ON INFORMATION

Preparing a crown brief is essentially a process of collecting all the required information and putting it onto paper in an orderly fashion. Every crown brief needs to have a large number of the same informational items in common with every other brief. Much of the information is procedural, and only required by the agency generating it, although some of this procedural information comes into play in court.

The entire focus of CIPS is to gather all the information required by all the different users of the crown brief, in a logical and ordered manner, that ensures quality control and thoroughness.

Quite interestingly, this seems to be where some novice CIPS users have a tendency to stumble. Many experienced detectives, who have pounded

out thousands of crown briefs on the old Olivetti or Underwood, are stuck on the old paperwork paradigm, and have difficulty adapting to CIPS solely because its approach is on an information-centric paradigm.

Giving credit to the development team, which consisted of IBM and in-house programmers, CIPS was designed in a very clean tabbed-screen style that steps users through the process in an obvious and ordered manner.

New prisoners are booked into the station on the CIPS system, where their basic information is recorded and their booking is assigned an arrest number. Once the prisoner is taken to be investigated and processed on charges, the officers or detectives retrieve the booking information in CIPS and use it to create a case file. Multiple accused can be booked and either processed separately or joined together to produce one or several crown envelopes dependent on whether they are jointly or individually charged.

From that point forward, most of the remainder of the processing is a straight forward, self-explanatory data entry process, with a number of pick-n-choose and edit screens that make it virtually foolproof.

A number of fields are classed as mandatory, and must contain information, while some fields automatically generate other non-crown brief reports, and validate information such as social insurance numbers. Quality control also comes into play here, by providing standard descriptors for physical and other features.

Arrest, release, charges, victims, witnesses, and evidence tabs arrange the collection of information into logical groupings. The final tab, Crown Envelope, ties the entire mass of information together by connecting everything previously entered, and organising it so that it will be printed in the right place on the right form.

The crown envelope tab is also where CIPS figures out how many crown briefs to produce, based on the types of charges and number of accused. This screen is also where the user pens the charge synopsis, and edits the criminal information forms of charges.

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All the standard forms of charges wordings are centrally maintained in CIPS, and presented to the user in a dialogue box. Charge synopsis are also being added to simplify processing on common charges like theft under (for shoplifters), and impaired driving. Clearly the advantage here, is that instead of having to type a synopsis for a theft under or impaired driving charge from scratch, the user can simply select from a choice of standard synopsis, and edit them to reflect the unique facts of the individual case.

Detention and release information is also added so that CIPS can automatically create release forms, such as a Form 10 Promise to Appear. Court date and location information is also automatically transferred to all the appropriate fields once it is entered the first time.

AUTOMATION

CIPS draws on a number of corporate databases in addition to an assortment of tables maintained in CIPS itself. Not only does this provide accurate information, but it also saves additional typing and the usual assortment of typos.

A good example of this is court information. The courtroom number only needs to be entered once, after which CIPS inserts it in every field where it is required, and adds the name and street address of the court building in which the courtroom is located.

As mentioned earlier, various fields also automatically verify user-entered information, ensuring that it is both complete and accurate. Entering a date of birth in the various dates of birth fields automatically calculates the current age in years and inserts it in the "age" field. Social insurance numbers are mathematically proofed and the province of issue is produced and entered in the correct field.

Because CIPS is a fully networked product, it is physically possible for a number of officers to work on the same case, at the same time, from different locations in the city.

CASE TRACKING

Currently, each CIPS case is tracked at the unit level, where an officer or clerk assigned to the task, enters all the up to date case status information. Future plans call for access to CIPS at the court level, so that disposition information can be entered in a live environment and be instantly available to all users.

The case-tracking module also allows for a wide variety of searches, keyed to numerous search criteria. Because CIPS is networked, it allows officers from any units to determine the case status of individual cases, at any time of the day or night, without assistance from anyone else. Complete cases can also be viewed, which turns CIPS into a valuable investigative aid as well.

USER SATISFACTION

After the initial resistance to change on the part of some users, and adjusting to the paradigm shift away from paperwork to entering informations, CIPS has begun to enjoy high levels of user satisfaction.

The final trial and initial release versions, like computer programs are wont to do, suffered from a number of maladies and other annoying and sometimes frustrating bugs.

User feedback was very actively received and acted upon, resulting in numerous minor bug fixes, and several upgrades. A minor interface

tune up was done after the first 9 months of implementation, resulting in a streamlining of various sections. Like most such things, experienced users find the most satisfaction with the program, while novice and inexperienced users seem to be having a more difficult time of it.

Crown attorneys have also expressed positive opinions about the quality of the paperwork they receive from cases prepared in CIPS. Gone are all the typos, whiteouts, bad carbon copies, and other assaults on quality that the manual case preparation system rendered.

THE TECHNICAL STUFF

For those interested in the technical side of things, the CIPS front end or user-interface was written in Microsoft Visual Basic. The CIPS system works on a three-tiered DCE Encina based environment and uses Oracle 7.2 as the primary database. It is certified to run under Windows 3.1, and is fully Year 2000 compliant.

A portion of the program is resident on each PC, and at the time of loading, it references a number of database files at the main CIPS server so frequently changed information is always available in its most up to date version.

Cases are printed using networked Lexmark laser printers, with duplexing modules, and 500 sheet paper trays.

IN CONCLUSION

As a fine example of applications design and implementation, CIPS is the type of application that needs to be developed and implemented to assist front-line officers with the ever-burgeoning mountain of paperwork. The development team should be given a collective pat on the back for a job well done.

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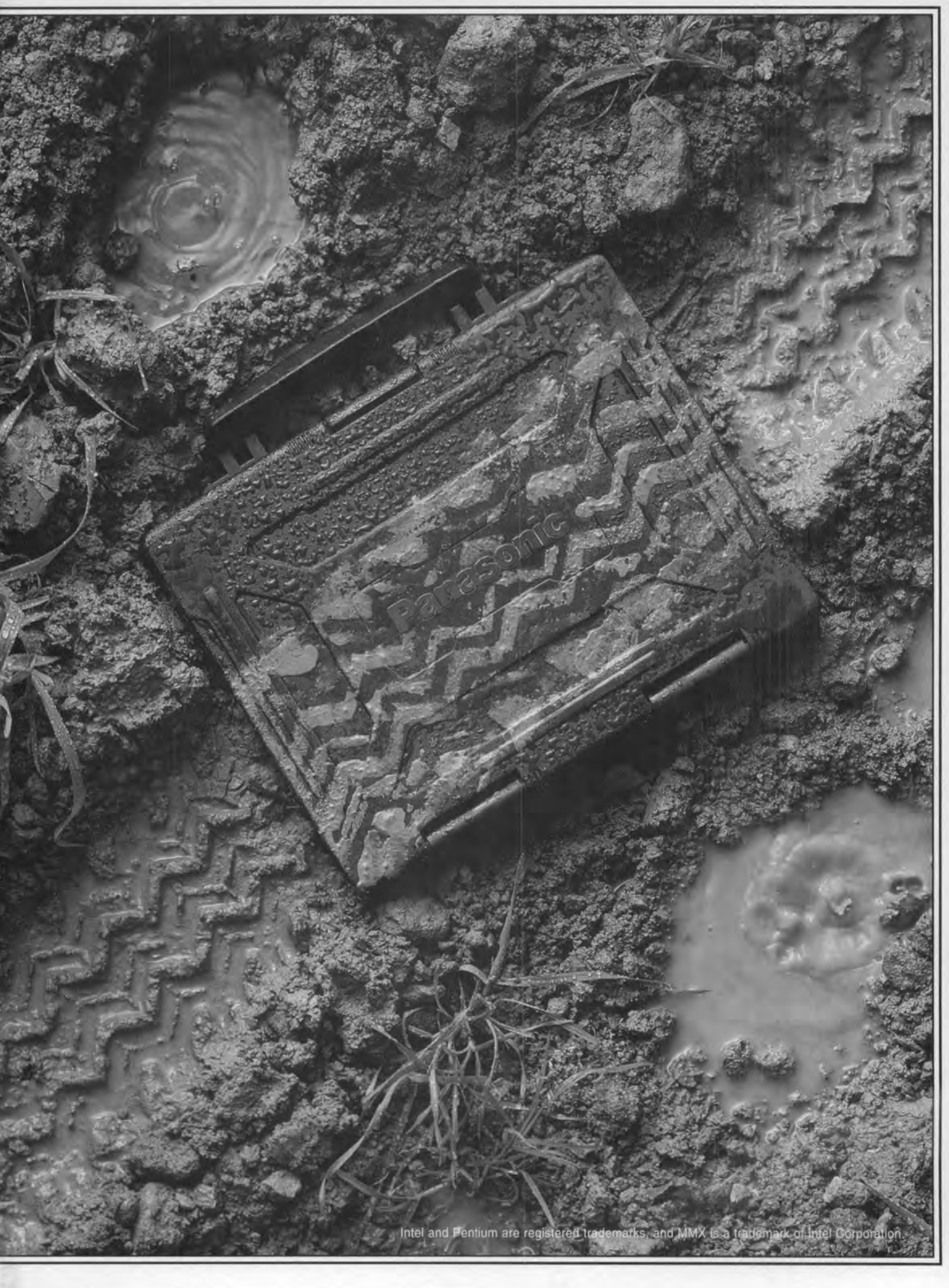
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MTS Mobility Signs Major Fleet Contract With RCMP

With the signing of a major contract between MTS Mobility, the Province of Manitoba and the RCMP, Manitoba is entering a new era of dispatch radio communications.

Under the terms of the 10-year, \$60 million contract - the largest single contract in the history of MTS Mobility - the company will provide the RCMP with province-wide FleetNet service. FleetNet is an enhanced, trunked radio dispatch network with more features and flexibility than existing private radio networks. MTS Mobility will be investing about \$35 million over the next two years in network infrastructure to build a province-wide network, expanding from 43 to 125 sites.

MTS Mobility will use Motorola's ASTRO trunked two-way radio technology throughout the province-wide system.

"Our use of FleetNet will greatly improve our ability to communicate with operational field personnel; the improved communications will facilitate both police and public safety, augment our response capability, and allow the RCMP to enhance its service to Manitobans,"



says John Moodie, Assistant Commissioner D Division for the RCMP.

FleetNet was the main communications tool for coordinating emergency operations during the Manitoba flood earlier this year. MTS Mobility distributed over 350 radio units to the military, the provincial government, the RCMP, and other emergency responders. FleetNet's ef-

fective use during the flood has been the catalyst for significant growth in 1997.

"This announcement places us in the forefront of dispatch radio communications services in Canada," says James Fitzgerald, President & COO of MTS Mobility. "We're equipping the RCMP with one of the most advanced public safety systems in the world. It's an investment in Manitoba, because we will be able to accommodate the communications needs of public organizations and commercial operators across the province."

"FleetNet is also the selected emergency dispatch service for Enhanced 911 service, and with this contract signing, we will be able to accommodate more quickly and more cost effectively those towns and municipalities opting for E-911," adds Fitzgerald.

FleetNet has many advantages over other radio dispatch networks. Customers have the ability to talk to large groups or one-on-one with the push of a button. Like a cell phone, they also have access to the local and long distance network to make and receive telephone calls. Customers will also be able to transmit data, and send and receive pager messages.

"Until now, many northern communities have had limited wireless options. With our commitment to building a province-wide FleetNet system, they will soon have an affordable and efficient dispatch solution," notes Fitzgerald.

MTS Mobility launched FleetNet in 1995, and its customer base includes the Province of Manitoba, Centra Gas, the City of Brandon, and Trans-Canada Pipelines.

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MTS Mobility is a subsidiary of Manitoba Telecom Services (MTS), Manitoba's only full-service provider of local, long distance, wireless, directory and multimedia telecommunications services. MTS operates a world class, fibre optics based, all digital, province-wide network.

The MTS Mobility second phase installation schedule projects that fledted service will be available for all the venues of the 1999 Pan American Games in Manitoba.

The new MTS Mobility system is one of Motorola's most recent Canadian awards. Other customers include the City of Calgary, the City of Windsor, the Region of Hamilton-Wentworth and Region of Peel.



ABDUCTED

This is a monthly column supplied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Missing Children's Registry in cooperation with Blue Line Magazine.

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Readers who feel they know the whereabouts of this child are asked to call:

(613) 993-1525 or Fax (613) 993-5430

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

1-800-843-5678



Date Last Seen
97-03-21

Name of Child: Andrea Lena HUTH		Sex: Female	
Date of Birth: 91-09-12		Race: Part Asian	
Height: Unknown	Weight: Unknown	Hair: Brown	Eyes: Brown

MISSING FROM Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Child is in the company of her father. Child has a medical problem known as Mitochondrial Disorder, a form of Cerebral Palsy. Child may be found in hospitals or medical centres. Child has dual nationality (Canadian and German).

Known Abductor

Norbert Huth (father) is presently 57 years old (41-09-21). He is male, white, 175 cm (5'9"), 80 Kg (177 lbs.) with brown eyes and brown hair. Suspect is a con man. He defrauded \$35,000 from welfare. In September 1996, he came to visit his house in Vanderloof, BC. The next day, the house was burned down. Suspect has dual nationality (Canadian and German). Father may be found in Children's Hospitals due to the child's grave medical problems. Occupation is unknown.

Safe Transport of Firearms Under the Firearms Act Canadian Firearms Centre - Bulletin #13



The requirements for safely transporting firearms will change only slightly after October 1st, 1998.

All firearms must be transported unloaded at all times except for muzzle-loading firearms. You can transport loaded muzzle-loading firearms between hunting sites if the firing cap or flint is removed.

When leaving your nonrestricted firearm in your unattended vehicle, lock it in the trunk or similar compartment. If there is no trunk or similar compartment, leave the firearm out of sight and the vehicle locked. You can transport your nonrestricted firearm on your snowmobile, boat, or ATV as long as it is unloaded. You can leave it unattended only if you are in a remote wilderness area, the firearm is out of sight, and you have attached a suitable, secure locking device (i.e. trigger lock, cable lock) to it so it cannot be fired. You do not need to attach a locking device if the firearm is for predator control.

When transporting a restricted or prohibited firearm you must have an Authorization to Transport (see below). As well, attach a suitable, secure locking device (i.e. trigger lock, cable lock) to it so it cannot be fired, and keep it in a securely locked, non-see-through container that cannot be easily broken into or accidentally opened during transport.

When transporting an automatic firearm, remove the bolt or bolt-carrier (if it is removable). When leaving your restricted or prohibited firearm in your unattended vehicle, keep the container in the locked trunk or similar compartment. If the vehicle does not have a trunk or similar compartment, leave the container out of sight and the vehicle locked.

(Please note: provincial/territorial Acts may also apply).

How the Law Applies to You: Authorization to Transport

You don't need an authorization to transport your nonrestricted firearm. When transporting your restricted or prohibited firearm between two or more specific places you will need an Authorization to Transport. It will replace the existing "Permit to Transport", a "Permit to Convey", and the "Permit to Carry for target shooters and collectors." It also will be available to you free of charge.

The Authorization to Transport may be valid for up to three years, and may be renewable by telephone.

To obtain an Authorization to Transport you need to contact a firearms officer. You will need to provide the following information: a description of the restricted and/or prohibited firearm being transported, the time that the firearm will be transported, the places, to and from, that you will transport the firearm (by a reasonably direct route) and the reason for transporting the firearm.

(Please note: provincial/territorial policies may also apply).

Like More Information?

If you would like more information, want to be added to our distribution list for CFC publications, or if you have any questions about the Firearms Act and its regulations, call the toll-free number, 1-800-731-4000, send an e-mail at canadian.firearms@justice.x400.gc.ca, fax at 613-941-1991, or write to The Communications Group, Canadian Firearms Centre, 284 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H8.

Information also is available on a website at <http://canada.justice.gc.ca>.

The next bulletin will be about buying a non-restricted firearm at a retail business under the Firearms Act. The bulletin is designed as a general information tool only. For legal references, please use the actual legislative provisions.

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Ontario Association of Police Choruses makes its debut performance in Ottawa



by Lowell McClenny

Over the past decade, there has been an increasing interest from members of police services throughout Ontario regarding the formation of musical groups, in particular police choruses.

One of the main reasons for this appears to be that police forces have turned their attention to "community based policing" initiatives and in doing so have been looking at ways to work with their community from a different perspective.

Not only are police services looking to get more involved with their communities, but a large percentage of citizen appear to want to become more involved with their police service.

Some police choruses were formed long before the past decade. In talking with members of choruses who have been in existence for twenty five to thirty years it has been learned that the reasons for their formation varied. The general consensus was that police officers who enjoyed singing found that there were others who had that same interest. This common interest eventually led to the formation of police choruses. These choruses, with the support of their respective police service, eventually became a popular entity within their community.

Recently police choruses have been formed by York Regional Police, Niagara Regional Police and Pictou County, Nova Scotia. These choruses have joined police

choruses from Toronto, Ottawa Carleton, Waterloo and Halton Regions and the Symphonie Vocale de la Fraternite des policiers et policières de la Communaute Urbaine de Montreal to perform in Ottawa on the last weekend in September each year at the Police and Correctional Officers memorial on Parliament Hill.

Due to the involvement and interest of all of the police choruses who have worked together during the past years, performing together at various fundraising or memorial events, interest was shown in forming a provincial chorus association. The seed was planted in Ottawa last September.

On November 8, 1997, York Regional Police Male Chorus hosted a meeting in Newmarket to further look into the formation of an association. Representatives from the following police choruses were in attendance; Toronto, Ottawa Carleton, Halton, Niagara and York Regions.

Discussion took place amongst those in attendance and it was decided that it would be extremely beneficial to form a provincial association. The title of "Ontario Association of Police Choruses" was decided upon and Lowell McClenny, a member of the York Regional Police Male Chorus was elected as the association's first President.

It was decided by those in attendance that the association would work on behalf of all member choruses to promote the image of police officers and police choruses in general, share their knowledge of music and ideas, promote and improve their involvement in the Police and Correctional Officers Memorial Service in Ottawa each year, and promote fellowship amongst the members of all police choruses within the Province of Ontario and Canada.

Any police chorus interested in becoming a member of the Ontario Association of Police Choruses or wishes to learn more about the association is encouraged to contact Superintendent Lowell McClenny at 905 830-0303, extension 7910.

Lowell McClenny is a Police Superintendent with the York Regional Police and the President of the Ontario Association of Police Choruses.

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The Demon in the Bottle

by Geoffrey Cates

10 YEARS What is the make-up of a person who would deliberately take his own children out for a walk, knowing neither of them will return? What sequence of events goes through his mind and what has brought him to this stage?

On a June afternoon in the year 1913 near Linlithgow in Scotland the bodies of two people were seen floating in a water-filled quarry by two men out for a walk. The quarry itself was in a secluded place, and it was by mere chance someone would happen by to discover the bodies.

Their bodies had been tied together with cord. They were pulled from the quarry and the police were called.

An autopsy determined the bodies were those of two young boys, one aged 6 or 7 and the other 4. They had been dead for one and a half to two years and their bodies badly decomposed. This would put the time of death around 1911.

After examining the bodies, the clothes were then carefully checked. Other than the fact that the clothes were of poor quality, little was gleaned by the examination until a close look at one of the shirts revealed a stamp of a poorhouse in the town of Dysart in the county of Fife.

The police made inquiries in that area and came up with several important facts. In November, 1911, two boys had disappeared from that area, never to be seen again. Their ages were seven and four and the names of the boys were John and William Higgins.

Both boys were born into a poor family. Their mother died in 1910 and the care for the two boys was entrusted to the father, Patrick Higgins. Higgins was hardly a model parent. He was a heavy drinker and had neglected his family even before the death of his wife.

After the death of his wife, Higgins continued his habit of spending most of his pay on booze. He had served as a soldier for some years, most of his service being in India. Upon being discharged he returned to Winchburgh in the county of Fife and had obtained employment in the local brickworks.

At his best he was a poor provider and on a number of occasions his two boys had to receive assistance from the local poor works to sustain them. Higgins had been warned a number of times about non-payment and lack of support and had even been jailed for a short period of time for this. However his passion for drink overrode his duty, if he felt any, for his children.

A local woman was now looking after his children while he was at work. Higgins made no effort to pay this woman and there was a strong possibility of the county laying a second charge against him with an even longer prison term.

It was shortly after this threat that Higgins was seen leaving the town and walking towards

the countryside with the two boys. Higgins returned alone. The two boys were never seen alive again.

Higgins was asked by his friends on different occasions as to the whereabouts of the children. He gave different answers. To one he stated they had gone to relatives in Canada. To another he told him he had met two ladies from Edinburgh and that, taking a liking to the boys, had offered to take them with them. He said he had agreed and the boys were now living with these two mysterious ladies in Edinburgh.

From the evidence of the autopsy and the suspicious nature of the story offered by Higgins regarding his boys, Higgins was arrested and charged with murder.

His trial was held at Edinburgh. As a result of the publicity surrounding the case, the court room was packed. The defence entered a plea of not guilty. Now whether or not they felt their case was not particularly strong (which it was not) or were merely hedging their bets, a plea of insanity at the time was also put forward. The defence alleged Higgins was rather weak-minded and suffered from epileptic fits. They gave these reasons for his discharge from the army.

As is usual today, was usual even then in a court of law. The prosecution had its experts testify Higgins was sane at the time and the defence brought forth rebuttal witnesses who said it was their opinion he suffered from some mild form of insanity due to epilepsy and was not of sound mind when the tragedy occurred.

It was up to the jury to decide sanity or insanity and these were the instructions from the bench. However the supporting evidence from the autopsy and the different stories Higgins had concocted about what had happened to the boys proved too overwhelming for the defence. A unanimous verdict of guilty was brought in with a recommendation for mercy. The trial judge, however, disregarded the recommendation and pronounced a sentence of death by hanging.

So Patrick Higgins was to pay with his life for his actions that fateful day in November when he led his two young boys out of town to the deserted quarry, tied them up and pushed them into a watery grave.

There was no reprieve for Higgins and on the 1st of October 1913, he was hanged. We do get some insight as to how Higgins could reach such a tragic end. Directly after his death, the press were told Higgins did not dispute the sentence passed upon him and that excessive drink had been the cause of his moral decay. He told the attending priest just before his hanging that, "Drink and, through drink, neglect of religion have brought me down." While in prison he was repentant of his deeds and thanked the warders for their kindness towards him. He accepted, without flinching, his execution.

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Just when we thought we saw the last of them... REVOLVERS ARE STILL OUT THERE!

by Morley Lymburner

Just like a bad movie sequel, the story of the dangers of the .38 revolver keeps coming up. The following message was recently received by Blue Line Magazine via E-mail:

PLEASE HELP US !!!!

I am a Deputy Sheriff with the British Columbia Sheriff Service. We are employed by the British Columbia Ministry of the Attorney General. Our duties are: court security (all levels), jury management, prisoner escorts (to and from courts and institutions), document service, Coroners Court, cell blocks.

We are peace officers under the Criminal Code of Canada, and the B.C. Sheriffs Act. We are the only peace officers in British Columbia to still use the .38 revolver. I am involved with our Union to switch to the safer Semi-Auto.

I understand that Ontario started the trend to convert to Semi Autos. Was this due to a safety issue? If so, which one? If there was a report done by anyone to substantiate a claim of danger in using the revolver, how do I obtain a copy?

Right now, our employer (B.C. Government) does not believe that there is a safety issue. I am trying to say there is. It's not just "greater firepower", it's that the semiauto is a safer weapon. No one will listen unless we have the actual articles or documents. Can you help me?

*Deputy Sheriff John R. Smith
Surrey, B.C.*

In Blue Line's January 1994 edition it was reported that the Ontario Solicitor General and Minister of Correctional Services received two Occupational Health and Safety Act orders on October 15, 1993. These directives eventually made drastic changes regarding issue firearms and had a ripple effect right across the country.

The orders were issued following a Ministry of Labour investigation which reviewed the health and safety aspects, or lack thereof, regarding the issued .38 calibre revolvers.

The Ontario Minister of Labour at that time explained that his ministry had "a fundamental concern for public safety, including the safety of police officers." He continued by stating that he and his Ministry were "committed to making the appropriate police equipment and training available to ensure the highest degree of safety for everyone in Ontario."

The Ministry of Labour began to examine police firearms under the provisions of the Ontario Health and Safety Act following a complaint, from Ontario Provincial Police officer Cam Wooley, that the standard issued .38 calibre revolver provided a less than adequate level of safety in the performance of his job.

The investigation did in fact reveal that there were workplace safety concerns surrounding the use of the .38 calibre revolver.

As a result the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Correctional Services, in consul-



tation with the Ontario Provincial Police Association, were instructed to prepare a compliance plan to develop solutions to this issue.

The specific problems identified included the ease and time involved in reloading and the occasional and involuntary cocking and accidental discharge of the revolvers.

The plan to provide changes to address these problems were filed with the Ministry of Labour by January 15, 1994.

Simultaneous memos were sent out by both the Ontario Provincial Police Association and to all senior command officers by O.P.P. Commissioner Tom O'Grady. An edited copy of the memo read as follows:

"The employer of the Ontario Provincial Police has been ordered by the Health and Safety Division of the Ministry of Labour, to provide appropriate and adequate side arms to Ontario Provincial Police Officers to better protect the officers and the public."

This was not a flash-in-the-pan decision. The investigation began on November 19, 1991 when the Ministry of Labour investigation team went into an exhaustive study that lasted almost three years. They verified the officer's complaint that the .38 calibre revolver had consistent flaws such as involuntary cocking, accidental discharge and problems encountered while reloading the weapon. The latter problem was under-scored by the execution style murder of a Sudbury police officer who was trying to re-load his revolver while confronted by two assailants armed with semi-automatics.

The Occupational Health and Safety order specifically directed the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Correctional Services, as the employer of the Ontario Provincial Police, to "provide protective equipment appropriate to comply (with the order) and any requirements for transitional training."

The repercussions of this order had far reaching affects across the country and indeed across North America. This is the first time in Canada or the United States that a widely used

weapon had been declared legally unsafe. The order, if ignored, placed every organization that armed their members at risk of civil and prosecutorial repercussions if they did not show reasonable diligence at removing the weapon from use. In the case of Ontario it was determined that a five-year phase-in period would be appropriate given the impact of such an order and the financial and training pressures it would bring upon agencies.

To the credit of the Ontario police community the transition was accomplished within two years. But as predicted the order had a far reaching effect right across the country. The order was precedent setting and in instances where accidental discharge or incapacity to reload resulted in a death or injury the host agency could find themselves on the defensive both civilly and criminally. Within Ontario they would have to explain why they had not complied with the actual law. Outside Ontario the agency would be confronted with the spirit of the law and the weighty responsibility of disproving the Ontario study.

The purchase of the weapons themselves was the least of the problems. Along with such concerns as supplying new holsters and training of individual officers, was the big problem of disposing of a weapon declared unsafe. How could an agency absolve itself of vicarious liability if they supplied the weapons to another agency? Most agencies could see no other way out of this problem other than to order the revolvers destroyed.

As one police inspector put it, "it's time to get innovative real fast."

Innovation is the name of the game indeed and a quick survey of the main firearms manufacturers in the U.S. and their Canadian distributors revealed they were ready for the challenge. In a survey performed by Blue Line Magazine, and reported in the January 1996 edition, it was revealed that over 180 agencies had purchased 43,272 semi-automatic firearms in the previous two years. At that time they were knee-deep, or almost finished with, transitional training - a full three years ahead of the Ontario schedule of five years. It was clear that police agencies welcomed the challenge and obviously took the problem seriously.

The seriousness of this problem appears not to have made the same impact with private and non-police agencies however. In many cases police agencies looking for a place to get rid of their revolvers determined that any sell-off was better than nothing. They found themselves delivering their cast-off firearms to custodial and related public and private law enforcement organizations. The net effect of this type of action is tantamount to a ticking time-bomb that could consume the donating agency as much as the agency accepting the benevolence.

The old revolver keeps resurfacing and it would appear that a convenient lapse of memory can keep some organizations blissfully ignorant and fiscally unchallenged.

Blue Line Magazine is always happy to be there to remove blissful ignorance.

A Double Duty

Author: Jim Wallace

Reviewed by: Morley Lymburner



There is a problem when myths or legends are created. It makes for equally good reading later on when someone sets out to demystify them. This is why *A Double Duty*, written by Jim Wallace of Winnipeg, is the perfect book to make some members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police take a double look. The book's ability to be brutally honest may not be looked upon kindly by RCMP myth preservers in this 125th anniversary of the formation of the RCMP (or its forerunner the Northwest Mounted Police.)

There have been several rumblings about this book from some quarters within the RCMP who see it, and its inevitable sequels, as focusing on the negative aspects of the times. Some also have voiced their opinions that the book takes away from the image of the RCMP's important role of opening the west and bringing law and order to a new frontier. I disagree completely.

Wallace's book only demystifies the surrounding politics and style of the formation of the NWMP. It reveals some little known facts that severely hampered the growth of the RCMP and some aspects of its development which has haunted it right down to the present day.

One of the biggest problems which hampered the origination of the RCMP would appear to be Sir John A. Macdonald himself. Although he must be credited for moving ahead with its creation he has to be faulted on his selection of a leader and his tight fistiness. He also suffered from a short range vision as to the direction in which the NWMP was to grow.

Although the existence of "Fort Whoop-up", which dared to fly an American flag, was the clarion by which the force was finally started, the need for such a force was long recognized by the new Dominion of Canada. The promise of a rail link to British Columbia made the necessity for a legal presence in the lands between them of the utmost importance. The problem was that Canada did not wish to introduce a formal army that might alarm the Americans. When word of the bill that was to create the agency called it the North West Mounted Rifles the Americans yelled

foul and Sir John A. quickly stroked out the word "Rifles" and quickly scribbled the word "Police".

The book also explains the reasoning behind the hiring of the First Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police. He was an apparent English dandy by the name of French and seemed to be a perfect fit. Coming from the British army with experience in the Royal Irish Constabulary he was the one and only person the Prime Minister could see as fitting the top position. In those days if

you were Canadian born you were automatically inferior to the British no matter what your abilities or qualifications. This was the first of a series of mistakes that saw a very unnecessary difficult birth of a police agency.

The original 150 recruits received cavalry training in Toronto and sent off, by way of the United States, to North Dakota where they disembarked and rode to Winnipeg. The horses were good cavalry horses but not acclimatized to prairie grass and did double duty as draught horses to pull wagons. Needless to say the life expectancy of a large number of these animals was seriously curtailed.

On the march west the author points out the absurdity of going it alone. In spite of the fact that there was a joint boundary commission surveying the Canada U.S. border that was well stocked with everything, Commissioner French decided his officers could make their own way west on an inland route. The book outlines the hardships the officers endured in this long march.

Far from denigrating the RCMP I found this book caused me to admire the individual officers who displayed great courage and strength of purpose. They managed to bring law and order to a wild untamed country with little resources and in spite of incompetence and the outright obstructionist attitudes of their political masters.

This book is simply too good not to read. It should be in every library, private or public, in the country. We should all read it and remember the old adage that "pride always goes before a great fall." I am looking forward to its sequel.

Blue Line has added this title to its Reading Library and further details can be found on page 39 on how to order it.



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BIKER GANGS — Getting Away With Murder

They control as much as half the organized crime in Canada and their grip is tightening. Their depravity stains us all. How much more are we prepared to take?

by Russell Wilkins

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As the police tactical squad searched the area, residents of the Montreal suburb of Verdun milled anxiously in the sun last July 9, braced for another bomb blast.

In January dozens of local families had been forced into the streets when a bomb destroyed a bar with ties to the notorious Hells Angels motorcycle gang. And it was less than a year since two members of the Rock Machine gang were shot down in a nearby restaurant.

"We can't go down our streets because they're always blocked off," one woman told reporters. She feared for the children. In August 1995, 11-year-old Daniel Desrochers was killed by a biker bomb in east end Montreal. Since the Angels began a push in 1994 to take over the drug and prostitution trade in Quebec, at least 60 people have died.

Residents of Ontario will likely be next to come under siege. Ontario is the last populous region of the country without an official Hells Angels presence. Metro Toronto is the nation's largest market for drugs, guns, strippers, prostitutes, tax-free cigarettes and booze and the Angels want it all.

They are pitted against Ontario's longest-established motorcycle gangs, 12 of them, totalling some 500 members. "It will start quietly, but it could escalate to a blood-bath," says Niagara Regional Police Detective Reg Smith, familiar with Ontario's powerful Outlaws gang.

"The Hells Angels do not lose," says Anthony Tait, the only FBI operative to successfully work his way into the heart of the Hells Angels leadership. "The bombing will stop when the Angels win. Period!"

Biker violence has become commonplace on Quebec streets. But Canadians in the rest of the country are virtually unaware of the size and scale of the outlaw motorcycle gang (OMG) problem.

Some authorities estimate that OMG members may comprise 50 or even 60 percent of those involved in organized crime in the country. The biggest of the OMGs is the Hells Angels Motorcycle Corporation, one of the most sophisticated organized crime rings in the world, with 112 chapters in 20 countries. And its dealings touch us all.

"What the Mob was doing in the '50s and '60s, the Hells Angels are doing today. In Canada they are moving into money laundering and acquiring legitimate businesses at the same time," says Lieut. Terry Katz of Maryland State Police intelligence division, president of the International Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Investigators Association.

In British Columbia alone, individual members of the Hells Angels own legitimate businesses including travel agencies, mobile-home parks, nightclubs, limousine services,



motorcycle repair shops, trucking companies, grocery stores and personal protection agencies. RCMP officers believe these businesses are used to launder ill-gotten cash.

According to Detective Sgt. Bob Lines of the Ontario Provincial Police, "One of the Hells Angels' chief difficulties is laundering their illicit cash. They simply have too much."

The Angels' chief source of income is drugs. In Canada they are the major players in the cocaine market, importing and distributing the drug on behalf of South American and Italian crime syndicates; Vancouver is one of the leading North American ports of entry for cocaine. They control an important share of cannabis production chiefly grown hydroponically in British Columbia. They now also deal the designer drug "ecstasy."

Behind the dealer selling drugs in our schools is the shadow of the biker waiting for his profits.

The cost to you and me? According to a recent report from the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, illicit drug use alone costs Canadian taxpayers an annual \$1.37 billion at least, "about \$48 for each Canadian citizen" in lost productivity, law enforcement, correctional institutions and court-related costs.

The Hells Angels have already established 14 chapters in this country; five in British Columbia, one in Nova Scotia, two in Alberta and six in Quebec. In Manitoba, organized crime including the OMG population is firmly under Hells Angels control, and last July 23 in Saskatchewan, the Saskatoon-based Rebels became a "prospect" club for the Angels, working under their control.

Canada harbours the world's wealthiest Hells Angels, in British Columbia, and the

world's deadliest, in Quebec.

According to a recent report by the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), there are 40 OMGs in Canada. Full members of these gangs total some 1,200, and under each one there are at least ten underlings. That's 12,000 hard-core criminals — a formidable army among us.

Terror is the favourite weapon of OMGs, as Toronto resident Becky Dennison discovered. It was about dinner time when she answered a knock on her apartment door. Three bikers loomed in the doorway. "Where's your boyfriend?" one of them demanded.

"Tom's not here," the pretty 32-year-old stammered.

"Tell him we'll be back to collect the \$46,000 he owes."

As Becky later learned, Tom owed \$33,000 to his ex-girlfriend/partner in his failed bar business. The woman had gone to D.D.C. Asset Retrievals, a collection agency owned by three of the most vicious members of the Satan's Choice, one of Ontario's oldest OMGs. They added \$13,000 extortion money to the debt.

Two months later two members of the Satan's Choice showed up again, but by now Tom was in hiding. Then at 2 a.m. one morning, there was a knock at Becky's door. A man forced his way into the apartment. He struck Becky in the face. "I have a message for Tom. Where is he?"

"I don't know!" the terrified woman cried as she was shoved roughly into her bedroom. The man ripped the belt from her housecoat and tied her hand and foot. Becky lay helpless as he pulled a knife from his pocket and lifted her nightie. He cut her and sodomized her.

Becky passed out. She awoke gagging to find she'd been urinated on. She struggled out of her bonds and phoned 9-1-1. But terrified of reprisals, she didn't mention the Satan's Choice.

A few months later, as Becky fumbled for her keys at the back door, she was grabbed from behind by two men, one her former attacker. In her apartment they raped her. This time Becky told the police everything.

Four members of the Satan's Choice were subsequently arrested and charged with confinement, forcible seizure, sexual assault and sodomy. Not one was convicted. Other club members swore in court that the defendants were elsewhere at the time of the assaults.

Intimidation of witnesses repeatedly thwarts the justice system's efforts to prosecute bikers.

Members of OMGs call themselves one-percenters, for being the one percent of motorcycle enthusiasts who are criminal by definition. A recruit, or prospect, has to prove himself by breaking the law. Murder, drug trafficking and assault are popular proofs. Once accepted, a prospect is presented his colours, or patch, an insignia worn on the back of a jacket or vest.

Next down in the hierarchy are associates, petty criminals who do gang dirty work, then come hang-a-rounds. The layers of blame protect members from prosecution.

The centre of OMG activity is the chapter clubhouse where "church" (the weekly meeting) is held. The most lavish belong to the Hells Angels. Valued at nearly \$1 million, their Sherbrooke, Que., chapter clubhouse is a rambling estate with a swimming pool, a helicopter pad, sumptuous accommodations and sophisticated surveillance systems.

The Hells Angels intelligence gathering expertise is such that they have successfully recruited associates in telephone, credit card and insurance companies, banks, Canada Customs and, in a few cases, even in law enforcement agencies.

Angels are refining their image with an expensive public-relations campaign. They publicly donate money to charitable organizations. They produce slick promotional videos and magazines, and even have a web site called the Big Red Machine Support Club, where one can purchase Hells Angels sanctioned T-shirts and caps.

Women who hang around OMGs are known within the gang as "mamas" or "scooter trash." They are shared by all members for sexual gratification. Detective Pete Willetts of Peel Regional Police Intelligence Services recalls with a shudder receiving reports of three 17-year-old girls servicing some 300 bikers at an outdoor party thrown by Ontario's Outlaws and Red Devils OMGs.

Petra Smith, a 36-year-old mother of three, spent nearly 15 years as the "ol' lady" of a Canadian OMG member. Free of them now for two years, she is under police protection. She says fiercely: "I want girls who think one-percenters are cool to understand what they're getting into."

"The first time I ever went to their clubhouse, some hang-around got out of line. The boys dragged him downstairs to the basement,

six or eight of them, and beat him with baseball bats for at least half an hour. Then they threw him out back, all bloody, to the rottweilers." She doesn't know if the victim survived. On a later occasion the gang rented the penthouse suite of a U.S. hotel. They lured up a "citizen" their name for people like you and me, got him drunk, then put a pillow over his face and shot him in the head. Petra and another mamma had to clean up the blood and brains.

For six months I rode with a number of Canadian OMG intelligence police officers across the country some of the hardest-working and bravest men I've ever met. Outlaw motorcycle-gang members do not hesitate to attack law enforcement officers if they think they can get away with it. Says Const. Bruce MacDonald, RCMP Halifax: "I'd certainly think twice about messing with a Hells Angels' colours. It's their credo to attack police, and touching their patch provides a perfect excuse."

At one point I joined an enormous detail of intelligence officers charged with keeping tabs on one-percenters who showed up at a major Canadian motorcycle run. Most officers had volunteered their own time to ensure enough manpower. For almost 12 hours they worked through the thousands of motorcycles, checking for the tell tale OMG colours.

Recently, an ex-president of the Canadian Hells Angels has been seen just about everywhere across the country, consorting with lesser gangs from every province. Some suspect that he is still de facto president, out on a recruiting binge.

Law enforcement has won some battles in the war with OMGs. In May, Quebec City police arrested six men in raids against the Rock Machine. On July 2, investigations by RCMP, Surete' de Quebec and Quebec City police culminated in a series of raids in which police arrested Marc "Tom" Pelletier, head of the Angels Quebec City chapter, on charges of drug trafficking.

But prosecutions are hard to mount. The sheer paperwork necessary to convince a judge to grant permission for wiretaps, search warrants, bugs and other means of surveillance,

means that cops are stuck behind their desks.

Law enforcement agencies country wide are strapped for funding. "Trying to curb OMG activity is a yearly budgeting headache," says a top Alberta criminal intelligence officer. "Your planning is restricted by the fiscal budget and manpower shortages. We might have an important operation in mind, but it just has to be shelved."

Edmonton Liberal MLA Sue Olsen, a 13-year police force veteran, shares his concern. "We are the richest province in Canada," says Olsen, "and yet the provincial government cut the criminal justice budget by half and allocated just \$500,000 of it to fight organized crime in Alberta. That's not nearly enough especially now that we have 23 new Angels."

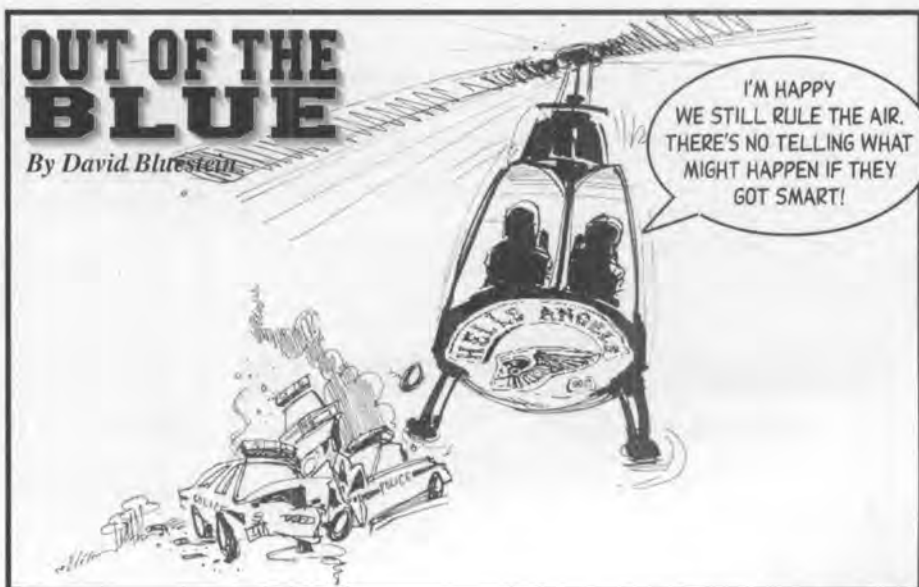
In British Columbia the lack of money and administrative support for law enforcement are most obvious. Kelowna RCMP Cpl. Neil Skippon notes, "While we get exceptional support from our district headquarters, we (Kelowna law enforcement) are representative of this province as a whole. We are overburdened, under resourced and without any clear long-term strategy for dealing with Hells Angels."

Thanks to recent efforts by the CISC and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP), the essential infrastructure for a national co-ordinated strategy is in place. Now the provinces are looking to the federal government to match funds.

London, Ont., Chief of Police Julian Fantino was one of the chief architects of a May 1996 statement by CISC and CACP expressing the chiefs' concerns about OMGs. "We've been talking about the biker problem since I began policing and that includes 23 years with Metro Toronto Police," says Fantino. "Time and again when we say we need funding, the politicians think we are feathering our own nests."

"Our politicians have to be held accountable, and only public outrage will do that. The people have to send a mandate to the government."

How much more are we as a nation prepared to take?



Clever camera can spot friend or foe



Liz Clark
London Press Service

Police and security agencies around the world will be among the first to benefit from the development in Britain of a new 'intelli-

gent' camera that can tell the difference between a potential lawbreaker and somebody who is not.

The camera, which has just been put on the market by its British inventors, contains a miniaturised computer that enables it to analyse events and to decide whether the record-ed images are predictably routine or potentially criminal.

The picture shows the camera in a typical application. It is helping to prevent car crime by alerting security staff automatically to an unexpected event - in this case an unrecognised person, a would-be thief, tampering with a vehicle.

This security version of the intelligent camera can be programmed to detect an event automatically, to record the video images in its memory and log and report the event when required.

Its big advantage over conventional cameras is its ability to keep the everyday, unimportant images in security locations - to itself, while supplying its operator with the impor-

tant images that contain security-related action.

Output from the camera can be limited to 'intelligent' interpretations and actions only, such as noting the name of a recognised person, the registration number of an observed vehicle, or raising an alarm to signal a detected intruder.

Other versions of the camera have many different uses; industrial and scientific users benefit by a version designed for robotics, inspection, biomedical or image processing applications.

Existing vision systems can be linked to the camera to apply its 'intelligence' to control conventional security cameras, an important feature that is one reason for the high level of demand and interest the system is creating in its two main initial markets, Europe and the United States.

For more information contact Active Imaging (UK) Ltd, Hattori House, Vanwall Business Park, Maidenhead, Berkshire United Kingdom, SL64UB. Tel: +44 1628 415444. Fax: +44 1628 415400

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Up-Coming Events

April 15 - 18, 1998

**Leadership '98 Conference
Vancouver - British Columbia**
Brochures for the conference were mailed out to all police agencies in September. If you have not received a brochure, or would like more information about the conference contact Chief Constable Peter Young at (604) 525-5411.

April 20 - 24, 1998

**Rappel Instructor Course
Toronto - Ontario**
The rappel instructor course, hosted by Toronto's ETF, is designed to give candidates the required skills and knowledge to safely and competently instruct students in the methods of rappelling and managing a rappel training site. For more information contact Sgt. John Howell at (416) 808-3800 or 3819.

April 21 - 22, 1998

**BLUE LINE MAGAZINE
Response '98
Markham - Ontario**
Blue Line's second annual trade show is directed specifically at those involved in law enforcement. This is an opportunity to check out the latest products and services available in an atmosphere designed to encourage both understanding and acquisition of the goods and services law enforcement practitioners require. For more information contact Blue Line Magazine at (905) 640-3048 or fax (905) 640-7547.

April 24 - 26, 1998

**37th Annual Toronto Police
Inter-Denominational Retreat
Pickering - Ontario**
This is a time for personal growth and renewed hope. A pause in the hectic routine of daily life, a chance to be alone, to relax and to reflect, a time for yourself. For further details contact Det. Sgt. Larry Sinclair at (416) 808-7738.

May 2 - 6, 1998

**Canadian Traumatic Stress
Network 1998 Forum
Toronto - Ontario**
The theme for the second forum for CTSN is "Traumatic Stress: Let's Get Practical". Conference session topics will include accountability in the trauma industry, burnout in CISM teams, cross cultural issues in trauma, line of duty death, suicide, and workplace trauma programs. For more information contact the Canadian Training Institute by phone at (416) 665-3889.

May 4 - 8, 1998

**Sudden Death Investigation for
Police and Medical Investigators
Edmonton - Alberta**
The Edmonton Police Service Homicide Section and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the province of Alberta are hosting this seminar specifically designed for those who are on the front line of sudden death investigations. A variety of topics will be presented in one hour lectures. For further information regarding the conference contact Det. Doug Fisher or Det. Keith Kilshaw at (403) 424-7248.

May 4 - May 29, 1998

**Basic Orientation Course
Toronto - Ontario**
Hosted by Toronto's ETF this course is designed to give the candidates the basic entry level knowledge and skills required to become a member of a tactical team. For additional information contact Sgt. John Howell at (416) 808-3800 or 3819.

May 12 - 14, 1998

**EDCON '98
Ottawa - Ontario**
Members from the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police, OPP and RCMP will be hosting the Canadian Explosive Technicians Conference. The latest in techniques and equipment in rendering safe explosives will be presented. For more details contact Jim Montgomery or Dan Delaney at (613) 236-1222, ext. 5224.

May 14, 1998

**Smith and Wesson IDENTIKIT
Composite Training Course
Waterloo - Ontario**
Open to all law enforcement officials and civilians wanting to be certified in the IDENTIKIT composite system. For more information contact Const. Tom Mavin at (519) 650-8525.

May 25 - 28, 1998

**CPO Training Program and
Awards Banquet
Timmins - Ontario**
Crime Prevention Ontario Zone 1A-North is hosting this national training symposium and provincial awards banquet. To register call (705) 264-4276.

May 25 - 29, 1998

**16th Annual Toronto Police
Homicide Seminar
Toronto - Ontario**
This year's seminar will be held at the Toronto Skydome Hotel. For further information contact the Homicide Squad at (416) 808-7400.

June 14 - 17, 1998

**8th World Conference on
Disaster Management
Hamilton - Ontario**
The Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness will be hosting this year's conference. For more information or to register by calling (905) 546-3911.

June 22 - 23, 1998

**Ontario Association of Chiefs of
Police Trade Show
Windsor - Ontario**
The Windsor Police Service will be the host of this year's Conference Trade Show at the Cleary International Centre. The show will be open to all persons involved in law enforcement. For further information contact Gerry Pocock at 519 255-6674.

June 26 - July 1, 1998

**Disaster Forum '98
Edmonton - Alberta**
Local authorities, individuals and organizations who plan for, respond to and recover from disasters should plan to attend this year's conference. For more information regarding registration fax 403 422-1549.

June 29 - July 2, 1998

**21st Annual Conference on
Forensic Identification
Kitchener - Ontario**
Conestoga College is hosting the conference, assisted by members of the Waterloo Regional Police Service, Guelph Police Service and Brantford Police Service. Contact Donald Taylor, c/o Canadian Identification Society 92 Culham Dr. Cambridge, ON N1S 2G9.

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Arrested: The FBI arrested 44 police officers, sheriff's deputies and prison guards in the Cleveland area in early January.

The law enforcement officials were accused of taking payoffs to protect cocaine dealers.

The dealers were really undercover FBI agents conducting a sting operation.

The officers were charged with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and could face life in prison.

The officers were paid up to \$3,700 to provide security for the "dealers" while they made deals, an agent in charge of the FBI's Cleveland office said.

Bureau officials said undercover agents staged a total of 16 drug deals between November 1996 and January 1997.

Cleared: Two Toronto police officers were cleared of wrongdoing by Ontario's Special Investigations Unit in January.

The unit was investigating a case in which a 17-year-old youth fell from the balcony of an apartment complex while the officers were trying to arrest him.

The youth suffered broken bones and internal injuries.

The SIU ruled there wasn't enough evidence to support a theory that the suspect was pushed off the balcony by the officers.

Fines: Ontario drivers who have their licence suspended now have to pay \$100 to get them back.

The new fee, which came into effect on Jan. 26, will be charged to drivers who lose their licences for Criminal Code and Highway Traffic Act violations.

Motorists who have their driving privileges yanked because they've lost too many demerit points or don't have auto insurance will also have to pay.

The fee also hits drivers suspended for failing to pay provincial fines, judgements and family support orders.

Bloodhound: An Ottawa officer collared a suspect after he followed a trail of blood for eight city blocks.

The officer, whose name wasn't released, was investigating a smashed window at a pharmacy in January when blood was discovered on some of the glass.

Two officers remained at the crime scene while the officer followed the trail of blood.

After 15 minutes of travelling through alleyways, private properties and parking lots, the officer located a man, who was hiding in a bedroom closet inside an apartment complex. The suspect had two towels wrapped around his right arm, which was bleeding heavily.

The man was charged with break and enter, mischief and possession.

Charged: The former head of the Toronto police firearms unit had nine additional charges brought against him in January for illegally selling guns that were to be destroyed or turned over to the police museum.

The charges, involving the sale of two handguns and the illegal possession of a third, were added to the list of offences Paul Mullin faces.

The retired Toronto officer had been in charge of the gun registration unit until last spring.

Mullin and three others face dozens of charges including, falsifying federal firearm paperwork, mishandling weapons and, in some cases, selling guns for profit.

Denied: A civilian review panel upheld the firing of an Ontario Provincial Police officer who failed to stop his vehicle after running over and killing a teenage boy in August 1994.

In a written ruling the three-member board said in late January that the firing of OPP Det. Const. Serge Loranger was appropriate and not unduly harsh. The quasi-judicial board acts on com-

plaints about officers, or appeals by police members arising from matters of internal discipline.

Loranger slammed into 16-year-old Shayne Norris of Kanata, near Ottawa, as he was cycling home along a street. Loranger, who was off-duty at the time, claimed he didn't stop because he thought he had struck a deer.

The former undercover officer was acquitted on a charge of failing to remain at the scene of an accident. An impaired driving charge had to be withdrawn because it took too long for a breathalyser test to be conducted.

The OPP disciplinary panel that heard the case in 1996 concluded that Loranger lied about what took place and found him guilty on two counts of discreditable conduct.

He appealed the decision, but that appeal was denied by the civilian board of inquiry.

The board concluded that there were no errors in the way the original disciplinary hearing was held and that its findings were made appropriately.

No Charges: An off-duty Ontario Provincial Police officer who fired her revolver at a man who broke into her home in January will not face criminal charges.

"We've satisfied ourselves that it was a proper use of force," Peel Regional Police Det. Sgt. Dave Townsend was quoted as saying.

However, the unidentified officer could face disciplinary action from the OPP if she had the gun at home without reason.

The four-year veteran was alone in her home on the afternoon of Jan. 29, when she heard a basement window break, police said.

The officer took her gun, went to the broken window and saw a man drop into the house from it, police said.

Townsend said the officer yelled at the man, who was carrying a crowbar and had a gun

tucked into his belt.

The officer fired two shots, both of which missed the assailant, who quickly fled through the window.

Officers with tracking dogs failed to find the man.

Suspended: The deputy chief of Prince Edward Island's Summerside police service was suspended in early February for disobeying an order.

Deputy Police Chief David Griffin claims he was suspended after the director of policing services stopped his investigation into a complaint filed against an officer.

"I want this matter cleaned up and I want the facts and the truth to come out and that will be done," Mayor Basil Stewart was quoted as saying.

"We know there has been a long internal squabble over this situation."

Further details have not been released.

Appointed: Coun. Norm Gardner was voted in as the chairman of Toronto's police service board.

Gardner won the position from incumbent Marueen Prinsloo in a 4-3 vote by board members.

Despite his popularity among officers on the front-line, the eight-year board member says he doesn't plan to stand behind police on every matter brought before him.

"I've been critical of police on issues from time to time," he was quoted as saying.

Gardner is probably best known for shooting an assailant who attempted to rob his bakery shop in 1992.

When asked if he still has the firearms permit that allowed him to carry a concealed gun, Gardner said he no longer carries a weapon.

"I'm unarmed," Gardner was quoted as saying as he raised his arms jokingly.



TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Hundreds honour memory of former chief

Canuel will be remembered as a great leader who never wanted to be at the top

Ray Canuel, former chief of the Vancouver police service, died of complications caused by liver cancer on Jan. 14.

Canuel, 60, served as chief constable for four years before retiring last June.

He was diagnosed with cancer just weeks after leaving the force. He lapsed into a coma on Jan. 11, police spokeswoman Const. Anne Drennan said.

Hundreds of police officers from Canada and the U.S. attended a memorial service on Jan. 20. A number of officers also took part in a procession through downtown streets after the service.



Archbishop Adam Exner described Canuel as a family man, whose faith gave him his integrity and direction.

He said those qualities allowed Canuel to serve his fellow citizens for more than 30 years.

Aside from acting as head of the Vancouver service, Canuel was also the president of the British Columbia Municipal Chiefs Association and a member of the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police.

He became chief constable after Bill Marshall left the force for an early retirement in 1993.

"It is important to know that this was a man who never wanted to be chief," Drennan was quoted as saying. "He was an intensely private man who was quiet and shy and the idea of being top cop just didn't appeal to him at all."

Canuel, born in New Westminster, B.C. in 1937, joined the Vancouver police force in June 1966.

During the course of his career he worked in almost every department within the service.

Canuel was responsible for expanding community policing programs and eliminating several ranks to improve the department's chain of command.

He and his wife Marcia were married for 39 years. They had four children and seven grandchildren.

Minister wants answers for courtroom demonstration

Pierre Belanger, Quebec's Public Security Minister, demanded answers in late January after Quebec City police officers showed up at the municipal court house in a display of support for a colleague accused of beating a teenage boy.

Const. Jean Beaudoin is facing charges after allegedly using his flashlight last July to beat a youth suspected of stealing a bicycle.

About 30 of Beaudoin's fully armed colleagues created a commotion at the court house on Jan. 29, when they showed up unexpectedly to attend his trial.

They turned up in a convoy of police cars that they parked in a zone reserved for fire trucks and emergency vehicles after leaving their posts in mid-shift without permission.

The officers then entered the courtroom where Beaudoin's trial was being held and sat down in the first two rows in full view of the boy's family and the judge.

Belanger said he was not going to take the matter lightly.

He told the Quebec City daily *Le Soleil* that he was so disturbed by the incident that

he has requested a full report. He also didn't rule out the possibility of holding a public inquiry.

Guy Bertrand, the boy's lawyer, said the reputation of Quebec City police force has been sullied in recent years by numerous allegations of brutality and a public inquiry is needed to get to the heart of the matter.

Bertrand was quoted as describing the courtroom demonstration as an example of "insubordination, intimidation and conspiracy."

Police union president Andre Durocher denied any official involvement in the incident, but said he did approve of the action.

"I am very proud of my members," he was quoted as saying. "In some situations, you have to stick together."

Quebec City mayor Jean-Paul L'Allier said he is against the idea of holding a public inquiry, but wants the officers who took part in the demonstration to be punished.

Police Chief Richard Renaud has launched an internal inquiry and officially apologized to the youth's family.

OPP lay charges against regional police chief



Couseneau

The Ontario Provincial Police today charged Bryan Couseneau, the suspended chief of the York Regional Police Service, with five counts of breach of trust following an 11-month investigation.

The OPP Criminal Investigation Bureau, Major Cases Section, began an investigation in March 1997, at the request of the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Correctional Services, Policing Services Division, into the possible misuse of public funds for personal use.

As a result of that investigation Couseneau, 49, of Newmarket, has been charged. He resigned from the York Region Police Service prior to surrendering himself to the Ontario Provincial Police earlier today and is scheduled to appear in Newmarket court March 2, 1998.

The York Regional Police is presently lead by interim Chief Peter Scott.

NB Solicitor General calls for inquiry after ex-cop convicted

New Brunswick Solicitor General Jane Barry ordered an investigation in late January into how the Caraquet police investigated a sexual assault case involving one of its own officers.

Former police officer Andre Boucher was sentenced to 30 months in jail in early January for sexually assaulting two teenage boys over periods between 1981 and 1990.

Trial evidence indicated that Chief Aubin Albert was warned about Boucher eight years before he was charged in 1996.

In 1988, a psychologist with the Department of Social Services told Albert and RCMP Sgt. Len Doucet that Boucher had abused one of her clients. However, the victim didn't want to come forward and make an official complaint.

Albert said he couldn't lay charges be-



Barry

cause the victim wasn't willing to come forward. Boucher kept on abusing another boy for two years after the psychologist complained to the police.

The first victim agreed to come forward in 1996, after the second victim laid formal charges.

The investigation conducted by police was the subject of intense media scrutiny in early January.

Albert said he wanted to clear the air and recom-

mended that the Caraquet council ask for an inquiry. His request was granted by the council on Jan. 12.

Barry said the request has been forwarded to the New Brunswick Police Commission for investigation.

Clem Bolduc, executive director of the commission said he didn't know how long the investigation would last.

Cop sends letters from Bosnia via the Internet



Durham Regional Police Staff Sgt. Tom Cameron may be half a world away from the life he once knew, but he is keeping in touch with those he left behind.

Cameron, currently on a six-month tour of duty with the United Nations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, has been sending news letters through the Internet to the regional police web site.

The 42-year-old officer plans to write home weekly from his post in Velika Kladusa to keep readers updated on his experiences, duties and way of life.

In his first letter home on Dec. 24, Cameron reported a frightening incident in which he intervened in a dispute between two locals.

One of them was holding a 9-mm pistol that he refused to turn over to Cameron.

"He kept his hand on it in his pocket until Canadian troops with a number of armored vehicles happened along and, at my request, surrounded him," Cameron wrote. "He has been arrested and charged by local police. It is quite an odd feeling to be approaching an armed person with your hands in the air and a UN blue beret as your only protection."

But Cameron hasn't only witnessed the harsh realities of life in Bosnia while on the job. His day off on Christmas was also eventful.

"We had three grenade incidents in our area on Christmas Day," Cameron wrote in a letter on Dec. 29. "One explosion rattled the windows in the house I was in, but no one was injured."

"There is sporadic gunfire going on outside as I write this but the shooting is not directed at anyone. I have heard several bursts of machine gun fire in the last 10 minutes. Apparently this shooting stuff is much more prevalent as the new year approaches."

But despite the gunfire, the 18-year police veteran and former Canadian Army corporal said he doesn't fear for his life.

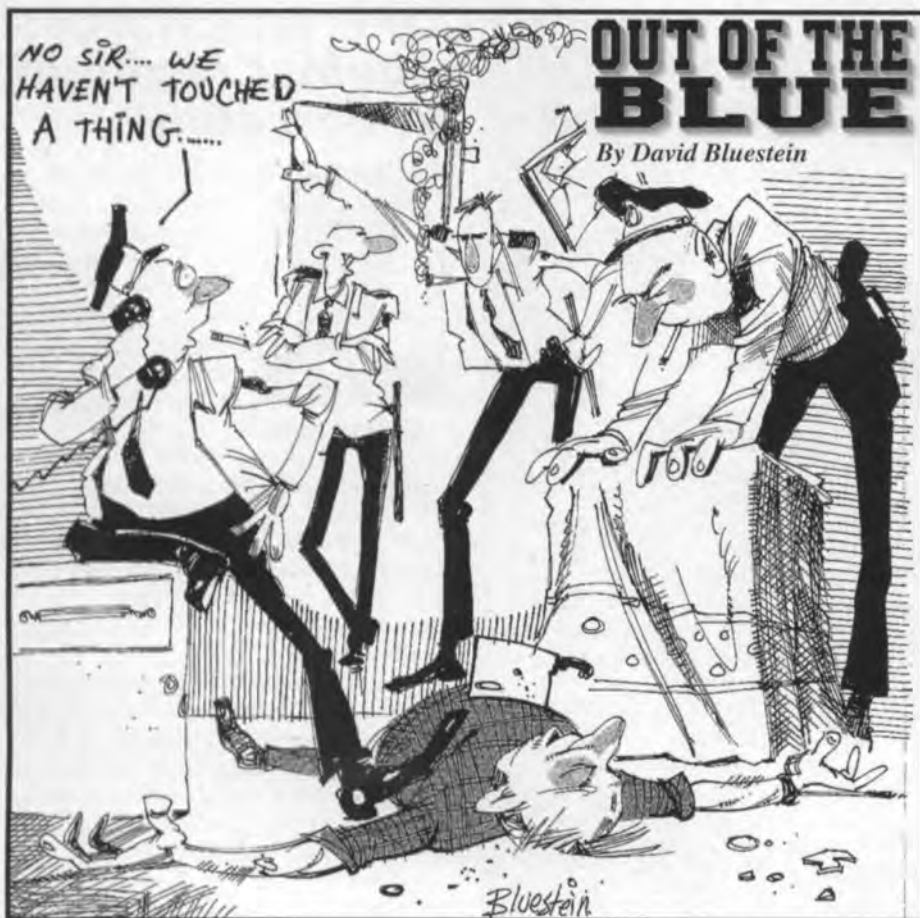
"We are never the target and I am not aware of any people being shot except in a few isolated murder cases involving locals that may or may not be ethnically motivated."

"None of these murder incidents occurred anywhere near where I have been."

Cameron left for his six-month tour on Nov. 21. While in Bosnia-Herzegovina he is performing United Nations civilian police duties.

Durham Regional Police S/Sgt. Don Arscott, 54, is also currently serving with the UN force.

Cameron's letters can be found on the Durham Regional Police web site at www.police.durham.on.ca under the heading Worlds Apart, Bosnia On-Line.



Johns could lose their vehicles under proposed legislation

Individuals who purchase sex from prostitutes in Manitoba could find themselves without a ride under legislation proposed by the Filmon government.

The government is proposing changes to the Highway Traffic Act that would allow police to seize vehicles, even taxis, from anyone involved in the solicitation of prostitutes.

"If there's a possibility that a judge can take somebody's car away permanently, I think it will have a broad effect," Justice Minister Vic Toews was quoted as saying.

Under the proposed law, which could be introduced by next spring, any vehicle used to solicit prostitutes could be seized by police on the spot.

"We have the jurisdiction to control the use of motor vehicles in the province," Toews was quoted as saying. "We're not interfering with the criminal law."

Toews said johns could apply to court to

have their vehicles returned temporarily pending trial, similar to applying for bail.

A trial judge would later decide if the car should be impounded further or even seized permanently, Toews said.

The proposed legislation indicates the Conservative government wants to follow through with its 1995 election campaign promise to seize cars from johns who purchase sex from minors.

The proposal was broadened beyond child prostitution to combat the larger problem of street prostitution, Toews said.

He admitted the law is contentious and he expects it to be subjected to legal challenges, but added that the proposal wouldn't be necessary if the federal government was tougher on prostitution.

"We're just not satisfied that the federal government is moving quickly enough to address this issue," Toews was quoted as saying.

"If there's a possibility that a judge can take somebody's car away permanently, I think it will have a broad effect."

- Vic Toews

Veteran Mountie to head Ontario division



A career RCMP veteran was appointed to head the force's 1,300-member Ontario division in late January.

Al Hutchinson, 50, spoke of the challenges facing the RCMP in battling crime and further developing its community policing initiative.

Hutchinson said that the best way for the force to stay on the leading edge is to empower staff and capitalize on their talent in the face of budget cutbacks.

Taking up a post in London, Ont., is a home-coming of sorts Hutchinson said. He will be heading up the division where he started his career 31 years ago.

Hutchinson is hoping that the Mounties can

work out a pay raise for the rank-and-file officers, who are among the lowest paid in the country.

The criminal areas the force would most like to focus in the near future are drug trafficking, white-collar crime, smuggling, illegal immigration and organized crime.

But Hutchinson noted that all these areas are tougher to police due to the advanced technology criminals now have access to.

"When you think of the evolution of crime, beyond the problems that face most people on the streets and think of the high-tech crimes where we have child pornography travelling on the Internet now, police forces have to be equipped to deal with that," he was quoted as saying of the challenges ahead.

His predecessor, Giuliano Zaccardelli, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner in Ottawa.

Attorney General appeals joy-riding law

Attorney General Charles Harnick is appealing a judge's January ruling which deemed the federal government's joy-riding law unconstitutional.

Ontario Court Judge Sherill Rogers struck down the law on Jan. 5, in a case involving a 17-year-old youth who was charged under the law for being a passenger in a car, police found was being driven without the owner's consent.

The law would have allowed the judge to convict the youth and incarcerate him for up to six months - unless he could prove he tried to get out of the vehicle when he realized the driver didn't have the owner's consent.

But Rogers ruled that the law casts a wide net that could catch innocent people who unknowingly accept rides in vehicles taken without consent.

Ontario opens truck jails



Toronto opened North America's first "truck jail" in early February.

Any truck or bus in need of a combination of major repairs involving the frame, steering, wheels, rim, tires, brakes or suspension will be seized and impounded for a minimum of 15 days at a privately operated compound.

If the same vehicle is caught a second time within two years it will be sentenced to 30 days. If offences continue to occur 60-day seizures will be imposed.

Truck jails were among the 79 recommendations made by a joint provincial government and trucking industry safety task force which released its report a year ago.

The opening of the impoundment centre followed the third anniversary of the death of 31-year-old Angela Worona, whose car roof was torn off by a flying wheel on Hwy. 401 in Whitby on Jan. 31, 1995.

Impound facilities will also be opened in Whitby, London, Cornwall, North Bay, and Grimsby this month.

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Dale Kliparchuk - Director / Instructor



Victims of violence to get free cell phones for emergency calls

Women will be a single button away from assistance

Hundreds of victims of stalking and domestic violence in Ontario benefited from the launch of a cell phone program in late January.

The program, launched by Rogers Cantel Inc., Ericsson Communications Inc., and three senior cabinet ministers, is being billed as a first for Canada.

A total of 300 women will be equipped with free mobile phones so they can have faster access to the 911 emergency number and can leave their homes with a sense of security.

Advocates for battered women applauded the initiative, which is expected to cost each company an estimated \$75,000.

However, they say that the program won't help the numerous victims who refuse to call the police and it doesn't come close to the millions cut from provincial funding for abused women's shelters.

The program will be subjected to an 18-month pilot project in Ottawa and Barrie, after which it may be launched across the province.

"We would all like to live in a world free of domestic violence, free of sexual assault, free of stalking," Ericsson executive Brian Barry was quoted as saying.

The phones will be programmed so that the women can call 911 by pressing a single button.

The chairman of Barrie's victims' assistance service, John Campbell, said the phones should give women who are harassed by ex-spouses or other men more freedom.

However, Eileen Morrow of the Ontario Association of Interval and Transition Houses was sceptical about the initiative.

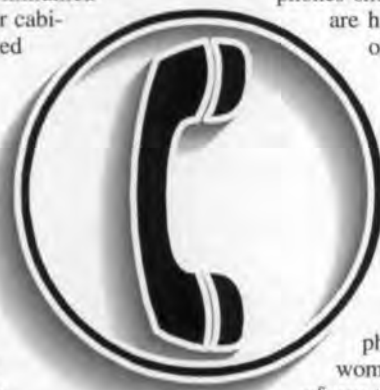
She said the phones may help a few women, but they'll won't be of use to the majority of victims.

Most women don't call police because they don't trust them to handle their complaints sensitively or for other reasons, Morrow said.

Funding cutbacks of \$9 million a year to emergency shelters and second-stage shelters where abuse victims stay until they find new accommodations have also caused adverse effects, she said.

The minister responsible for women, Dianne Cunningham, said the government is committed to battling the problem, but is using different approaches than in the past.

"There is a war against violence against women," she was quoted as saying.



Seniorbusters gets boost from feds

A national telemarketing fraud prevention program got a \$15,000 shot in the arm in December.

Seniorbusters, a community-based initiative that educates seniors on how to avoid being victimized by fraudulent telemarketers, received the contribution from the federal government.

"Telemarketing fraud can have a devastating impact on seniors who have worked a lifetime to save so that they can enjoy their retirement," Solicitor General Andy Scott said. "By working together, we can play a role in educating the potential victims and take the profit out of telemarketing fraud."

Seniorbusters was developed based on the success of Project Phonebusters, a national

telemarketing fraud task force established by the Ontario Provincial Police in 1993.

Seniorbusters links seniors from across the country through telephone contact, educational material and speaking engagements.

"It's basically seniors helping seniors," OPP Det. Sgt. Barry Elliot said.

According to Project Phonebusters, over 2,700 Canadians were victims of telemarketing fraud in 1996, accounting for a total loss of more than \$7.5 million, or an average loss of more than \$2,700 per person. It is estimated that seniors are victimized in 40 per cent of all telemarketing fraud in Canada.

The government's contribution will be used to cover phone expenses, postage, office supplies and wages.

Cops are doing a good job policing ports, Stark says

A report that members of the Hells Angels are working at the city's container port didn't alarm the president of the Vancouver Port Corp.

"In terms of security and policing, I believe the people there are doing a good job," Norman Stark was quoted as saying.

A January news report cited RCMP documents that members of the biker gang were working at the port, which authorities have declared as a major entry point for illegal drugs.

Jean-Pierre Levesque, a drug expert with the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, said gangs like the Hells Angels control those deliveries.

The RCMP has requested increased funding to help combat the infiltration at Vancouver and East Coast ports like Halifax.

The Canada Ports police force was disbanded by the federal government last year. In Vancouver, the responsibility for policing has since been divided among the local force, private security, the RCMP and Canada Customs.

Stark said the Mounties and Canada Customs have always topped the list of those responsible for fighting the drug trade.

The port corporation isn't directly involved with the drug-trafficking problem, Stark said.

"It is a policing issue," he was quoted as saying. "Any briefing that we've had has been very general. We have never had detail."

Ujjal Dosanjh, the province's attorney general, said the report was first brought to his attention when the ports police was disbanded.

The Vancouver police have taken over since the change and a special criminal intelligence unit will soon begin operation.



Andy Scott (left), presents a cheque for \$15,000 to OPP Det. Sgt. Barry Elliot.

Mounties conduct predawn raids on Hells Angels

Police officers in the Halifax area were able to arrest a Hells Angels kingpin and two of his associates in late January thanks to a mole who is now in a witness protection program.

A total of 76 Mounties and local police officers raided homes and businesses before dawn. A busload of media members were also on hand.

There were no reports of resistance in the latest in a series of raids aimed at crippling outlaw motorcycle gangs across Canada.

"We've dented their armour," RCMP Insp. Jeff Geddes was quoted as saying. "We've compromised their method of operation."

"Any time you compromise organized crime's method of operation, you've achieved a great deal. It's conceivable you could have the chapter eliminated."

Three suspects, all targeted during the 10-month multimillion-dollar undercover probe, were to be charged with trafficking.

Police only managed to seize small amounts of drugs, liquor and illegal gaming machines. But Geddes said the purpose of the operation wasn't to find drugs. He said the main evidence came in the form of documents and proceeds of crime.

The police targets were high-level biker club members who were responsible for making decisions, Geddes said.

Police used the raids, dubbed Operation Hearse, to remind all levels of government that they need to give authorities more money to tackle organized criminal gangs.

"It is imperative for all levels of government and the public to be cognizant of the fact that outlaw motorcycle gangs operate without the confines of budgets and limited resources," Geddes was quoted as saying.

"If we want to continue to be effective ... the government and the public must realize that there are additional resources and changes in legislation that are required."

Halifax Police Chief Vince MacDonald said the province and its rugged shoreline are attractive to organizations like the Hells Angels, who move their merchandise out of Nova Scotia on vessels, trucks and trains.

"They are using this province ... as a plateau to the world," he was quoted as saying.

Vancouver is a major entry point for drugs

United States police agencies cited Vancouver as a major entry point for heroin coming into North America from Asia.

The FBI and U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency said almost all of their major Asian heroin investigations lead to Canada and Vancouver in particular.

The information was related to law enforcement officials attending an international symposium on the world heroin trade held in Wash-

ington, D.C., in December.

Officers from both Asian and North America were at the meeting.

RCMP drug intelligence officer Roy Bergerman said criminal organizations are well co-ordinated and well funded. Police agencies have to work together in order to combat them, he said. The symposium also focused on the need for police agencies to speed up the intelligence sharing process.



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

DIVISION COMMANDER

NISHNAWBE-ASKI POLICE SERVICE

The Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service (NAPS) is a recently empowered First Nation Police Service for the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation. The primary goal of NAPS is to provide effective, efficient and culturally appropriate policing to its people in the Nishnawbe-Aski area under the direction and control of First Nations people.

Phase II of the Nishnawbe-Aski Police Services Agreement commences on April 1, 1998. NAPS will take over the service responsibility for twenty-four First Nations in Northwestern Ontario.

The Division "B" Commander will be responsible for supervising forty-three community officers, six divisional support personnel and secretarial staff. The Division "B" Commander will oversee all operational, investigative and administrative matters in his/her catchment area. The Headquarters will be located in Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

Qualifications

- supervisory experience in police operations;
- experience in field operations;
- experience in the management of policing programs;
- experience in a First Nation Community;
- experience in Community Policing.

Language

- a knowledge of the English language is essential for this position;
- the ability to communicate in one of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation languages would be an asset.

Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service provides an excellent benefits and pension package. Salary for this position is commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Applications for this position may be made by forwarding a resume (mail or fax) to the Chief of Police at the following address:

**Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service
Administrative Headquarters
61 Queen Street, Box 1239
Sioux Lookout, ON P8T 1B8
Fax: 807 737-4093**

Deadline for Applications is March 13, 1998.

The Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service appreciates the interest of all applicants, however, only those who are selected for an interview will be contacted by March 20, 1998.



Suspect leads police on slow-speed backhoe chase

A Toronto man led police on a slow-speed chase in January when he tried to flee in a backhoe.

The chase, which lasted for 20 minutes, spanned just one kilometre.

"Trying to flee on the backhoe wasn't a smart choice. He wasn't going to get very far," Staff Sgt. Al Haunts was quoted as saying.

Police said a man was visiting his common-law wife when an argument broke out.

According to authorities, the man bit the woman on the cheek and urinated in her hallway after she asked him to leave.

The man then left the scene on his backhoe which was parked outside.

The woman then called police, who followed the man for 20 minutes until he decided to pull over.



Haunts said the man swerved in his lane and sometimes into oncoming traffic.

Police chose to follow the backhoe because they were afraid an accident would occur if they used a more aggressive approach, he said.

When police tried to arrest the driver, he assaulted one officer and threatened to damage police vehicles,

authorities said.

Haunts said one officer was kicked in the leg several times while attempting to apprehend the suspect.

The man had a licence to operate a backhoe.

The suspect was charged with offences including assault with intent to resist arrest and impaired driving.

Cut-up Cases

Baiting the crook



Police in the Florida Keys ended an ocean chase in December by using a phoney shark story as bait.

Officers were dispatched to the Ocean Key House marina after receiving complaints about a 17-metre cruiser that was smashing into other boats.

When a man emerged onto the bridge of the cruiser, he saw police and immediately dove into the water.

Instead of chasing after the suspect, police yelled "Sharks!"

Fearing for his life, the man made a quick swim for shore.

A 34-year-old suspect was arrested upon reaching the beach. He was booked on charges of grand theft and burglary, the Miami Herald reported.

Vandal leaves ID at crime scene

Talk about leaving a calling card.

A vandal who accidentally dropped his identification at a crime scene, was given a year of probation and a suspended sentence in late November.

The case began on Sept. 19, when police in Timmins, Ont., were called to Northern College after all of the windows in a bus shelter were broken.

The officers discovered a plastic case containing identification while sifting through the broken shards of glass.

When police confronted the man he admitted to breaking the windows with a baseball bat while on his way home from a baseball tournament in Kirkland Lake.

The man was also ordered to pay the college almost \$1,500 in restitution.

And into the fire

A Fredericton man who managed to escape a rooming-house fire in January wasn't able to escape the long arm of the law.

"It wasn't his lucky day," Cpl. Dave Moore was quoted as saying.

More said that police discovered the man was wanted on an outstanding warrant when they made a routine check after evacuating the building.

Moore said it was a minor warrant, but it was executed nonetheless.

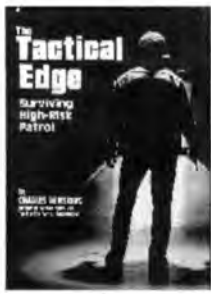
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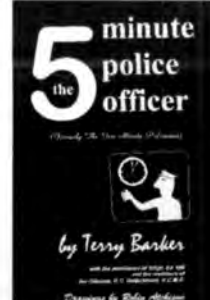
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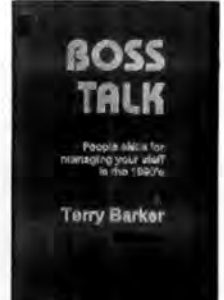
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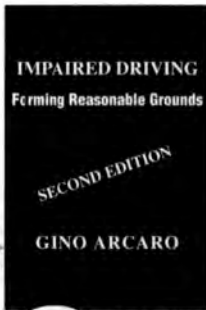
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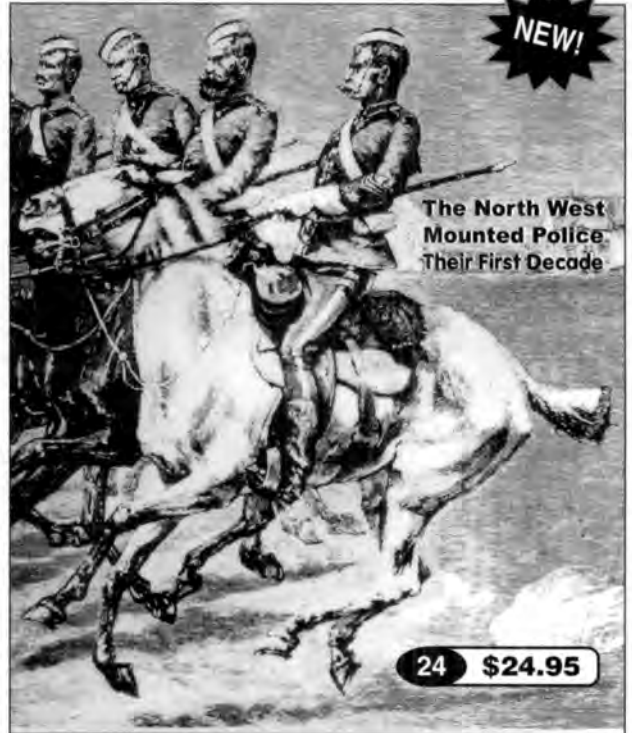
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